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Agenda

Planning and Transportation Policy Working Group Meeting

Date: Tuesday, 30 June 2026
Time 7.00 pm
Venue: Council Chamber, Swale House, East Street, Sittingbourne, ME10 3HT

Membership:

Councillors Mike Baldock, Monique Bonney, Hayden Brawn (Vice-Chair), Simon Clark, Charles Gibson (Chair), Kieran Golding, Alastair Gould, James Hunt, Peter MacDonald, Julien Speed and Mike Whiting

Quorum = 3

Pages

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2. Apologies for Absence

3. Minutes

To approve the Minutes of the Extraordinary Meeting held on 29 April 2026 (Minute Nos. 893 – 896), and the Minutes of 27 May 2026(Min ute Nos. 48 – 54) as correct records.

4. Declarations of Interest

Councillors should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their families or friends.

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Aside from disclosable interests, where a fair-minded and informed observer would think there was a real possibility that a Member might be biased or predetermined on an item, the Member should declare this and leave the room while that item is considered.

Members who are in any doubt about interests, bias or predetermination should contact the monitoring officer for advice prior to the meeting.

5. Local Plan Review – Transport and Air quality evidence base presentation

This item will be by way of verbal update.

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8.	Local Plan Review – Regulation 19 Consultation Launch	445 - 932

Issued on Monday, 22 June 2026

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Chief Executive, Swale Borough Council,
Swale House, East Street, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 3HT

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Planning and Transportation Policy Working Group	
Meeting Date	30th June 2026
Report Title	Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Swale Borough Council SFRA Level 2 Scoping Exercise (2026)
EMT Lead	Emma Wiggins, Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods
SMT Lead	Joanne Johnson, Head of Place
Lead Officer	Anna Stonor, Principal Planner, Planning Policy
Classification	Open
Recommendations	• To note the Swale Borough Council Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Swale Borough Council SFRA Level 2 Scoping Exercise and to provide any comments on the document

1. Introduction

1.1. The purpose of this report is to present the Swale Borough Council Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and the Swale Borough Council SFRA Level 2 Scoping Exercise.

1.2. The main purposes of the SFRA are to:

- provide evidence for the emerging Local Plan, including supporting the selection of site allocations; and
- to provide information and guidance to be used in the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments in support of site-specific planning applications.

  It must be compliant with updates to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

2. Background

2.1. The NPPF explains (1) that strategic policies should be informed by strategic flood risk assessments and thereby manage flood risk from all sources, considering cumulative impacts and taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management authorities, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards, and (2) that plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development. The SFRA provides the basis for applying the sequential test.

2.2. SFRAs are generally prepared in two phases:

- Level 1: required as part of the evidence base for the Local Plan under the NPPF. The assessment should be sufficiently detailed to allow application of the sequential test.
- Level 2: where land outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3[1] cannot appropriately accommodate all the necessary development creating the need to apply the NPPF's Exception Test. In these circumstances the assessment should consider the detailed nature of the flood characteristics within a Flood Zone and assessment of other sources of flooding. Since land outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3 cannot appropriately accommodate all the necessary development in Swale a Level 2 SFRA is required for the Swale Local Plan.

2.3. The Level 1 SFRA (Appendix I) covers the following topics:

- Policy and strategy for flood risk management
- Roles and responsibilities for Risk Management Authorities
- Sequential and Exception Tests
- Sources of Information
- Climate change
- Understanding flood risk in the area
- Fluvial and coastal defences
- Flood risk requirements for developers
- Principles for site design and master planning
- Surface water management and Sustainable Urban Drainage (SuDs)
- Special areas for consideration (Faversham Creek, Iwade and Minster)
- Flood warning and emergency planning
- Strategic flood risk solutions
- Assessment of flood risk in potential development areas
- Cumulative impacts
- Recommendations

2.4. As well as the main body of the report a suite of mapping has been produced as part of the SFRA. These are reproduced in PDF as appendices to this report. The relevant parts of the GIS versions of this mapping will be included on the Council's interactive web mapping and the Local Plan Proposals Map.

2.5. As part of the Level 1 SFRA, 636 HEELA sites were screened against a suite of available flood risk data to provide a summary of risk to each site. The screening was undertaken using GIS software that computes a range of flood risk metrics based on flood and receptor datasets. Further to this, and further mapping updates

[1] Flood zones classify land according to the likelihood of flooding from rivers or the sea. The classification is based on statistical probability rather than historic flood events. Flood Zone 1 represents land with the lowest probability of flooding from rivers or the sea - land with less than a 0.1% annual probability of flooding from these sources. Flood Zone 2 represents land with a medium probability of flooding - land with between 0.1% and 1% annual probability of river flooding, or between 0.1% and 0.5% annual probability of sea flooding. Flood Zone 3 represents land with the highest probability of flooding from rivers or the sea - land with 1% annual probability of river flooding or greater, or 0.5% annual probability of sea flooding or greater.

which took place through the SFRA, the final exercise of the Level 1 SFRA was a scoping exercise on the 72 sites identified by Members at Full Council on 1st April 2026 to potentially take forward within the Local Plan.

2.6. These 72 sites were assessed and guidance given as to whether a Level 2 SFRA should be undertaken. The results of this are presented in the Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Scoping Exercise (Appendix II), May 2026.

2.7. This exercise demonstrates that 14 sites are 'most preferable' in terms of flooding (0% of the allocation at flood risk), 33 are 'less preferable' (up to 20% of the site is a risk of either surface, fluvial or tidal flood risk) and 25 are 'least preferable' (over 20% of the site at risk from surface water, fluvial or tidal flood risk). Ten sites sit within the proposed Coastal Change Management Area.

2.8. Of the 25 'least preferable' sites, 2 were removed from the list as they are not being progressed as part of the Local Plan (due to further, more detailed site work showing them as no longer able to be allocated.) A Level 2 SFRA will be carried out for the remaining 23 sites. This will be ready in time for submission of the Local Plan. An initial high-level report will be made available on the Local Plan website ahead of the forthcoming Regulation 19 Consultation. Consultant advice to date is that all sites are developable, with mitigation. (Please see the section titled 'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2' and recommendation 5 in the following report titled 'Local Plan Review – Regulation 19 Consultation Launch.')

2.9. As well as the report and mapping, a number of important appendices have also been produced, in particular:

a. Appendix J (of Appendix I to this report), Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA) – this sets out the methodology for defining the CCMA in Swale (see policy C6 of the Regulation 19 Local Plan);

b. Appendix L (of Appendix I to this report), Sequential Test Dataset Guidance Document – this sets out the datasets required for the preparation and assessment of the sequential test across the borough; and

c. Appendix N (of Appendix I to this report), MEAS Contribution Zone – this sets out the areas where financial contributions will be sought for flood defence infrastructure to contribute to the Medway Estuary and Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy (see policy C7 of the Regulation 19 Local Plan). The impacts of this proposed policy have been included in the Whole Plan Viability Assessment.

2.10. With regard to the CCMA around Warden (Appendix J of the SFRA), it should be noted, that this is significantly larger than in the adopted Local Plan and now includes large areas of Warden itself. This is because the Shoreline Management Plan's (SMP) mapping was updated in January 2025 using data from the

Environment Agency's National Coastal Erosion Risk Map (NCERM)[2]. To view the new outlines for Warden, please see the SMP: https://environment.data.gov.uk/shoreline-planning/unit/SMP10/4A05

3. Recommendations

3.1 To note the Swale Borough Council Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Swale Borough Council SFRA Level 2 Scoping Exercise (2026) and to provide any comments on the document and its findings.

4. Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

4.1 The matters in this report concern informing members on the development of the Local Plan evidence base.

4.2 Members could choose not to note the SFRA. However, choosing this option should be rejected as the evidence will provide a robust and updated position for policy drafting and the Local Plan Examination in Public.

5. Consultation Undertaken or Proposed

5.1 The following parties have been consulted during the preparation of this Level 1 SFRA: Swale Borough Council (planning policy and engineering teams); Kent County Council (the Lead Local Flood Authority); Southern Water; Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board; Marine Management Organisation; Neighbouring authorities (Ashford Borough Council, Canterbury City Council, Maidstone Borough Council, Medway Council) and most significantly the Environment Agency who have been extensively involved in the preparation of the SFRA.

5.2 The Regulation 19 Local Plan will be subject to a period of formal consultation at which point comments will be invited on the Plan, its policies and the supporting evidence base.

[2] The NCERM describes itself as showing 'the best available national information on coastal erosion risk and will be used by coastal risk management authorities and the Environment Agency to inform coastal management investment and local planning decisions'. It continues, 'the map does not show the area of land that will definitely be lost to erosion. The absolute extent of future erosion could lie anywhere within the risk zone, or in extreme cases beyond it…. The rate of erosion can be highly variable. It may be relatively consistent over time or could involve periods of faster or sudden erosion. Due to the complexity of predicting the location, timing and extent of erosion events, it is possible for the projections shown on the map to be exceeded.'

6. Implications

Issue	Implications
Corporate Plan	The proposals in the report align with the following Corporate Plan action: • A Local Plan with local needs and capacity at its heart
Financial, Resource and Property	The Local Plan work program is fully funded across a combination of base budget, committed reserves and a contribution from the Government's Local Plans Delivery Fund.
Legal, Statutory and Procurement	No implications identified at this stage
Crime and Disorder	No implications identified at this stage.
Environment and Climate/Ecological Emergency	This evidence will help to minimise and mitigate impacts on from flooding within the Local Plan.
Health and Wellbeing	No implications identified at this stage.
Safeguarding of Children, Young People and Vulnerable Adults	No implications identified at this stage.
Risk Management and Health and Safety	No implications identified at this stage.
Equality and Diversity	No implications identified at this stage.
Privacy and Data Protection	No implications identified at this stage.
Local Government Reorganisation	The current Local Plan timetable expects the Local Plan to be submitted for its Examination in Public and to be adopted before local government reorganisation is expected to be complete.

7. Appendices

Appendix I: Swale Borough Council Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, and Appendices (A-N)

Appendix II: Swale Borough Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 2 Scoping Exercise and Appendix A

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Swale Borough Council Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Final Report

Version 4

June 2026

Prepared for:

Swale Borough Council

www.jbaconsulting.com

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Contract

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JBA Project Code	2024s1140

This report describes work commissioned by Swale Borough Council, by an instruction dated 14 May 2024. The Client's representative for the contract was Anna Stonor of Swale Borough Council. Ed Hartwell, Ffion Wilson, Amber Humphries and Samuel Hotchkiss of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

Purpose and Disclaimer

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Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the assistance of Swale Borough Council, Kent County Council, The Environment Agency, Southern Water, Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board, Ashford Council, Canterbury Council, Medway Council, Maidstone Council and the Marine Management Organisation.

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Interactive maps are also available on the Swale Borough Council's website

Abbreviations

AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BSI	British Standards Institution
CCMA	Coastal Change Management Area
CCVA	Coastal Change Vulnerability Assessment
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
Defra	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
FAA	Flood Alert Area
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FRMP	Flood Risk Management Plan
FWMA	Flood and Water Management Act
FWA	Flood Warning Area
FWS	Flood Warning Service
GI	Green Infrastructure
GIS	Geographic Information Service
GSPZ	Groundwater Source Protection Zone
ISIS	Hydrology and hydraulic modelling software
JBA	Jeremy Benn Associates
KCC	Kent County Council
LFRMS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MEASS	Medway Estuary and Swale Strategy
NCERM	National Coastal Erosion Risk Map
NFM	Natural Flood Management
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
PFR	Property Flood Resilience
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RMA	Risk Management Authority
RoFSW	Risk of Flooding from Surface Water

SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SIRF	Sewage Incident Reporting Form
SMP	Shoreline Management Plan
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan
TUFLOW	Two-dimensional Unsteady FLOW (a hydraulic model)
UKCP18	United Kingdom Climate Projections 2018
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WLMB	Water Level Management Board

Definitions

Annual Exceedance Probability: The probability (expressed as a percentage) of a flood event occurring in any given year.

Brownfield/Previously developed land: Land which has been lawfully developed and is or was occupied by a permanent structure and any fixed surface infrastructure associated with it, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed). It also includes land comprising large areas of fixed surface infrastructure such as large areas of hardstanding which have been lawfully developed. Previously developed land excludes: land that is or was last occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill, where provision for restoration has been made through development management procedures; land in built-up areas such as residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape.

Catchment partnership approach: A collaborative method of managing a river catchment in which risk management authorities, communities, businesses, and environmental organisations work together to improve water, land, and flood management across the whole catchment area.

Climate change: Long term variations in global temperature and weather patterns caused by natural and human actions.

Coastal Change Management Area: This is an area identified in plans as likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast. Such changes include erosion, coastal landslip, permanent inundation or accretion**.**

Coastal flooding: The inundation of normally dry land along the coast caused by high tides, storm surges or rising sea levels. The risk of flooding is linked to the stability of the coastline.

Combined tidal and fluvial flooding: Occurs when high sea tides and overflowing rivers happen simultaneously, increasing flood risk in coastal and estuarine areas.

Design flood: A flood event of a given annual flood probability, which is generally taken as: fluvial (river) flooding likely to occur with a 1% annual probability (a 1 in 100 chance each year), flooding from the sea likely to occur with a 0.5% annual probability (a 1 in 200 chance each year, or surface water flooding likely to occur with a 1% annual probability (a 1 in 100 change each year), plus an appropriate allowance for climate change, against which the suitability of a proposed development is assessed and mitigation measures, if any, are designed.

Finished Floor Level: The final height or elevation of the top surface of a floor once all construction layers (such as screed, tiles, or other finishes) have been applied.

Flood defence: Infrastructure used to protect an area against floods such as floodwalls and embankments; they are designed to a specific Standard of Protection (SoP) (design standard).

Fluvial flooding: Fluvial flooding is the overflow of water from a watercourse onto surrounding land when capacity is exceeded.

Green infrastructure: A network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity.

Greenfield: An undeveloped parcel of land.

Lead Local Flood Authority: The unitary authority for the area or if there is no unitary authority, the County Council for the area. They lead in managing local flood risks (i.e. risks of flooding from surface water, ground water and ordinary (smaller) watercourses). In Swale the LLFA is Kent County Council.

Main river: A watercourse shown as such on the statutory main river map held by the Environment Agency. They are usually the larger rivers and streams. The Environment Agency has permissive powers (not duties) to carry out maintenance and improvement works on main rivers).

Major development: Defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a housing development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more, or as a non-residential development with additional floorspace of 1,000m² or more, or a site of 1 hectare or more, or as otherwise provided in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

Natural Flood Management (NFM): Techniques that work with nature to reduce the risk of flooding for communities.

Ordinary watercourse: Any river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows but which does not form part of a main river. The local authority or Water Level Management Board (WLMB) has permissive powers (not duties) on ordinary watercourses.

Permissive powers: Authorities have the power to undertake flood risk management activities, but not a duty to do so. This will depend on priorities in flood risk management.

Property Flood Resilience: A range of measures that can be installed on a building, to reduce the risk of floodwater entering the property. It can also be used to make the inside of a property more resilient (also known as recoverability), minimising damage even if water does still enter the building.

Residual risk: the remaining level of risk that persists after measures have been taken to reduce or manage a hazard.

Return period: An estimate of the interval of time between events of a certain intensity or size, in this instance it refers to flood events. It is a statistical measurement denoting the average recurrence interval over an extended period of time.

Riparian owner: A riparian landowner, in a water context, owns land or property, with a Main River or ordinary watercourse (including culverts) running through, beneath or adjacent to the boundary of their land. Where the Main River or ordinary watercourse runs adjacent to the boundary, the riparian owner will usually own the watercourse up to its centre.

Risk Management Authority (RMA): The EA; a Lead Local Flood Authority; a District Council in an area where there is no unitary authority; an Internal Drainage Board; a water company and a highway authority.

Risk: In flood risk management, risk is defined as a product of the probability or likelihood of a flood occurring, and the consequence of the flood.

Stakeholder: A person or organisation affected by the problem or solution or interested in the problem or solution. They can be individuals or organisations, includes the public and communities.

Surface water flooding: Flooding from surface water runoff (or 'pluvial' flooding) is caused by intense, usually short, periods of rainfall and mostly affects lower lying areas, often where the natural (or artificial) drainage system is unable to cope with the volume of water. Surface water flooding problems are inextricably linked to issues of poor drainage, or drainage blockage by debris, and sewer flooding.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS): Methods of management practices and control structures that are designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable manner than some conventional techniques, such as grates, gullies, and channels.

Tidal flooding: Caused by extreme tide levels exceeding ground and / or defence levels

Windfall site: A site which becomes available for development unexpectedly and therefore not included as allocated land in a the development plan.

Executive Summary

Introduction

The study area for this Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is the Swale Borough Council's authoritative area. This 2026 SFRA is an update to the 2020 SFRA document prepared by JBA Consulting. The assessment supersedes the previous Swale Borough Council 2009 Level 1 and 2 SFRA and the Faversham Creek SFRA 2010 Amendment.

The report has been prepared to provide comprehensive and supporting evidence for the emerging Local Plan 2027 -2042. The **Swale Borough Local Plan - Bearing Fruits 2031** was adopted in July 2017, and the emerging Local Plan will revisit the adopted Local Plan so that sufficient development is planned to meet the needs of the area.

The SFRA update was required to be compliant with the latest guidance described in the **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** (last updated February 2025) and accompanying **Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)** (last updated September 2025).

The 2026 SFRA provides flood risk evidence and long-term strategy to support the management and planning of development, protect the environment, deliver infrastructure and promote sustainable communities within the Local Plan area. It also supports the selection of site allocations in the emerging Local Plan and provides information and guidance to be used in the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments in support of site-specific planning applications.

SFRA objectives

The key objectives of the 2025 SFRA are:

- To take account of best practice, the latest guidance and the most up to date information;
- To assess the flood risk to and from the borough from all sources, now and in the future, as well as assess the impact that cumulative land use changes and development in the area will have on flood risk;
- To be a robust piece of evidence to inform the preparation of the Swale Local Plan and sustainability appraisal, so that flood risk is fully accounted for when considering allocation options and guide development to the safest areas;
- To inform the preparation of emerging local plan policies;
- To inform the application of the Sequential Test and, if necessary, the Exception Test;
- To identify the requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments;
- To assist in the determination of the acceptability of flood risk in relation to Swale's emergency planning capability;
- To help prioritise and target improvements to flood defences; and
- To consider opportunities to reduce flood risk to existing communities and developments and recommend how the Local Plan can best influence this issue.

SFRA outputs

The Planning Practice Guidance advocates a tiered approach to risk assessment and identifies the following two levels of SFRA, of which Level 1 should be completed first:

1. Level 1: Required as part of the evidence base for the Local Plan under the NPPF. The assessment should be sufficiently detailed to allow application of the Sequential Test.
2. Level 2: where land outside Flood Zones 2 and 3 cannot appropriately accommodate all the necessary development creating the need to apply the NPPF's Exception Test. In these circumstances the assessment should consider the detailed nature of the flood characteristics within a Flood Zone and assessment of other sources of flooding.

This report fulfils the Level 1 SFRA requirements.

To meet the objectives of the SFRA, the following outputs have been prepared.

- A review and update of new and amended data sources.
- Assessment of all potential sources of flooding and the potential impact of climate change on flood risk.
- Mapping areas at risk from other sources including surface water, sewer, ground water, reservoir inundation.
- Mapping of location and extent of functional floodplain
- Recommendations of the criteria that should be used to assess future development proposals and the development of a Sequential Test and sequential approach to flood risk.
- High-level screening of proposed development sites against flood risk information.
- Guidance for developers including requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments.
- Mapping areas covered by an existing flood alert / warning.
- Mapping of flood defence infrastructure and highlighting areas that need improvements.
- Identify opportunities to reduce flood risk which can be included in the Local Plan policies.
- An assessment of surface water management issues and the application of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).

Summary of assessment

Flood risk

- There have been several recorded flood incidents across the study area, with tidal flooding resulting in the most severe consequences. The study area is bounded by the River Medway, the Thames Estuary and the North Sea to the north with flood levels in many of the relevant river networks and inlets being tidally influenced due to proximity to the sea, including the River Medway and The Swale. There are three recorded incidents of tidal floods in the study area (1953, 1978 and 2013), each resulting in widespread flooding.
- Notwithstanding the risk from high sea levels, analysis of flood risk indicates that surface water was noted to be the most frequent cause of flooding, with a smaller number of recorded flood incidents involving fluvial, groundwater, and sewer flooding. These sources of flooding have also occurred in combination, causing a cumulative effect. Further details of these historic events can be found in Section 5.1.
- Coastal flood risk will potentially increase in areas of the Local Plan area where coastal erosion threatens the stability of the coastline and tidal flood defences (this is the flood risk due to the failure or overwhelming of measures to protect against coastal erosion, rather than simple overtopping of defences due to high flood water levels).
- The Environment Agency's surface water dataset within the Flood Map for Planning, also known as the Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) dataset shows that surface water predominantly follows topographical flow paths of existing watercourses, dry valleys or roads, with some areas of ponding in low lying areas, often upslope of railway lines or roads.
- The JBA Groundwater Flood Map shows that a large proportion of Swale Borough is potentially at risk of groundwater flooding, with the most vulnerable settlements including Sittingbourne, Faversham, Teynham and Bapchild.
- There are 271 historic incidents of sewer flooding in the study area since 2015 that have been identified from Southern Water's records, with sewer flooding exacerbated in places by groundwater infiltrating into the sewer network and outfalls influenced by tidal levels.
- The Environment Agency's Reservoir Flood Extent mapping has been assessed, and two reservoirs have been identified in the study area. There are no records of historic flooding from reservoirs in the study area.
- There are currently three Flood Alert Areas and five Flood Warning Areas in the Local Plan area.

Flood defences

There are tidal, coastal and tidal / fluvial flood defences located along the majority of the coastline and tidal watercourses in the study area. The standard of protection provided by these assets varies, as does their condition.

Climate change

Climate change will not only cause changes in trends and mean values in temperature and rainfall but also increase the chance of occurrence and severity of more extreme wet and dry events. It is important that development is planned with consideration of these extreme events as exemplified by the significant consequences of storm surge events in the sea leading to high tide levels and potentially severe flooding.

Development and flood risk

Information used to support the Sequential and Exception Tests for both Local Plans and Flood Risk Assessments has been documented, along with guidance for planners and developers. Links have been provided for various guidance documents and policies published by other Risk Management Authorities such as the Lead Local Flood Authority and the Environment Agency.

Relevant studies

There are many relevant regional and local key policies which have been considered within the SFRA, such as the Shoreline Management Plans for the **Isle of Grain to South Foreland** (2010) and the **Medway Estuary and Swale** (2010), the **North Kent Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan** (2009), **Thames River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan** (2023) and the **South East River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan** (2023), the **Kent County Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment** (2011) and **Addendum** (2017) ,the **Medway Estuary and Swale flood and coastal risk management Strategy (MEAS)** (2019) and **Kent County Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy** (2024). Other policy considerations have also been incorporated, such as sustainable development principles, climate change and flood risk management.

Policy Recommendations

Swale Borough Council should take account of the following recommendations with respect to flood risk management when preparing appropriate policy.

A. Development and planning considerations

Sequential approach to development

It is recommended that the sequential approach, is adopted for all future developments within the study area where there is flood risk. New development and re-development of land should seek opportunities to reduce the overall level of flood risk at the site where possible.

Sequential and Exception tests

The SFRA has identified the areas of Swale Borough at high risk of flooding from tidal, surface water and fluvial sources both now and in the future. Proposed development sites at locations at risk of flooding will be required to satisfy the Sequential and, where necessary, Exception Tests in accordance with the NPPF. Swale Borough Council will use the information in this SFRA and Appendix K when deciding which development sites to take forward in the emerging Local Plan.

Site-specific Flood Risk Assessments

Site specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) are required by developers to provide a greater level of detail on flood risk and any protection provided by defences and, where necessary, demonstrate the development satisfies part b of the Exception Test.

Where required, developers should undertake more detailed hydrological and hydraulic assessments of the watercourses and tidal areas to verify flood extents (including latest climate change allowances). The modelling will inform floodplain and development zoning within the site and provide evidence that the Exception Test is satisfied if required. Where a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) has produced modelling outlines which differ from the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning a full evidence-based review would be required. Where the watercourses are embanked, the effect of overtopping and breach must be considered and appropriately assessed.

All new development within the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) fluvial or 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) tidal flood extent including an allowance for climate change (for the lifetime of the development) must not normally result in a net loss of flood storage capacity to avoid cumulative effects. Where possible, opportunities should be sought to achieve an increase in the provision of floodplain storage. Where proposed development results in a change in building footprint, the developer should normally ensure that it does not impact upon the ability of the floodplain to store or convey water and seek opportunities to provide floodplain betterment. Similarly, where ground levels are elevated to raise the

development out of the floodplain, compensatory floodplain storage within areas that currently lie outside the floodplain should normally be provided so the total volume of the floodplain storage is not reduced. Any flood risk management measures should be consistent with the wider catchment policies set out in the **North Kent Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan** (2009), **Thames River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan** (2023), the **South East River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan** (2023), the **Kent County Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy** (2024) and other relevant strategies.

The **NPPF** was last updated in February 2025 setting out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

There are also several guidance documents which provide information on the requirements for site-specific Flood Risk Assessments:

- **Standing Advice on Flood Risk (Environment Agency)**
- **Flood Risk Assessment for Planning Applications (Environment Agency)**
- **Site-specific Flood Risk Assessment: CHECKLIST (PPG, Defra)**

It should be noted that the UK Climate Change Projections 2018 (**UKCP18**) was published on 26 November 2018. When undertaking an FRA, reference should be made to the most up to date climate change allowances provided by the Environment Agency. Kent County Council require that for surface water flood risk, climate change allowances should be applied to both the 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) and 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) return periods.

Developers should consult with Swale Borough Council, Kent County Council, the Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board, the Environment Agency and Southern Water at an early stage to discuss flood risk including requirements for site-specific FRAs, detailed hydraulic modelling, and drainage assessment and design.

B. Surface water management and SuDS

Planners should be aware of the conditions and requirements set by Kent County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority for surface water management and ensure development proposals and applications are compliant with the **Kent County Council's Drainage and Planning Policy Statement**. Proposals should also be compliant with **Defra's National standards for sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)**.

Special consideration should be given to development in Iwade and Minster, details of which can be found in Section 12.2 and Section 12.3 respectively.

C. Review of planning applications

The Council should consult the Environment Agency's **National flood risk standing advice for local planning authorities**, (last updated October 2025) and any subsequent updates when reviewing planning applications for proposed developments at risk of flooding.

The Council will consult the relevant statutory consultees as part of the planning application process and they may, in some cases, also contact non-statutory consultees

(e.g. Southern Water) that have an interest in the planning application. The Council will, when appropriate consult with the North Kent Marshes Water Level Management Board (WLMB) with respect to flood related and water level management aspects. The WLMB can have more detailed local knowledge on the performance and characteristics of particular water features in the authority area.

D. Finished Floor Levels and safe access

In line with the Environment Agency's **preparing a flood risk assessment: standing advice**, finished floor levels should be a minimum of whichever is higher of 600mm above the:

- average ground level of the site
- adjacent road level to the building
- estimated river or sea flood level

Where there is a high level of certainty about your estimated flood level, it may be appropriate to reduce this to 300mm. If there is a particularly high level of uncertainty it may need to be increased.

Lowering existing FFLs below the existing levels within the fluvial 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and tidal 0.5% (1 in 200-year) plus climate change floodplain would not be acceptable and should be discouraged.

Building design and raised floor levels is the only way to fully reduce groundwater flood risk, through ensuring FFLs are raised above predicted groundwater levels considering known groundwater issues.

If it is not possible to raise floor levels to meet the minimum requirement developers should refer to the Environment Agency's **preparing a flood risk assessment: standing advice.**

FRAs also need to show how the development is not going to be flooded by surface water or groundwater. This could be by:

- diverting water away from buildings but safely managing it within the site
- raising floor levels above the estimated flood depths of surface and groundwater flooding

Safe access and escape will need to be demonstrated at all development sites. Emergency vehicular access should be possible during times of flood.

Where development is located behind, or in an area benefitting from defences, consideration should be given to the potential safety of the development, finished floor levels and for safe access and escape in the event of rapid inundation of water due to a defence breach with little warning.

E. Residual risk

Residual risk is the risk that remains after the effect of mitigation measures is taken into account. The residual risk includes the consideration of flood events that exceed the design thresholds of the flood defences or circumstances where there is a failure of the defences, e.g. flood banks collapse. Residual risks should be considered as part of site-specific Flood Risk Assessments.

Further, any developments located within an area protected by flood risk management measures, where the condition of those defences is 'fair' or 'poor', where the standard of protection is not of the required standard or where the failure of the intended level of service gives rise to unsafe conditions should be identified by the developer as part of an FRA.

The risk to development from reservoirs is residual but developers should consider reservoir flooding during the planning stage. They should seek to contact the reservoir owner to obtain information and should apply the sequential approach to locating development within the site. Developers should also consult with relevant authorities regarding emergency plans in case of reservoir breach.

Resilience measures will be required if buildings are situated in -a flood risk area, and opportunities to enhance green infrastructure and reduce flood risk by making space for water should be sought.

F. MEAS Contribution Zones

A **Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy (MEAS) Contribution Advice Note** is being prepared by Swale Borough Council for developments within the MEAS Contribution Zone. The Advice Note outlines the need for payments to contribute to flood defence works through Planning Obligations/S106 Agreements and sets out the location of the contribution area and requirements for contributions.

The document will set out two zones:

- MEAS Contribution Zone 1 - The Flood Map for Planning combined undefended 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) with climate change allowance for the year 2125.
- MEAS Contribution Zone 2 - The Isle of Sheppey

Different contribution rates are required for developments within the different zones. The locations of the contribution zones are mapped in Appendix N.

G. Future flood management

Developments should demonstrate opportunities to create, enhance and link green assets. This can provide multiple benefits across several disciplines including flood risk and biodiversity / ecology and may provide opportunities to use the land for an amenity and recreational purposes. Development that may adversely affect green infrastructure assets should not normally be permitted.

The information provided in the SFRA should be used as a basis for investigating potential strategic flood risk solutions within the study area. Opportunities could consist of the following:

- Catchment and floodplain restoration;
- Flood storage areas;
- Opening up culverts, weir removal, and river restoration;
- The Regional Habitat Creation Programme;
- Green infrastructure; and
- Preserving the function of surface water flood routes where appropriate.

For successful future flood risk management, it is recommended that the Council adopts a catchment partnership working approach in tackling flood risk and environmental management.

Potential modelling improvements

The Environment Agency regularly reviews its flood risk mapping, and it is important to make contact to determine whether updated (more accurate) information is available prior to commencing a site-specific FRA. Developers should appropriately assess climate change through an FRA.

When using the SFRA to prepare FRAs it is important to check that the most up to date information is used, as is described in amendments to the flood mapping prepared and issued by the Environment Agency at regular intervals.

Use of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment data

SFRAs are high level strategic documents and, as such, do not go into detail on an individual site-specific basis. This SFRA has been developed using the best available information, supplied at the time of preparation. This relates both to the current risk of flooding from rivers, the sea and surface water and where available the potential effects of future climate change.

Other datasets used to inform this SFRA may also be periodically updated and following the publication of this SFRA, new information on flood risk may be provided by Risk Management Authorities.

1 Introduction

1.1 Swale Borough

Swale Borough covers an area of approximately 370km^2 and has an estimated population of over 151,700[1]. The location of Swale Borough is shown within Figure 1-1. There are 39 parishes and 2 non-parished areas within the Local Plan area. The largest settlement is the town of Sittingbourne, and other sizeable towns include Faversham, Sheerness and Queenborough.

The study area is bound by the River Medway, the Thames Estuary and the North Sea to the north with many of the river networks and inlets being tidally influenced.

1.2 Purpose of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

> "Strategic policies should be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment, and should manage flood risk from all sources. They should consider cumulative impacts in, or affecting, local areas susceptible to flooding, and take account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management authorities, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards."
>
> (National Planning Policy Framework (2025), Section 14 paragraph 171)

This Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) 2025 document updates the previous 2020 SFRA and supersedes the previous Swale Borough Council 2009 Level 1 and 2 SFRA and the Faversham Creek SFRA 2010 Amendment. The SFRA study area is shown in Figure 1-1. The mapping in the appendices provides a borough wide view and **interactive maps** are available on Swale Borough Council's website.

The main purpose of the SFRA update was to prepare a document that provides comprehensive and supporting evidence for the emerging Local Plan 2022 - 2042. The **Swale Borough Local Plan - Bearing Fruits 2031** was adopted in 2017. The emerging Local Plan will revisit the adopted Local Plan to make sure that enough development will be planned to meet the needs of the area.

The SFRA update was also required to be compliant with the latest guidance described in the 2025 update to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), support the selection of site allocations in the emerging Local Plan and to provide information and guidance to be used in the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) in support of site-specific planning applications.

An updated **NPPF** was published on 7 February 2025 and sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This updated Framework replaces the previous versions of the NPPF published since March 2012.

1 Office of National Statistics (2021) **Swale population change, Census 2021 – ONS**

The key objectives of the 2025 SFRA are:

- To take account of best practice, the latest guidance and the most up to date information;
- To assess the flood risk to and from the borough from all sources, now and in the future, as well as assess the impact that cumulative land use changes and development in the area will have on flood risk;
- To be a robust piece of evidence to inform the preparation of the Swale Local Plan and sustainability appraisal, so that flood risk is fully accounted for when considering allocation options and guide development to the safest areas;
- To inform the preparation of emerging local plan policies;
- To inform the application of the Sequential Test and, if necessary, the Exception Test.
- To identify the requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments;
- To assist in the determination of the acceptability of flood risk in relation to Swale's emergency planning capability;
- To help prioritise and target improvements to flood defences;
- To consider opportunities to reduce flood risk to existing communities and developments and recommend how the Local Plan can best influence this issue;

1.3 Levels of SFRA

The Planning Practice Guidance advocates a tiered approach to risk assessment and identifies two levels of SFRA. Level 1 should be completed first to understand whether a Level 2 assessment is required.

1. **Level 1:** required as part of the evidence base for the Local Plan under the NPPF. The assessment should be sufficiently detailed to allow application of the Sequential Test.
2. **Level 2:** where land outside Flood Zones 2 and 3 cannot appropriately accommodate all the necessary development creating the need to apply the NPPF's Exception Test. In these circumstances the assessment should consider the detailed nature of the flood characteristics within a Flood Zone and assessment of other sources of flooding.

This report fulfils the Level 1 SFRA requirements.

1.4 SFRA outputs

To meet the objectives, the following outputs have been prepared:

- A review and update of new and amended data sources.
- Assessment of all potential sources of flooding and the potential impact of climate change on flood risk.
- Mapping of location and extent of functional floodplain.
- Recommendations of the criteria that should be used to assess future development proposals and the development of a Sequential Test and sequential approach to flood risk.

- High-level screening of proposed development sites against flood risk information.
- Guidance for developers including requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments.
- Mapping areas covered by an existing flood alert / warning.
- Mapping of flood defence infrastructure and highlighting areas that need improvements.
- Identification of opportunities to reduce flood risk which can be included in the Local Plan policies.
- An assessment of surface water management issues and the application of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).

1.5 Structure of this report

Table 1-1 outlines the layout and location of information that is included in the 2025 SFRA.

Table 1-1 SFRA report contents

Section	Contents
1: Introduction	Provides a background to the study, defines objectives, outlines the approach adopted and the consultation performed.
2: Policy and strategy for flood risk management	Provides an overview of the planning framework, flood risk policy and flood risk responsibilities.
3: Roles and responsibilities of Risk Management Authorities	The roles and responsibilities of Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) in Swale Borough.
4: Sequential and Exception Tests	Describes the Sequential Approach and application of Sequential and Exception Tests. Outlines cross boundary issues and considerations.
5: Sources of information used in preparing the SFRA	Outlines what information has been used in the preparation of the SFRA.
6: Climate change	Outlines climate change guidance and the implications for Swale Borough.
7: Understanding flood risk in the Local Plan area	Introduces the assessment of flood risk and provides an overview of the characteristics of flooding affecting the borough. Provides a summary of responses that can be made to flood risk, together with policy and institutional issues that should be considered.
8: Fluvial and coastal defences	Assessment of existing flood defences and flood risk management measures.

Section	Contents
9: Flood risk management requirements for developers	Identifies the scope of the assessments that must be submitted in FRAs supporting applications for new development. Provides guidance for developers and outlines conditions set by the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and the Environment Agency that should be followed.
10: Principles for site design and master planning	Outlines considerations for the layout and design of a site to provide an opportunity to reduce flood risk within the development.
11: Surface water management and SuDS	Advice on managing surface water run-off and flooding and the application of SuDS.
12: Special Areas for consideration	Provides planning guidance for developments within Faversham Creek, Iwade and Minster.
13: Flood warning and emergency planning	Outlines the flood warning service in the SFRA area and provides advice for emergency planning, evacuation plans and safe access and escape.
14: Strategic flood risk solutions	Overview of possible strategies to reduce flood risk.
15: Assessment of flood risk in potential development areas	A summary of the information presented in the site screening table, an overview of areas where flood defences may need improvements to reduce flood risk to the development sites, and an overview of the cumulative impacts of development in the study area.
16: Cumulative impacts of development on flood risk	Assessment of the potential cumulative impact of development on flood risk within a catchment.
17: Summary	Review of the Level 1 SFRA.
18: Recommendations	Identifies recommendations for the council to consider as part of Flood Risk Management policy.
Appendix A-I: Flood risk mapping	Maps showing flood risk information from all sources.
Appendix J: Coastal Change Management Area	Coastal Change Management Area methodology
Appendix K: Level 1 site screening table	Screening table showing the flood risk from all sources to the Level 1 development sites.
Appendix L: Sequential Test Dataset Guidance Document	Outlines the datasets required to undertake the Sequential Test.

Section	Contents
Appendix M: Data sources used within the SFRA	Provides an overview of the datasets used within the SFRA and where they can be found.
Appendix N: MEAS Contribution Zones	Map showing the MEAS contribution zone locations

1.6 Consultation

The following parties have been consulted during the preparation of this Level 1 SFRA:

- Swale Borough Council
- Kent County Council
- Environment Agency
- Southern Water
- Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board
- Marine Management Organisation
- Neighbouring authorities (Ashford Borough Council, Canterbury City Council, Maidstone Borough Council, Medway Council)

1.7 Use of SFRA data

It is important to recognise that SFRAs are high level strategic documents and, as such, do not go into detail on an individual site-specific basis. The SFRA has been developed using the best available information at the time of preparation. This relates both to the current risk of flooding from rivers, and the potential impacts of future climate change.

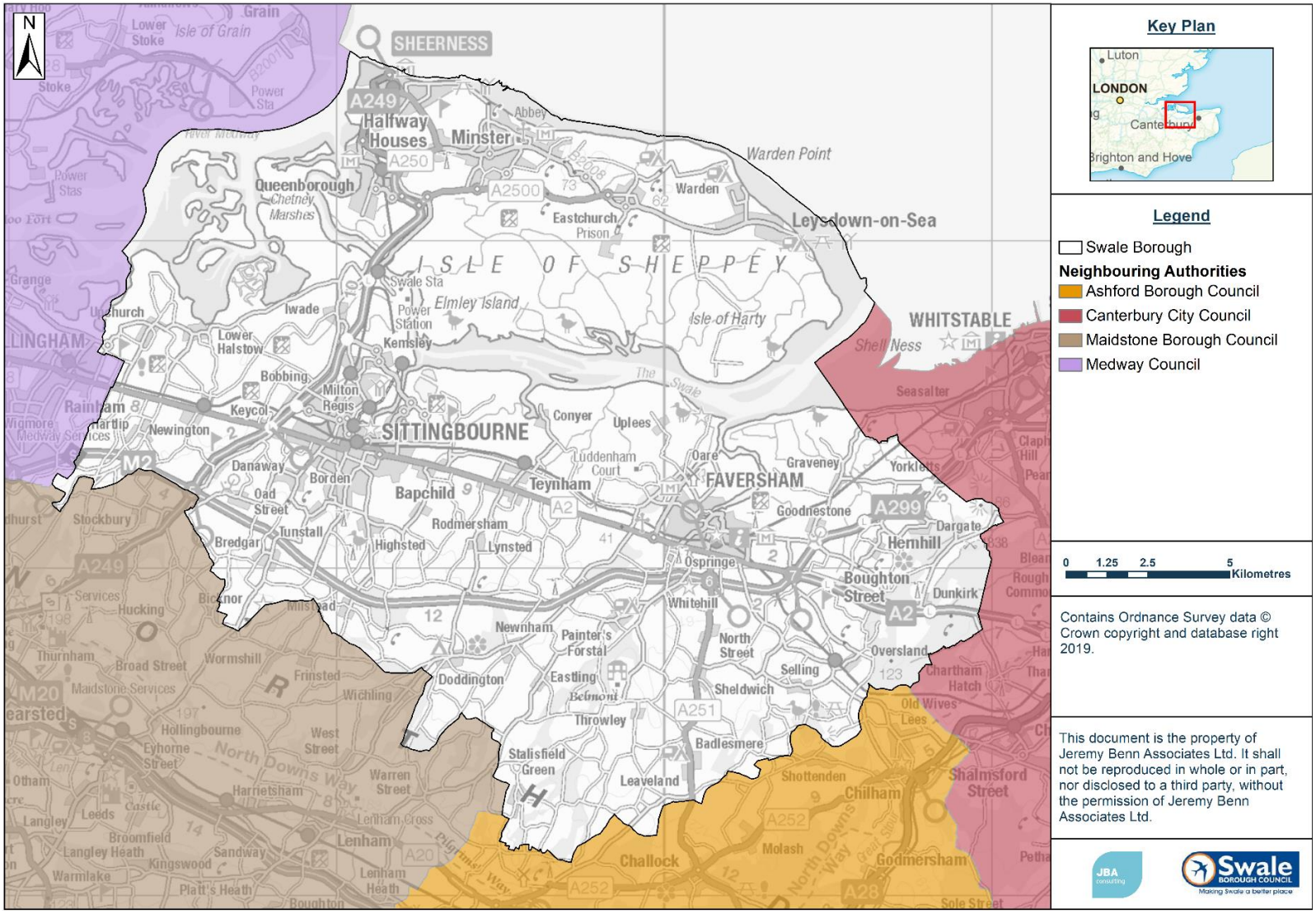
SFRAs should be **'living documents'**, and as a result should be updated when new information on flood risk, new planning guidance or legislation becomes available. New information on flood risk may be provided by Swale Borough Council, Kent County Council, the Environment Agency and Southern Water. Such information may be in the form of:

- New hydraulic modelling results
- Flood event information following a flood event
- Policy / legislation updates
- Environment Agency flood map updates
- New flood defence schemes etc.

The Environment Agency regularly reviews their flood risk mapping, and it is important that they are approached to determine whether updated (more accurate) information is available prior to commencing a detailed Flood Risk Assessment.

It is recommended that the SFRA is reviewed internally, in line with the Environment Agency's Flood Zone map updates to ensure latest data is still represented in the SFRA, allowing a cycle of review and a review of any updated data by checking with the above bodies for any new information.

Figure 1-1: Local Plan area and neighbouring authorities



2 Policy and strategy for flood risk management

2.1 Key legislation for flood and water management in the borough

2.1.1 Floods Directive (2007) and Flood Risk Regulations (2009)

The **Flood Risk Regulations (2009)** previously translated the **EU Floods Directive (2007)** into UK law setting the requirement for Member States to complete an assessment of flood risk, known in England as a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA). This information was then used to identify areas where there is a significant risk of flooding (Flood Risk Areas), where States had to undertake Flood Risk and Hazard Mapping and produce Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs). This cycle was repeated on a six-yearly basis.

As of 1 January 2024, the Retained EU Law (Reform and Revocation) Bill automatically repealed any Retained EU Law (REUL) not otherwise preserved or replaced in UK law before the end of 2023, including the FRRs 2009 which transposed the EU Floods Directive into legislation. The FRRs were not retained because much of their content overlapped with existing UK legislation, particularly the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

The Government expects to see continued implementation of the Flood Risk Management Plans 2021-2027, with funding for this still in place over the six-year period.

2.1.2 Flood and Water Management Act (2010)

The **Flood and Water Management Act (2010)** was passed in April 2010 following the recommendations made within the Pitt Review (2009) following the floods of 2007. It aims to create a simpler and more effective means of managing both flood risk and coastal erosion, establishing the lead role for Local Authorities, as LLFAs, designed to manage local flood risk (from surface water, ground water and ordinary watercourses) and to provide a strategic overview role of all flood risk for the EA.

2.1.3 Water Framework Directive (2000)

The **European Water Framework Directive (WFD)** (2000) was transposed into English Law by the **Water Environment Regulations (2017)** . The WFD aims to deliver improvements across Europe in the management of water quality and water resources. This is enforced through a series of plans called River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs). The borough falls within the **Thames RBMP (2022)** and a small area of the **South East RBMP (2022)**.

2.1.4 Environmental permitting

The **Environmental Permitting Regulations (2016)** set out where developers will need to apply for additional permission (as well as planning permission) to undertake works to a Main River. This includes flood risk activities; environmental permits, for example:

- Any activity within 8 metres of the bank of a main river, or 16 metres it is a tidal main river.
- Any activity within 8 metres of any flood defence structure or culvert on a main river, or 16 metres on a tidal river
- Any activity within 16 metres of a sea defence structure
- Involving quarrying or excavation within 16 metres of any main river, flood defence (including a remote defence) or culvert

Environmental permits may also be required from the Environment Agency to discharge runoff, trade effluent or sewage into a main river. They may also be required in relation to groundwater activities, where there may be a risk of groundwater contamination. Further guidance can be found on the Environment Agency's **Flood risk activities: environmental permits** webpage.

2.1.5 Byelaws

Land Drainage Byelaws outline legal obligations and responsibilities when undertaking works on or close to a watercourse, for the purpose of preventing flooding, or mitigating any damage caused by flooding.

The borough is covered by the **Southern region flood defence and land drainage byelaws** enforced by the EA. These byelaws apply to activities around main rivers, flood defences and floodplains.

Areas of Swale Borough are within the North Kent Marshes Water Level Management Board district which also has **byelaws**.

2.1.6 Additional legislation

Additional legislation relevant to development and flood risk in the borough include:

- **Town and Country Planning Act (1990)**, **Water Industry Act (1991)**, **Land Drainage Act (1991)**, **Environment Act (1995)**, which set out the regulations for development on land in England and Wales.
- The **Environment Act 2021** requires developers to provide Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) and for LPAs to develop Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS). Strategic site allocations in Local Plans which present opportunities for BNG or areas for habitat improvement/creation identified by the LNRS could have parallel opportunities to contribute to reduced flood risk from a range of sources.
- Other environmental legislation such as the **Habitats Directive (1992) (gov.uk)**, **Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (2014) (gov.uk)**, and **The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Amendment) Regulations 2020** which apply as appropriate to strategic and site-specific developments to guard against environmental damage.
- The **Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) (gov.uk)** Section 19(1A) which requires LPAs to include in their Local Plans 'policies designed to secure that the

development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.'

- The **Planning and Infrastructure Bill** aims to accelerate housing delivery and critical infrastructure projects to support economic growth and meet clean energy targets.

2.2 Key national, regional, and local policy documents and strategies

Table 2-1 summarises relevant national, regional, and local flood risk policy and strategy documents and how these apply to development and flood risk. Hyperlinks are provided to external documents. These documents may:

- Provide useful and specific local information to inform FRAs within the local area.
- Set the strategic policy and direction for flood risk management and drainage – they may contain policies and action plans that set out what future flood mitigation and climate change adaptation plans may affect a development site. A developer should seek to contribute in all instances to the strategic vision for flood risk management and drainage in the borough.
- Provide guidance and/or standards that inform how a developer should assess flood risk and/or design flood mitigation and SuDS.

The following sections provide further details on some of these documents and strategies.

Please note that the links to these documents may change over time and any requests for these documents should be directed toward the documents' authors.

Table 2-1: National, regional, and local flood risk policy and strategy documents

Policy level	Document, lead author and date	Contextual information	Policy and measures	Development design requirements	Next update due
National	**Flood and Coastal Erosional Risk Management Strategy for England** (EA, 2020)	Yes	Yes	No	2026
National	**National Planning Policy Framework** updated in February 2025	Yes	Yes	Yes	2026
National	**Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Flood risk** and **coastal change** updated in September 2025	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
National	**Building Regulations Part H** (MHCLG, 2010)	Yes	No	Yes	-
National	**South East Marine Plan** (Marine Management Organisation, 2024)	Yes	Yes	No	-
National	**SuDS Manual (C753)** (Ciria, 2015)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
National	**National standards for sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)** (Defra, 2025)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Regional	**North Kent Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan** (EA, 2009)	Yes	Yes	No	-
Regional	**Thames River Basin District River Basin Management Plan** and the **South East River Basin District River Basin Management Plan** (EA, 2022)	Yes	Yes	No	2028
Regional	**Thames River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan** and the **South East River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan** (EA, 2023)	Yes	Yes	No	2027
Regional	**Southern Water – Water Resources Management Plan** (Southern Water, 2024) and **South East Water – Water Resources Management Plan** (South East Water, 2019)	Yes	No	No	-

Policy level	Document, lead author and date	Contextual information	Policy and measures	Development design requirements	Next update due
Regional	**Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan** (Southern Water, 2023)	Yes	No	No	-
Regional	**The Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan** (EA, 2010) and **Medway Estuary and Swale Shoreline Management Plan** (EA, 2010)	Yes	Yes	No	-
Regional	**Climate change guidance for development and flood risk** (EA, last updated May 2022)	Yes	No	Yes	-
Regional	**Water, People, Places: A guide for master planning sustainable drainage into developments** (Lead Local Flood Authorities of South East England)	Yes	No	Yes	-
Local	**Kent County Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment** (Kent County Council, 2011)	Yes	No	No	-
Local	**Kent County Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Addendum** (Kent County Council, 2017)	Yes	No	No	-
Local	**Kent County Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2024-2034** (Kent County Council, 2024)	Yes	Yes	No	2034
Local	**Kent County Council's Drainage and Planning Policy** (Kent County Council, 2019)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Local	**Swale Surface Water Management Plan** (Kent County Council, 2012)	Yes	Yes	No	-
Local	**Medway Estuary and Swale flood and coastal risk management Strategy (MEAS)** (EA, 2019)	Yes	Yes	No	

2.2.1 The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (2020)

The **National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England** provides the overarching framework for future action by all RMAs to tackle flooding and coastal erosion in England. The Strategy looks ahead to 2100 and the actions needed to address the challenge of climate change.

The Strategy has been split into three high level ambitions:

- Climate resilient places.
- Today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate.
- A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change.

The Strategy was laid before parliament in July 2020 for formal adoption and published alongside a **Policy Statement for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management**.

It can be expected that the implementation of the National Strategy will lead to the publication of new guidance and practice that is focused on resilience and adaptation over the coming years.

2.2.2 Catchment Flood Management Plans

Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) are a high-level strategic plan providing an overview of flood risk across each river catchment. The Environment Agency use CFMPs to work with other key-decision makers to identify and agree long-term policies for sustainable flood risk management.

There are six pre-defined national policies provided in the CFMP guidance and these are applied to specific locations through the identification of 'Policy Units'. These policies are intended to cover the full range of long-term flood risk management options that can be applied to different locations in the catchment.

The Local Plan area is covered by the **North Kent Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan** (2009). The primary policy units for the area are:

- **North Kent Downs – Policy Option 1**. Areas of little or no flood risk that will continue to be monitored and advised.
- **North Kent Marshes – Policy Option 3**. Areas of low to moderate fluvial flood risk where existing flood risk is generally being managed effectively.

North Kent Downs

Flood risk is low in this area, with no people or properties currently affected by flooding. The low flood risk is predicted to continue into the future, with no properties predicted to be at risk of flooding from a 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) event in 2100. It is proposed that local authorities and water companies will need to continue to monitor and maintain drainage assets to prevent localised flood risk.

North Kent Marshes

Flood risk in this area is generally managed effectively and the biggest issue is likely the increased impacts of flooding with time due to climate change, though flood risk is not expected to increase notably. Proposed actions for the area include investigations into non-main river flooding in Sittingbourne, Conyer, and Faversham, and flood risk investigations at Iwade.

2.2.3 River Basin Management Plans

River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) are prepared under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and assess the pressure facing the water environment in the River Basin Districts. The Local Plan area falls within the **Thames River Basin District River Basin Management Plan** (2022) and **South East River Basin District River Basin Management Plan** (2022).

The plans provide a summary of programmes of measures that help prevent deterioration to protect and improve the beneficial use of the water environment in the river basin districts.

2.2.4 Flood Risk Management Plans

FRMPs set out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to manage flood risk within a catchment.

The FRMP process adopts the same catchments as used in the preparation of River Basin Management Plans (as prepared to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive). The Local Plan Area lies largely within the North Kent Catchment area of the Thames River Basin District, though part of the southeast of the borough is located within the Stour Catchment area of the South East River Basin.

More detailed strategic information on proposed strategic measures and approaches can be found in the **Thames River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan** (2023) – Parts A, B and C and the **South East River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan** (2023) – Parts A, B and C. The FRMPs draw on previous policies and actions identified in the Catchment Flood Management Plans and also incorporate information from Local Flood Risk Management Strategies.

2.2.5 Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments

LLFAs and the Environment Agency have the task of preparing a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) report every 6 years. As the LLFA, Kent County Council must review the flood risk from local flood sources which includes surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. The Environment Agency must review the flood risk from fluvial and coastal flood risks.

The LLFA **PFRA document** that covers the study area was first published by Kent County Council (KCC) as the LLFA in 2011. In 2011, ten indicative Flood Risk Areas were identified nationally by Defra / the Environment Agency, and as a result of KCC's assessment, none encroached on Swale Borough Council's Local Plan area.

Under the Regulations, the Environment Agency exercised an 'Exception' in 2011 and did not prepare a PFRA for risk from rivers, reservoirs and the sea. This then made it a requirement for the Environment Agency to prepare and publish a Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP).

In 2017, KCC prepared an **addendum** to the PFRA which updated the 2011 report. No Flood Risk Areas were identified within Swale Borough within this assessment. The report notes that Surface Water Management Plans have identified risks in Sittingbourne and the Isle of Sheppey from surface water runoff and tide locking of the Scrapsgate Drain.

The exercise was also carried out in 2018 by the Environment Agency and a further **national study** was prepared to identify potential areas of significant flood risk ("Flood Risk Areas"). Two Flood Risk Areas were identified in the borough, one to the north of Raspberry Hill Lane and the other to the north of Garrison Road.

2.2.6 Kent Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2017-2023

KCC is responsible for developing, maintaining, applying and monitoring a LFRMS for Kent, which includes the Local Plan area. The **Kent Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2024-2034** (2024) sets out the strategic vision for local flood risk management in Kent. The strategy aims to manage local flood risk in Kent by improving understanding, reducing risk, resilient planning and building resilient communities.

The 2024 LFRMS builds upon the previous version, the **Kent County Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy**, published in 2017.

2.2.7 Surface Water Management Plans

Surface Water Management Plans (SWMPs) outline the preferred surface water management strategy in a given location. SWMPs are undertaken by LLFAs in consultation with key local partners who are responsible for surface water management and drainage in their area. SWMPs establish a long-term action plan to manage surface water in a particular area and are intended to influence future capital investment, drainage maintenance, public engagement and understanding, land-use planning, emergency planning and future developments.

The SWMP applicable to the Local Plan area is summarised below. The outcomes and actions from this SWMP should be considered in the context of proposed developments within the study area.

The **Swale Surface Water Management Plan** (2012) was undertaken by KCC to investigate the local flood risks in Swale as part of their role in understanding local flood risk management in Kent. The plan acts as an intermediate risk assessment, identifying 22 priority locations at risk of local flooding that require detailed assessment. These priority locations are generally clustered around Sittingbourne, Faversham, and the northwest of the Isle of Sheppey.

The plan then outlines potential actions and measures for managing the identified flood risks at these priority locations, detailing the partners or stakeholders responsible for the

actions, the indicative costs, and the associated timescales. Generic actions and ongoing monitoring measures are also discussed.

2.2.8 Water Resources Management Plans (WRMPs)

Under the duties set out in sections 37A to 37D of the Water Industry Act 1991, all water companies across England and Wales must prepare and maintain a WRMP. This must be prepared at least every five years and reviewed annually.

WRMPs should set out how a water company intends to achieve a secure supply of water for their customers and a protected and enhanced environment.

Southern Water – Water Resources Management Plan (2025) and **South East Water – Water Resources Management Plan** (2019) are available online.

2.2.9 Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans (DWMPs)

Water and sewage companies must produce a Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP), covering a minimum of 25 years, which looks at current and future capacity, pressures, and risks to their networks such as climate change and population growth. They detail how a company plans to work with RMAs and drainage asset owners to manage future pressures. Southern Water has prepared a **Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan**.

As part of the plan, Southern Water undertook a Baseline Risk and Vulnerability Assessment to understand the probability and impact of the current and future performance of their wastewater systems. The results show there are areas of not significant, moderately significant and very significant risk of **internal flooding** in Swale, and areas of moderately significant and very significant risk of **hydraulic overload**.

2.2.10 Local policy and guidance for SuDS

The 2025 NPPF states that: ‘Applications which could affect drainage on or around the site should incorporate sustainable drainage systems to control flow rates and reduce volumes of runoff, and which are proportionate to the nature and scale of the proposal.’ (Paragraph 182) and 'development should only be allowed in areas at risk of flooding where… it can be demonstrated that… c) it incorporates sustainable drainage systems, unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate' (Paragraph 181).

At the time of writing this SFRA, the following documents and policies are relevant to SuDS and surface water in the borough. Hyperlinks are provided to external documents:

- **SuDS Manual (C753)**, published in 2007 and updated in 2015.
- **Defra National standards for sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)**, June 2025.
- **Building Regulations Part H** (MHCLG), 2010.

As LLFA, KCC has a strategic overview role for local flood risk, which involves flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. The **Kent County Council**

Drainage and Planning Policy sets out the requirements that KCC has for drainage strategies and surface water management provisions relating to development applications.

2.2.11 Shoreline Management Plans

Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) form part of Defra's strategy for flood and coastal defence. They provide a large-scale assessment of risks associated with coastal evolution and present the policy framework to address these risks in a sustainable manner. The SMP policies defined by Defra are:

- **Hold the line** – maintain or upgrade the level of protection provided by defences.
- **Advance the line** – build new defences seaward of the existing defence line.
- **Managed realignment** – allowing retreat of the shoreline, with management to control or limit the movement.
- **No active intervention** – a decision not to invest in providing or maintaining defences.

The SMPs set short (0-20 years), medium (20-50 years), and long term (50-100 years) coastal management policies for the next 100 years for specific lengths of coastline. Not all policies are guaranteed funding and over time the Environment Agency along with other partners will identify the cost.

The SMPs are currently undergoing a refresh due to changes in evidence, guidance, and policy since they were initially approved in 2016. The refresh aims to:

- Provide guidance on how SMPs can incorporate new knowledge, legislation, and guidance.
- Improve overall quality, deliverability, and consistent application of key principles across SMPs but recognising local nuances.
- Ensure shoreline management plans remain technically robust but adaptable to future change.
- Promote the principle that SMPs should be 'living' and provide a clearly defined route-map with actions to be 'epoch-2 ready' (epoch 2 is roughly from 2030) and enable delivery of the policies over the coming decades.

There are two existing plans for Swale which are outlined below.

The Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan (2010) covers part of the study area from Faversham Creek to southwest of Seasalter, as well as the northern coastline of the Isle of Sheppey from Sheerness to Shellness. The majority of coastline in this area requires 'Hold the Line' or 'Managed Realignment', both in the short and long term, though with 'No Active Intervention' planned for the area between Minster Slopes to Warden Bay.

The **Medway Estuary and Swale Shoreline Management Plan** (2010) covers part of the Local Plan coastline from Otterham Quay to Faversham Creek, as well as the southern coastline of the Isle of Sheppey from Sheerness to Shellness. The long term policy in this area is largely either 'Hold the Line' or 'Managed Realignment', with some areas of 'No Active Intervention'.

2.2.12 Medway Estuary and Swale flood and coastal risk management Strategy

The Local Plan area falls within **Medway Estuary and Swale flood and coastal risk management Strategy (MEAS)** area. The strategy sets out the Environment Agency's plan to sustainably manage the coastline and tidal defences in the Medway estuary and Swale area. It aims to protect people, properties, designated habitat and agricultural land over the next 100 years.

2.2.13 Neighbourhood plans

A neighbourhood plan is a document produced by a local community that sets out planning policies for their area and can be used to:

- Protect local green spaces;
- Encourage better designed places;
- Bring forward housing that meets local needs.

Neighbourhood planning groups can use the information in this SFRA to assess the risk of flooding to sites within their community.

Swale Borough Council provides further details about neighbourhood plans on their **website**.

3 Roles and responsibilities of Risk Management Authorities

The roles and responsibilities of Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) in Swale Borough, as described in the **Flood and Water Management Act (2010)** are outlined below.

3.1 Swale Borough Council

As a Local Planning Authority, Swale Borough Council assess, consult on and determine whether development proposals are acceptable, ensuring that flooding and other similar risks are effectively managed.

The council will consult relevant statutory consultees as part of planning application assessments and may, in some cases, also contact non-statutory consultees, such as Southern Water, that have an interest in the planning application.

Swale Borough Council are also the Coast Protection Authority, primarily managing coastal erosion through defences. These defences are sometimes dual purpose and often serve to manage the coastal flood risk.

3.2 Environment Agency

The Environment Agency is responsible for protecting and enhancing the environment and contributing to the government's aim of achieving sustainable development in England and Wales. In terms of flood risk, the Environment Agency has a strategic overview of all sources of flooding and coastal erosion. Examples of this strategic overview role include:

- Setting the direction for managing the risks through strategic plans;
- Providing evidence and advice to inform Government policy and support others;
- Working collaboratively to support the development of risk management skills and capacity; and
- Providing a framework to support local delivery.

The Agency also has operational responsibility for managing the risk of flooding from main rivers, reservoirs, estuaries and the sea, as well as being a coastal erosion risk management authority.

The Environment Agency has powers to carry out flood and coastal risk management work and to regulate the actions of other flood risk management authorities on the coast. These powers are permissive, which means they are not a duty.

The Environment Agency also has powers to regulate and consent works. You must follow the environmental permitting rules if you want to do work:

- on or near a main river
- on or near a flood defence structure
- in a flood plain
- on or near a sea defence

Further details on Environment Agency permits can be found on the **Environment Agency's Flood risk activities: environmental permits** website.

3.3 Kent County Council

As the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for the area, Kent County Council's duties and powers include:

- Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS): LLFAs must develop, maintain, apply and monitor a LFRMS to outline how they will manage flood risk, identify areas vulnerable to flooding and target resources where they are needed most.
- Flood Investigations: When appropriate and necessary LLFAs must investigate and report on flooding incidents (Section 19 investigations).
- Register of Flood Risk Features: LLFAs must establish and maintain a register of structures or features which, in their opinion, are likely to have a significant effect on flood risk in the LLFA area.
- Designation of Features: LLFAs may exercise powers, as all RMAs can, to designate structures and features that affect flood risk, requiring the owner to seek consent from the authority to alter, remove or replace it.
- Consenting: When appropriate, LLFAs will perform consenting of works on ordinary watercourses. Further details can be found on the **KCC land drainage website**.
- Enforcement: The LLFA has enforcement powers under the Land Drainage Act 1991 and FWMA 2010.

KCC is also the Local Highway Authority and manages highway drainage, carrying out maintenance and improvement works on an on-going basis, as necessary, to maintain existing standards of flood protection for highways, making appropriate allowances for climate change. It also has the responsibility to ensure road projects cause no increased flood risk. KCC are statutory consultees with respect to surface water management in proposed new development. **KCC's sustainable drainage in planning website** provides further information and advice.

3.4 Water and wastewater providers

Southern Water is the sewerage undertaker for the Local Plan area. They have the responsibility to maintain surface, foul and combined public sewers to ensure the area is effectively drained. When flows (foul or surface water) are proposed to enter public sewers, Southern Water will assess whether the public system has the capacity to accept these flows as part of their pre-application service. If there is not available capacity, they will provide a solution that identifies the necessary mitigation. Southern Water can also comment on the available capacity of foul and surface water sewers as part of the planning application process although this is not a statutory role.

The **Southern Water planning your development** webpage recommends early discussions with Southern Water to ensure there is enough capacity in the sewer network for any significant developments, particularly in the Faversham area. Additionally, as part of national mapping in the Water UK **Assessing the Available Capacity in UK Sewerage**

Systems report the areas around Lower Halstow, Sittingbourne, Teynham and Boughton are located within ‘Risk level 4’, meaning they are identified as currently having widespread capacity constraints for pipes in the foul and combined sewer network.

Southern Water and South East Water provide potable water to the Local Plan area. Whilst not associated with flood risk, Southern Water and South East Water should also be consulted with regards to water resources and usage.

For further details about developer services and relevant application forms please see Southern Waters Developer Services website and South East Water’s Developer Services Website.

3.5 North Kent Marshes Water Level Management Board (WLMB)

Under the Land Drainage Act 1991 WLMBs exercises general powers of supervision over all matters relating to water level management within their district. Key watercourses are adopted by the Board for maintenance purposes, and the Board also has responsibility for the operation and maintenance of assets used to manage water levels.

4 Sequential and Exception Tests

This section summaries national planning policy for development and flood risk and the application of the sequential and exceptions tests for both planners and developers.

4.1 National Planning Policy Framework and Guidance

The **NPPF** sets out the Government's planning policies for England. It must be considered in the preparation of Local Plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions. The NPPF advises on how flood risk should be considered to guide the location of future development and FRA requirements. The NPPF states that:

"Strategic policies should be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment and should manage flood risk from all sources. They should consider cumulative impacts in, or affecting, local areas susceptible to flooding, and take account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management authorities, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards" (Paragraph 171).

The **Flood Risk and Coastal Change PPG**, last updated September 2025, sets out how the policy should be implemented. **Diagram 1** in the PPG (Paragraph: 007 Reference ID: 7-007-20220825) sets out how flood risk should be considered in the preparation of Local Plans.

4.2 The Sequential and Exception Tests and application to the Local Plan

4.2.1 The Sequential Test

Firstly, land at the lowest risk of flooding from all sources now and in the future should be considered for development. A test is applied called the 'Sequential Test' to do this. Figure 4-1 summarises the Sequential Test. The LPA will apply the Sequential Test to potential allocations. A Sequential Test Dataset Guidance document for Swale Borough can be found in Appendix L. The Sequential Test will be undertaken by Swale Borough Council through a free-standing document.

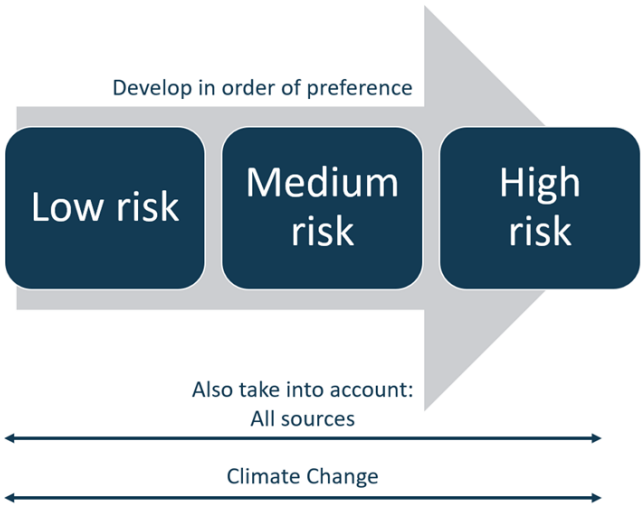


Figure 4-1: The Sequential Test.

Whether any further work is needed to decide if the land is suitable for development will depend on both the vulnerability of the development and the Flood Zone it is proposed for. **Table 2 of the PPG** shows whether, having applied the Sequential Test first, the vulnerability of development is not compatible with a particular Flood Zone and where the Exception Test is required to determine the suitability of that vulnerability of development to the Flood Zone.

Figure 4-2 illustrates the Sequential Test as a process flow diagram using the information contained in this SFRA to assess potential development sites against areas of flood risk and development vulnerability compatibilities. This is a stepwise process, but a complex one, as several of the criteria used are qualitative and based on experienced judgement. The process must be documented, and evidence used to support decisions recorded.

In addition, the risk of flooding from other sources and the impact of climate change must be considered when considering which sites are suitable to allocate.

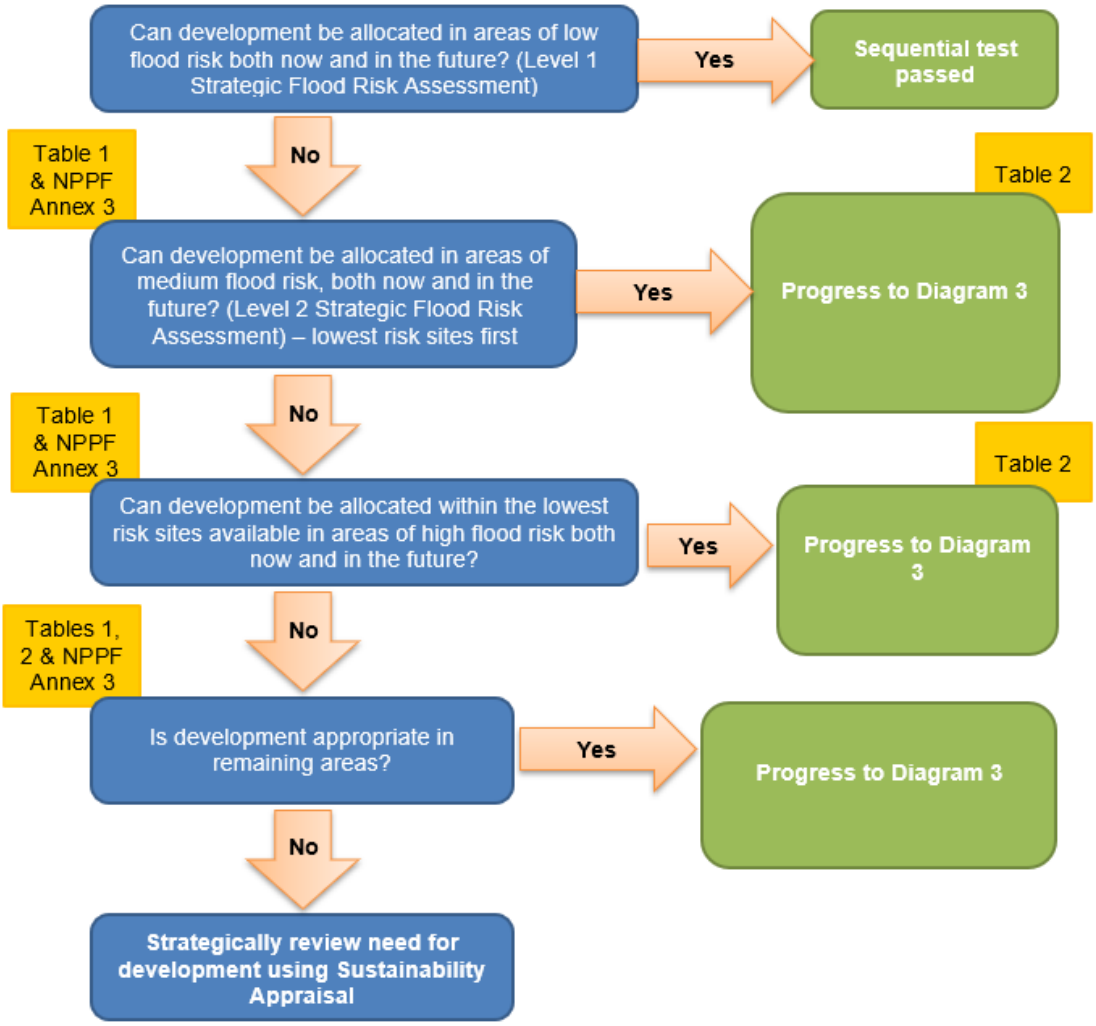


Diagram 2 of PPG: Flood Risk and Coastal Change (paragraph 026, Reference ID 7-026-20220825).

Figure 4-2: Application of the Sequential Test for plan preparation.

4.2.2 The risk-based approach

The NPPF takes a risk-based approach to development in flood risk areas. Since the update of the NPPF in July 2021, the Sequential Test has been required to consider all sources of flooding both 'now and in the future'.

The updated PPG further states in Paragraph 023 of the flood risk and coastal change guidance: "*Other forms of flooding need to be treated consistently with river and tidal flooding in mapping probability and assessing vulnerability, so that the sequential approach can be applied across all areas of flood risk*".

The general implications of these are summarised as follows:

- The Sequential Test must be based on mapping that enables decision making according to a prioritisation based on a risk-based sequence (for river and sea flooding national mapping is available that describes low, medium and high-risk Flood Zones but comparable mapping of this specific type and quality is not available for other sources; for river and sea flooding the risk zones are based on the assumption that no flood risk management features are present).
- The other sources of flood risk that can potentially be included in the Sequential Test are surface water, groundwater, sewer flooding and reservoir flooding (or other water impounding features such as canals).
- It follows that proposed new development placed in locations at high or medium risk from flooding from other sources now and in the future (note that the explicit requirement to include climate change in the test, as set out in the PPG will require the preparation of additional modelling and mapping or use of proxies) should be accompanied by evidence that the Exception Test can be satisfied (in a Level 2 SFRA).

A basic requirement for the Sequential Test to be performed is that appropriate, competent mapping can be prepared to enable logical comparison of the flood risk from different sources at alternative locations, both now and in the future, as this is fundamental to establishing a logical “risk sequence”.

Appendix L describes the implications of including different sources of flooding both now and in the future in the Sequential Test. It also highlights matters to be considered and identifies a preferred approach.

4.2.3 The Exception Test

It will not always be possible for all new development to be located on land that is not at risk from flooding. To further inform whether land should be allocated, or planning permission granted, a greater understanding of the scale and nature of the flood risks is required. In these instances, the Exception Test will be required. **Diagram 3 of the PPG** summarises the Exception Test (Figure 4-3).

Table 2 of the PPG sets out the requirements for the Exception Test but does not reflect the need to avoid flood risk from sources other than rivers and the sea. There is no guidance on how to consider other sources of flood risk. The Exception Test should only be applied, following the application of the Sequential Test, in the following instances:

- 'Essential infrastructure' in Flood Zone 3a or 3b.
- 'Highly vulnerable' development in Flood Zone 2 (this is NOT permitted in Flood Zone 3a or 3b).
- 'More vulnerable' development in Flood Zone 3a (this is NOT permitted in Flood Zone 3b).

While the Exception Test is not explicitly required for sites at risk from other sources of flooding, the LPA should follow a similar principle where sites are proposed that are at risk from other sources of flooding, carefully weighing up the wider benefits of development

against the risk, ensuring that site users can be kept safe through the lifetime of the development and ensuring residual risk can be safely managed.

For sites proposed for allocation within the Local Plan, the LPA should use the information in this SFRA to inform the Exception Test. At the planning application stage, the developer must design the site such that it is appropriately flood resistant and resilient in line with the recommendations in national and local planning policy and supporting guidance and those set out in this SFRA. This should demonstrate that the site will still pass the flood risk element of the Exception Test based on the detailed site level analysis.

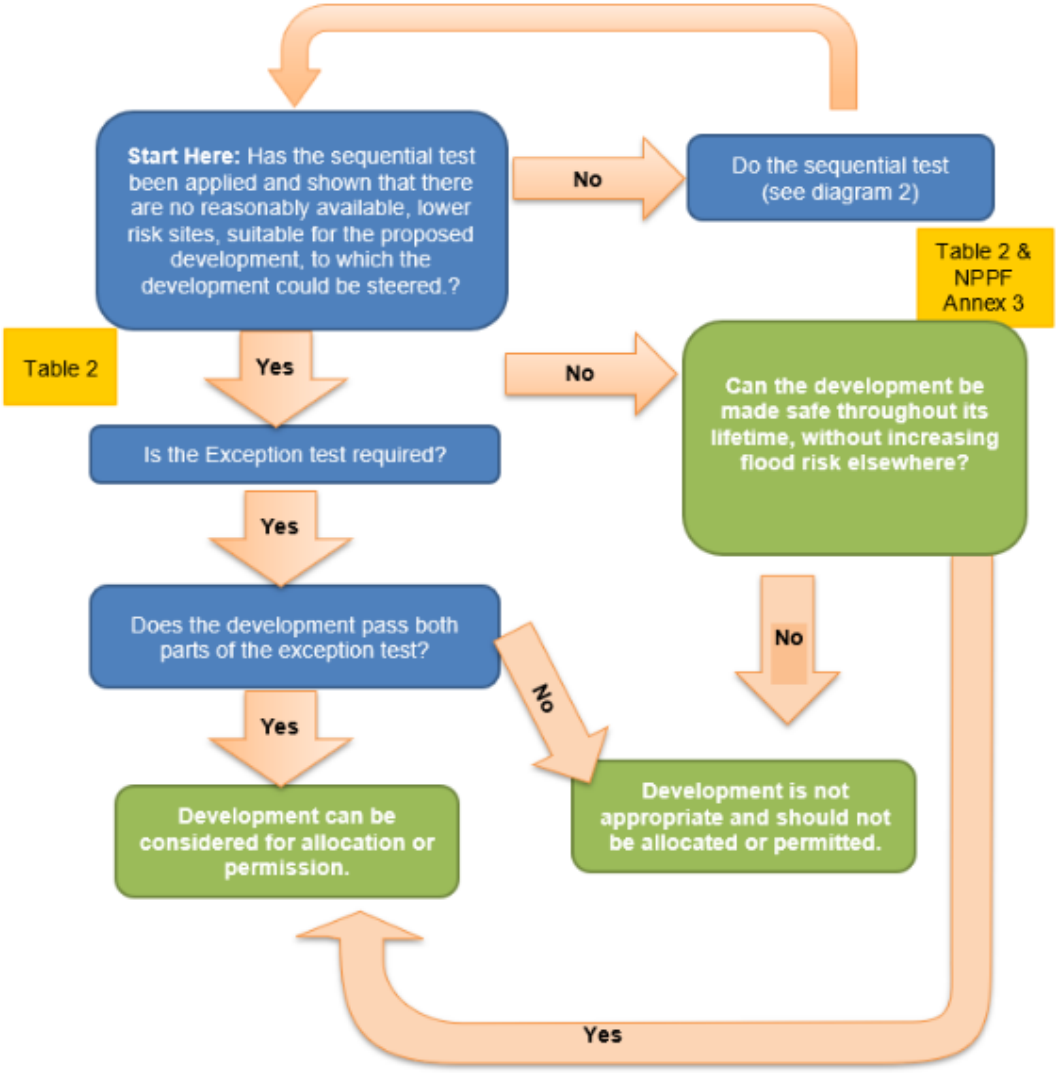


Diagram 3 of PPG: Flood Risk and Coastal Change (033 Reference ID: 7-033-20220825).

Figure 4-3: Application of the Exception Test to plan preparation.

As referenced above, there are two parts to demonstrating a development passes the Exception Test that should be considered by the LPA when allocating development sites, and developers when required (see Section 4.3 for Exception Test requirements for individual planning applications).

Part A: Demonstrating that the development would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risk.

The LPA will need to set out the criteria used to assess the Exception Test and provide clear advice to enable applicants to provide evidence to demonstrate that it has been passed. If the application fails to prove this, the LPA should consider whether the use of planning conditions and/or planning obligations could allow it to pass the Exception Test. If this is not possible, this part of the Exception Test has failed, and planning permission should be refused.

Wider sustainability objectives should be considered, such as those set out in Local Plan Sustainability Appraisals. These generally consider matters such as biodiversity, green infrastructure, housing, historic environment, climate change adaptation, flood risk, green energy, pollution, health, transport etc.

The sustainability issues the development will address and how far doing so will outweigh the flood risk concerns for the site should also be considered, e.g., by facilitating wider regeneration of an area, providing community facilities, infrastructure that benefits the wider area etc.

Part B: Demonstrating that the development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.

In circumstances where the potential effects of proposed development are material a Level 2 SFRA is likely to be needed to inform the Exception Test for strategic allocations to provide evidence that the principle of development can be supported. At the planning application stage, a site-specific FRA will be needed in addition to a Level 2 SFRA. Both will need to consider the actual and residual risk and how this will be managed over the lifetime of the development.

4.3 Applying the Sequential Test and Exception Test to individual planning applications

4.3.1 Applying the Sequential Test

The LPA are responsible for considering the extent to which Sequential Test considerations have been satisfied.

Developers should consult with the LPA in the first instance before commencing on a site-specific FRA to determine the Sequential Test requirements for their site. Developers are required to apply the Sequential Test to all development sites, unless the site is:

- A strategic allocation and the test has already been carried out by the LPA as part of preparing the Local Plan, or
- A change of use with no discernible alteration to building footprints (except to a caravan, camping or chalet site, or to a mobile home or park home site), or

- A minor development (householder development, small non-residential extensions with a footprint of less than 250m²), or
- A development in fluvial Flood Zone 1 unless there are other flooding issues in the area of the development (i.e. surface water, groundwater, reservoir, sewer flooding).

In applying paragraph 175 of the NPPF a proportionate approach should be taken. Where a site-specific flood risk assessment demonstrates clearly that the proposed layout, design, and mitigation measures would ensure that occupiers and users would remain safe from current and future surface water flood risk for the lifetime of the development (therefore addressing the risks identified e.g. by Environment Agency flood risk mapping), without increasing flood risk elsewhere, then the Sequential Test need not be applied.

It should also be noted that residential sub-divisions are exempted from the definition of minor development and therefore, by default, should also be subject to the Sequential Test.

The SFRA contains information on all sources of flooding and takes into account the impact of climate change. This should be considered when a developer undertakes the Sequential Test, including the consideration of reasonably available sites at lower flood risk.

The Swale Borough Council **Advice Note: undertaking Sequential and Exception Tests for Planning Applications** defines the geographical scope of the Sequential Test for different parts of the borough (within which it is appropriate to identify reasonably available alternatives). It also gives local detail on undertaking Sequential and Exceptions Tests in the borough and may be periodically updated. The latest version of the document should always be used.

The sources of information on reasonably available sites may include but is not restricted to:

- Site allocations in Local Plans.
- Sites with planning permission but not yet built out.
- Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessments (SHELAAs)/five-year land supply/annual monitoring reports.
- Locally listed sites for sale.

It may be that a number of smaller sites or part of a larger site at lower flood risk form a suitable alternative to a development site at high flood risk.

Ownership or landowner agreement in itself is not acceptable as a reason not to consider alternatives.

4.3.2 Applying the Exception Test

Where a development proposal is in accordance with an allocation made in a Local Plan following the application of the Sequential and Exception Tests, the Exception Test will only be required to be repeated if:

- Elements of the development that were key to it satisfying the Exception Test at the plan-making stage (such as wider sustainability benefits to the

community or measures to reduce flood risk overall) have changed or are not included in the proposed development; or

- The understanding of current or future flood risk has changed significantly.

For developments that have not been allocated in the Local Plan or where the Sequential Test was not applied at the development plan stage and new information becomes available that identifies a flood risk, developers must undertake the Sequential and Exception Tests and present this information to the LPA for approval. The Level 1 SFRA can be used to scope the flooding issues that a site-specific FRA should investigate in more detail to inform the Exception Test for windfall sites.

The applicant will need to provide information that the application can pass both parts of the Exception Test.

5 Sources of information used in preparing the SFRA

This section outlines the data sources used in preparing the SFRA. A summary of the data sources can be found in Appendix M.

5.1 Historic flood risk

The historic flood risk in the Local Plan area has been assessed using information of recorded incidents provided by Kent County Council, the Environment Agency's recorded flood outline dataset and Southern Water's Sewage Incident Reporting Form (SIRF). This has been supplemented with other information collected during the preparation of the SFRA. The key considerations from these sources are outlined in Section 7.2. The Environment Agency's recorded flood outlines and Kent County Council historic flood events are presented in Appendix A and on Swale Borough Council's **interactive maps.**

5.2 Flood Zones

Fluvial and tidal flood risk across the borough is assessed based on Flood Zones.

The Flood Zones do not consider defences, except when considering the functional floodplain. This is important for planning long term developments as long-term policy and funding for maintaining flood defences over the lifetime of a development may change over time.

The Flood Zones are:

- **Flood Zone 1:** Low risk: land having less than a 0.1% (1 in 100 year) chance of flooding from rivers or the sea in any given year.
- **Flood Zone 2:** Medium risk: land having between a 1% (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% (1 in 1,000-year) chance of flooding from rivers or between a 0.5% (1 in 200-year) and 0.1% (1 in 1,000-year) chance of flooding from the sea in any given year.
- **Flood Zone 3a:** High risk: land having between a 3.3% (1 in 30-year) and 1% (1 in 100-year) chance of flooding from rivers or between a 3.3% (1 in 30-year) and 0.5% (1 in 200-year) chance of flooding from the sea in any given year.
- **Flood Zone 3b:** This zone comprises land where water from rivers or the sea has to flow or be stored in times of flood. The identification of functional floodplain should take account of local circumstances and not be defined solely on rigid probability parameters. Functional floodplain will normally comprise:
  - land having a 3.3% or greater annual probability of flooding, with any existing flood risk management infrastructure operating effectively; or
  - land that is designed to flood (such as a flood attenuation scheme), even if it would only flood in more extreme events (such as 0.1% annual probability of flooding).

Flood Zones 2 and 3a are taken from the Environment Agency's **Flood Map for Planning**. Flood Zone 3b has been derived as part of this SFRA. Flood Zone 1 covers areas not contained within Flood Zones 2, 3a or 3b.

A concept diagram showing the classification of the Flood Zones is included in Figure 5-1.

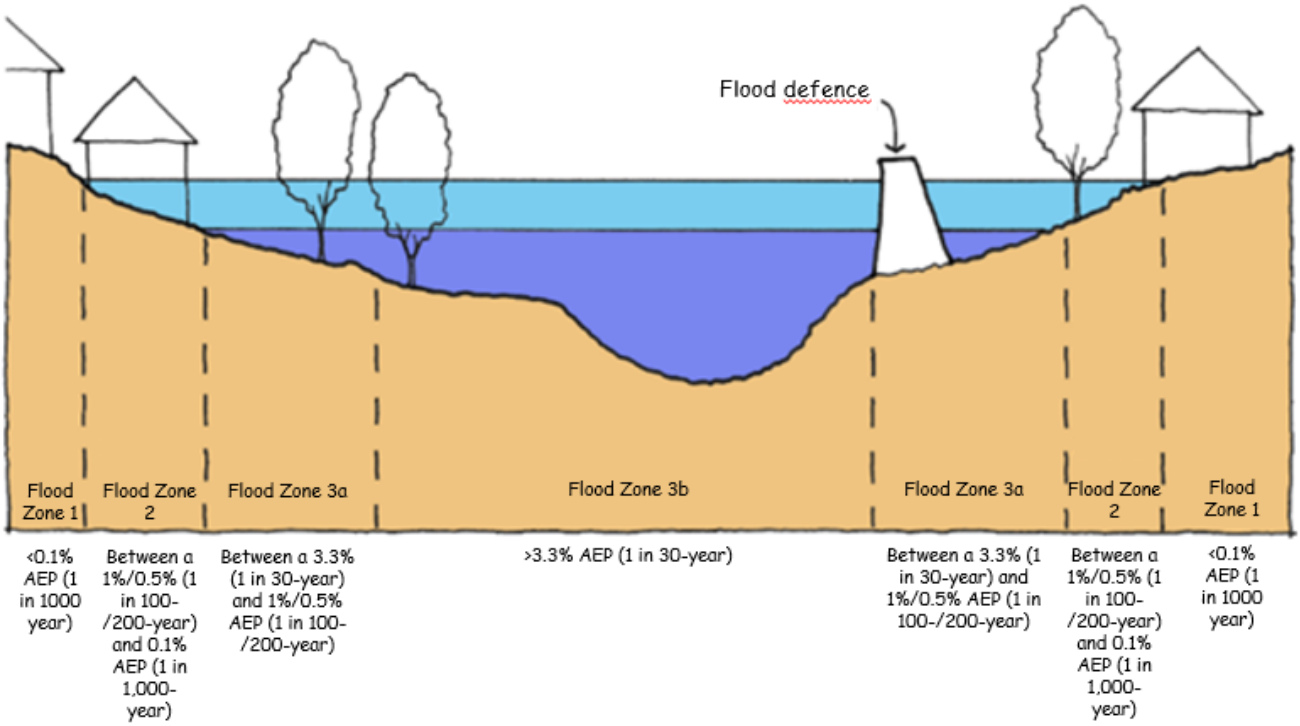


Figure 5-1: Definition of Flood Zones

Delineation of Flood Zone 3b

Flood Zone 3b (the functional floodplain) shows flood risk that accounts for the presence of existing flood risk management features and flood defences, unlike the Zones 3a and 2 (which do not take account of defences).

The mapping in the SFRA identifies Flood Zone 3b as land which would flood during a 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) flood event. This includes the detailed model outputs below:

Source of flooding	Model name	Defended/Undefended	Return period
Coastal	North Kent Coast model (2024)	Defended	3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year)
Fluvial	Iwade Stream	Defended	3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year)
Fluvial	Scrapsgate Drain	Defended	3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year)
Fluvial	Warden Bay	Defended	3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year)

The effect of wave overtopping along the coastline has been included in the Flood Zone 3b delineation at locations considered appropriate by the Environment Agency within the North Kent Coast model. Further information on wave overtopping can be found in Section 7.6.1.

Where detailed modelling is not available, the gaps have been filled with the **Environment Agency's River and Sea 3.3% AEP defended flood risk extents – present day** dataset as agreed with the Environment Agency. This is based on generalised modelling.

There are no water storage areas within Swale Borough, so these have not been considered.

If existing buildings are shown in Flood Zone 3b, additional consideration can be given to whether the specific location is appropriate for designation as 'Functional' with respect to the storage or flow of water in time of flood. This should be demonstrated through a site-specific FRA.

Care should be taken when interpreting how Flood Zone 3b is predicted to change as a consequence of climate change effects, particularly at locations where the risk of flooding is affected by a change to the mean sea level. At such locations it is possible that the assessment performed to estimate the frequency of inundation (3.3% AEP/1 in 30-year for Flood Zone 3b) will not include an allowance for the potential increase in standard of protection provided by flood risk management features. In these circumstances more detailed assessments should be performed when considering whether development is appropriate to understand the commitment required to improve the standard of protection and how this affects the extent of Flood Zone 3b.

Present day Flood Zone mapping for the Local Plan area can be found in Appendix C.

5.3 Detailed models

There are three detailed fluvial models and one coastal model available from the Environment Agency within the borough. These are outlined in Sections 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 and are form the Flood Map for Planning Flood Zones 2 and 3.

At the time of preparing the site screening for the SFRA (Appendix K), the Environment Agency confirmed that only the Iwade Stream detailed model had been included in the Flood Map for Planning. As such the detailed models outlined in this section were assessed in addition to the available Flood Zones at the time.

Present day flood extents from the detailed models can be found in Appendix C and the climate change events in Appendix D. These datasets are also presented on Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping portal**.

5.3.1 Fluvial flood risk models used in this SFRA

Table 5-1 lists the detailed fluvial models available from the Environment Agency in the borough which have been assessed as part of the SFRA. These are included in the Flood Map for Planning Flood Zones.

Table 5-1: Fluvial flood risk models

Model Name	Year	Software (type)
Iwade Stream	2017	Flood Modeller/TUFLOW
Warden Bay Stream	2016	Flood Modeller/TUFLOW
Scrapsgate Drain	2014	ISIS/TUFLOW

A list of the watercourses located within Swale Borough are found in Section 7.4 and are shown in Appendix B and on Swale Borough Council's **interactive maps**.

For further information on climate change allowances please refer to Section 6.2.

5.3.2 Coastal modelling used in this SFRA

The North Kent Coast coastal modelling study (2024) has been used to understand the coastal flood risk within the Local Plan area and is included in the Flood Map for Planning Flood Zones.

For further information on climate change allowances used within the SFRA please refer to Section 6.2.

5.4 Coastal erosion risk

In coastal locations the risk of flooding is linked to the stability of the coastline. If the coast is eroding, then the potential effect is that tidal flood defences near to the sea will be lost and flood risk will increase. To maintain an appropriate standard of safety from flooding it is sometimes necessary to implement works to slow down or stop the rate of coastal erosion and so maintain the integrity of the tidal defences. This is based on analysis of costs and benefits.

5.4.1 Coastal change

The NPPF defines Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs) as areas identified in a Local Plan as an area likely to be affected by physical change to the shoreline through erosion, coastal landslip, permanent inundation, or coastal accretion.

The PPG states a CCMA will only be defined where rates of shoreline change are significant over the next 100 years, taking account of climate change. They will not need to be defined where the accepted shoreline management plan policy is to hold or advance the line (maintain existing defences or build new defences) for the whole period covered by the plan, subject to evidence of how this may be secured.

The CCMA has been prepared for Swale Borough Council as part of this SFRA. The methodology and policy recommendations can be found in Appendix J.

5.5 Surface Water

Mapping of surface water flood risk in Swale Borough Council's Local Plan area has been taken from the surface water dataset within the Flood Map for Planning, also known as the Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW)

The RoFSW mapping was revised in 2025 as part of the NaFRA2 updates. These maps are intended to provide a consistent standard of assessment for surface water flood risk across England and Wales in order to help LLFAs, the Environment Agency and any potential developers to focus their management of surface water flood risk. The different surface water risk categories used in the RoFSW mapping are defined in Table 5-2[2].

The RoFSW is derived primarily from identifying topographical flow paths of existing watercourses or dry valleys that contain some isolated ponding locations in low lying areas. They provide a map which displays different levels of surface water flood risk depending on the annual probability of the land in question being inundated by surface water.

Table 5-2: Surface water risk categories used in the RoFSW mapping

Category	Definition
High	Flooding occurring as a result of rainfall with a 3.3% AEP (greater than 1 in 30-year) chance in any given year.
Medium	Flooding occurring as a result of rainfall of between 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) chance in any given year and a 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) chance in any given year.
Low	Flooding occurring as a result of rainfall of between a 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) chance in any given year and 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) chance in any given year.
Very Low	Flooding occurring as a result of rainfall with a less than a 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) chance in any given year.

Although the RoFSW offers an improvement on previously available datasets, the results should not be used to understand flood risk for individual properties. The results should be used for high level assessments such as SFRAs for local authorities. If a particular site is indicated in the Environment Agency mapping to be at risk from surface water flooding, a more detailed assessment should be considered to more accurately illustrate the flood risk at a site-specific scale. Such an assessment will use the RoFSW in partnership with other sources of local flooding information, to confirm the presence of a surface water risk at that particular location.

The RoFSW map for the Local Plan area can be found in Appendix E and on Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping portal**.

A draft Flood Investigation report (Section 19 report) prepared by Kent County Council reviewed the major surface water flood event that was experienced in May 2018. The 2025 SFRA has drawn on the findings of the Section 19 report, as presented in Section 7.

2 Note that the risk categories for surface water risk are different to the fluvial/tidal risk.

5.5.1 Surface water flood risk with climate change uplifts

At the time of preparing the Level 1 SFRA, the Risk of Flooding from Surface Water climate change outputs were not considered to be suitable for planning purposes. As such, the low risk 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) surface water extent has been used as a proxy for climate change in this report.

Updated surface water climate change outputs were released by the Environment Agency on 28th May 2026, coinciding with completion of this Level 1 SFRA. A comparison was carried out between the present day 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) extent and 1% AEP (1 in 100 year) plus climate change extent. The present day 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) extent was found to generally be larger than the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) plus climate change extent. As a result, a precautionary approach has been adopted in representing surface water with climate change within this SFRA by using the present day 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) extent.

The latest surface water climate change outputs should be used within any Flood Risk Assessments and will be used in the Level 2 SFRA.

5.6 Groundwater

JBA has developed a range of Groundwater Flood Map products at the national scale. The 5m resolution JBA Groundwater Flood Map has been used within the SFRA. The modelling involved simulating groundwater levels for a range of Annual Exceedance Probabilities. Groundwater flood levels were then compared to ground surface levels to determine the head difference in metres. The JBA Groundwater Flood Map categorises the head difference (m) into five feature classes based on the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) model outputs which are outlined in **Error! Reference source not found.**.

Table 5-3: JBA Groundwater flood risk map categories

Flood depth range during a 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) flood event	Groundwater flood risk
Groundwater levels are either at or very near (within 0.025m of) the ground surface.	Within this zone there is a risk of groundwater flooding to both surface and subsurface assets. Groundwater may emerge at significant rates and has the capacity to flow overland and/or pond within any topographic low spots.
Groundwater levels are between 0.025m and 0.5m below the ground surface.	Within this zone there is a risk of groundwater flooding to both surface and subsurface assets. There is the possibility of groundwater emerging at the surface locally.
Groundwater levels are between 0.5m and 5m below the ground surface.	There is a risk of flooding to subsurface assets but surface manifestation of groundwater is unlikely.
Groundwater levels are at least 5m below the ground surface.	Flooding from groundwater is not likely.
Low risk.	This zone is deemed as having a negligible risk from groundwater flooding due to the nature of the local geological deposits.

It is important to note that the modelled groundwater levels are flood levels i.e. groundwater levels that might be expected after a winter recharge season with 1% AEP (a 1 in 100-year event), so would represent an extreme scenario rather than an everyday occurrence.

The methods used to prepare the JBA Groundwater Flood Map are broadscale and so will not necessarily identify site specific local conditions. Thus, the JBA Groundwater flood map is suitable for general broad-scale assessment of the groundwater flood hazard in an area, but is not explicitly designed for the assessment of flood hazard at the scale of a single property. The mapping is based on the general geology of the area and does not take account of local circumstances. The mapping will thus not provide indications of specific local problems and it should be augmented, as appropriate, by reference to recorded historic data that is available.

For all development sites where a risk of groundwater flooding (i.e. not in an areas with "low risk") has been identified in the SFRA, a site-specific flood risk assessment will need to consider the risk of groundwater in greater detail to fully inform the likelihood of groundwater flooding and so that the proposed development can be implemented safely. Groundwater levels should be surveyed during winter or early spring, and the amount of rainfall in the months prior to the testing should be assessed. Monitoring should be undertaken, and a geotechnical engineer should then assess the results in an interpretive report and give an assessment of the risk of shallow groundwater.

The JBA Groundwater Flood Map for the Local Plan area can be found in Appendix F. This dataset is not available on Swale Borough Council's interactive mapping portal due to licencing arrangements.

5.7 Sewers

Historic incidents of flooding are detailed by Southern Water through their Sewer Incident Report Form (SIRF). This database records incidents of flooding relating to public foul, combined or surface water sewers and displays which properties suffered flooding.

The SIRF data for the Local Plan area can be found in Table 7-3.

5.8 Reservoirs

The risk of inundation due to reservoir breach or failure of reservoirs within the area has been mapped using the outlines available from the Risk of Flooding from Reservoirs dataset made available by the Environment Agency.

The Environment Agency Risk of Flooding from Reservoirs mapping for the Local Plan area can be found in Appendix G and on Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping portal**.

The reservoirs located in the Local Plan area are listed in Section 7.11.

5.9 Suite of maps

All the mapping can be found in the appendices to this SFRA and on Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping**. The JBA Groundwater Flood Map dataset is not available on Swale Borough Council's interactive mapping portal due to licencing arrangements.

5.10 Other relevant flood risk information

Users of this SFRA should also refer to other relevant information on flood risk where available and appropriate. This information includes:

- **North Kent Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan** (Environment Agency, 2009). Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.
- **Kent Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2024-2034** (Kent County Council, 2017). Further information can be found in Section 2.2.6.
- **Thames River Basin District River Basin Management Plan** (Environment Agency, 2016). Further information can be found in Section 2.2.3.
- **Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan** ((South East Coastal Group, 2010). Further information can be found in Section 2.2.11.
- **Medway Estuary and Swale Shoreline Management Plan** (2010) (South East Coastal Group). Further information can be found in Section 2.2.11.
- **Kent County Council Drainage and Planning Policy** (Kent County Council, adopted November 2019).
- **Medway Estuary and Swale flood and coastal risk management strategy** (Environment Agency, 2019). Further information can be found in Section 8.5.
- **Kent County Council Flood Response Plan** (Kent County Council, 2023)

  Provides information on the principles determining the response of KCC to a flooding event within their local authority administrative area. This document details the actions, roles and responsibilities in response to a flood event.

- **Kent County Council Flood Risk to Communities in Swale** (Kent County Council, 2017)

  This document provides anecdotal information on the nature and magnitude of flood risk across Swale Borough. Kent County Council has noted that some reports of historic flooding within the report have not been confirmed as they hold no evidence of these floods occurring.

- Kent County Council **Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment** (2011) and **addendum** (2017).

  These documents provide some details of historic flood events across the county.

6 Climate change

6.1 Climate change, the NPPF and PPG

The updated NPPF sets out how the planning system should help minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to the impacts of climate change. The NPPF (Paragraph 164) states that new development should be planned for in ways that avoids increase vulnerability to the range of effects that result from climate change.

NPPF and PPG describe how FRAs should demonstrate how flood risk will be managed over the lifetime of the development, taking climate change into account.

6.2 Climate change guidance

The **Climate Change Act 2008** creates a legal requirement for the UK to put in place measures to adapt to climate change and to reduce carbon emissions by at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. This was updated in June 2019 under the **Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order** to a 100% reduction (or net zero) by 2050.

In 2018, the Met Office published new **UK Climate Projections (UKCP18)**. The Environment Agency used these projections to update their guidance on climate change allowances for new developments for river flow (July 2021) and rainfall intensity (May 2022). This includes information on how these allowances should be included in both SFRAs and FRAs. The guidance adopts a risk-based approach considering the vulnerability of the development and considers risk allowances on a management catchment level, rather than a river basin level. The management catchments for the borough can be found on the **climate change allowance map**. Swale Borough is located in the North Kent, Medway and Stour Management Catchments.

Developers should check **Flood risk assessments: climate change allowances** for the most recent guidance before undertaking a detailed FRA.

6.3 Peak river flows

Climate change is expected to increase the frequency, extent and impact of flooding, reflected in peak river flows. Wetter winters and more intense rainfall may increase fluvial flooding and surface water runoff and there may be increased storm intensity. Rising river levels may also increase flood risk. Also influential for Swale is the predicted increase in mean sea level, as predicted flood levels along extensive lengths of the estuary reaches of rivers are greatly affected by tide levels.

The **peak river flow allowances** provided in the guidance show the anticipated changes to peak flow for the management catchment within which the subject watercourse is located. The range of allowances are based on percentiles which describe the proportion of possible scenarios that fall below an allowance level:

- The central allowance is based on the 50th percentile (exceeded by 50% of the projections in the range).

- The higher central allowance is based on the 70th percentile (exceeded by 30% of the projections in the range).
- The upper end allowance is based on the 95th percentile (exceeded by 5% of the projections in the range).

These allowances (increases) are provided in the form of figures for the total potential change anticipated, for three climate change periods:

- The '2020s' (2015 to 2039).
- The '2050s' (2040 to 2069).
- The '2080s' (2070 to 2125).

The time period used in the assessment depends upon the expected lifetime of the proposed development. Residential development should be considered for a minimum of 100 years, whilst the lifetime of a non-residential development depends upon the characteristics of that development but a period of at least 75 years is likely to form a starting point for assessment. Further information on what is considered to be the lifetime of development is provided in the **PPG**.

6.3.1 Peak river flow allowances

The borough is located within the North Kent Management Catchment, the north west is located in the Medway Management Catchment, and a small area in the southeast of the borough is within in the Stour Management Catchment for peak river flow allowances. Table 6-1 - Table 6-3 displays the peak river flow allowances that apply for each of these management catchments.

Table 6-1: Peak river flow allowances for the North Kent Management Catchment.

Allowance category	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2020s' (2015 to 2039)	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2050s' (2040 to 2069)	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2080s' (2070 to 2125)
Upper end	28%	36%	67%
Higher Central	15%	17%	34%
Central	10%	9%	22%

Table 6-2: Peak river flow allowances for the Medway Catchment.

Allowance category	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2020s' (2015 to 2039)	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2050s' (2040 to 2069)	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2080s' (2070 to 2125)
Upper end	29%	37%	62%
Higher Central	19%	21%	37%
Central	14%	15%	62%

Table 6-3: Peak river flow allowances for the Stour Management Catchment.

Allowance category	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2020s' (2015 to 2039)	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2050s' (2040 to 2069)	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2080s' (2070 to 2125)
Upper end	40%	55%	101%
Higher Central	25%	30%	55%
Central	18%	20%	38%

6.3.2 Which peak river flow allowance to use?

The Environment Agency guidance states that both the central and higher central allowances should be assessed in SFRAs.

The Flood Zone and **flood risk vulnerability classification** should be considered when deciding which allowances apply to the development or the plan. Specific guidance for which climate change allowance estimates should be applied can be found in the **Environment Agency climate change guidance.**

6.3.3 Representation of fluvial climate change within the Level 1 SFRA

As part of the SFRA, the fluvial models of the Iwade, Scrapsgate Drain and Warden Bay have been run with the most up to date climate change allowances and can be found in Appendix D. These are the 22%, 34% and 67% allowances for the North Kent Management catchment for the 2080s (2070 to 2125) epoch.

6.4 Peak rainfall intensity allowance

Climate change is predicted to result in wetter winters and increased summer storm intensity in the future. This increased rainfall intensity will affect land and urban drainage systems, resulting in surface water flooding, due to the increased volume of water entering the systems. The Environment Agency have developed a **peak rainfall allowances map** which shows anticipated changes in peak rainfall intensity which can be used for site-scale applications (like urban drainage design) and surface water flood mapping in small catchments (<5km^2).

The guidance suggests that direct rainfall modelling may not be suited to larger (>5km^2) catchments with rural land use. In these instances, the guidance states that the fluvial flood risk affected by climate change should be assessed using uplifts from peak river flow allowances (Section 6.3).

6.4.1 Peak rainfall intensity allowances for the borough

The borough is located within the North Kent Management Catchment, the northwest is located in the Medway Management Catchment, and a small area in the southeast of the borough is within in the Stour Management Catchments for peak rainfall allowances. Table 6-4 - Table 6-6 shows the peak rainfall allowances that apply to the borough.

Table 6-4: Peak rainfall intensity allowances for small and urban catchments for North Kent Management Catchment.

Allowance category	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2050s' (2022 to 2060) 3.3% AEP	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2050s' (2022 to 2060) 1% AEP	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2070s' (2061 to 2125) 3.3% AEP	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2070s' (2061 to 2125) 1% AEP
Upper end	40%	45%	40%	40%
Central	20%	20%	20%	20%

Table 6-5: Peak rainfall intensity allowances for small and urban catchments for Medway Management Catchment.

Allowance category	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2050s' (2022 to 2060) 3.3% AEP	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2050s' (2022 to 2060) 1% AEP	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2070s' (2061 to 2125) 3.3% AEP	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2070s' (2061 to 2125) 1% AEP
Upper end	35%	45%	35%	40%
Central	20%	20%	20%	20%

Table 6-6: Peak rainfall intensity allowances for small and urban catchments for Stour Management Catchment.

Allowance category	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2050s' (2022 to 2060) 3.3% AEP	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2050s' (2022 to 2060) 1% AEP	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2070s' (2061 to 2125) 3.3% AEP	Total potential change (%) anticipated for '2070s' (2061 to 2125) 1% AEP
Upper end	40%	45%	40%	45%
Central	20%	20%	20%	20%

6.4.2 Which peak rainfall intensity allowance to use?

Kent County Council require that for surface water flood risk, climate change allowances should be applied to both the 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) and 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) return periods.

The recommended epoch and use of either the Central or Upper End allowances should be based on the design lifetime of the proposed development. Further details are provided within the **Environment Agency climate change guidance**. For FRAs and SFRAs the Upper End allowance should be used. The Environment Agency guidance recommends that the Upper End allowance is considered for both the 3.3% and 1% AEPs for the 2070's

epoch (2061 to 2125), unless the allowance for the 2050's epoch (2022 to 2060) is higher, in which case this should be used. This is appropriate for development with a lifetime beyond 2100. For development with a shorter lifetime the Central allowance can be used.

6.4.3 Representation of surface water climate change within the Level 1 SFRA

The RoFSW data has been used to inform the SFRA. At the time of preparing the SFRA, only the 2050s epoch Central allowance had been released by the Environment Agency. The climate change guidance requires SFRAs and FRAs to assess the Upper End 2070s allowance. Where there is uncertainty in understanding the design flood extent (1% AEP (1 in 100-year) plus a climate change allowance) it was recommended that the 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) present day extent may be used as a suitable proxy in the absence of a full set of outputs or detailed surface water modelling.

Updated surface water climate change outputs were released by the Environment Agency on 28th May 2026, coinciding with completion of this Level 1 SFRA. A comparison was carried out between the present day 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) extent and 1% AEP (1 in 100 year) plus climate change extent. The present day 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) extent was found to generally be larger than the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) plus climate change extent. As a result, a precautionary approach has been adopted in representing surface water with climate change within this SFRA by using the present day 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) extent.

The latest surface water climate change outputs should be used within any Flood Risk Assessments and will be used in the Level 2 SFRA.

6.5 Sea level rise

Increasing global temperatures are leading to ocean warming. This is resulting in sea level rise due to the oceans warm seawater expanding and the melting of ice over land is resulting in further water adding to the ocean. Additionally, the allowances account for 'glacial isostatic adjustment' from the release of pressure at the end of the last ice age. The northern part of the UK is slowly rising and the southern part is slowly sinking.

6.5.1 Sea level rise allowances for the borough

The borough is located within the Thames River Basin District. Table 6-7 shows the sea level rise allowances that apply to the borough.

Table 6-7: Sea level allowances for the Thames River Basin District for each epoch in mm for each year (based on a 1981 to 2000 baseline). The total sea level rise for each epoch is in brackets.

Allowance category	2000 to 2035 (mm)	2036 to 2065 (mm)	2066 to 2095 (mm)	2096 to 2125 (mm)	Cumulative rise 2000 to 2125 (metres)
Upper End	6.9 (242)	11.3 (339)	15.8 (474)	18.2 (546)	1.60

Allowance category	2000 to 2035 (mm)	2036 to 2065 (mm)	2066 to 2095 (mm)	2096 to 2125 (mm)	Cumulative rise 2000 to 2125 (metres)
Higher Central	5.7 (200)	8.7 (261)	11.6 (348)	13.1 (393)	1.20

6.5.2 Which sea level rise allowance to use?

FRAs and SFRAs should assess both the Higher Central and Upper End allowances. The H++ climate change allowance should be applied where it is appropriate to apply a credible maximum scenario. Further details are provided within the **Environment Agency climate change guidance**.

6.5.3 Representation of climate change within the Level 1 SFRA

The North Kent Coast flood risk coastal modelling study (2024) has been used to understand the tidal and coastal flood risk along the Local Plan area. The tidal and coastal mapping provides information for present day (Appendix C.3) and for the climate change event for the years 2100 and 2125 (Appendix D.3) and Swale Borough Council's **interactive maps**.

6.6 Groundwater

The effect of climate change on groundwater flooding problems, and those watercourses where groundwater has a large influence on winter flood flows, is much more uncertain. Milder wetter winters may increase the frequency of groundwater flooding incidents in areas that are already susceptible, but warmer drier summers may counteract this effect by drawing down groundwater levels to a greater extent during the summer months. The effect of climate change on groundwater levels for sites in areas where groundwater is known to be an issue should be considered at the planning application stage.

6.7 The impact of climate change in the Local Plan area

6.7.1 Previous studies

The **UKCP18** provides a number of future projections for different variables across the UK. Climate change will cause changes in trends and mean values in temperature and rainfall.

However, the more influential effect of climate change with respect to flood risk and drought is to increase the chance of occurrence and severity of more extreme wet and dry events. It is important that development is planned with consideration of these extreme events.

6.7.2 Adapting to climate change

The PPG on Climate Change contains information and guidance for how to identify suitable mitigation and adaptation measure in the planning process to address the impacts of climate change. Examples of adapting to climate change include:

- Considering future climate risks when allocating development sites to ensure risks are understood over the development's lifetime
- Considering the impact of and promoting design responses to flood risk and coastal change for the lifetime of the development
- Considering availability of water and water infrastructure for the lifetime of the development and design responses to promote water efficiency and protect water quality
- Promoting adaptation approaches in design policies for developments and the public realm for example by building in flexibility to allow future adaptation if needed, such as setting new development back from watercourses

At the county level, KCC adopted the **Kent Environment Plan** in 2025. The plan's priorities include integrating strategy and policy, changing behaviours, conserving and enhancing natural resources, improving resource efficiency, improving resilience to environmental change, and encouraging sustainable growth. Supporting the plan, the **Environmental data** provide statistics and information about Kent, including greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, waste, air quality and flood risk.

At the borough level, the **Swale Borough Local Plan** outlines the policies of the borough for meeting the challenges of climate change.

7 Understanding flood risk in the Local Plan area

This section explores what flood risk is, key sources of flooding in the borough, and the factors that affect flooding including topography, soils, and geology.

This is a strategic summary of the risk in the borough to inform the application of the sequential and exceptions tests. Developers should use this section to scope out the flood risk issues they need to consider in greater detail in a site-specific FRA to support a planning application. Information in this section should not be used to inform flood risk at a property-level.

7.1 Defining flood risk

Section 3 (subsection 1) of the **Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (FWMA)** defines the risk of a potentially harmful event (such as flooding) as 'a risk in respect of an occurrence is assessed and expressed (as for insurance and scientific purposes) as a combination of the probability of the occurrence with its potential consequences.' Figure 7-1 sets out this definition of risk.

Figure 7-1: Conceptual model depicting how risk can be defined.

7.1.1 Probability

The probability of flooding is expressed as a percentage based on the average frequency measured or extrapolated from records over many years. A 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) indicates the flood level that is expected to be reached on average once in a hundred years, i.e., it has a 1% chance of occurring in any one year, not that it will occur at least once every hundred years.

7.1.2 Consequences

The consequences of flooding include fatalities, property damage, disruption to lives and businesses, with severe implications for people (e.g., financial loss, emotional distress, health problems). Consequences of flooding depend on the hazards caused by flooding (depth of water, speed of flow, rate of onset, duration, wave-action effects, water quality), the receptors that are present and the vulnerability of these receptors (type of development, nature, e.g., age-structure of the population, presence and reliability of mitigation measures etc).

7.1.3 Source-Pathway-Receptor model

Flood risk can be assessed using the Source-Pathway-Receptor model (Figure 7-2) where:

- The source is the origin of the floodwater, principally rainfall.
- A pathway is a route or means by which a receptor can be affected by flooding, which includes rivers, drains, sewers, and overland flow.
- A receptor is something that can be adversely affected by flooding, which includes people, their property, and the environment.

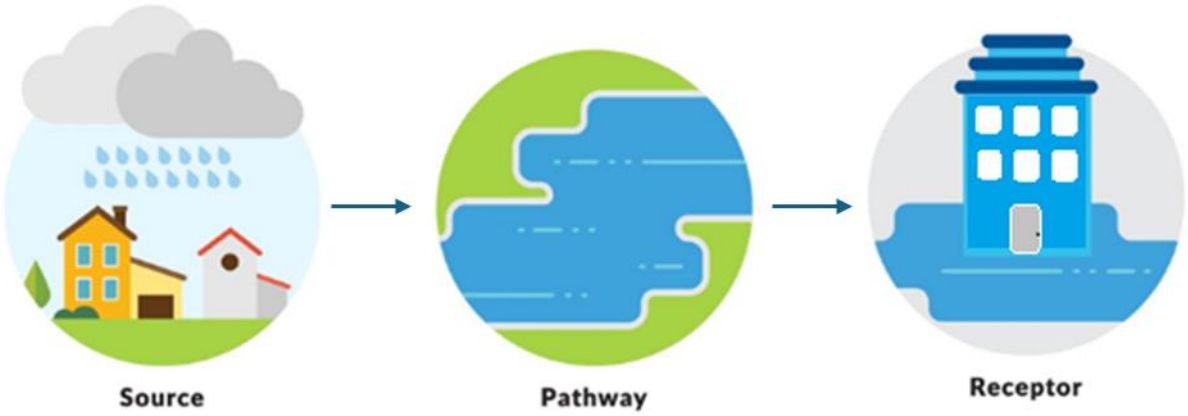


Figure 7-2: Source-Pathway-Receptor model.

This is a standard environmental risk model common to many hazards and should be the starting point of any assessment of flood risk. All these elements must be present for flood risk to arise. Having applied the Source-Pathway-Receptor model it is possible to mitigate the flood risk by addressing the source (often very difficult), blocking, or altering the pathway, or removing the receptor, e.g., steer development away.

The planning process is primarily concerned with the location of receptors, taking appropriate account of potential sources and pathways that might put those receptors at risk. It is therefore important to define the components of flood risk to apply this guidance in a consistent manner.

7.2 Historic flooding

The Local Plan area has a long history of recorded flood events caused by multiple sources of flooding. Information collated from the Environment Agency's recorded flood outlines, Kent County Council's recorded flood incidents and Southern Water's SIRF datasets were assessed to understand the historic flooding in the Local Plan area.

The data shows that large areas of Swale Borough have been impacted by tidal flooding in the past, including key settlements of Sittingbourne, Faversham, Sheerness and Queenborough. Tidal flooding is considered to have been the most significant cause of

historic flooding in the borough and has a significant influence on the flood levels in the lower reaches of rivers.

Surface water flooding has been recorded in almost every settlement across the Local Plan area. Although surface water is not the most significant source of flooding in the borough, it is the most widespread.

Fluvial flood events have been recorded along Iwade Stream, Scrapsgate Drain and Warden Bay.

Groundwater flooding has been recorded in Sittingbourne, Boughton and Faversham.

The key historic incidents of flooding identified are summarised as follows:

- **January 1953** – A large storm surge coincided with spring high tides, with extensive flooding recorded in Sheerness, Queenborough, Faversham and the south of the Isle of Sheppey. Tidal defences were overtopped along Faversham Creek and Milton Creek, as well as at Sheerness, Warden and the Isle of Harty, with widespread flooding of property reported.
- **January 1978** – Tidal defences were overtopped at Faversham and at marshes in the west of the SFRA area by a storm surge. Defences along Conyer Creek and at the Isle of Harty were breached or failed, though no properties were reported to have experienced flooding.
- **October 2000** – The Environment Agency's recorded flood outlines show that the channel capacity in the Iwade Stream was exceeded and caused flooding in the area.
- **December 2013** – A tidal surge overtopped defences north of Faversham resulting in the flooding of several properties along Faversham Creek
- **July 2015** – Heavy rainfall resulted in surface water flooding across Kent and parts of Sussex, notably impacting Faversham.
- **May 2018** – Heavy rainfall led to widespread surface water flooding in many settlements across the study area. The findings of a Section 19 Flood Investigation Report on the event are summarised in Section 7.2.1.

Appendix A shows the historic flood extents provided by the Environment Agency. The Kent County Council historic data was provided as point data with an easting and northing. Due to protection of data, the eastings and northings were plotted on GIS and number of points counted with a 0.85km^2.

Southern Water data has been provided on a partial postcode basis and can be found in Table 7-3.

7.2.1 Kent County Council May 2018 Flood Event Report

A **Section 19 Flood Investigation Report** reviewing the major flood event on May 29th 2018 has been prepared by Kent County Council. The findings of the report identify that the extremity of the rainfall (informed by analysis of the depth of rain that fell and its duration) varied across Swale Borough, ranging from an estimated 1.8% AEP (1 in 55.5-

year) event in Sittingbourne to over an estimated 0.9% AEP (1 in 111.1-year) event at Doddington.

Widespread surface water flooding was observed across Swale Borough following intense rainfall on May 29th 2018. Flooding was reported in many settlements across the study area, including Bapchild, Borden, Bredgar, Doddington, Faversham, Iwade, Lynstead, Newington, Oare, Sittingbourne, Stalisfield Green, Teynham and Tunstall. It should be noted that this list of affected locations is not exhaustive, and many other localised incidences of road flooding were also reported at this time. In addition to surface water flooding sources being an issue, the heavy rainfall also led to flooding from watercourses in places, most notably in Iwade where fluvial flooding occurred as culverts in the settlement were overwhelmed. Approximately 90 properties in Swale Borough were reported to have flooded.

7.3 Topography and geology

7.3.1 Topography

As shown in Figure 7-3 the topography of the local plan area comprises low-lying ground in the north of the mainland, associated with the area surrounding The Swale, and areas of higher elevations in the south of the mainland. The Kent Downs National Landscape Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty runs through the south of the Local Plan mainland area, wherein the highest elevation is approximately 277m AOD.

The Isle of Sheppey is low lying in the south, along The Swale, with higher elevations in the north at approximately 75m AOD. The majority of Swale Borough is just above sea level.

7.3.2 Geology

The geology of a catchment can be an important influencing factor on the way that water runs off the ground surface. This is primarily due to variations in the permeability of the surface material and bedrock stratigraphy.

Figure 7-4 and Figure 7-5 show the bedrock (solid permeable) formations and the superficial deposits (permeable, unconsolidated) in the Local Plan area respectively.

The bedrock layers and superficial deposits are identified as being aquifers that are classified as follows and are shown in Figure 7-6 and Figure 7-7 respectively:

- **Principal**: layers of rock or drift deposits with high permeability and, therefore, provide a high level of water storage
- **Secondary A**: rock layers or drift deposits capable of supporting water supplies at a local level and, in some cases, forming an important source of base flow to rivers
- **Secondary B**: lower permeability layers of rock or drift deposits which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater
- **Secondary undifferentiated**: rock types which do not fit into either category A or B.
- **Unproductive Strata**: rock layers and drift deposits with low permeability and, therefore, have a negligible impact on water supply or river base flow.

The bedrock geology in the Local Plan area is classified as a mixture of Principal and Secondary A aquifers and unproductive strata.

The superficial deposits in Swale Borough are classified as Secondary A aquifers, which are associated with areas of alluvium, Secondary (undifferentiated) aquifers and unproductive deposits.

Figure 7-3: Topography of the Local Plan area

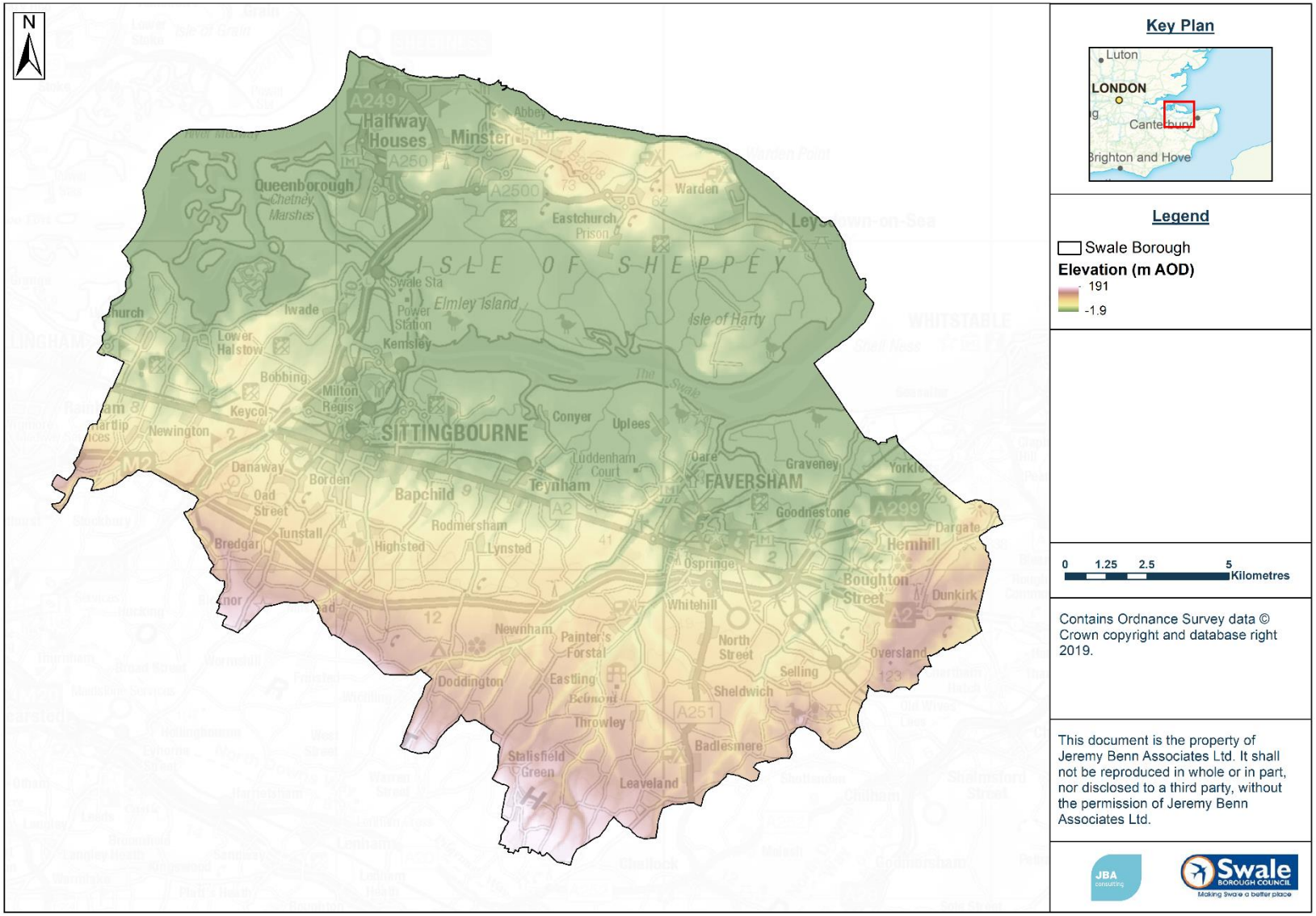


Figure 7-4: Bedrock geology in the Local Plan area

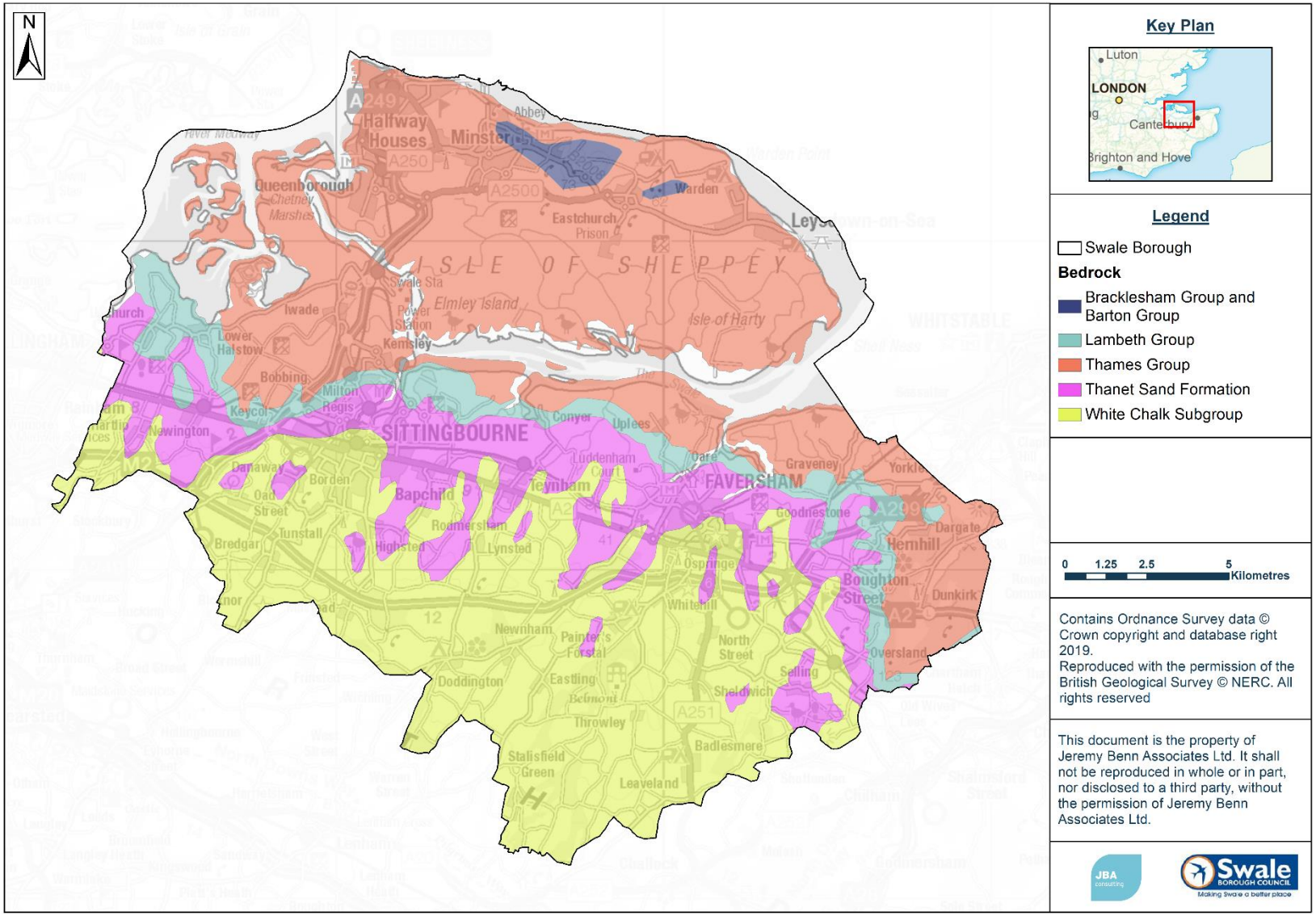


Figure 7-5: Superficial deposits in the Local Plan area

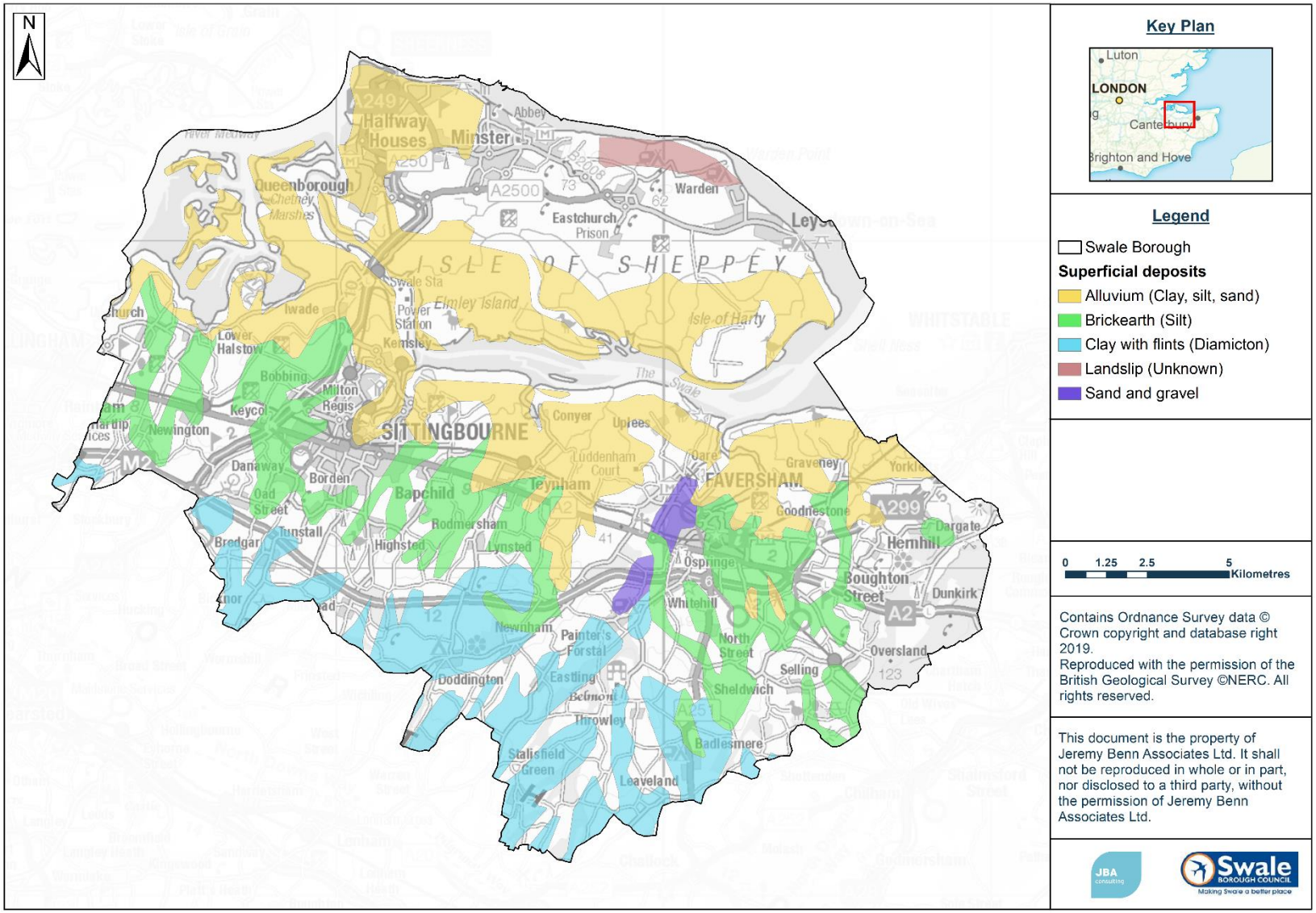


Figure 7-6: Bedrock aquifer designation in the Local Plan area

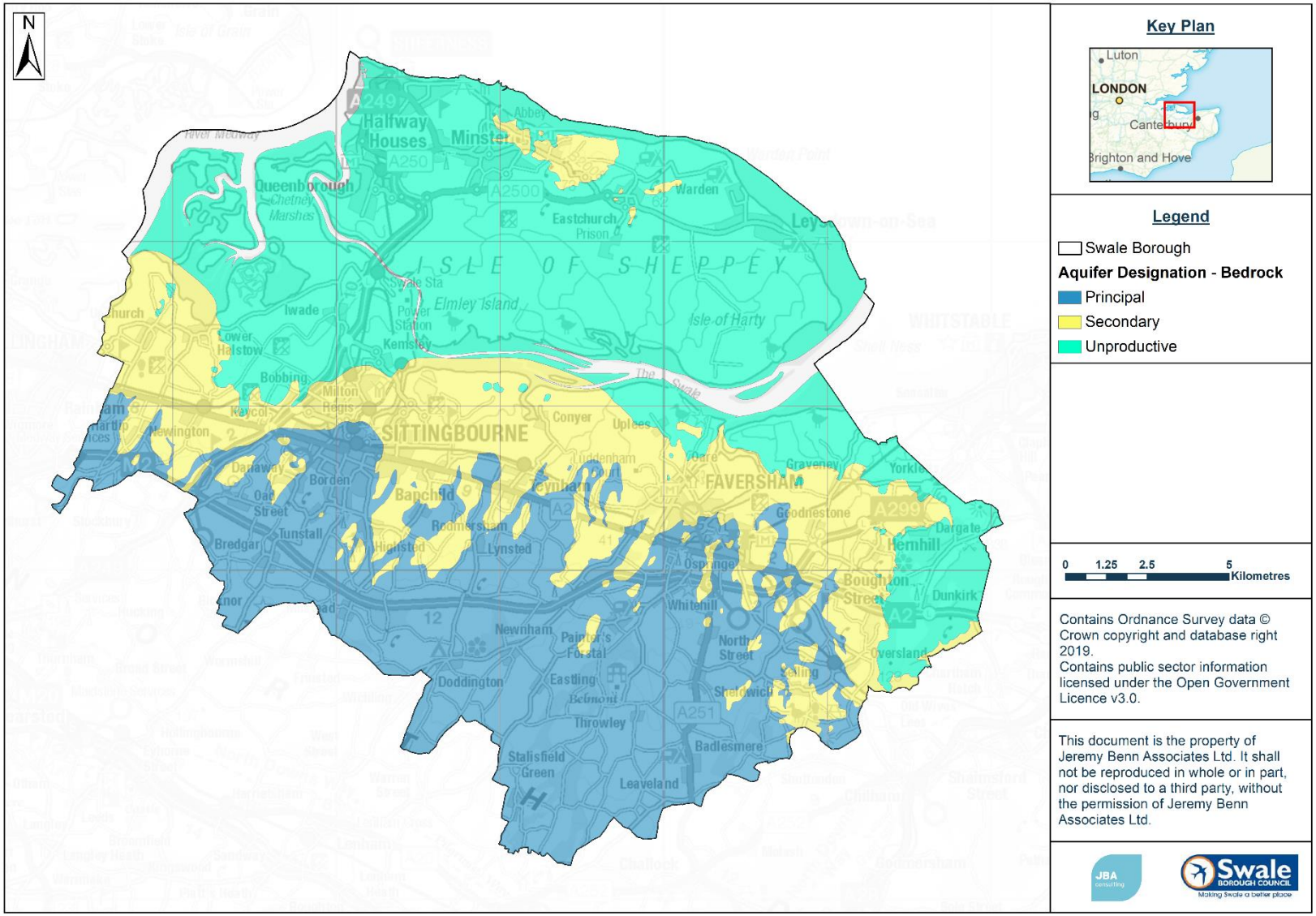
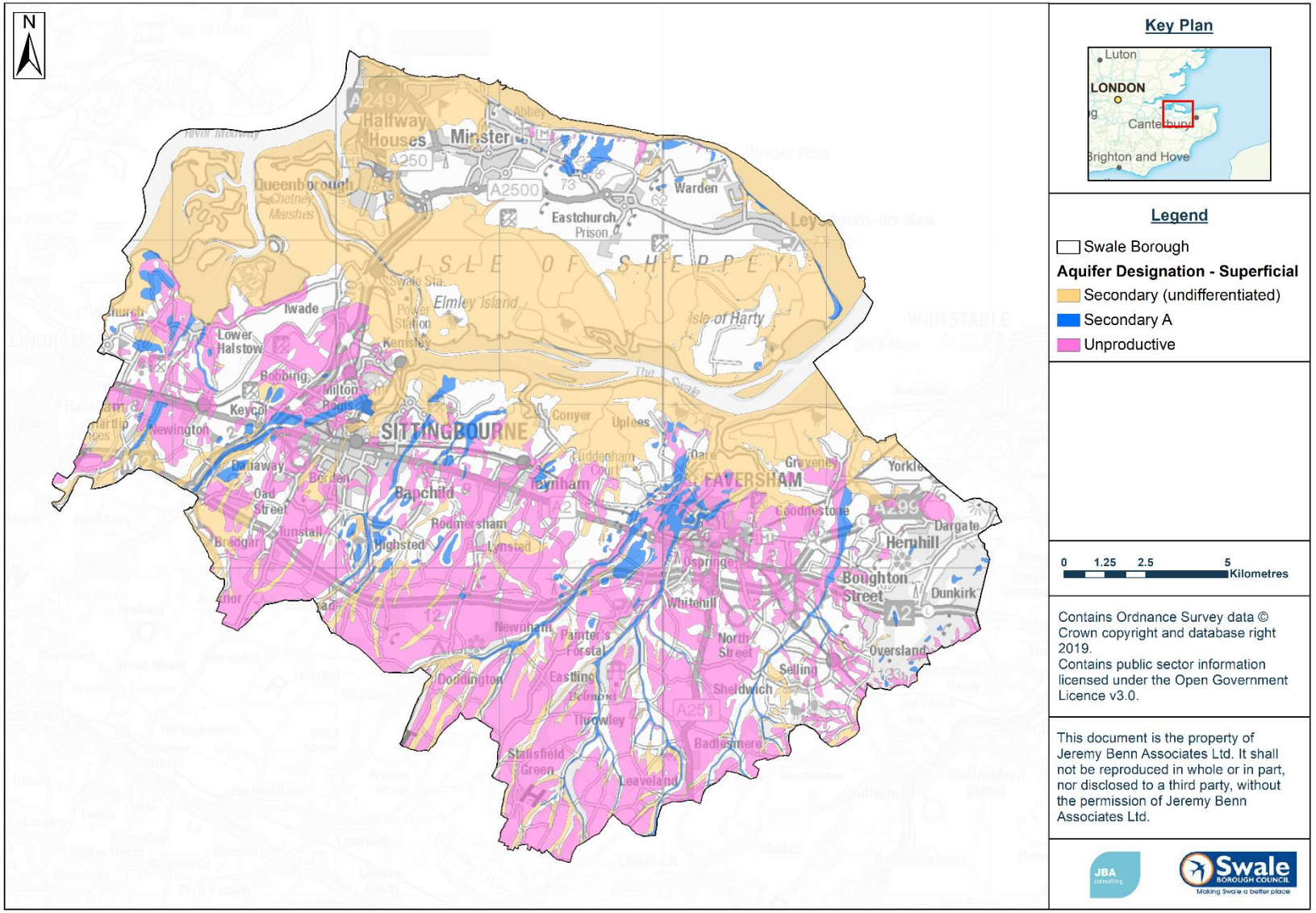


Figure 7-7: Superficial aquifer designation in the Local Plan area



7.4 Watercourses and channels

The Swale and the River Medway tidal channels are the largest water features within the Local Plan area. The Swale runs through the centre of the Local Plan borough, separating the Isle of Sheppey from the mainland, with several watercourses joining which drain the land to the north and south. The River Medway runs along the northwest border of Swale Borough. There are also two smaller principal watercourses draining the north of the Isle of Sheppey.

A summary of the main watercourses in the Local Plan area is provided below in Table 7-1. Mapping of the watercourse can be found in Appendix B.

Table 7-1: Watercourses and channels in the study area

Watercourse / channel	Description
The Swale	An estuarine area through the centre of Swale Borough, separating the Isle of Sheppey from the mainland. The Swale runs between the Thames Estuary / North Sea and the Medway Estuary.
River Medway	The end of the River Medway flows along the northwest corner of the SFRA area before joining the Thames Estuary. The reach of River Medway in the Local Plan area is a tidal channel.
Otterham Creek	Otterham Creek is tidally influenced and runs along the western border of the SFRA area where it joins the River Medway.
Iwade Stream	The Iwade Stream flows north-eastwards through the town of Iwade and joins The Swale. This watercourse is tidally influenced from the east of Iwade town.
Milton Creek	Milton Creek is tidally influenced and flows northeast from Sittingbourne before flowing into The Swale.
Faversham Creek	A tidally influenced watercourse, Faversham Creek flows northeast from Faversham before joining The Swale at Oare Marshes.
White Drain	The White Drain flows north from its source to the south of Boughton. The watercourse exits the SFRA area near Graveney, continuing north to The Swale. The watercourse is tidally influenced from the Staplestreet area to the mouth.
Windmill Creek	The tidally influenced creek flows southeast from its source in the centre of the Isle of Sheppey to The Swale.
Capel Fleet Drain	The watercourse drains the eastern area of the Isle of Sheppey, flowing west where it joins Windmill Creek as a

Watercourse / channel	Description
	tributary just upstream of the confluence with The Swale. The Capel Fleet Drain is tidally influenced
Scrapsgate Drain	Scrapsgate Drain is tidally influenced and runs north from Minster-on-Sea before flowing directly into the Thames Estuary / North Sea.
Warden Bay Stream	Warden Bay Stream is tidally influenced and flows northeast from its source in the north of the Isle of Sheppey, entering the Thames Estuary / North Sea at Warden.

7.5 Fluvial flood risk

Iwade has been affected by fluvial flood events in the past, notably in October 2000 and winter 2013, when a series of prolonged and heavy rainfall events led to the channel capacity of Iwade Stream being exceeded. Local reports indicate that around 50 properties were flooded in October 2000, with several 'near misses' of internal property flooding occurring during the winter 2013 event.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that many of the watercourses in Swale Borough have been impacted by tide-locking, notably Scrapsgate Drain and Warden Bay where incoming high tides prevent fluvial flows from discharging into the sea.

The key settlements at fluvial flood risk, and the source, are summarised in Table 7-2. Although these watercourses are at risk of fluvial flooding, the most significant risk is from tidal flooding.

Table 7-2 Settlements at risk of fluvial flooding

Settlement	Source of fluvial flood risk
Sittingbourne	Milton Creek
Minster	Scrapsgate Drain
Faversham	Faversham Creek/The Westbrook
Iwade	Iwade Stream
Warden	Warden Bay Stream
Lower Halstow	Ordinary watercourse (The Libbet)

It should be noted that flood risk management measures (defences) are present within the Local Plan area which act to reduce the risk of flooding. Such defences potentially inhibit the function of the river floodplain as during flood events they can prevent water being stored on the land adjacent to the river channel. This may be particularly important when considering the functional floodplain (Flood Zone 3b) for development, but the presence of such defences could also evidence that measures must be in place to make existing

development and infrastructure safe. Further details on the defences in Swale Borough are presented in Section 8 and the Zones are described in Section 5.2.

The extents of the fluvial Flood Zones are shown in Appendix C. Consideration of how climate change may influence the fluvial flood risk is presented in Appendix D.

In addition to flood risk shown by the flood risk mapping, there are potentially a number of small watercourses and field drains which may pose a risk to development. Generalised Flood Zone mapping (where more detailed modelling investigations are not available) has only been prepared for watercourses with a catchment greater than 3km^2. Therefore, whilst these smaller watercourses may not be shown as having flood risk on the flood risk mapping, it does not necessarily mean that there is no flood risk.

7.6 Tidal flood risk

Tidal flooding is caused by extreme tide levels exceeding ground and / or defence levels and is the most significant source of flood risk in the borough. The tidal flood risk to the Local Plan area has been assessed based on the North Kent Coast flood risk modelling study. Flood Zone mapping can be found in Appendix C and the effects of climate change can be found in Appendix D.

The three most notable recorded flood events within the SFRA area in 1953, 1978 and 2013 were primarily caused by tidal flooding related to storm surges.

The watercourses mentioned in Table 7-1 are all at risk of tidal flooding in their lower reaches.

7.6.1 Wave overtopping

Tidal flooding along parts of the North Kent coastline is characterised by the presence of risk associated with wave overtopping. In exposed locations along the coast, landward flooding is more likely to occur as a consequence of wave overtopping than inundation.

Inundation is where flood water encroaches upon normally dry land.

Wave overtopping is a term, which encompasses a number of complex physical processes, which result in the transfer of water from the sea onto the coastal floodplain. The amount of wave overtopping that occurs during an extreme event is dependent on the local water depth, the properties of incoming waves and the geometry of local flood defences.

Wave overtopping is one of the principal mechanisms of flooding for the coastal frontage. The effect of wave overtopping along the coastline has been included in the Flood Zone 3b delineation at locations considered appropriate by the Environment Agency.

7.7 Coastal flood risk

In coastal locations the risk of flooding is linked to the stability of the coastline. If the coast is eroding, then the potential effect is that tidal flood defences near to the sea will be lost and flood risk will increase. To maintain an appropriate standard of safety from flooding it is

sometimes necessary to implement works to slow down or stop the rate of coastal erosion and so maintain the integrity of the tidal defences.

The **Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan** (2010) and the **Medway Estuary and Swale Shoreline Management Plan** (2010) describe the arrangements and strategy for managing coastal erosion and the influential measures.

The **North Sheppey Erosion Study Part 1** and **Part 2** (2011) assess the risk of cliff erosion between Minster and Warden for the next 100 years, estimating the future position of the cliff top. The study provides guidance to help Swale Borough Council inform planning decisions and provide advice to the public on how to manage the risks associated with cliff retreat. The report emphasises the importance of the coastal communities in the area adapting to coastal change, particularly given the potential impacts of climate change, with the areas of the highest predicted erosion rate between Barrows Brook and Warden Point.

The National Coastal Erosion Risk Map (NCERM) provides the most up to date national picture of coastal erosion risk for England. It reflects the latest coastal management approaches set out in shoreline management plans and identifies the impacts of coastal erosion. It does this with SMPs being funded and delivered compared to the worst case where the SMPs are not funded or delivered.

A Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA) has been identified by Swale Borough Council in line with the NPPF. The CCMA is defined as areas of coastline likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast, with further details on its delineation and mapping provided in Appendix J.

7.8 Surface water flood risk

Flooding from surface water runoff (or 'pluvial' flooding) is caused by intense, usually short, periods of rainfall and mostly affects lower lying areas, often where the natural (or artificial) drainage system is unable to cope with the volume of water. Surface water flooding problems are inextricably linked to issues of poor drainage, or drainage blockage by debris, and sewer flooding.

Tide locking is also an issue where high tides prevent surface water from draining from gravity outfalls along the defended coastal plain.

Although tidal flooding poses the greatest potential of severe flood risk in Swale, surface water flooding is the most common cause of flood events. The Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) map shows predicted flood extents that predominantly follow topographical flow paths of existing watercourses or dry valleys with some isolated ponding located in low lying areas. Mapping of the RoFSW throughout the Local Plan area is provided in Appendix E.

The **Swale SWMP** has identified that the surface water flood risk in much of Swale Borough is exacerbated by the low-lying nature of the land, particularly the Isle of Sheppey, which limits the drainage of surface water.

KCC's LFRMS has identified Sittingbourne as an area that is susceptible to surface water flooding due to poor drainage.

7.9 Groundwater flood risk

Groundwater flooding is the term used to describe flooding caused by unusually high groundwater levels. It occurs as excess water emerges at the ground surface or within manmade underground structures such as basements. Groundwater flooding tends to be more persistent than surface water flooding, in some cases lasting for weeks or months, and it can result in significant damage to property.

The 5m resolution JBA Groundwater Flood Map for Swale Borough can be found in Appendix F.

As illustrated in Appendix F, a large proportion of Swale Borough is at risk from groundwater flooding, with some of the highest risk areas around Sittingbourne, Faversham, Teynham, Bapchild and Boughton. The JBA Groundwater Flood Map shows that there is a widespread area of potential groundwater flood risk in the south of the borough that is underlain by chalk bedrock. There is also an area of potential groundwater flood risk along parts of the northern coast of the Isle of Sheppey.

7.10 Flooding from sewers

Sewer flooding occurs when intense rainfall overloads the sewer system capacity (surface water, foul or combined), and / or when sewers cannot discharge properly to watercourses due to high water levels. Sewer flooding can also be caused when problems such as blockages, collapses or equipment (such as pumps) failure occur in the sewerage system. The flow of surface water into manhole openings, the soil or groundwater may cause high flows in sewers for prolonged periods of time.

Existing sewers can also become overloaded as new development adds to their catchment, even with restrictions in place on permitted discharge, or due to incremental increases in roofed and paved surfaces at the individual property scale (urban creep). Sewer flooding is therefore a problem that could occur in many locations across the study area.

Southern Water provides records of incidents of flooding relating to public foul, combined or surface water sewers and identifies which properties suffered flooding. For confidentiality reasons, this data has been supplied on a postcode basis from the Sewer Incident Report Form (SIRF) hydraulic overload database. Data covers all reported incidents between January 2015 and January 2025. The information from the SIRF database is shown in Table 7-3.

The SIRF database indicates a total of 271 recorded flood incidents in the Local Plan area since 2015. The most frequently flooded postcodes are: ME12 3 (85 incidents), ME10 2 (17 incidents) and ME13 7 (20 incidents). It is important to recognise that the information does not indicate the cause of the sewer flooding incidents. Also, the register represents a snapshot in time and may become outdated following future rainfall events, when new properties are added. Risk of flooding may be reduced in some locations by capital

investment to increase of the capacity of the network. As such, the sewer flooding risk register is not a comprehensive 'at risk register' and updated information should be sought to enhance understanding of flood risk from sewers at a given location.

Additionally, the Swale SWMP identifies that when there are high groundwater levels there is a risk of infiltration into the sewer network at Minster-on-Sea, potentially reducing the capacity. Poorly designed, constructed and maintained drainage systems will permit ingress of groundwater flows and reduce the capacity of drainage systems.

Table 7-3 Sewer Incident Report Form database for Swale Borough SFRA area

Post code	Recorded flood incidents	Post code	Recorded flood incidents
ME9 7	28	**ME11 5**	4
ME9 8	2	**ME12 1**	5
ME9 9	9	**ME12 2**	25
ME10 1	15	**ME12 3**	85
ME10 2	17	**ME12 4**	18
ME10 3	17	**ME13 7**	20
ME10 4	1	**ME13 8**	13
ME10 5	5	**ME13 9**	7
Total recorded flood incidents: 271			

7.11 Flooding from reservoirs

Reservoirs with an impounded volume greater than 25,000 cubic metres are governed by the **Reservoirs Act 1975** and are on a register held by the Environment Agency. The level and standard of inspection and maintenance required by a Supervising Panel of Engineers under the Act means that the risk of flooding from reservoirs is very low.

Reservoirs have a designated "risk category" set by the potential damage and loss of life in circumstances where there is a breach or an extreme flood event. Reservoirs designated as high risk are subject to increased inspection and maintenance requirements. However, this designation does not mean they are at a high risk of flooding. Allocation of new development downstream of an existing reservoir could potentially change the risk category and result in a legal requirement to improve the structural and hydraulic capacity of the dam. As the cost of implementing such works can be substantial, consideration should be given to whether it would be more appropriate to place development in alternative locations not associated with such risk.

Flooding from reservoirs occurs following partial or complete failure of the control structure designed to retain water in the artificial storage area. Reservoir flooding is very different from other forms of flooding; it may happen with little, or no warning and evacuation will need to happen immediately. The likelihood of such flooding is difficult to estimate but is extremely low compared to flooding from other sources. It may not be possible to seek

refuge upstairs from floodwater as buildings could be unsafe or unstable due to the force of water from the reservoir breach or failure.

The Environment Agency hold mapping showing what might happen if reservoirs fail. Developers and planners should check the **Long-Term Risk of Flooding** before using the reservoir data shown in this SFRA to make sure they are using the most up to date mapping.

The Environment Agency provide two flooding scenarios for the reservoir flood maps: a 'dry-day' and a 'wet-day'. The 'dry day' scenario shows the predicted flooding which would occur if the dam or reservoir fails when rivers are at normal levels. The 'wet day' scenario shows the predicted worsening of the flooding which would be expected if a river is already experiencing an extreme natural flood. It should be noted that these datasets give no indication of the likelihood or probability of reservoir flooding. The Environment Agency maps represent a credible worst-case scenario. In these circumstances it is the time to inundation, the depth of inundation, the duration of flooding and the velocity of flood flows that will be most influential.

The Risk of Flooding from Reservoirs mapping for the Local Plan area can be found in Appendix F. The reservoirs within Local Plan area, as detailed in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4 Reservoirs in the Swale Borough Local Plan area

Reservoir	Location (grid ref)	Reservoir owner	Environment Agency area	Flood authority
Kemsley Mill Lagoon 1	591884, 167215	DS Smith Paper Limited	Kent, South London and East Sussex	Kent County Council
Culnell's Fishing Lake	589129, 166899	A.C. Goatham & Son	Kent, South London and East Sussex	Kent County Council

Reservoir flooding is very different from other forms of flooding. It may happen with little or no warning.

7.12 Summary of flood risk to key settlements

A high-level review of the flood risk to key wards in the Swale Borough Local Plan area has been undertaken. Table 7-5summarises the flood risk to the main settlements in Swale Borough. The table does not include sewer flood risk as the data is provided on a partial postcode basis.

Settlement	Fluvial/tidal/coastal flood risk	Formal flood defences	Surface water flood risk	Predicted groundwater levels across the settlement during the 1% AEP event according to JBA Groundwater Flood Map (note that predicted groundwater levels may vary across the settlement so more than one level category could be ticked)					Reservoir inundation
				Low risk	5m below surface	0.5m to 5m below surface	0.025m to 0.5m below surface	Within 0.025m of surface	
Sittingbourne	The Swale is located north of Sittingbourne and Milton Creek and flows through the centre of the settlement. The Environment Agency historic flood outline dataset shows that there has been a history of tidal flooding at the settlement.	See Section 8	Mapping shows there are large areas of surface water ponding to the south of London Road and the railway line around Chalkwell Road, Snipeshill and St Michael's Road. There are also several overland flow paths in the settlement that cross buildings and roads, with the residential, commercial and industrial properties in these areas at risk of surface water flooding. High risk areas include Bell Road, Eurolink Way, Crown Quay Lane and Rectory Road.	✓		✓	✓	✓	Inundation from Kemsley Mill Lagoon 1, may affect areas to the west around Barge Walk.
Sheerness	The mouth of the River Medway is located to the west of the settlement, with the North Sea to the north. The Environment Agency historic flood outline dataset shows that there has been a history of tidal flooding at the settlement.	See Section 8	Mapping shows that there are large areas of surface water flood risk throughout Sheerness, broadly following roads, such as New Road, Brielle Way and St George's Avenue. Residential, commercial and industrial properties surrounding these areas are also at risk of surface water flooding. There are areas of surface water ponding in the low-lying areas around The Fleet and nearer the coast in the northwest of the settlement.	✓					None
Queenborough	The confluence of The Swale and the River Medway is located to the west of the settlement. The Environment Agency historic flood outline dataset shows that there has been a history of tidal flooding at the settlement.	See Section 8	Mapping shows that surface water flood risk is largely concentrated in the area around Queenborough Creek, with surrounding buildings along Thomsett Way and Rushenden Road at risk. Elsewhere in the settlement, surface water flood risk generally follows roads, including Moat Way, High Street and Chalk Road.	✓					None
Minster	Scrapsgate Drain flows through the centre of Minster before flowing north along the western edge of the settlement. Minster is located on the coast of the North Sea. The Environment Agency historic flood outline dataset shows that there has been a history of tidal flooding at the settlement.	No	Mapping shows there are large areas of surface water flood risk following the course of Scrapsgate Drain in the south and west of Minster, with surrounding residential buildings at risk. There are areas where surface water flood risk follows the road network, including Minster Road, Scocles Road and Lynmouth Drive, though the surface topography appears to be an important control on surface water flood risk. There are several surface flood risk paths crossing roads and buildings in the Minster built up area, including the areas around Halfway Houses, Seaside Avenue and The Glen.	✓	✓	✓	✓		None

Faversham	Faversham Creek flows northeast from the centre of the settlement. The Environment Agency historic flood outline dataset shows that there has been a history of tidal flooding at the settlement.	See Section 8	Mapping shows there are large areas of surface water ponding to the south of London Road and the railway line around Ospringe and Preston, where surface water flows off the elevated land south of Faversham. There is also surface water flood risk through the centre of the settlement following the drainage network of Faversham Creek. There is widespread surface water flood risk across Faversham following the path of roads, with the residential and commercial properties around them at risk. These roads include Whitstable Road, South Road and Forbes Road.	✓		✓	✓	✓	None
Iwade	Iwade Stream flows northeast through the centre of the settlement. The Environment Agency historic flood outline dataset shows that there has been a history of fluvial flooding at the settlement.	No	Mapping shows that surface water flood risk largely follows the course of Iwade Stream, with risk in residential and commercial areas through the centre of the settlement adjacent to the watercourse. Elsewhere in Iwade, surface water flood risk generally follows roads, including Springvale, School Lane and Kingfisher Close.	✓					Inundation from Culnell's fishing lake southwest of Iwade, may affect areas surrounding Iwade Stream.
Teynham	Not in Flood Zones.	No	Mapping shows that surface water flood risk generally follows the routes of roads, including London Road, Station Road and Honeyball Walk. There is also a risk of surface water ponding at the junction of Lower Road and Harrys Road, as well as in areas of open space in the west of Teynham. Residential properties in the centre of Teynham are also at risk.	✓			✓	✓	None
Newington	Not in Flood Zones.	No	Mapping shows that surface water flow paths generally flow north through Newington, with flood risk following roads including Church Lane, Playstool Road and School Lane. Residential areas and gardens in part of the settlement are also predicted to be at risk of surface water flooding.	✓					None
Boughton	Not in Flood Zones	No	Mapping shows that low lying residential areas and open land around Staplestreet Road and Berkeley Close are at risk of surface water flooding. Surface water flood risk in the settlement also follows the White Drain and roads, such as Colonel's Lane, Horselees Road and The Street.	✓			✓	✓	None
Warden	Warden Bay Stream flows north to the east of the settlement, with Warden located on the coast of the North Sea. The Environment Agency historic flood outline dataset shows that there has been a history of tidal flooding at the settlement.	See Section 8	Mapping shows that there is high surface water flood risk in the south and east of Warden around Warden Bay Stream and one of its tributaries, including residential areas. Surface water flood risk also follows roads in the settlement, including Imperial Drive, Emerald View and Leicester Gardens.	✓					None
Upchurch	Not in Flood Zones.	No	Mapping shows that surface water flood risk in Upchurch is generally confined to open spaces and roads, including Oak Lane and Church Farm Road, though there are some residential areas predicted to be at risk of surface water ponding.	✓			✓		None

Bapchild	Not in Flood Zones.	No	Mapping shows that surface water flood risk in Bapchild generally follows the roads, such as The Street, Ashtead Drive and Doubleday Drive. There are also some residential areas and open land also predicted to be at risk of surface water flooding. Kent County Council has recently undertaken a surface water improvement scheme at Snipehill which should assist with reducing surface water flood risk at Bapchild.	✓			✓	✓	None
Borden	Not in Flood Zones	No	Mapping shows there is a large surface water flow path along Hearts Delight Road that then flows northeast towards Sittingbourne. Elsewhere in Borden, surface water flood risk is largely confined to roads including Borden Lane, Homestead View and Mountview.	✓		✓			None
Lower Halstow	A small watercourse flows north through the centre of the settlement, and the estuarine extent of the River Medway is located north of Lower Halstow. The Environment Agency historic flood outline dataset shows that there has been no previous history of flooding in the area, though Kent County Council record flooding from the ordinary watercourse through the centre of the settlement.	See Section 8	Mapping shows that surface water flood risk generally follows the path of a small watercourse through the centre of the settlement, largely in areas of open space. Roads also mapped to be at risk include The Street, Lapwing Drive and Cumberland Drive.	✓					None
Leysdown	Leysdown is located on the coast of the North Sea. The Environment Agency historic flood outline dataset shows that there has been a history of tidal flooding at the settlement.	See Section 8	Mapping shows that surface water flood risk in Leysdown generally follows roads, with those most at risk including Shellness Road, Wing Road and Manor Way.	✓		✓			None
Eastchurch	Not in Flood Zones	No	Mapping shows that surface water flood risk generally follows roads in Eastchurch. The roads most at risk include Leysdown Road, High Street, Church Road and Warden Road. The mapping also shows some areas of surface water ponding in residential areas and open spaces.	✓					None
Conyer	Lies to the south east of Conyer Creek. Located in Flood Zone 2, 3a and 3b.	See Section 8	Mapping shows that surface water risk is generally along Conyer Road.	✓					None

Table 7-5: Summary of flood risk to the key settlements in the study area

8 Fluvial and coastal defences

A high-level review of flood defences was carried out for this SFRA and this involved an interrogation of existing information on asset condition and standard of protection. The Environment Agency's Spatial Flood Defences dataset was primarily used to understand the flood risk associated with defences in the borough.

Defences are categorised as either raised flood defences (e.g. walls/embankments) or Flood Storage Areas. The assessment of the Environment Agency dataset has considered raised defences which potentially provide a standard of protection from a 5% AEP (1 in 20-year) event or more. Man-made and natural defences which may arise for instance due to the presence of naturally high ground adjacent to a settlement have not been considered. The defences and their locations are summarised in the following sections.

8.1 Defence standard of protection and residual risk

One of the principal aims of the SFRA is to outline the present risk of flooding across Swale Borough Local Plan area including consideration of the effect of flood risk management measures (including flood banks and defences). The modelling that informs the understanding of flood risk within the Local Plan area is typically of a catchment wide nature, suitable for preparing evidence on possible site options for development. In cases where a specific site risk assessment is required, detailed studies should seek to refine the results used to provide a strategic understanding of flood risk from all sources.

Consideration of the residual risk behind flood defences has been undertaken as part of this study. Residual risk includes the consideration of flood events that exceed the design thresholds of the flood defences or circumstances where there is a failure of the defences, e.g. flood banks collapse. Developers should also consider the standard of protection provided by defences and residual risk when preparing detailed Flood Risk Assessments.

Standard of Protection

Flood defences are designed to give a specific standard of protection, reducing the risk of flooding to people and property in flood prone areas. For example, a flood defence with a 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) standard of protection means that the flood risk in the defended area is reduced to a 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) chance of flooding in any given year.

Although flood defences are designed to a standard or protection it should be noted that, over time, the actual standard of protection provided by the defence may decrease, for example due to deterioration in condition or increases in flood risk due to the increased magnitude of the flood hazard caused by climate change effects (e.g. rise in mean sea level over time).

For raised flood defences (bunds or banks), a standard of protection can be straightforward to define. However, sometimes it is not possible to define the standard of protection for Flood Storage Areas as there are a number of factors that determine the protection that

they can provide e.g. outflow rates, number of watercourses that flow into the Flood Storage Area.

8.2 Defence condition

Formal structural defences are given a rating by the Environment Agency based on a grading system for their condition. A summary of the grading system used by the Environment Agency for condition is provided in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Defence asset condition rating

Grade	Rating	Description
1	Very Good	Cosmetic defects that will have no effect on performance.
2	Good	Minor defects that will not reduce the overall performance of the asset.
3	Fair	Defects that could reduce the performance of the asset.
4	Poor	Defects that would significantly reduce the performance of the asset. Further investigation required.
5	Very Poor	Severe defects resulting in complete performance failure.

The condition of existing flood defences and whether they are planned to be maintained and/or improved in the future must be considered with respect to the safety and sustainability of development over its intended life and also with respect to the financial and economic commitment to the long-term provision of appropriate standards of protection. In some cases, the relevant strategy may suggest that it is not appropriate to maintain the condition of the assets, which may prove influential for the development over its intended life. In addition, detailed FRAs undertaken by developers (if a defence is influential to the proposed development) will need to thoroughly explore the condition of defences, especially where these defences are informal and demonstrate a wide variation of condition grades. It is important that all of these assets are maintained to a good condition and their function remains unimpaired in accordance with the policy and strategy for Flood Risk Management.

8.3 Coastal, Tidal and fluvial defences in the Local Plan area

The majority of defences in the Local Plan area provide protection against tidal flood events, with large areas elsewhere protected by coastal defences.

Tidal defences are designed to protect the coast from flood risk from the sea e.g. still water levels exceeding the defence crest, or waves overtopping the defence. Coastal defences are constructed to protect the coastal frontage from erosion (being washed away by waves and tidal currents). Each of these types of defence are present in the Local Plan area but are not designed to necessarily fulfil the dual purpose of managing flood risk and coastal protection. However, with climate change, it is likely that many of locations with coastal defences will need to include provision for tidal defence in the future. The **North Sheppey Erosion Study** mentions that the eastern end of the coastal erosion defences along

Minster Leas will require raising the rear wave wall to prevent overtopping and scour at the toe of the slopes at some point in the future.

The maps shown in Appendix H.1-4 provide a summary of the defences included in the Environment Agency's spatial defence dataset with a standard of protection against a 5% AEP (1 in 20-year) event or greater in Swale Borough. Defences with a standard of protection of 5% AEP (1 in 20-year) or greater are shown as these defences are considered in the delineation of Flood Zone 3b. Natural and engineered high ground have been removed as are not considered formal defences. The maps in Appendix H.2-4 show the defence type, condition and standard of protection, using the spatial defence data provided by the Environment Agency.

There are no defences designed solely for fluvial flooding with a standard of protection of 5% or more within the Local Plan area, though there are defences that protect against both tidal and fluvial flood events along Milton Creek, Faversham Creek and Conyer Creek.

The majority of defences in Swale Borough provide a standard of protection of at least 2% AEP (1 in 50-year), with large areas with defences that provide a standard of protection of 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year). The Environment Agency defence data shows that the majority of defences within the Local Plan area are in 'good', 'fair' or 'poor' condition.

8.4 Alleviation Schemes

There are a limited number of alleviations schemes within the Local Plan area, and there are no Flood Storage Areas recorded in Swale Borough in the Environment Agency's 'Flood Map for Planning – Flood Storage Areas' dataset.

The Front Brents Flood Alleviation Scheme at Faversham was introduced by the Environment Agency to reduce the risk of tidal flooding from Faversham Creek. The scheme involved the construction of an embankment between 600 and 800mm high in 2016, with the aim of providing protection to over 30 residences and businesses in the Front Brents area.

8.5 Future schemes

The **Medway Estuary and Swale Strategy (MEASS)** describes the planned approach for managing the coastline of the Local Plan area. It includes details of where coastal and tidal defences will be maintained, raised or not maintained. The MEASS also details how the potential impact of climate change on sea level rise will be accounted for in the management of defences along the coastline.

The area covered by the strategy is divided into several 'Benefit Areas', based on the extents of discrete flood cells, which are then divided into a further 35 sub-Benefit Areas based on Policy Units from the Shoreline Management Plans. The relevant Benefit Areas to Swale Borough will be Benefit Areas 4 to 11.

8.6 Residual flood risk

Residual risks are those remaining after applying the sequential approach and taking mitigating actions. In circumstances where measures are put in place to manage the flood risk there remains a possibility of flooding being experienced, either as a consequence of the event exceeding the design capacity or the failure of the asset providing the appropriate standard of protection. It is the responsibility of the developer to fully assess flood risk, propose measures to mitigate it and demonstrate that any residual risks can be safely managed through an FRA.

This SFRA does not assess the probability of failure other than noting that such events are very rare. However, in accordance with NPPF, all sources of flooding need to be considered. If a breach or overtopping event were to occur, then the consequences to people and property could be high. Developers should be aware that any site that is at or below defence level may be subject to flooding if an event occurs that exceeds the design capacity of the defences, or the defences fail, and this should be considered when building resilience into low level properties.

8.6.1 Overtopping

Overtopping conditions occur when a wave meets a structure lower than the maximum wave height or when the mean sea level exceeds the top of the defences. The risk from overtopping of defences is based on the relative heights of property or defence, the distance from the defence level and the height of water above the crest level of the defence. During these conditions there is a regular intermittent discharge of sea water over the defences which can cause flooding. The Defra and Environment Agency **Flood Risks to People** guidance document provides standard flood hazard ratings based on the distance from the defence and the level of overtopping.

The risk of violent waves overtopping sea walls in particular can lead to a significant flood hazard. As part of this SFRA, the effect of wave overtopping along the coastline has only been included in the Flood Zone 3b delineation at locations considered appropriate by the Environment Agency along the North Kent Coast. The locations where wave overtopping has been included in the delineation of Flood Zone 3b is shown in Appendix C.

8.6.2 Defence breach

A breach of a defence occurs when there is a failure in the structure and a subsequent ingress of flood water. Flood flows from breach events can be associated with significant and rapid change in depths and flow velocities in the immediate vicinity of the breach location and so FRAs must include assessment of the hazards that might be present so that the safety of people and structural stability of properties and infrastructure can be appropriately considered. Whilst the area in the immediate vicinity of a breach can be subject to high flows, the whole flood risk area associated with a breach must also be considered as there may be areas remote from the breach that might, due to topography, involve increased depth hazards.

9 Flood risk management requirements for developers

9.1 Over-arching principles

This SFRA focuses on delivering a strategic assessment of flood risk within the Swale Borough Local Plan area. Prior to any construction or development, site-specific assessments will need to be undertaken, as appropriate so all forms of flood risk at a site are fully addressed. It is the responsibility of the developer to provide an FRA with an application.

It should be acknowledged that a detailed FRA may show that a site is not appropriate for development of a particular vulnerability or even at all. Where the FRA shows that a site is not appropriate for a particular use, a lower vulnerability classification may be appropriate.

Some sites may additionally require the application of the Exception Test following the Sequential Test which is detailed in Section 4.

9.2 Early consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees

Developers should consult with the EA, the LLFA and the relevant sewerage undertaker at an early stage to discuss flood risk including requirements for site-specific FRAs, detailed hydraulic modelling and foul and surface water drainage assessment and design. It should be noted that some of these consultees may need to charge for data and/or advice requested by developers or landowners.

9.3 Requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments

9.3.1 What are site specific FRAs?

Site specific FRAs are carried out by (or on behalf of) developers to assess flood risk to and from a site. They are submitted with planning applications and should demonstrate how flood risk will be managed over the development's lifetime, taking into account climate change and vulnerability of users. It is recommended that the assessment is undertaken by a suitably qualified person.

The developer should check with Swale Borough Council whether they are required to apply the Sequential Test prior to commencing with a site-specific FRA.

The objectives of a site-specific FRA are to establish:

- Whether a proposed development is likely to be affected by current or future flooding from any source.
- Whether a proposed development will increase flood risk elsewhere.
- Whether the measures proposed to deal with these effects and risks are adequate and appropriate.
- The nature of residual risk and whether this can be safely managed.

- The evidence, if necessary, for the LPA to apply the Sequential Test.
- The evidence, if applicable, to show whether the development will be safe and pass the Exception Test.

9.3.2 When is a site specific FRA required?

As set out in **Flood risk assessments: applying for planning permission**, a site-specific FRA is required for all development (including minor development and changes of use) proposed:

- in Flood Zones 2, 3a, or 3b.
- within Flood Zone 1 with a site are of 1 hectare or more.
- within Flood Zone 1 and the flood map for planning shows it is at increased risk of flooding from rivers or sea during its lifetime
- with Flood Zone 1 and the flood map for planning shows it is at risk of flooding from surface water
- in areas with critical drainage problems.
- within Flood Zone 1 where the LPA's SFRA shows it will be at increased risk of flooding during its lifetime.
- that increases the vulnerability classification and may be subject to sources of flooding other than rivers or sea.

9.3.3 What level of detail is needed in a site-specific FRA?

Site-specific FRAs should be proportionate to the degree of flood risk and the scale, nature, and location of the development. The SFRA can be used by developers as a starting point to identify the initial flood risk to a site however a pre-application consultation with the EA and LLFA is key to define the scope of the FRA and identify data requirements, making sure that latest available datasets are used.

9.3.4 Guidance for FRAs

FRAs should follow the approach recommended by the NPPF (and associated guidance) and guidance provided by the Environment Agency and the LLFA. Guidance and advice for developers on the preparation of site-specific FRAs is available from the following websites with hyperlinks provided:

- **Standing Advice on Flood Risk**
- **Flood Risk Assessment for Planning Applications**; and
- **Site-specific Flood Risk Assessment: Checklist**
- Local advice such as that found in the Emerging/adopted Local Plan

Guidance should be sought from the Environment Agency and Kent County Council at the earliest possible stage, and opportunities should be taken to incorporate environmental enhancements and reduce flooding from all sources both to and from the site through development proposals. Developers should seek to go beyond managing the flood risk and support opportunities to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding, whilst enhancing and

conserving the natural environment. PPG: Flood risk and coastal change Paragraphs 062 - 067 provide further information.

9.4 Emergency planning

Safe access and escape routes from the site should be provided. The developer should seek to incorporate an emergency plan and a safe refuge point if the development site has been identified to be at risk of flooding. The local authority Emergency Planning Teams should be consulted when designing an emergency plan. For further details on emergency planning, see Section 13.2.

10 Principles for site design and master planning

Flood risk should be considered at an early stage in deciding the layout and design of a site to provide an opportunity to reduce flood risk within the development.

The NPPF states that a sequential, risk-based approach should be applied to try to locate more vulnerable land uses away from high-risk areas to higher ground and lower flood risk areas, while more flood-compatible development (e.g., vehicular parking, recreational space) can be located in higher risk areas. Higher risk areas can also be retained and enhanced as natural green space. Whether parking in floodplains is appropriate will be based on the likely flood depths and hazard, evacuation procedures and availability of flood warning. The nature of risk to water quality also needs to be considered and mitigated to ensure that accumulated hydrocarbons and other vehicle related pollutants are not released to the aquatic environment.

Waterside areas, or areas along known flow routes, can act as green infrastructure, being used for recreation, amenity, and environmental purposes, allowing the preservation of flow routes and flood storage, and at the same time providing valuable social and environmental benefits contributing to other sustainability objectives. Landscaping should provide safe access to higher ground from these areas and avoid the creation of isolated islands as water levels rise.

10.1 Modification of ground levels

Modifying ground levels to raise the land above the design flood level is an effective way of reducing flood risk to a particular site in circumstances where the land does not act as conveyance for flood waters. However, care must be taken as raising land above the flood level could reduce conveyance or flood storage in the floodplain and could adversely impact flood risk downstream or on neighbouring land. Raising ground levels can also deflect flood flows, so analysis should be performed to demonstrate that there are no adverse effects on third party land or property.

Compensatory flood storage should be provided, and would normally be on a level for level, volume for volume basis on land that does not currently flood but is adjacent to the floodplain (for it to fill and drain by gravity). It should be in the vicinity of the site and within the red line of the planning application boundary (unless the site is strategically allocated). **Appendix A3 of the CIRIA Publication C624** provides guidance on how to address floodplain compensation.

Raising levels can also create areas where surface water might pond during significant rainfall events. Any proposals to raise ground levels should be tested to check that it would not cause increased ponding or build-up of surface runoff on third party land.

Any proposal for modification of ground levels within areas of flood risk will need to be discussed at an early stage with the Environment Agency and the LLFA and its impacts assessed as part of a detailed FRA.

10.2 Raised floor levels

If raised floor levels are proposed, these should be agreed with the Swale Borough Council and the EA. The minimum Finished Floor Level (FFL) may change dependent upon the vulnerability and flood risk to the development.

Developers should refer to the **Preparing a flood risk assessment: standing advice** for the latest guidance on FFLs . Finished floor levels should be a minimum of whichever is higher of 600mm above the:

- average ground level of the site
- adjacent road level to the building
- estimated river or sea flood level

Where there is a high level of certainty about your estimated flood level, it may be appropriate to reduce this to 300mm. If there is a particularly high level of uncertainty it may need to be increased.

Lowering existing FFLs below the existing levels within the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) or 0.5% (1 in 200-year) plus climate change floodplain would not be acceptable and should be discouraged. New development offers opportunities to improve the resilience of buildings.

Building design and raised floor levels is the only way to fully reduce groundwater flood risk, through ensuring FFLs are raised above predicted groundwater levels considering known groundwater issues.

Allocating the ground floor of a building for less vulnerable, non-residential, or non-habitable residential use is an effective way of raising living space above flood levels. Single storey buildings such as ground floor flats or bungalows are especially vulnerable to rapid rise of water (such as that experienced during a breach of flood defences). This risk can be reduced by use of multiple storey construction and raised areas that provide a point of refuge. However, access and escape routes are likely to be an issue, particularly when flood duration covers many days.

Similarly, the use of basements should be avoided in areas of flood risk. Habitable uses of basements within Flood Zone 3 and areas at high risk of surface water flooding should not be permitted, whilst basement dwellings (classed as 'highly vulnerable') in Flood Zone 2 will be required to pass the Exception Test.

Where the ground level of a site is below the ground level at the point where the drainage connects to the public sewer, care must be taken to ensure that the proposed development is not at an increased risk of sewer surcharge. It is good practice for the finished floor levels and manhole cover levels (including those that serve private drainage runs) to be higher than the manhole cover level at the point of connection to the receiving sewer. Alternatively, mitigation measures may need to be incorporated into the proposals to protect against sewer surcharge.

10.3 Development and raised defences

10.3.1 Undefended and residual risk

Construction of localised raised floodwalls or embankments to protect new development is not a preferred option, as a residual risk of flooding will remain. Compensatory storage must be provided where raised defences remove storage from the floodplain.

Where development is located behind, or in an area benefitting from defences, both the undefended risk and residual risk of flooding must be considered by the developer and demonstrated that they can be safely managed in an FRA. The assessment of the risk should consider:

- Improvements required to the level of protection afforded by existing defences for future development.
- The future commitment to maintain the current Standard of Protection (SoP) of any existing defences.
- Any disparities between the proposed level of commitment to maintain the current standard of protection and the level of protection required to support future development.
- The effects of climate change on the future SoP afforded by the defences and the associated maintenance and upgrade commitments required.
- Any land required to be safeguarded for affordable future flood risk management measures.

10.3.2 Breach assessment

The assessment of the residual risk from a breach event should consider an assessment of the hazards that might be present from flood flows from a breach event, considering depth and flow velocities, so that the safety of people and structural stability of properties and infrastructure can be appropriately considered.

Considerations should include the location of a breach, when it would occur and for how long, the depth of the breach (toe level), the loadings on the defence, and the potential for multiple breaches.

There are various ways of assessing breaches using hydraulic modelling. **Environment Agency LIT56413 Breach of Defences Guidance (2021)** provides some guidance for breach assessment. It is recommended that the Environment Agency is consulted if a development site is located near to a flood defence, to understand the level of assessment required and to agree the approach for the breach assessment.

10.3.3 Overtopping assessment

The assessment of the residual risk from overtopping of defences should consider the risk which is based on the relative heights of property or defence, the distance from the defence level, and the height of water above the crest level of the defence. The **Defra and Environment Agency Flood Risks to People guidance document** provides standard

flood hazard ratings based on the distance from the defence and the level of overtopping. Overtopping modelling or assessments should be undertaken for any sites located next to defences or perched ponds/reservoirs, accounting for climate change.

10.3.4 Developer contributions

In some cases, and following the application of the Sequential Test, it may be appropriate for the developer to contribute to the improvement of flood defence provision that would benefit both proposed new development and the existing local community. Developer contributions can also be made to maintenance and provision of flood risk management assets, flood warning and the reduction of surface water flooding (i.e. SuDS).

A **Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy (MEAS) Contribution Advice Note** has been prepared by Swale Borough Council for developments within the MEAS Contribution Zone. The Advice Note outlines the need for payments to contribute to flood defence works through Planning Obligations/S106 Agreements. The Advice Note sets out the location of the contribution area and requirements for contributions.

The document sets out two zones:

- MEAS Contribution Zone 1 - The Flood Map for Planning combined undefended 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) with climate change allowance for the year 2125.
- MEAS Contribution Zone 2 - The Isle of Sheppey

Different contribution rates are required for developments within the different zones. The location of the contribution zones are mapped in Appendix N.

10.4 Buffer strips

The provision of a buffer strip allows additional capacity to accommodate climate change and means access to the watercourse, structures and defences is maintained for future maintenance purposes. It also enables the avoidance of disturbing riverbanks, adversely impacting ecology, and having to construct engineered riverbank protection. A buffer strip of 8m is required from any non-tidal main river or ordinary watercourse and 16m from tidal main rivers. Where flood defences are present, these distances should be taken from the landward toe of the defence.

Building adjacent to riverbanks can cause problems to the structural integrity of the riverbanks and the building itself, making future maintenance of the river much more difficult. **Flood Risk Activity Permits** from the Environment Agency are likely to be required for development in these areas alongside any planning permission. There should be no built development within these distances from main rivers/flood defences (where present).

10.5 Property Flood Resilience (PFR)

PFR includes a range of measures that can be installed around the perimeter of a building to reduce the risk of internal flooding. PFR can also be used within a building, to minimise

the damage done if internal flooding stills occurs. PFR aims to help households and businesses reduce the damage caused by flooding, helping to speed up recovery and reoccupation.

PFR encompasses two main elements:

- Resistance - Resistance measures are installed around the perimeter of a building. These measures aim to reduce the amount of water entering the building, reducing the damage caused internally. Examples include flood doors/barriers, automatic airbricks, and non-return valves.
- Resilient Adaptation (Recoverability) - Adaptions made within a property, which aim to reduce the damage caused if internal flooding still occurs.

The consideration of resistance measures and resilient adaptation should not be used to justify development in inappropriate locations. However, having applied planning policy there may be some instances where development is permitted in high flood risk areas where application of resistance and resilience measures may be required.

There may also be opportunities for 'change of use' developments to be used to improve the flood resistance and resilience of existing development, which may not have been informed by a site-specific FRA when it was first constructed.

Further information and guidance on best practice can be found in the following locations:

- Department for Communities and Local Government **Improving the Flood Performance of New Buildings: Flood Resilient Construction**
- **CIRIA Property Flood Resilience Code of Practice**
- **EA Flood resilience construction of new buildings**

11 Surface water management and SuDS

11.1 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are management practices which enable surface water to be drained in a more sustainable manner and to mimic the local natural drainage. The inclusion of SuDS within developments is an opportunity to enhance ecological and amenity value, and promote Green Infrastructure, incorporating above ground facilities into the development landscape strategy.

It is essential that developers consider sustainable drainage at an early stage of the development process – ideally at the pre-application or master-planning stage. To further inform development proposals at the master-planning stage, pre-application submissions are accepted by Kent County Council. This will assist with the delivery of well designed, appropriate, and effective SuDS. Applicants are also encouraged to engage with Southern Water to discuss their surface water proposals, especially where adoption is proposed.

11.2 Sources of SuDS guidance

The C753 CIRIA SuDS Manual (2015) provides guidance on planning, design, construction, and maintenance of SuDS. The manual is divided into five sections ranging from a high-level overview of SuDS, progressing to more detailed guidance with progression through the document.

As of June 2025, the **Defra National standards for sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)** were brought in to comply with principles laid out in Section 11.4. Whilst remaining as a non-statutory specification, these now form a material consideration for LPAs when assessing planning applications. These standards aim to reflect and reinforce good practice and use of SuDS as detailed in Section 11.4, reflecting the four pillars of SuDS design.

The national standards contain two sets of standards. The first type (Standard 1) is known as the hierarchy standard and gives criteria for the prioritisation of final runoff destinations. The other standards (Standards 2-7) detail the minimum requirements of design criteria that surface water drainage systems should satisfy alongside how they are to be appropriately built, maintained, and operated.

The **Design and Construction Guidance (DCG)**, part of a new Codes for Adoption covering the adoption of new water and wastewater infrastructure by water companies, contains details of the water sector's approach to the adoption of SuDS.

11.2.1 Kent County Council's Drainage and Planning Policy (adopted November 2019)

KCC's **Drainage and Planning Policy** sets out the requirements for sustainable drainage and how drainage strategies and surface water management provisions will be reviewed for SuDS schemes specific to Kent.

The policy provides the following requirements for developments on greenfield and previously developed sites:

- For developments on greenfield sites peak runoff rates from the 1 in 1-year (100% AEP) to the 1 in 100-year (1% AEP) rainfall events should be limited to the peak greenfield runoff rates for the same events.
- For developments on brownfield sites, the peak runoff rate must be as close as reasonably practicable to the greenfield runoff rate but should never exceed the existing rate of discharge prior to redevelopment. Unless it can be demonstrated to be reasonably impracticable, a 50% reduction in the peak runoff rate is expected.
- The drainage system must be designed to operate without flooding on any part of the site during any rainfall event up to (and including) a 1 in 30-year (3.3% AEP) rainfall event.
- The drainage system must also be designed to operate without flooding in any building up to (and including) a 1 in 100-year (1% AEP) plus climate change rainfall event, without exacerbating off-site flood risk.
- Exceedance flows that cannot be managed within the drainage system must be managed via exceedance routes that minimise the risks to people and property.
- Attenuation storage volumes provided by drainage areas must half empty within 24 hours to enable runoff from subsequent storms to be received. If the time taken to drain from full to empty exceeds 24 hours long duration events should be assessed to ensure drainage is not negatively impacted by inundation.

Kent County Council expect betterment of runoff rates from the majority of potential developments on brownfield sites wherever possible

A new policy statement is currently being prepared by Kent County Council and the emerging document should be referred to for the latest requirements for development applications once available. Until updated, Kent County Council advise all applicants submitting drainage strategies should reflect the latest national standards. Any Local Plan policies should also be referenced within submissions.

The policy statement is supported by Kent County Council's **Making it Happen**, guidance which consists of technical appendices advising on the construction and design of SuDS features. This guidance is currently being updated.

Additionally, Kent County Council and partner LLFAs produced a document on SuDS design and guidance, aimed at developers and planners involved in designing small and large developments in the South East of England. This document is called **Water, People, Places: A guide for master planning sustainable drainage into developments**.

More information and guidance on SuDS is available on the **Susdrain** website.

11.3 Role of the LLFA and Local Planning Authority in surface water management

Kent County Council as the LLFA are a statutory planning consultee. They provide technical advice on surface water drainage strategies and designs put forward for major development proposals, to confirm that onsite drainage systems are designed in accordance with the current legislation and guidance.

When considering planning applications, the drainage/flood risk engineering team will provide advice to the LPA on the management of surface water. The LPA should satisfy themselves that the development's proposed minimum standards of operation are appropriate and, using planning conditions or planning obligations, that there are clear arrangements for on-going maintenance over the lifetime of the development.

In their respective roles as LLFA and LPA, Kent County Council and Swale Borough Council should:

- Promote the use of SuDS for the management of run off;
- Ensure their policies and decisions on applications support and compliment the building regulations on sustainable rainwater drainage, giving priority to infiltration over watercourses and then sewer conveyance;
- Incorporate favourable policies within development plans;
- Adopt policies for incorporating SuDS requirements into the Local Plan; and
- Encourage developers to utilise SuDS whenever practical, if necessary, through the use of appropriate planning conditions.

11.3.1 Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act (2010)

Currently the implementation of SuDS is driven through planning policy. Schedule 3 of the FWMA 2010 will provide a framework for the approval and adoption of drainage systems, a SuDS Approving Body (SAB) within Unitary and County Councils, and national standards on the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of SuDS for the lifetime of the development. Timescales for enactment of Schedule 3 by the Government are unknown.

11.4 Considerations for SuDS design

11.4.1 Four pillars of SuDS design

SuDS are designed to maximise the opportunities and benefits that can be secured from surface water management practices. SuDS design should consider the four pillars of SuDS (Figure 11-1): water quantity, water quality, amenity, and biodiversity.

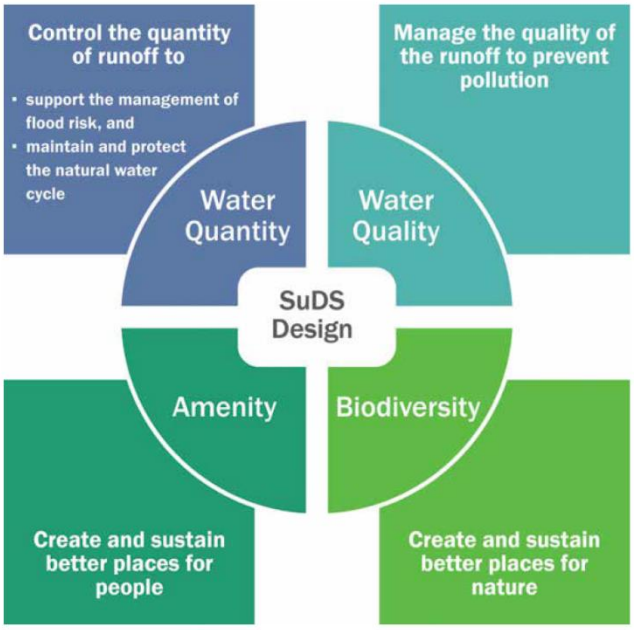


Figure 11-1: Four pillars of SuDS design (The SuDS Manual C753, 2015).

Given the flexible nature of SuDS, they can be used in most situations within new developments as well as being retrofitted into existing developments. SuDS can also be designed to fit into most spaces, for example, permeable paving could be used in parking spaces or rainwater gardens as part of traffic calming measures.

It is a requirement that *'applications which could affect drainage on or around the site should incorporate sustainable drainage systems to control flow rates and reduce volumes of runoff, and which are proportionate to the nature and scale of the proposal. These should provide multifunctional benefits wherever possible, through facilitating improvements in water quality and biodiversity, as well as benefits for amenity*' (NPPF Paragraph 182).

It is important that SuDS are maintained for the lifetime for the development so that features can function as designed. Consideration should be given to enhancing SuDS to achieve biodiversity net gain.

11.4.2 Types of SuDS System

There are many different SuDS techniques that can be implemented in attempts to mimic pre-development drainage. Techniques can include soakaways, infiltration trenches, permeable pavements, grassed swales, green roofs, ponds and wetlands. Many of which do not necessarily need to take up a lot of space. The suitability of the techniques will be dictated in part by the development proposal and site conditions. Advice on best practice is available from the Environment Agency and the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) e.g. **the CIRIA SuDS Manual C753** (2015).

11.4.3 SuDS management train

SuDS should not be used individually but as a series of features in an interconnected system designed to capture water at the source and convey it to a discharge location. Collectively this concept is described as a SuDS Management Train (see Figure 11-2).

The number of treatment stages required within the Management Train depends primarily on the source of the runoff and the sensitivity of the receiving waterbody or groundwater.

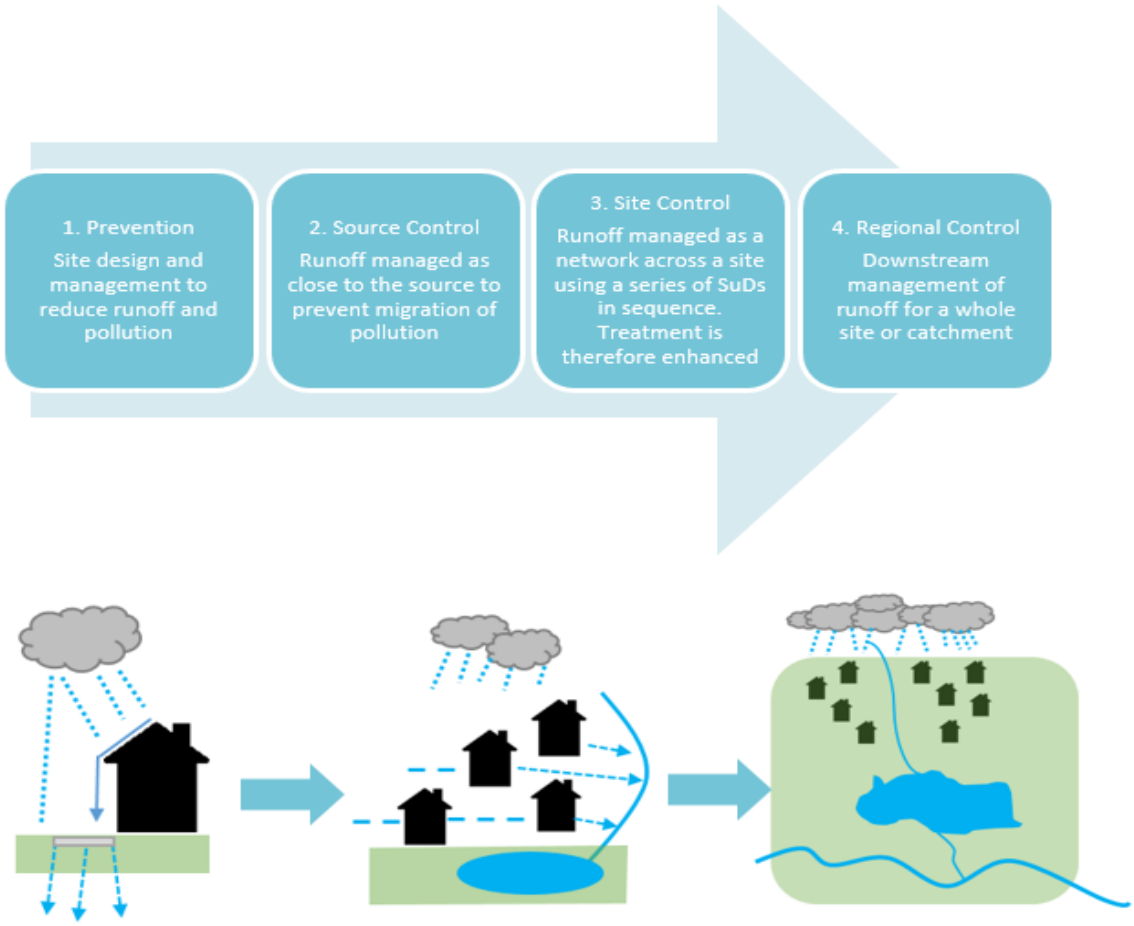


Figure 11-2: SuDS Management Train.

11.4.4 SuDS considerations

The design of a SuDS system will be influenced by a number of physical and policy constraints. These should be taken into account and reflected upon during the conceptual, outline and detailed stages of SuDS design. Table 11-1 details some possible constraints and how they may be overcome.

Drainage from new development sites or redeveloped sites should be designed in line with the drainage hierarchy (**PPG: Flood Risk and Coastal Change Paragraph: 056 Reference ID: 7-056-20220825**) which initially promotes the use of infiltration prior to considering alternative drainage. For SuDS techniques that are designed to encourage infiltration, it is imperative that the water table is low enough to receive surface run-off

waters. Most types of SuDS will be suitable in areas with permeable bedrock including features such as soakaways and infiltration basins. In areas with more impermeable geology, off-site discharge in accordance with the drainage hierarchy may be required to discharge surface water runoff from the site. In some cases, above-ground features such as attenuation ponds may be practical with a managed outlet or discharge point. Infiltration should be considered with caution within areas of possible subsidence or sinkholes.

A site-specific infiltration test will need to be conducted early on as part of the design of the development in order to determine the impact of groundwater levels on the effectiveness of the drainage system. Groundwater monitoring is also encouraged and may be required in some locations.

Where sites lie within or close to aquifers (11.5.1) or Groundwater Source Protection Zones (GSPZs) (Section 11.5.2) further restrictions may be applicable, and guidance should be sought from the LLFA and the EA.

Table 11-1: Example SuDS design constraints and possible solutions

Constraints	Solution
Land availability	SuDS can be designed to fit into small areas by utilising different systems. For example, features such as permeable paving and green roofs can be used in urban areas where space may be limited.
Contaminated soil or groundwater below site	SuDS can be placed and designed to overcome issues with contaminated groundwater or soil. Shallow surface SuDS can be used to minimise disturbance to the underlying soil. The use of infiltration should also be investigated as it may be possible in some locations within the site. If infiltration is not possible linings can be used with features to prevent infiltration.
High groundwater levels	Non-infiltrating features can be used. Features can be lined with an impermeable line or clay to prevent the escape of water into the feature. Additional, shallow features can be utilised which are above the groundwater table.
Steep slopes	Check dams can be used to slow flows. Additionally, features can form a terraced system with additional SuDS components such as ponds used to slow flows.
Shallow slopes	Use of shallow surface features to allow a sufficient gradient. If the gradient is still too shallow pumped systems can be considered as a last resort.
Ground instability	Geotechnical site investigation should be done to determine the extent of unstable soil and dictate whether infiltration would be suitable or not.
Sites with deep backfill	Infiltration should be avoided unless the soil can be demonstrated to be sufficiently compacted. Some features such as swales are more adaptable to

Constraints	Solution
	potential surface settlement.
Open space in floodplain zones	Design decisions should be done to take into consideration the likely high groundwater table and possible high flows and water levels. Features should also seek to not reduce the capacity of the floodplain and take into consideration the influence that a watercourse may have on a system. Facts such as siltation after a flood event should also be taken into account during the design phase.
Future adoption and maintenance	The LPA should ensure development proposals, through the use of planning conditions or planning obligations, have clear arrangements for on-going maintenance over the development's lifetime.

11.5 Other surface water considerations

11.5.1 Groundwater Vulnerability Zones

The Environment Agency published new groundwater vulnerability maps in 2015. These maps provide a separate assessment of the vulnerability of groundwater in overlying superficial rocks and those that comprise the underlying bedrock. The maps show the vulnerability of groundwater at a location based on the hydrological, hydrogeological and soil properties within a one-kilometre grid square.

Two maps are available:

- **Basic groundwater vulnerability map:** this shows the likelihood of a pollutant discharged at ground level (above the soil zone) reaching groundwater for superficial and bedrock aquifers and is expressed as high, medium and low vulnerability
- **Combined groundwater vulnerability map:** this map displays both the vulnerability and aquifer designation status (principal or secondary). The aquifer designation status is an indication of the importance of the aquifer for drinking water supply.

The Environment Agency's groundwater vulnerability map can be found on **Defra's Magic Interactive mapping website**. The groundwater vulnerability maps should be considered when designing SuDS. Depending on the height of the water table at the location of the proposed development site, restrictions may be placed on the types of SuDS appropriate to certain areas.

11.5.2 Groundwater Source Protection Zones (GSPZ)

The Environment Agency also defines Groundwater Source Protection Zones in the vicinity of groundwater abstraction points. These areas are defined to protect areas of groundwater that are used for potable supply, including public / private potable supply, (including mineral and bottled water) or for use in the production of commercial food and drinks. **The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection** document defines what restrictions are placed on infiltration in these zones.

GSPZs can be viewed on **Defra's interactive mapping.** The definition of each zone is shown below:

- **Zone 1 (Inner Protection Zone)** – Most sensitive zone: A groundwater SPZ1 is the area immediately around an abstraction point for domestic supply or for food production purposes. Groundwater in a SPZ1 is most vulnerable to pollution given the close proximity of the abstraction point and the water's intended use for human consumption. It is defined within the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 as one of the following.
  1. The area within 50 metres of a point where the groundwater is abstracted for domestic supply or food production purposes.
  2. The area where it takes groundwater that is intended to be used to supply water for domestic or food production purposes up to 50 days to travel to the groundwater abstraction point.
  For any given abstraction point, whichever area is largest applies.
- **Zone 2 (Outer Protection Zone)** – Also sensitive to contamination: A groundwater SPZ2 is the area around an abstraction point for domestic supply or for food production purposes that meets one of the following definitions.
  1. The area within 250 metres of the abstraction point if the maximum allowable annual volume, divided by 365, is less than 2,000 cubic metres per day. This is when this is authorised by either:
     - an abstraction licence under section 24 of the Water Resources Act 1991
     - the right to abstract small quantities under section 27 of the Water Resources Act 1991

  2. The area within 500 metres of the abstraction point if the maximum allowable annual volume, divided by 365, is equal to or greater than 2,000 cubic metres per day. This is when this is authorised by an abstraction licence under section 24 of the Water Resources Act 1991
  3. The area where it takes groundwater that is used to supply water for domestic or food production purposes up to 400 days to travel to the groundwater abstraction point.

  For any given abstraction point, whichever area is largest applies.

- **Zone 3 (Total Catchment)** - This is the area around a supply source within which all the groundwater ends up at the abstraction point. This is the point from where the water is taken. This could extend some distance from the source point.
- **Zone 4 (Zone of special interest)** – This zone is where local conditions require additional protection.

GSPZs in the Local Plan area

Large areas in the south of the Local Plan area are within Groundwater Source Protection Zones, as well as two small patches in the northwest of the Isle of Sheppey (Figure 10 1).

The following built up areas have been identified to be at least partially within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone:

- Bapchild (Zone 2 and 3)
- Borden (Zone 1 and 2)
- Bredgar (Zone 2)
- Doddington (Zone 1)
- Eastling (Zone 2)
- Faversham (Zone 1 and 2)
- Hartlip (Zone 2)
- Minster (Zone 1)
- Neames Forstal (Zone 2 and 3)
- Newnham (Zone 1 and 3)
- Rodmersham (Zone 1, 2 and 3)
- Selling (Zone 2 and 3)
- Sittingbourne (Zone 1, 2 and 3)

11.5.3 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) are areas designated as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution. Nitrate levels in waterbodies are affected by surface water runoff from surrounding agricultural land entering receiving waterbodies. The level of nitrate contamination will potentially influence the choice of SuDS and should be assessed as part of the design process.

NVZs can be viewed on the **EA's interactive mapping**.

11.5.4 Critical Drainage Areas

Areas with Critical Drainage Problems (ACDPs) is land formally notified to the LPA by the Environment Agency as having critical drainage problems. Local Authorities can also choose to designate Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs) within their authority area. Within ACDPs, proposed development may present increased risks of flooding both on and off site if the surface water runoff is not effectively managed.

There are currently no ACDPs identified within Swale.

12 Special Areas for consideration

12.1 Faversham Creek

In addition to the Flood Zones described in the PPG, Swale Borough Council previously made provision for consideration of Flood Zone 3a(i) for the purpose of performing the Sequential and Exception Tests in Faversham Creek. Flood Zone 3a(i) was initially described within the Faversham Creek SFRA 2010 to help deliver development with the Faversham Creek Neighbourhood Plan area.

Since the tidal flood event in December 2013, there have been increasing frequency of flood events in low lying areas in Faversham Creek. Furthermore, sea level rise in the estuary has risen 19cm in 35 years and there has been frequent flooding of low-lying land, increasing the flood risk to sites surrounding Faversham Creek.

There are also concerns regarding the economic and technical viability of development sites in areas of significant flood risk, where there is a need for significant flood defences or land raising. Development needs to take into account the 16m Environmental Permitting byelaw margin for works near tidal main rivers or sea defence structures, as well as providing safe access and escape during design flood events. Any loss of floodplain storage within the creek, as a result of development, must also be assessed. In doing so, it is likely that there will be an increased risk to existing vulnerable locations, due to the constrained tidal floodplain within the area.

As a result, in consultation with the Environment Agency, Flood Zone 3a(i) has not been taken through to this 2025 SFRA update. Flood Zone 2, 3a and 3b can be found in Appendix C.1 and Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping portal.**

12.2 Iwade

The Iwade catchment is an area identified by Kent County Council where the effective implementation of SuDS features is likely to be key to enabling future development. There is a history of flooding in Iwade that is exacerbated by large areas where flow paths are culverted, with future development likely to have a reasonably significant impact on flood risk. As such, it is important that SuDS features and landscaping in potential developments are designed to attenuate surface water before it enters the Iwade Stream. Potential development in the Iwade catchment will only be permitted if it is demonstrable that betterment of runoff rates will be achieved.

12.3 Minster

Some of the land within the area to the west and south of Minster is flat, uses a ditch system for drainage and is therefore a sensitive area for drainage delivery. Within this area, attenuation of runoff should be considered with SuDS design. KCC should be consulted on the drainage design for the development site at an early stage in this area.

13 Flood warning and emergency planning

13.1 NPPF requirements

The NPPF **Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone "incompatibility" table** seeks to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk from all sources of flooding. It is essential that any development which will be required to remain operational during a flood event is located in the lowest flood risk zones to ensure that, in an emergency, operations are not impacted upon by flood water, or that such infrastructure is resistant to the effects of flooding such that it remains serviceable/operational during 'Upper End' allowance events, as defined in the **Environment Agency's Climate Change allowances.**

The outputs of this SFRA should be compared and reviewed against any emergency plans and continuity arrangements. This includes the nominated rest and reception centres (and prospective ones), so that evacuees are outside of the high-risk Flood Zones and will be safe during a flood event.

13.2 Emergency planning

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 lists Local Authorities, the Environment Agency and emergency services as Category 1 responders, responsible for reducing, controlling, and mitigating the effects of emergencies in both response and recovery phases.

The 2025 NPPF (Paragraph 181) requires site-level FRAs to demonstrate that "any residual risk can be safely managed; and safe access and escape routes are included where appropriate, as part of an agreed emergency plan."

In accordance with the NPPF, documents including SFRAs, PFRAs and SWMPs can be used in the preparation and execution of a flood emergency plan as they can indicate areas that may be at risk of flooding. These can be provided as part of an FRA or as a separate document. Decisions regarding whether an emergency plan is required sits with the LPA, with advice from their Emergency Planning Teams, the Environment Agency and LLFA.

According to the PPG flood risk and coastal change guidance, an emergency plan is needed wherever emergency flood response is an important component of making a development safe; this includes the free movement of people during a 'design flood' and potential evacuation during an extreme flood.

Emergency plans are essential for any site with transient occupancy in areas at risk of flooding, such as holiday accommodation, hotels, caravan, and camping sites (PPG: Flood risk and coastal change paragraph 043).

Emergency plans should consider:

- An analysis of flood risk;
- The number of people that would require evacuation from the area potentially at risk;
- The vulnerability of site occupants;

- The impact of the flooding on essential services e.g., electricity, gas, telecommunications, water supply and sewerage;
- Flood warning procedures and hazard prevention;
- Evacuation procedures;
- Safe access and escape routes for users and emergency services (Section 13.2.1) and safe refuge procedures;
- Details of flood resilient and resistant building techniques/materials and details and calculations relating to the structural stability of buildings during a flood;
- How applications have responded to guidance on preparing prior to flood events, as set out in the Environment Agency's **personal flood plan** and **business flood plan checklists**; and
- Advice and information for the site owner/residents, including whether insurance can be gained or not.

Further emergency planning information links:

- **The National Planning Policy Guidance**
- **2004 Civil Contingencies Act**
- **ADEPT Flood Risk Plans for new development**
- **Defra (2014) National Flood Emergency Framework for England**
- **FloodRe**
- **Sign up for Flood Warnings with the Environment Agency**
- **The National Flood Forum**
- **Environment Agency 'Prepare for flooding'**
- **Environment Agency (2023) community flood plan**
- **Environment Agency (2023) personal flood plans**
- **Environment Agency (2023) business plan checklists**
- **Environment Agency (2026) Preparing a flood risk assessment: standing advice**

13.2.1 Safe access and escape routes

Safe access and escape routes will need to be demonstrated and mapped during the design flood event. Access requirements are set out in the **PPG: Flood Risk and Coastal Change**

As part of an FRA, the developer should review the acceptability of the proposed access in consultation with the LLFA and the EA. Site and plot specific velocity and depth of flows should be assessed against standard hazard criteria to ensure safe access and escape routes can be achieved.

13.3 Local arrangements for managing flood risk

The **Flood Risk to Communities in Swale** report details the Category 1 and Category 2 responders for a flooding emergency in the borough, as well as their roles and

responsibilities. The Swale Borough Council's website also provides information on emergency planning, community resilience planning and useful contacts in case of a flood incident. Additionally, the Kent County Council Flood Response Plan outlines the response of the Local Authority to a flooding event, with information on actions, roles and responsibilities, with coastal, fluvial, surface water and groundwater flooding all accounted for.

13.4 Flood warning systems

Flood warnings can be derived and, along with evacuation plans, can inform emergency flood plans or flood response plans. The Environment Agency is the lead organisation for providing warnings of fluvial flooding (for watercourses classed as Main Rivers) and coastal flooding in England. Flood Warnings are supplied via the Flood Warning Service (FWS), to homes and business within Flood Zones 2 and 3. The different levels of warnings are shown in Table 13-1.

Table 13-1 Environment Agency Warnings

Flood Warning Symbol	What it means	What to do
	Flood Alerts are used to warn people of the possibility of flooding and encourage them to be alert, stay vigilant and make early preparations. It is issued earlier than a flood warning, to give customers advance notice of the possibility of flooding, but before there is full confidence that flooding in Flood Warning Areas is expected.	• Be prepared to act on your flood plan • Prepare a flood kit of essential items • Monitor local water levels and the flood forecast on the Environment Agency website • Stay tuned to local radio or TV • Alert your neighbours • Check pets and livestock • Reconsider travel plans
	Flood Warnings warn people of expected flooding and encourage them to take action to protect themselves and their property.	• Move family, pets and valuables to a safe place • Turn off gas, electricity and water supplies if safe to do so • Seal up ventilation system if safe to do so • Put flood protection equipment in place • Be ready should you need to evacuate from your home • 'Go In, Stay In, Tune In'

Flood Warning Symbol	What it means	What to do
	Severe Flood Warnings warn people of expected severe flooding where there is a significant threat to life.	• Stay in a safe place with a means of escape • Co-operate with the emergency services and local authorities • Call 999 if you are in immediate danger
Warning no longer in force	Informs people that river or sea conditions begin to return to normal and no further flooding is expected in the area. People should remain careful as flood water may still be around for several days.	• Be careful. Flood water may still be around for several days • If you've been flooded, ring your insurance company as soon as possible

It is the responsibility of individuals to sign-up to the Flood Warning Service in order to receive the flood warnings via FWS. Registration and the service is free and publicly available through **https://www.gov.uk/sign-up-for-flood-warnings** or call 0345 988 1188. It is recommended that any household considered at risk of flooding signs-up. Developers should also encourage those owning or occupying developments, where flood warnings can be provided, to sign up to receive them. This applies even if the development is defended to a high standard.

13.4.1 Flood Alert and Warning Areas in the Local Plan area

There are currently three Flood Alert Areas (FAAs) and five Flood Warning Areas (FWAs). These are displayed in Appendix I. A list of the FAAs in the study area are shown in Error! Reference source not found. and a list of FWAs are shown in Error! Reference source not found..

Table 13-2: Flood Alert Areas within Swale Borough Local Plan area

Flood Alert Code	Flood Alert Name	Source of flooding	Description
064WAC1ShepSwale	Isle of Sheppey and coast from Kemsley to Seasalter	The Swale, North Sea	Coastal areas on the Isle of Sheppey and North Kent Coast from Kemsley to Seasalter, including Sheerness, Minster, Queenborough, Leysdown, Sittingbourne and Faversham.
064WAT1MedEst	Tidal Medway, Medway Estuary and Isle of Grain	River Medway	Areas at risk of tidal flooding from the River Medway, including Lower Halstow.
064WAF331	Rivers on the Isle of Sheppey	Scrapsgate Drain, Warden Bay Drain	Scrapsgate Drain from the B2008 to the sea, through Minster and Scrapsgate, and Warden Bay Drain from Bay View to the sea, including Warden and surrounding holiday villages.

Table 13-3: Flood Warning Areas within Swale Borough Local Plan area

Flood Warning Code	Flood Warning Name	Source of flooding	Description
064FWC1Leysdown	Coast from Warden Bay to Hamlet of Shellness	North Sea	Coastal areas from Warden Bay to Shellness, including Warden, Bay View and Leysdown on Sea
064FWC1Sheerness	Sheerness, Minster and Queenborough	North Sea	Coastal areas in Sheerness, Minster and Queenborough, including Rushenden, Scrapsgate and West Minster
064FWC1Kemsley	Coast from Kemsley to Seasalter	North Sea and The Swale	Coastal areas from Kemsley to Seasalter, including Sittingbourne, Conyer and Faversham
064FWT1Medway	Tidal River Medway and Medway Estuary	River Medway	Areas at risk of tidal flooding from the River Medway, including Lower Halstow.
064FWF9A1	Scrapsgate Drain and Warden Bay Drain	Scrapsgate Drain, Warden Bay Drain	Scrapsgate Drain and Warden Bay Drain on the Isle of Sheppey

13.5 Reservoirs

Reservoir flooding is very different from other forms of flooding. It may happen with little or no warning and evacuation will need to happen immediately. The likelihood of such flooding is difficult to estimate, but it is very much less likely than flooding from rivers, the sea or surface water. It may not be possible or safe to seek refuge upstairs from floodwater as buildings could be unsafe or unstable due to the force of water from the reservoir breach or failure.

14 Strategic flood risk solutions

Strategic flood risk solutions may offer a potential opportunity to reduce flood risk in the borough. Section 16 considers the cumulative impacts of development across the borough and the catchments which are most sensitive to these impacts, and as such where strategic flood risk solutions may be most beneficial.

Where possible developments should seek to help reduce flood risk in the wider area. The following sections outline different options which could be considered for strategic flood risk solutions. Any strategic solutions should ensure they are consistent with wider catchment policy and the local policies.

It is important that the ability to deliver strategic solutions in the future is not compromised by the location of proposed development. When assessing the extent and location of proposed development, consideration should be given to the requirement to secure land for flood risk management measures that provide wider benefits.

14.1 Partnership working

Flood risk to an area or development can often be attributed to multiple different sources, including fluvial, surface water and/or groundwater, which can become intertwined. Where complex flood risk issues are highlighted, it is important that all stakeholders are actively encouraged to work together to identify issues and provide suitable solutions.

14.1.1 Catchment Based Approach

The **Catchment Based Approach (CaBA)** was introduced by the Government in 2013 to establish catchment partnerships throughout England to jointly deliver improved water quality and reduce flood risk, directly supporting achievement of many of the targets set out within the Government's 25-year Environment Plan. CaBA partnerships are actively working in all 100+ river catchments across England and cross-border with Wales.

Swale Borough sits within the North Kent, East Kent and River Medway Catchments.Swale Borough Council forms part of the **North Kent Catchment Improvement Group.**

14.2 Biodiversity Net Gain

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is a strategy to develop land and contribute to the recovery of nature. It is about making sure the habitat for wildlife is in a better state after development than it was before development. BNG has been applicable since November 2023 for developments in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, unless exempt, and has been applicable to small sites since April 2024. Further information is available on the **Government BNG webpage**. Strategic flood risk solutions can help developments achieve BNG requirements.

14.3 Natural Flood Management

Development can provide opportunities to work with natural processes to help reduce flood and erosion risk, benefit the natural environment and reduce costs of schemes. This is known as Natural Flood Management (NFM), a process whereby action is taken to mitigate flood risk by protecting, restoring and emulating natural processes. This approach aims to reduce flow volumes and delay the arrival of peak flood flows downstream.

Techniques and measures, which could be applied in the borough include:

- Creation of offline storage areas.
- Re-meandering streams (creation of new meandering courses or reconnecting cut-off meanders to slow the flow of the river).
- Targeted woodland planting.
- Reconnection and restoration of functional floodplains.
- Restoration of rivers and removal of redundant structures, i.e. weirs and sluices no longer used or needed
- Installation or retainment of large woody material in river channels.
- Improvements in management of soil and land use.
- Creation of rural and urban SuDS.

To maximise the benefits of NFM, it is important that land which is likely to be needed for NFM is protected by safeguarding the land. This is particularly important for infrastructure that reduces the risk of flooding to large amounts of existing development, or where options for managing risk in other ways are limited to achieve multiple benefits for flood risk and the environment.

It is important to recognise the value of maintenance or restoration of natural riparian zones, such as grasslands, which protect the soils from erosion and 'natural' meadows which can tolerate flood inundation. The use of green infrastructure throughout river corridors can also play a vital role in enhancing the river environment as well as safeguarding land from future development, protecting people and buildings from flooding and reducing flood risk downstream.

14.3.1 Working with natural processes

The Environment Agency published their updated evidence base in February 2025 **Working with natural processes to reduce flood risk 2024** to support the implementation of NFM, with maps showing locations with the potential for NFM measures. These maps are intended to be used alongside the evidence directory to help practitioners think about the types of measure that may work in a catchment and the best places in which to locate them.

The **Rivers Trust NFM National Map** website provides further information about ongoing NFM schemes and community works. There are currently no schemes noted in Swale Borough.

14.3.2 Catchment and Floodplain restoration

Floodplain restoration represents the most sustainable form of strategic flood risk solution, by allowing watercourses to return to a more naturalised state, and by creating space for naturally functioning floodplains working with natural processes.

Although the restoration of floodplain is difficult in previously developed areas where development cannot be rolled back, the following measures should be adopted:

- Promoting existing and future brownfield sites that are adjacent to watercourses to naturalise banks as much as possible. Buffering areas around watercourses to provide an opportunity to restore parts of the floodplain.
- Removing redundant structures to reconnect the river and the floodplain.
- Applying the sequential approach to avoid new development within the floodplain.

14.3.3 Structure Removal and/ or modification (e.g. Weirs)

Structures, both within watercourses and adjacent to them can have significant impacts upon rivers including alterations to the geomorphology and hydraulics of the channel through water impoundment and altering sediment transfer regime, which over time can significantly impact the channel profile including bed and bank levels, alterations to flow regime and interruption of biological connectivity, including the passage of fish and invertebrates.

Many artificial in-channel structures (examples include weirs and culverts) are often redundant and / or serve little purpose and opportunities exist to remove them where feasible. The need to do this is heightened by climate change, for which restoring natural river processes, habitats and connectivity are vital adaptation measures. However, it also must be recognised that some artificial structures may have important functions or historical/cultural associations, which need to be considered carefully when planning and designing restoration work.

In the case of weirs, whilst weir removal should be investigated in the first instance, in some cases it may be necessary to modify a weir rather than remove it. For example, by lowering the weir crest level or adding a fish pass. This will allow more natural water level variations upstream of the weir and remove a barrier to fish migration.

Developers should open up existing culverts where possible and should not construct new culverts on site except for short lengths to allow essential infrastructure crossings.

14.3.4 Bank Stabilisation

Bank erosion should be avoided, and landowners are encouraged to avoid using machinery and vehicles close to or within the watercourse unless in the circumstances where machinery and vehicles are required for watercourse maintenance such as desilting. Care should be taken not to destabilise the banks.

There are several techniques that can be employed to restrict the erosion of the banks of a watercourse. In an area where bankside erosion is particularly bad and/or vegetation is

unable to properly establish, ecologically sensitive bank stabilisation techniques, such as willow spiling, can be particularly effective. Live willow stakes thrive in the moist environment and protect the soils from further erosion allowing other vegetation to establish and protect the soils. Other approaches include the planting of brash or small trees, large wood, large trees and root wads.

14.3.5 Re-naturalisation

There is potential to re-naturalise a watercourse by re-profiling the channel, removing hard defences, re-connecting the channel with its floodplain and introducing a more natural morphology (particularly in instances where a watercourse has historically been modified through hard bed modification). Detailed assessments and planning would need to be undertaken to gain a greater understanding of the response to any proposed channel modification.

14.3.6 Habitat creation

There are also opportunities to deliver sites through the Environment Agency's Regional Habitat Creation Programme which seeks to replace intertidal habitats that are lost through coastal squeeze. The **Swale Green Grid Strategy** (2016) highlights the estuarine environments of the River Medway and The Swale that provide potential sites for habitat creation or enhancement, including possible locations at Graveney Marshes, Shellness and Elmley National Nature Reserve.

14.4 Green Infrastructure

Green Infrastructure (GI) is a planned and managed network of natural environmental components and green spaces that intersperse and connect the urban centres, suburbs and rural fringe and consist of:

- Open spaces – parks, woodland, nature reserves, lakes
- Linkages – River corridors and canals, and pathways, cycle routes and greenways
- Networks of "urban green" – private gardens, street trees, verges and green roofs.

The identification and planning of Green Infrastructure is critical to sustainable growth. It merits forward planning and investment as much as other socio-economic priorities such as health, transport, education and economic development. GI is also central to climate change action and is a recurring theme in planning policy. With regards to flood risk, green spaces can be used to manage storm flows and free up water storage capacity in existing infrastructure to reduce risk of damage to urban property, particularly in city centres and vulnerable urban regeneration areas. Green Infrastructure can also improve accessibility to waterways and improve water quality, supporting regeneration and improving opportunity for leisure, economic activity and biodiversity.

The **Kent and Medway Growth and Infrastructure Framework** (2018) illustrates the role of GI for development in Swale Borough and the surrounding area. Additionally, the **Swale Borough Local Plan** (2017) and **Swale Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy** provide

more detailed information about the Borough's natural assets and GI network and strategy, highlighting existing and potential GI.

14.5 Flood storage schemes

Flood storage schemes aim to reduce the flows passed downriver to mitigate downstream flooding. Development increases the impermeable area within a catchment, creating additional and faster runoff into watercourses. Flood storage schemes aim to detain this additional runoff, releasing it downstream at a slower rate, to avoid any increase in flood depths and/or frequency downstream. Methods to provide these schemes include :

- enlarging the river channel;
- raising the riverbanks; and/or
- constructing flood banks set back from the river.

Flood storage schemes have the advantage that they generally benefit areas downstream, not just the local area.

14.6 Flood defences

There are a number of formal flood and coastal defences present within the study area (see Section 8 for further information). The flood risk at several potential sites identified within Swale Borough could be influenced by the presence of these defences. At these locations it will be important to understand the benefit that defences can have on reducing flooding, and consequences if their design standard is exceeded or they fail. Residual risk of these defences should be understood and managed. Maintenance arrangements, including funding mechanisms, for the defences will need to be evidenced for the lifetime of development.

14.7 Land raising

Increasing the elevation of land for whole or parts of the sites could be implemented to prevent flood flows affecting the land up to the design level. The elevation selected could be determined to coincide with the re-designation of the site (or part of the site) from one Flood Zone to another (e.g. from Flood Zone 3a to Flood Zone 2).

Raising of land which floods would reduce the volume of storage on the floodplain in a flood event. Such ground level adjustments would therefore require level for level floodplain volume compensation (so no loss of floodplain storage occurs) and also analysis to evidence that the increase in ground levels does not result in adverse changes in flood risk (or other environmental issues) elsewhere, e.g. through deflection of flood water or loss of conveyance.

In low-lying areas of land with little topographic gradient it is likely that conveyance of non-tidal fluvial flood water may be less critical than the loss of floodplain volume, whereas in areas with greater topographic gradient, conveyance may become more critical.

For tidal/coastal areas, flood volumes may be less critical given the role of the tidal ingress or coastal water levels. However, conveyance and constriction may be a critical consideration if the development obstructs the ingress or outflow of tidal water, for instance in the tidal Swale floodplain, potentially leading to deflection of water and elevation of water levels from the pre-development case. Also, in circumstances where there is land raising in a coastal flood cell consideration would need to be given that the loss of storage volume in the cell due to land raising did not exacerbate flooding elsewhere.

14.8 Promotion of SuDS

By considering SuDS at an early stage in the development of a site, the risk from surface water can be mitigated to a certain extent within the site as well as reduce the risk that the site poses to third party land. The policies and guidance produced by KCC as the LLFA are summarised in Section 11.

14.9 Engaging with key stakeholders

Flood risk to an area or development can often be attributed to a number of sources such as fluvial, surface water and/or groundwater. In rural areas the definition between each type of flood risk is generally more distinguished. However, within urban areas flooding from multiple sources can become intertwined. Where complex flood risk issues are highlighted it is important that all stakeholders are actively encouraged to work together to identify issues and provide suitable solutions.

Engagement with riparian owners is also important to ensure they understand their rights and responsibilities including:

- maintaining river bed and banks;
- allowing the flow of water to pass without obstruction; and
- controlling invasive alien species e.g. Japanese knotweed.

More information about riparian owner responsibilities can be found in the Environment Agency's guidance on **Owning a Watercourse** (2024).

15 Assessment of flood risk in potential development areas

15.1 Introduction

A total of 636 sites were provided by Swale Borough Council. The screened sites along with the flood risk data can be found on Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping portal.**

The sites that were screened include potential development locations, existing committed development locations, and development allocations and regeneration areas that were adopted in the most recent Local Plan. The data sources used to identify the sites screened are summarised in Table 15-1.

Table 15-1: Data sources for the sites screened in the Level 1 summary assessment

Data source	Number of sites for screening
Boughton and Dunkirk Neighbourhood Plan Allocation	1
Brownfield sites winter 2023	46
Employment sites for assessment	30
Employment land review 2017	57
Existing committed employment allocations	2
Existing committed housing allocations	1
Faversham Town Neighbourhood Plan allocations	10
Faversham Creek Neighbourhood Plan	1
All promoted sites	321
Call for sites 2024	101
Gypsy and Traveller intensification expansion sites 2023	13
Proposed employment allocations	5
Proposed housing allocations	41
Proposed mixed use allocations	7
Total number of sites for screening	636

These sites were screened against a suite of available flood risk information and spatial data to provide a summary of risk to each site (see Appendix K).

The information considered includes the flood risk datasets listed below:

- Environment Agency Flood Zones 2 and 3
- Flood Zone 3b
- Detailed model for present day and climate change - North Kent Coast 2024, Iwade Stream 2017, Scrapsgate Drain 2016 and Warden Bay Stream 2014.

- Environment Agency's Rivers and Sea undefended flood risk extents – climate change dataset
- Surface water flooding within the EA's Flood Map for Planning (also known as Risk of Flooding from Surface Water RoFSW)
- Environment Agency's reservoirs maps
- JBA Groundwater Flood Map
- Environment Agency Historic Flood Map
- Kent County Council's recorded incidents of flooding dataset

15.2 Overview of risk at identified sites

A summary of flood risk at each of the sites in light of the screening is provided below:

- Flood Zone composition is varied across the sites. However, the majority of the sites have Flood Zone 1 comprising the largest proportion of their area, with 477 sites completely located within Flood Zone 1.
- 133 sites are partially located within Flood Zone 2
- 152 sites are partially located within Flood Zone 3
- 82 sites are partially located within Flood Zone 3b
- 17 sites are predicted to be at risk of fluvial flooding in the future 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000 year) Upper End 2125 event due to climate change
- 185 sites are predicted to be at risk from tidal flooding in the future 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000 year) event due to climate change
- During a 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) surface water event, 115 sites are predicted to have greater than 10% of their area at risk of flooding
- 28 sites are predicted to be at risk from reservoir inundation when there is also flooding from rivers
- 80 sites are predicted to have groundwater flood levels during a 1% AEP event which are either at or very near (within 0.025m of) the ground surface
- 55 sites intersect the Environment Agency's historic flood outlines
- 486 sites are located within 50m of a flood incident recorded by KCC

15.3 Sequential Testing

The SFRA does not include the Sequential Test of the development sites that were screened. However, Appendix K summarises the flood risk to the potential and confirmed development sites and provides evidence for use in the completion of the Sequential Test.

Inclusion of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and Employment Land Review sites in the SFRA does not imply that development can be permitted without further consideration of the Sequential Test. The Sequential Test will be demonstrated through a free-standing document. The PPG for Flood Risk and Coastal Change describes how the Sequential Test should be applied in the preparation of a Local Plan Review. The assessments undertaken for this SFRA will assist Swale Borough Council in the preparation of the Sequential Test.

16 Cumulative impacts of development on flood risk

Cumulative impacts are defined as the effects of past, current and future activities on the environment. Under the NPPF, strategic policies and their supporting Strategic Flood Risk Assessments, are required to 'consider cumulative impacts in, or affecting, local areas susceptible to flooding' (para 171).

When allocating land for development, consideration should be given to the potential cumulative impact on flood risk within a catchment. Development increases the impermeable area within a catchment, which if not properly managed, can cause loss of floodplain storage, increased volumes and velocities of surface water runoff, and result in heightened downstream flood risk. Whilst individual development with appropriate site mitigation measures should not result in measurable local effects with respect to hydrology and flood risk, the cumulative effect of multiple development may be more severe at downstream locations in the catchment. Locations where there are existing flood risk issues with people, property or infrastructure will be particularly sensitive to cumulative effects.

The cumulative impact should be considered throughout the planning process, from the allocation of sites within the Local Plan, to the planning application and development design stages. Once preferred options are identified, their cumulative impact can be considered in more detail within a Level 2 SFRA, where necessary. In addition, site-specific FRAs must consider the cumulative impact of the proposed development on flood risk within the wider catchment area if there are potentially material effects.

As part of the Level 1 SFRA, an assessment of the cumulative effects within catchments in Swale has been undertaken.

16.1 Approach and methodology

The approach is based on providing an assessment of catchments where the allocation of more than one site could result in effects that increase the flood risk to third parties. At a strategic level this involves comparison of catchments, to assess the quantum of proposed development and the sensitivity of the catchment to changes in flood risk. Historic flooding incidents are also included in the assessment, as these are an indicator of the actual sensitivity of locations within a catchment to flood events.

The methodology deploys a range of metrics to assess the potential cumulative impacts, which provide a balance between predicted and observed flooding data recorded by Kent County Council and the Environment Agency. In addition, it was considered important to identify those catchments where an increase in flows (as a result of development) would potentially have the greatest impact upon downstream flood risk.

16.2 Datasets

Catchments

The WFD river catchments defined in the River Basin Management Plans, WLMB catchments and LIDAR data were used to divide Swale Borough into manageable areas on which to base a cumulative impact assessment.

Current developed area

OS Open Zoomstack data buildings layer was used to assess the current developed area in each catchment.

Proposed level of growth

To understand areas of the catchments that are likely to experience the greatest pressure for future growth, all potential future development sites received for consideration within the Local Plan process have been analysed. The sites allocated through the Local Plans of neighbouring authorities have also been taken into account within the proposed level of growth for each catchment.

This allowed the calculation of the overall increase in development from the existing scenario, to identify catchments likely to be under the greatest pressure for development. The context for this being that in circumstances where the proportion of proposed new development is greater, then it is more likely to give rise to cumulative effects.

It should be noted that it was assumed that all sites will be developed, and the entire footprint will be developed.

Historic and Predicted Flood Risk

A composite flood risk score was derived for each catchment within the study area by taking an average ranking of both recorded (historic incidents) and modelled (predicted) flood risk.

The risk metrics calculated for historic flood risk were:

- Number of recorded flood incidents, recorded by Kent County Council
- The percentage of existing buildings within the Environment Agency's historic flood map

The risk metrics calculated for predicted (modelled) flood risk were:

- Percentage of properties within the merged Flood Zone 3a and the Risk of Flooding from Surface Water 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) extent to create a combined layer showing predicted flood risk.

Scoring

A relative risk score of 1 to 3 (low to high) was applied to each flood risk metric and summed to give an overall relative flood risk score for each WFD catchment (Table 16-1).

Table 16-1 Individual components of relative cumulative impacts score for flood risk (per WFD Catchment)

Point Score	% of existing buildings within EA's historic flood outlines map	Recorded flood incidents (KCC)	% of building outlines within combined Flood Zone 3a and 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) surface water flood risk extent
1 - Low risk	<2%	0-10	<10%
2 - Medium risk	2 to 20%	10-40	10 to 13%
3 - High risk	>20%	>40	>13%

Table 16-2 was then used to identify the combined risk of development growth and flood risk and takes account of:

- Indicator of potential change in developed area within a catchment (%)
- The catchment flood risk ranking relative to all other catchments (the ranking value will vary subject to the number of catchments within the study area)

Table 16-2 Matrix of flood risk and future development pressure

Whole catchment				
% Change in development		Existing flood risk (total points)		
		3 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9
		Low	Medium	High
0 to 175%	Low			
175% to 700%	Medium			
>700%	High			

16.3 Conclusions of the Cumulative Impact Assessment

A summary of the Cumulative Impacts Assessment results is shown in Figure 14 2. The Cumulative Impact Assessment highlights areas where there is a high chance of encountering cumulative effects from planned development. In these catchments this should be considered by developers and specifically addressed within FRAs for proposed development.

Including consideration of cumulative effects requires that FRAs should assess:

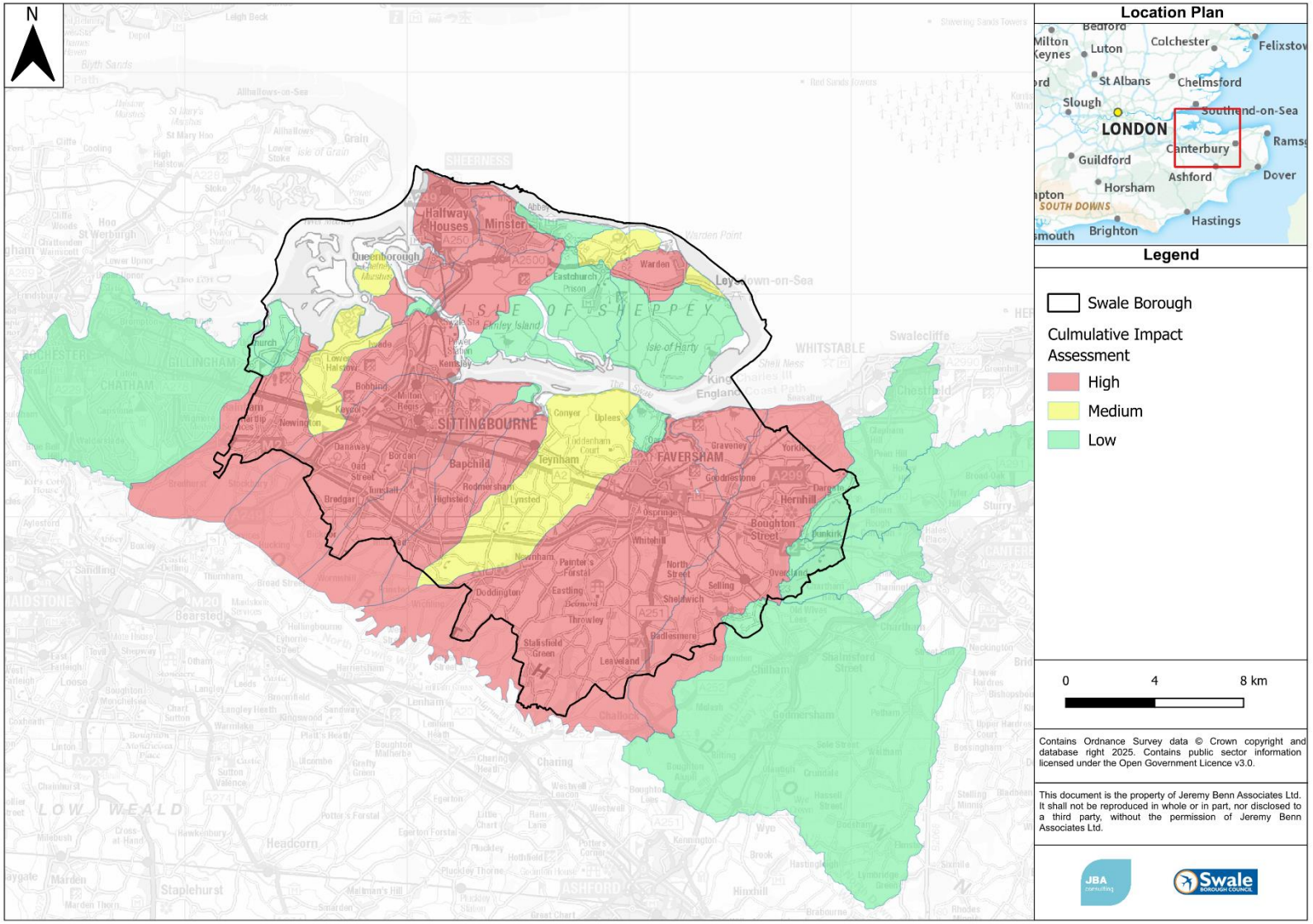
- The location and sensitivity of receptors to cumulative effects and the mechanisms that potentially result in flooding (e.g. locations that are reliant on the performance of pumped drainage systems to manage flood risk, locations where existing flooding is experienced and can be exacerbated by relatively small changes in flood flow magnitude, volume or flood duration, etc)
- The potential quantum of proposed cumulative development within a River Basin and assessment of the effect on sensitive receptors of the cumulative benefit afforded by piecemeal mitigation at the respective allocation sites.

- The requirement for measures to address potential cumulative effects (these can be both ‘on-site’ measures and contributions to strategic ‘off-site’ measures)
- The opportunity to integrate site mitigation measures with strategic flood risk management measures planned in the River Basin
- The long-term commitments to management and maintenance

16.4 Next steps

The Cumulative Impact Assessment is used in the following ways:

- The assessment highlights the catchments in the borough where the cumulative impacts of development on flood risk could potentially be greatest. Developers and Swale Borough Council should take the assessment into consideration when identifying appropriate sites for development.
- For sites in catchments identified as being at high or medium risk of cumulative impacts FRAs should contain an assessment of the potential cumulative impacts of development further as outlined within Section 16.3.
- For sites taken forward to a Level 2 SFRA, the cumulative impacts of development are considered in further detail.


N
Location Plan
Bedford
Milton Keynes
Luton
Colchester
Felixstowe
St Albans
Chelmsford
Slough
Southend-on-Sea
LONDON
Canterbury
Guildford
Ashford
Dover
Horsham
SOUTH DOWNS
Brighton
Hastings
Legend
Swale Borough
Culmulative Impact Assessment
High
Medium
Low
0
4
8 km
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Halfway Houses
Minster
Queenborough
Eastchurch
Warden
Leysdown-on-Sea
ISLE OF SHEPPEY
Isle of Harty
Kingsferry Bridge
Swalecliffe
WHITSTABLE
SITTINGBOURNE
Kemsley
Newington
Bobbing
Milton Regis
Conyer
Upchurch
Teynham
Bapchild
Danaway
Borden
Oad Street
Bredgar
Rodmersham
Lynsted
Tunstall
Highsted
FAVERSHAM
Graveney
Goodnestone
Hernhill
Boughton Street
Dunkirk
Whitehill
Painter's Forstal
Newnham
Doddington
Eastling
Throwley
Sheldwich
North Street
Selling
Badlesmere
Stalisfield Green
Leaveland
Ospringe
Uplees
Queenborough
Halfway Houses
Minster
Warden
Eastchurch
Leysdown-on-Sea
ISLE OF SHEPPEY
Isle of Harty
Kingsferry Bridge
Swalecliffe
WHITSTABLE
SITTINGBOURNE
Kemsley
Newington
Bobbing
Milton Regis
Conyer
Uplees
Teynham
Bapchild
Danaway
Borden
Oad Street
Bredgar
Rodmersham
Lynsted
Tunstall
Highsted
FAVERSHAM
Graveney
Goodnestone
Hernhill
Boughton Street
Dunkirk
Whitehill
Painter's Forstal
Newnham
Doddington
Eastling
Throwley
Sheldwich
North Street
Selling
Badlesmere
Stalisfield Green
Leaveland
Ospringe
Uplees
Faversham
Sittingbourne
Sheppey
Swale
Ashford
Canterbury
Maidstone
Dover
Folkestone
Hythe
Romney Marsh
Tenterden
Cranbrook
Hawkhurst
Staplehurst
Headcorn
Charing
Lenham
Harrietsham
Bearsted
Thurnham
Boxley
Detling
Otham
Sandling
Aylesford
Snodland
Halling
Cuxton
Rochester
Chatham
Gillingham
Strood
Higham
Cliffe
Cliffe Woods
Hoo
St Werburgh
Chattenden
Wainscott
Lower Upnor
Upnor
Frindsbury
Brompton
Lordswood
Walderslade
Chatham Dockyard
Medway
Isle of Grain
Allhallows-on-Sea
St Mary Hoo
Lower Stoke
Stoke
Grain
High Halstow
Cooling
Cliffe

17 Summary

17.1 Overview

This Level 1 SFRA delivers a strategic assessment of all sources of flooding in the Local Plan area. It also provides an overview of policy and provides guidance for planners and developers. The study area comprises the administration area of Swale Borough Council.

17.2 Sources of flood risk

The sources of flood risk in Swale have been assessed, further information on the data sources used can be found in Section 5 and the findings can be found in Section 7. A summary is outlined below.

17.2.1 Historic flooding

There have been several recorded flood incidents across the study area, with tidal flooding the most significant but surface water the most frequent cause of flooding.

The study area has also been affected by several historic tidal flood events, impacting a large area each time. The most significant events were during 1953, 1978 and 2013.

Surface water flooding has been recorded across the borough, with flooding reportedly impacting most settlements in Swale Borough during the May 2018 event.

Fluvial contributions to flooding are generally negligible compared to the volume of water from tidal flooding, though records of flood incidents from the Environment Agency and Kent County Council show there have been recorded fluvial flood incidents in Iwade and Lower Halstow.

Groundwater flooding has been recorded in Sittingbourne, Faversham and Boughton. Additionally, sewer flooding has been recorded in settlements across the Local Plan area, most frequently in Minster, Sheerness, Faversham and Sittingbourne.

The Environment Agency's Recorded Flood Outline mapping can be found in Appendix A and on Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping portal**.

17.2.2 Fluvial flood risk

There are several watercourses throughout the study area which are identified to contribute to fluvial flood risk. Flood Zone mapping and climate change mapping of the fluvial flood risk in the Local Plan area has been prepared as part of the Level 1 SFRA and can be found in Appendices C and D and on Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping portal**.

17.2.3 Tidal flood risk

The study area is bound by the Thames Estuary and North Sea to the north and as such there is a significant tidal flood risk. Additionally, many of the river networks are tidally influenced. The combination of high tides and high river levels can result in tidal locking of watercourses as they are unable to discharge. There is also the possibility that tidal defences can fail or be overtopped. The assessment of the 'residual' risk of defence failure should be considered on a site by site basis. Appendix C shows the tidal Flood Zones and the 2024 North Kent Coast model and Appendix D includes the effect of climate change on the tidal flood risk. These maps are also shown on Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping portal**.

17.2.4 Coastal flood risk

Coastal erosion is a prominent process along much of the study area's coastline, notably along the northern coast of the Isle of Sheppey between Minster and Warden. The risk of flooding is linked to the stability of the coastline, with flood risk potentially increasing if tidal flood defences are lost due to coastal erosion. The Swale Borough Coastal Change Management Area and Erosion Zones have been prepared as part of the SFRA and are shown in Appendix J.

17.2.5 Surface water flood risk

The Risk of Flooding from Surface Water dataset shows that surface water predominantly follows topographical flow paths of existing watercourses, dry valleys or roads, with some areas of ponding in low lying areas, often upslope of railway lines or roads. The Risk of Flooding from Surface Water maps are shown in Appendix E and on Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping portal**.

17.2.6 Groundwater flood risk

The JBA Groundwater Flood Map shows that a large proportion of the Swale Borough Local Plan area is at risk of groundwater flooding, with the most vulnerable settlements including Sittingbourne, Faversham, Teynham, Bapchild and Boughton. There is a widespread area of groundwater flood risk in the south of the study area that is underlain by chalk bedrock. There is also an area of groundwater flood risk along parts of the northern coast of the Isle of Sheppey. The JBA Groundwater Flood Map can be found in Appendix F.

17.2.7 Sewer flood risk

Historic incidents of sewer flooding are detailed by the Southern Water SIRF and a summary can be found in Table 7-3. This database records incidents of flooding related to public foul, combined or surface water sewers and identifies which postcode areas have been impacted by flooding. There have been 271 recorded sewer flood incidents in the Local Plan area since 2015.

The sewer flood risk in the Local Plan area is exacerbated by groundwater infiltrating into the sewer network and outfalls that can experience tidal locking or back-flow through the system.

17.2.8 Flooding from reservoirs

Outlines from the Risk of Flooding from Reservoirs dataset show worst case inundation extents of two reservoirs impacting the Local Plan area. The mapping can be found in Appendix G and on Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping portal**.

17.3 Flood defences

A high-level review of formal flood defences was carried out using existing information to provide an indication of their condition and standard of protection. Details of the flood defence locations and condition were provided by the Environment Agency for the purpose of preparing this assessment and can be found in Appendix H.

17.4 Key policies

There are many relevant regional and local key policies which have been considered within the SFRA (Section 2), such as the Shoreline Management Plans for the Isle of Grain to South Foreland and the Medway Estuary and Swale, the North Kent Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan, Thames River Basin Management Plan, the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, the Medway Estuary and Swale Strategy and Kent Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. Other policy considerations have also been incorporated, such as sustainable development principles, climate change and flood risk management.

17.5 Development and flood risk

The Sequential and Exception Test procedures for both Local Plans and Flood Risk Assessments have been documented, along with guidance for planners and developers (Section 4 and Appendix L). Links have been provided for various guidance documents and policies published by other Risk Management Authorities, such as the LLFA and the Environment Agency.

18 Recommendations

A review of national and local policies has been conducted against the information collected on flood risk in this SFRA. Following this, several recommendations have been made for Swale Borough Council to consider as part of Flood Risk Management in the study area.

18.1 Development management

18.1.1 For Swale Borough Council

Sequential and Exception tests

The SFRA has identified that areas of Swale Borough are at high risk of flooding from, tidal, surface water and fluvial sources. Therefore, it is expected that several proposed development sites will be required to pass the Sequential and, where necessary, Exception Tests in accordance with the NPPF. Swale Borough Council should use the information in this SFRA when deciding which development sites to take forward in the emerging Local Plan.

The Sequential Test will be undertaken through a free-standing document. It is the responsibility of Swale Borough Council to be satisfied that the Sequential Test has been passed.

Council review of planning applications

The Council should consult the Environment Agency's '**Flood Risk Assessment: Local Planning Authorities**', last updated October 2025, when reviewing planning applications for proposed developments at risk of flooding.

The Council will consult the relevant statutory consultees as part of the planning application assessment and they may, in some cases, also contact non-statutory consultees (e.g. Southern Water) that have an interest in the planning application.

Future flood management

For successful future flood risk management, it is recommended that local planning authorities adopt a catchment partnership working approach in tackling flood risk and environmental management.

18.1.2 For developers

Sequential approach to development

The NPPF supports a risk-based and sequential approach to development and flood risk in England, so that development is located in the lowest flood risk areas where possible; it is recommended that this approach is adopted for all future developments within the borough.

New development and re-development of land should wherever possible seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:

- Reducing volume and rate of runoff through the use of SuDS, as informed by the **Water, People, Places: A guide for master planning sustainable drainage into developments**, the **Kent County Council Drainage and Planning Policy**, Kent County Council's **Making it Happen** guidance for the relevant wastewater treatment catchment
- Relocating development to zones with lower flood risk
- Creating space for flooding
- GI should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development and consider using Flood Zones 2 and 3 as public open space
- Consideration must be given to the potential cumulative impact of development on flood risk.

Site-specific flood risk assessments

Site specific FRAs are required by developers to provide a greater level of detail on flood risk and any protection provided by defences and, where necessary, demonstrate the development passes part b of the Exception Test. The requirements for developers in preparing FRAs are set out in Section 9.3.

Developers should, where required, undertake more detailed hydrological and hydraulic assessments of the watercourses to verify flood extents (including latest climate change allowances), inform development zoning within the site and prove, if required, whether the Exception Test can be passed. Where a site-specific FRA has produced modelling outlines which differ from the Flood Map for Planning then a full evidence-based review would be required. Where the watercourses are embanked, the effect of overtopping and breach must be considered and appropriately assessed.

All new development within the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) fluvial or 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) tidal flood extent including an allowance for climate change (for the lifetime of the development) must not normally result in a net loss of flood storage capacity. Where possible, opportunities should be sought to achieve an increase in the provision of floodplain storage. Where proposed development results in a change in building footprint, the developer should ensure that it does not impact upon the ability of the floodplain to store or convey water and seek opportunities to provide floodplain betterment. Similarly, where ground levels are elevated to raise the development out of the floodplain, compensatory floodplain storage within areas that currently lie outside the floodplain should normally be provided so the total volume of the floodplain storage is not reduced. Any flood risk management measures should be consistent with the wider catchment policies set out in the Catchment Flood Management Plan, Flood Risk Management Plan and Local Flood Risk Management Strategy.

The **NPPF** was last updated in February 2025 and sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

There are also several guidance documents which provide information on the requirements for site-specific Flood Risk Assessments:

- **Standing Advice on Flood Risk (Environment Agency)**
- **Flood Risk Assessment for Planning Applications (Environment Agency)**
- **Site-specific Flood Risk Assessment: CHECKLIST (PPG, Defra)**

It should be noted that the **UKCP18** was published on 26 November 2018. The UKCP18 projections replace the UKCP09 projections and is the official source of information on how the climate of the UK may change over the rest of this century. When undertaking an FRA, please refer to the most up to date climate change allowances provided by the Environment Agency.

Developers should consult with Swale Borough Council, Kent County Council, the Environment Agency and Southern Water at an early stage to discuss flood risk including requirements for site-specific FRAs, detailed hydraulic modelling, and drainage assessment and design.

Further considerations for development in Iwade and Minster can be found in Section 12.

Residual risk

Residual risk is the risk that remains after mitigation measures are considered. The residual risk includes the consideration of flood events that exceed the design thresholds of the flood defences or circumstances where there is a failure of the defences, e.g. flood banks collapse. Residual risks should be considered as part of site-specific Flood Risk Assessments.

Further, any developments located within an area protected by flood risk management measures, where the condition of those defences is ‘fair’ or ‘poor’, where the standard of protection is not of the required standard or where the failure of the intended level of service gives rise to unsafe conditions should be identified.

The risk to development from reservoirs is residual but developers should consider reservoir flooding during the planning stage. They should seek to contact the reservoir owner to obtain information and should apply the sequential approach to locating development within the site. Developers should also consult with relevant authorities regarding emergency plans in case of reservoir breach.

Safe access and escape

Minimum finished floor levels for development is set out in Section 10.2. If it is not practical to raise floor levels to those specified above, consultation with the Environment Agency will be required to determine alternative approaches.

Safe access and escape will need to be demonstrated at all development sites. Emergency vehicular access should be possible during times of flood.

Where development is located behind, or in an area benefitting from, defences, consideration should be given to the potential safety of the development, finished floor

levels and for safe access and escape in the event of rapid inundation of water due to a defence breach with little warning.

Resilience measures will be required if buildings are situated in the flood risk area, and opportunities to enhance Green Infrastructure and reduce flood risk by making space for water should be sought.

Drainage strategies and SuDS

Planners should be aware of the conditions set by the LLFA for surface water management and ensure development proposals and applications are compliant with the **Kent County Council Drainage and Planning Policy** for the relevant catchment.

Special consideration should be given to development in Iwade and Minster, details of which can be found in Section 12.2 and Section 12.3 respectively.

Future flood management

Developments should demonstrate opportunities to create, enhance and link green assets. This can provide multiple benefits across several disciplines including flood risk and biodiversity/ ecology and may provide opportunities to use the land for an amenity and recreational purposes. Development that may adversely affect green infrastructure assets should not be permitted.

The information provided in the SFRA should be used as a basis for investigating potential strategic flood risk solutions within the study area. Opportunities could consist of the following:

- Catchment and floodplain restoration;
- Flood storage areas;
- Opening up culverts, weir removal, and river restoration;
- The Regional Habitat Creation Programme; and
- Green infrastructure.

MEAS and Sheppey Contribution Zones

A **Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy (MEAS) Contribution Advice Note** has been prepared by Swale Borough Council for developments within the MEAS Contribution Zones. The Advice Note outlines the need for payments to contribute to flood defence works through Planning Obligations/S106 Agreements. The Advice Note sets out the location of the contribution area and requirements for contributions.

18.2 Requirements for Level 2

This report fulfils Level 1 SFRA requirements. Following the application of the Sequential Test, where sites cannot be appropriately accommodated in Flood Zone 1, Swale Borough Council may need to apply the NPPF's Exception Test. In these circumstances, a Level 2 SFRA may be required, to consider the detailed nature of the flood characteristics within a Flood Zone and assessment of other sources of flooding.

18.3 Technical recommendations

18.3.1 Potential modelling improvements

The Environment Agency regularly reviews its flood risk mapping, and it is important that they are approached to determine whether updated (more accurate) information is available prior to commencing a site-specific FRA.

18.3.2 Updates to SFRA

SFRAs are high level strategic documents and, as such, do not go into detail on an individual site-specific basis. This SFRA has been developed using the best available information, supplied at the time of preparation. This relates both to the current risk of flooding from a range of sources, and the potential impacts of future climate change.

Other datasets used to inform this SFRA may also be periodically updated and following the publication of this SFRA, new information on flood risk may be available from Risk Management Authorities.

It is recommended that the SFRA is reviewed internally, in line with the Environment Agency's Flood Zone map updates to ensure latest data is still represented in the SFRA, allowing a cycle of review and a review of any updated data by checking for any new information available from RMAs including the Environment Agency, Swale Borough Council, Kent County Council and Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board.

APPENDICES

A Historic flooding

B Watercourses

C Present day flood risk from rivers and sea

C.1 Flood Zones

C.2 Detailed river models

C.3 North Kent Coast model

D Future flood risk from rivers and sea

D.1 Flood Map for Planning

D.2 Detailed river models

D.3 North Kent Coast model

E Risk of Flooding from Surface Water

F JBA Groundwater Flood Map

G Risk of Flooding from reservoirs

H Flood defences

I Flood Alert and Flood Warning Areas

J Coastal Change Management Area

K Level 1 site screening table

L Sequential Test Dataset Guidance Document

M Data sources used within the SFRA

N MEAS Contribution Zones

Offices at

Bristol
Coleshill
Doncaster
Dublin
Edinburgh
Exeter
Glasgow
Haywards Heath
Isle of Man
Leeds
Limerick
Newcastle upon Tyne
Newport
Peterborough
Portsmouth
Saltaire
Skipton
Tadcaster
Thirsk
Wallingford
Warrington

Registered Office
1 Broughton Park
Old Lane North
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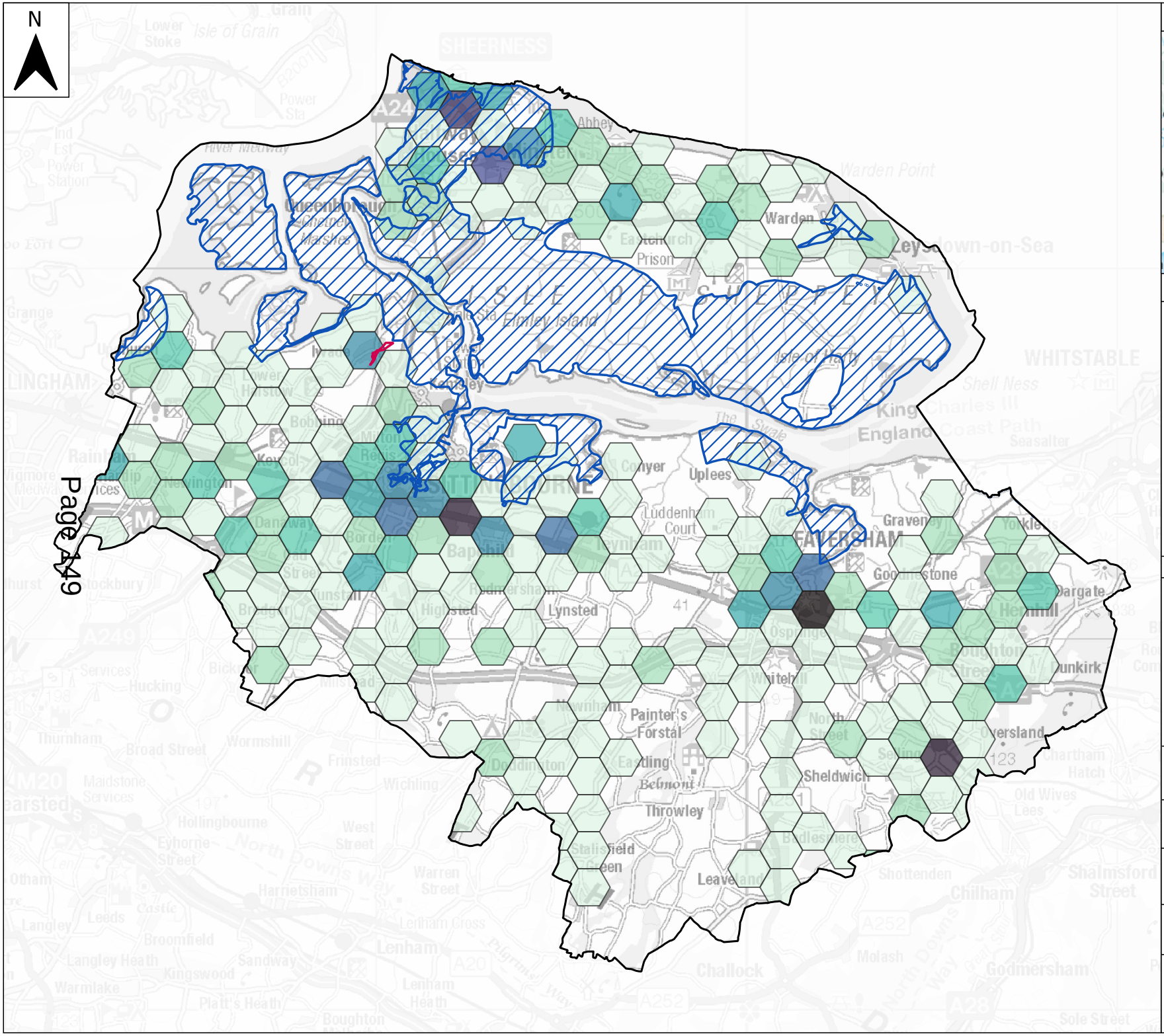
N
Location Plan
Luton
Colchester
Felixstowe
St Albans
Chelmsford
Southend-on-Sea
LONDON
Canterbury
Ramsgate
Guildford
Ashford
Dover
Horsham
DOWNS
Hastings
Brighton
Legend
Swale Borough
Environment Agency Recorded Flood Outlines
Flooding from Main Rivers
Flooding from the Sea
Number of Kent County Council recorded historic flood events
0.0 - 0.0
1 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 15
15 - 20
20 - 25
25 - 30
30 - 35
35 - 40
40 - 45
45 - 50
Notes
The Historic Flood Map shows the recorded flood outlines available from the Environment Agency. The dataset records historical flooding from rivers, the sea, groundwater and surface water.
It is possible that the pattern of flooding has changed and area would now flood or not flood under different circumstances.
Please note that not all historical records may be shown on this map, and that it is therefore advised you contact the Environment Agency for updated information.
The map does not include recorded flood incidents held by Southern Water.
0
3
6 km
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SFRA: APPENDIX A
HISTORIC FLOODING
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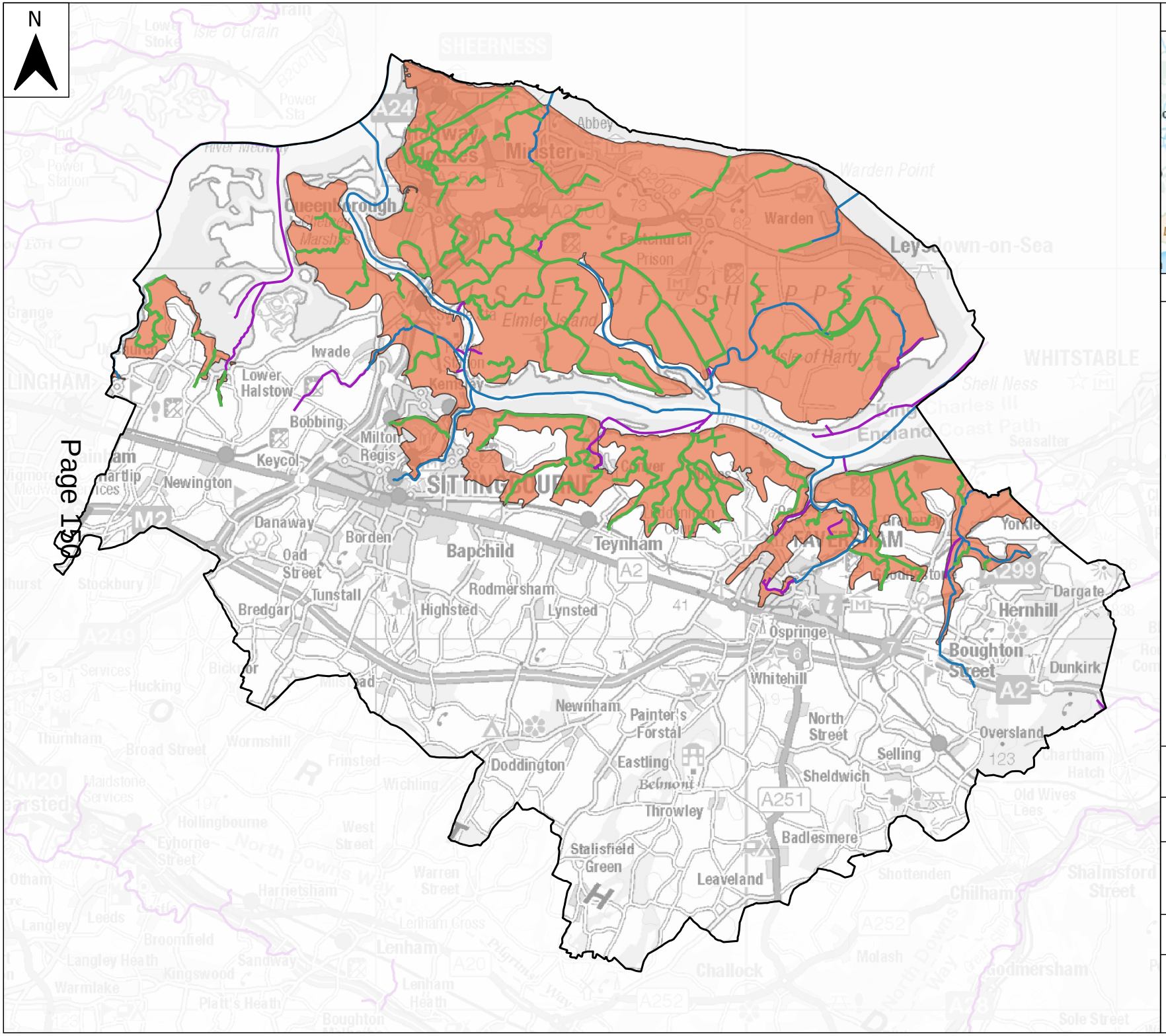

Location Plan

Legend

- Swale Borough Outline
- Watercourses
  - Statutory Main Rivers
  - Ordinary watercourses
  - Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board Watercourses
- Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board Area

0 3 6 km

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WATERCOURSES

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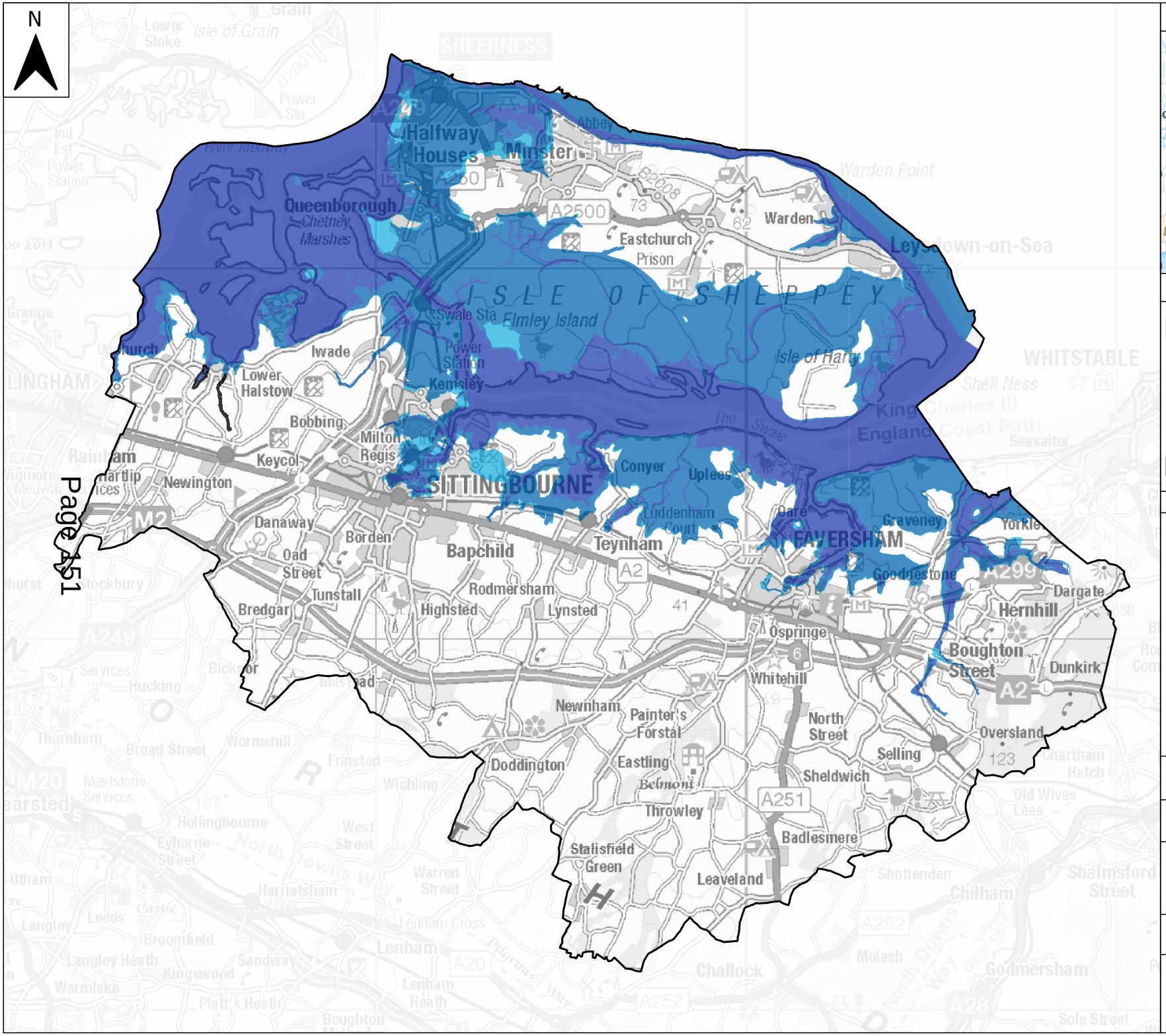

Location Plan

Legend

- Swale Borough Outline

Flood Zone

- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Flood Zone 3b
- Generalised modelling used for Flood Zone 3b

Notes

Flood Zone 1: Land assessed as having a less than 0.1% AEP of river or sea flooding.
Flood Zone 2: Land assessed as having a 0.1% - 1% AEP (1 in 1000-year and 1 in 100-year) of river flooding or a 0.1% - 0.5% AEP (1 in 1000-year and 1 in 200-year) of flooding from the sea.
Flood Zone 3a: Land assessed as having a greater than a 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) of river flooding or a greater than 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) of flooding from the sea.
Flood Zone 3b: Land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood (functional floodplain). The SFRA identified this Flood Zone as land which floods with an annual probability of 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) where detailed modelling exists. Where the 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) outputs are not available, Flood Zone 3a is used as a surrogate as a precautionary approach. If a proposed development is in Flood Zone 3, further analysis should be undertaken in a detailed site specific FRA to define and confirm the extent of Flood Zone 3b.

0 3 6 km

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PRESENT DAY FLOOD RISK FROM RIVERS AND SEA - FLOOD ZONES

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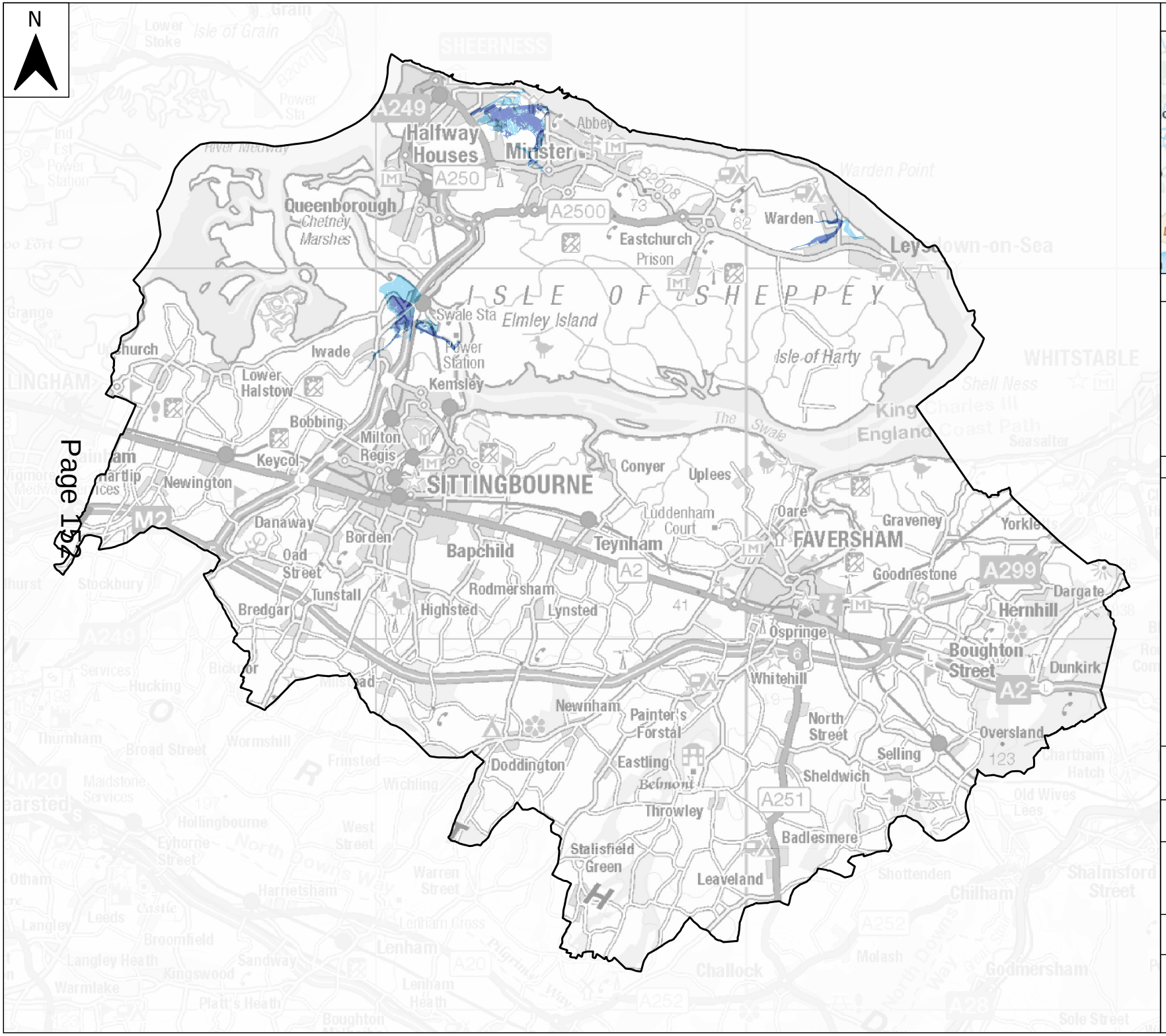

Location Plan

Legend

Swale Borough

Detailed River Model Extents

- Fluvial events 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year)
- Fluvial events 1% AEP (1 in 100-year)
- Fluvial events 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year)

Notes

Present day 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year), 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) flood extents taken from Environment Agency's Scrapsgate Drain, Warden Bay and Iwade Stream fluvial models.

0 3 6 km

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PRESENT DAY FLOOD RISK FROM RIVERS - DETAILED RIVER MODELS

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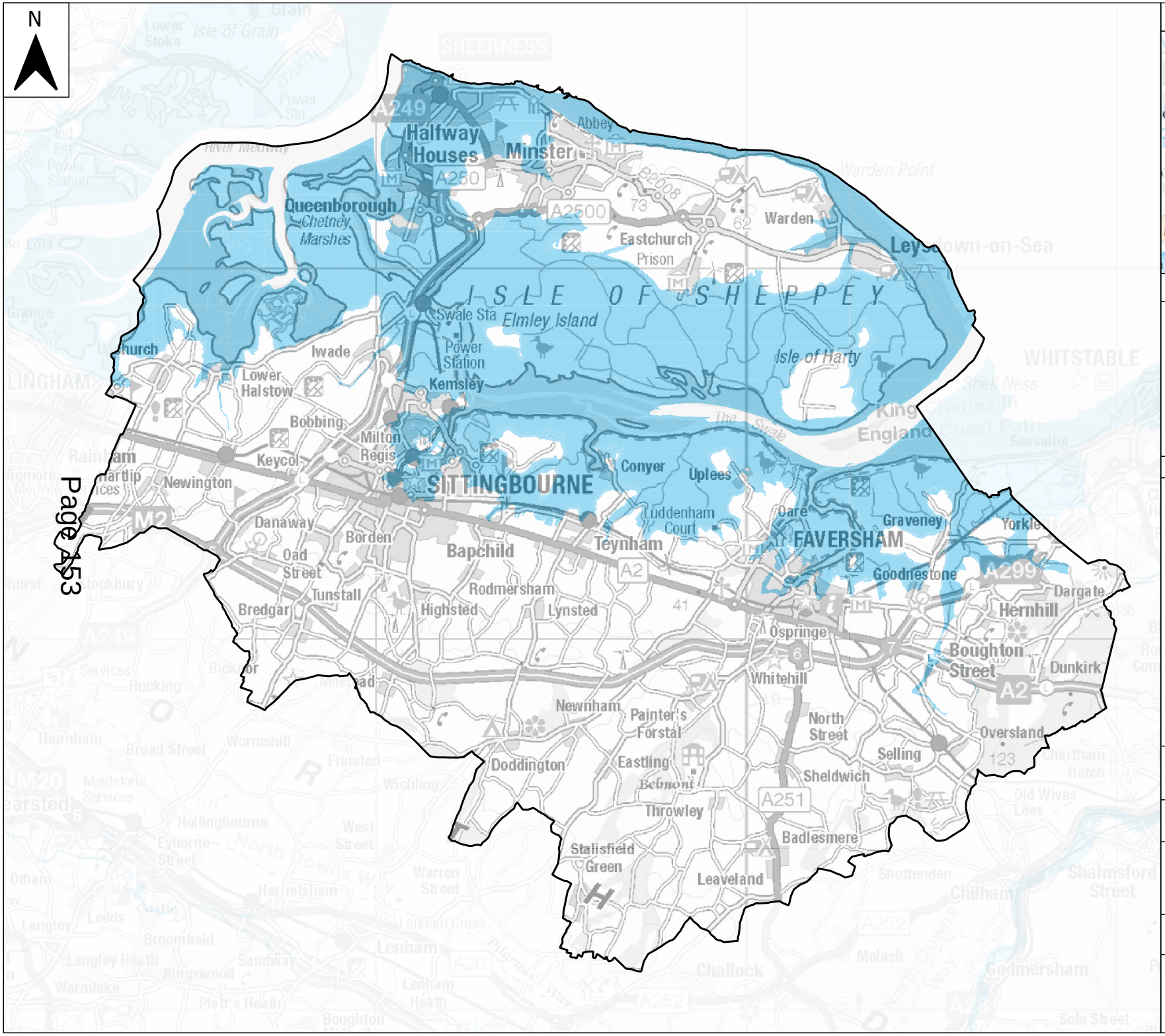

Location Plan

Legend

Swale Borough

Flood Map for Planning

1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) undefended extents under the 2125 year climate change scenario

Notes

The Flood Zone plus Climate Change mapping was produced by combining the Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3 extents with the relevant climate change allowances to illustrate the potential future flood risk to the area. This represents an undefended scenario, meaning that existing flood defences are not considered in the modelling. For further information on this flood extent dataset, please refer to the guidance available on;

https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/how-to-use-flood-map-for-planning-data

0 3 6 km

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SFRA: APPENDIX D.1
FUTURE FLOOD RISK FROM RIVERS AND SEA - FLOOD MAP FOR PLANNING

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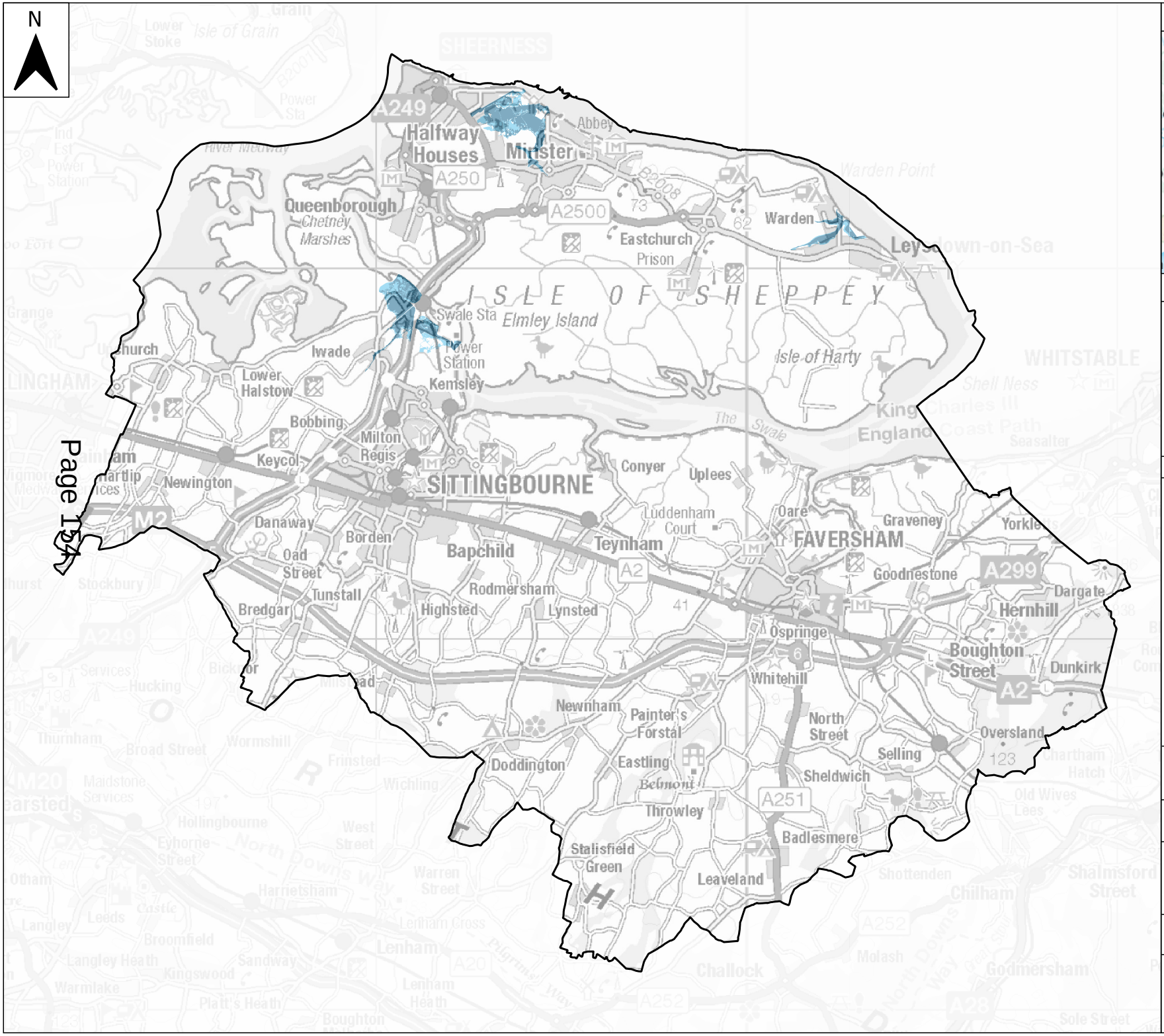

Location Plan

Legend

Swale Borough

Detailed River Model Extents

1% AEP (1 in 100-year) plus 22% climate change allowance

0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) plus 22% climate change allowance

Notes

Future fluvial modelling for the Iwade, Scapsgate Drain and Warden Bay have been run with the most up to date climate change allowances, applying the Central 22% allowance for the 2070 and 2125 epochs within the North Kent Management Catchment.

0 3 6 km

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FUTURE FLOOD RISK FROM RIVERS - DETAILED RIVER MODELS

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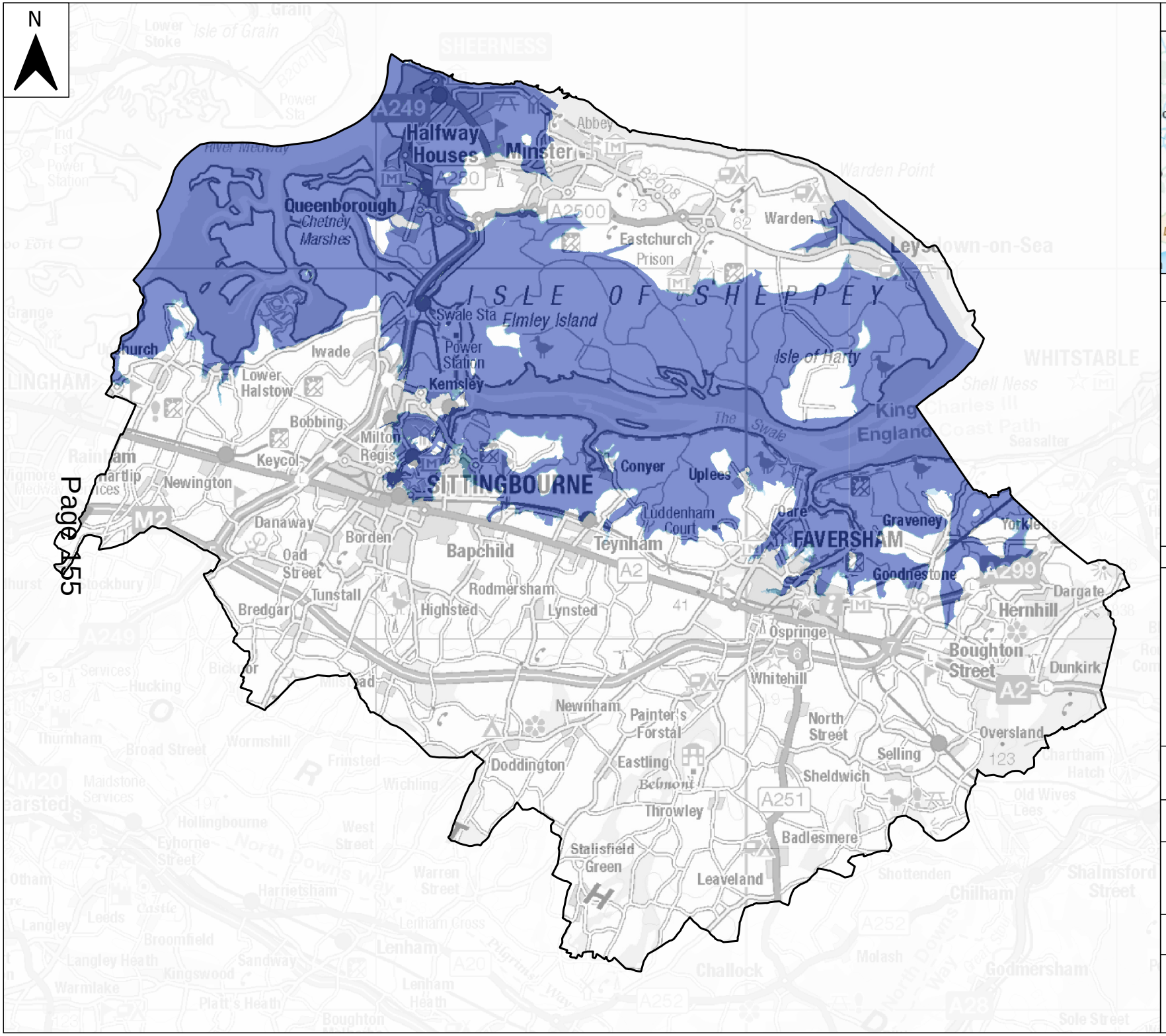

Location Plan

Legend

Swale Borough

North Kent Coast Model Extents

- 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) 2100 undefended (upper end)
- 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) 2100 undefended (upper end)
- 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) 2125 undefended (upper end)
- 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) 2125 undefended (upper end)

Notes

Climate change extents for the 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) events with the Upper End estimates (2100 and 2125) are shown. The difference in flood extents are relatively small. Please refer to the Swale Borough Council's interactive mapping portal for details;

https://services.swale.gov.uk/maps/iShare5.6.WebSwaleLive/atMyCouncil.aspx

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FUTURE FLOOD RISK FROM THE SEA - NORTH KENT COAST MODEL

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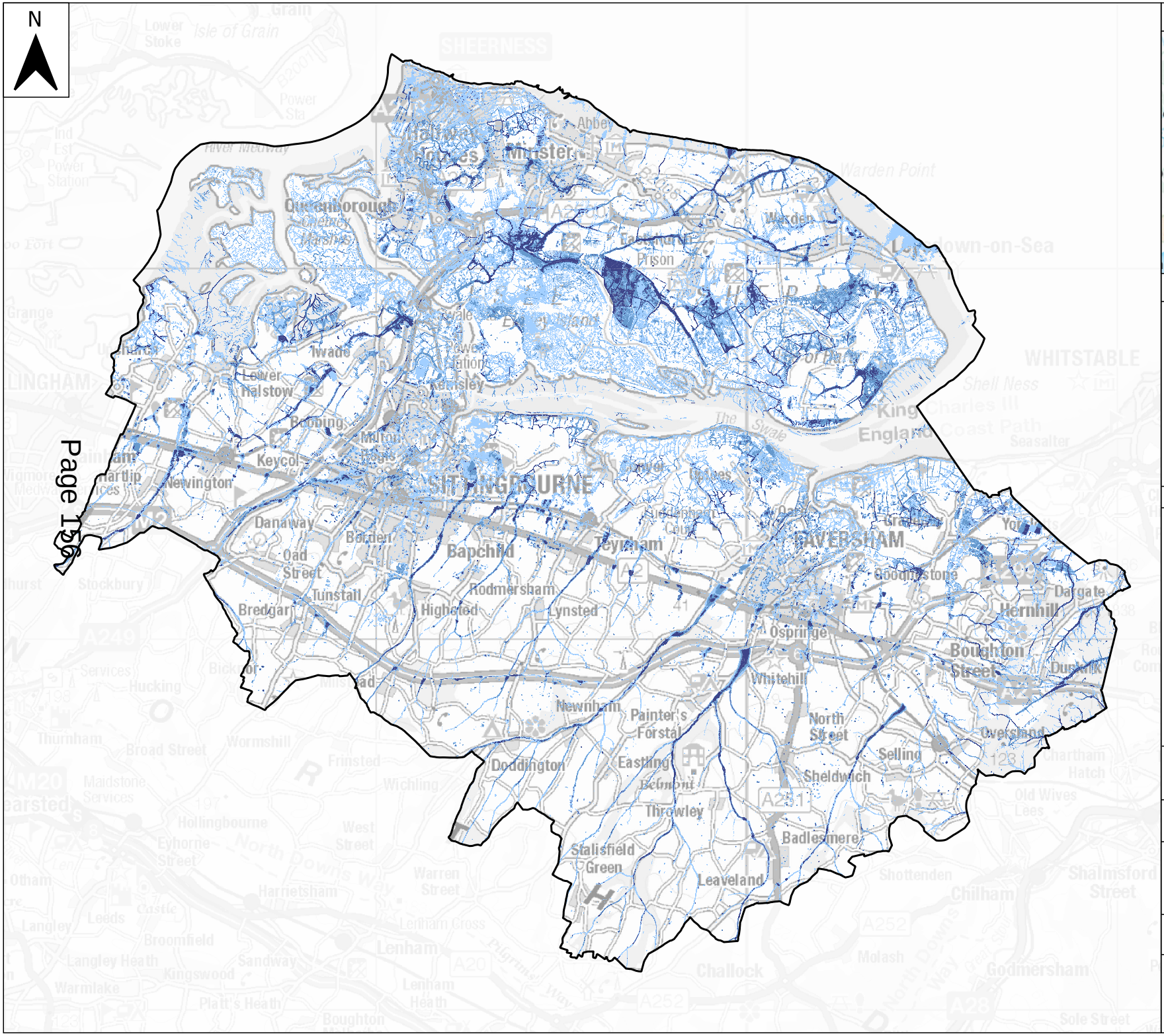

Location Plan

Legend

Swale Borough

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water

- 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year)
- 1% AEP (1 in 100-year)
- 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) (proxy for climate change)

Notes

The Environment Agency's Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) model is derived primarily from identifying topographical flow paths of existing watercourses or dry valleys that contain some isolated ponding locations in low lying areas. They provide a map which displays different levels of surface water flood risk depending on the annual probability of the land in question being inundated by surface water.

The results should not be used to understand flood risk for individual properties. These results should be used for high level assessments such as SFRAs for local authorities. If a particular site is indicated in the Environment Agency mapping to be at risk from surface water flooding, a more detailed assessment should be considered to more accurately illustrate the flood risk at a site-specific scale.

0 3 6 km

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RISK OF FLOODING FROM SURFACE WATER

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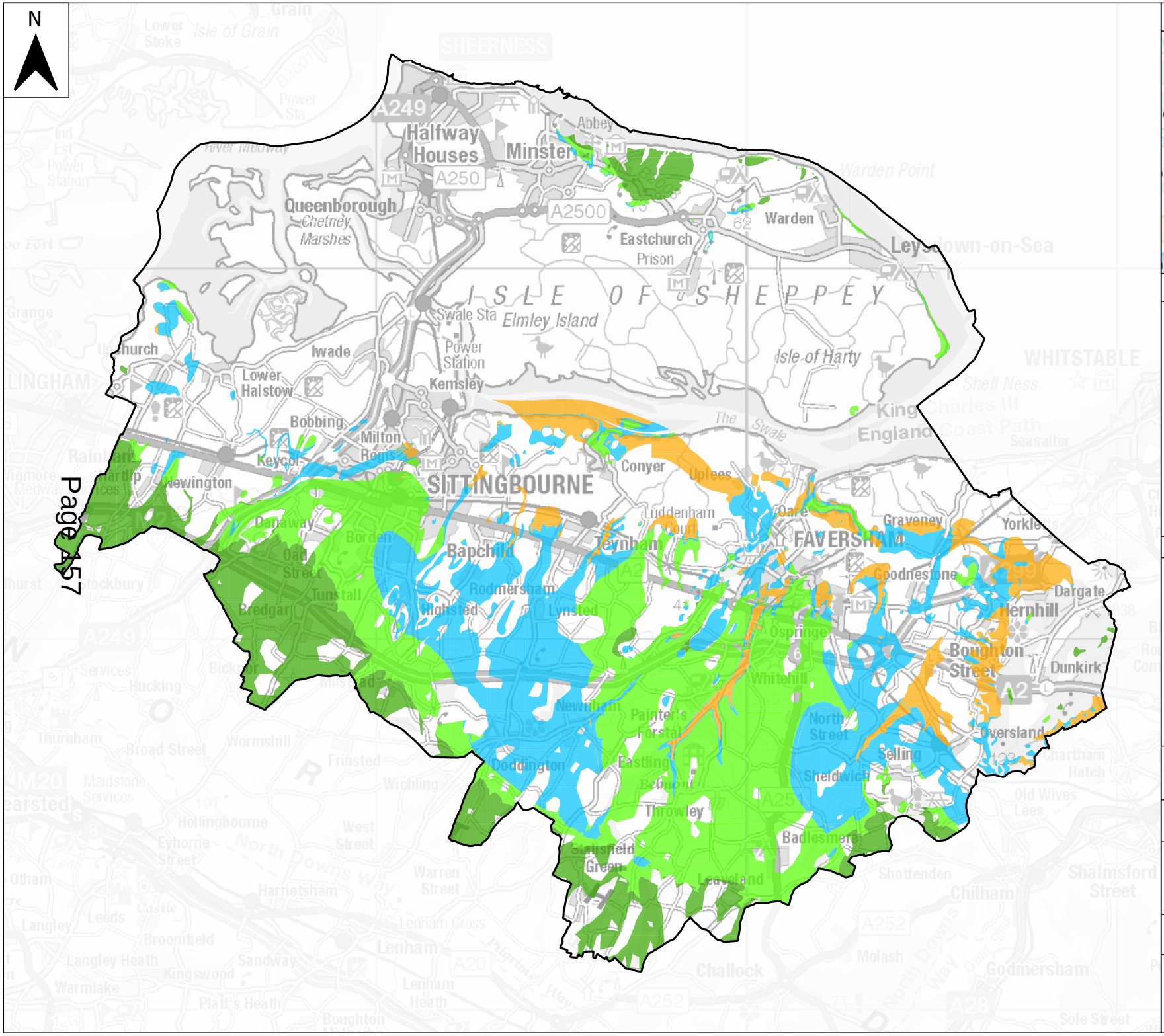

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JBA GROUNDWATER FLOOD MAP

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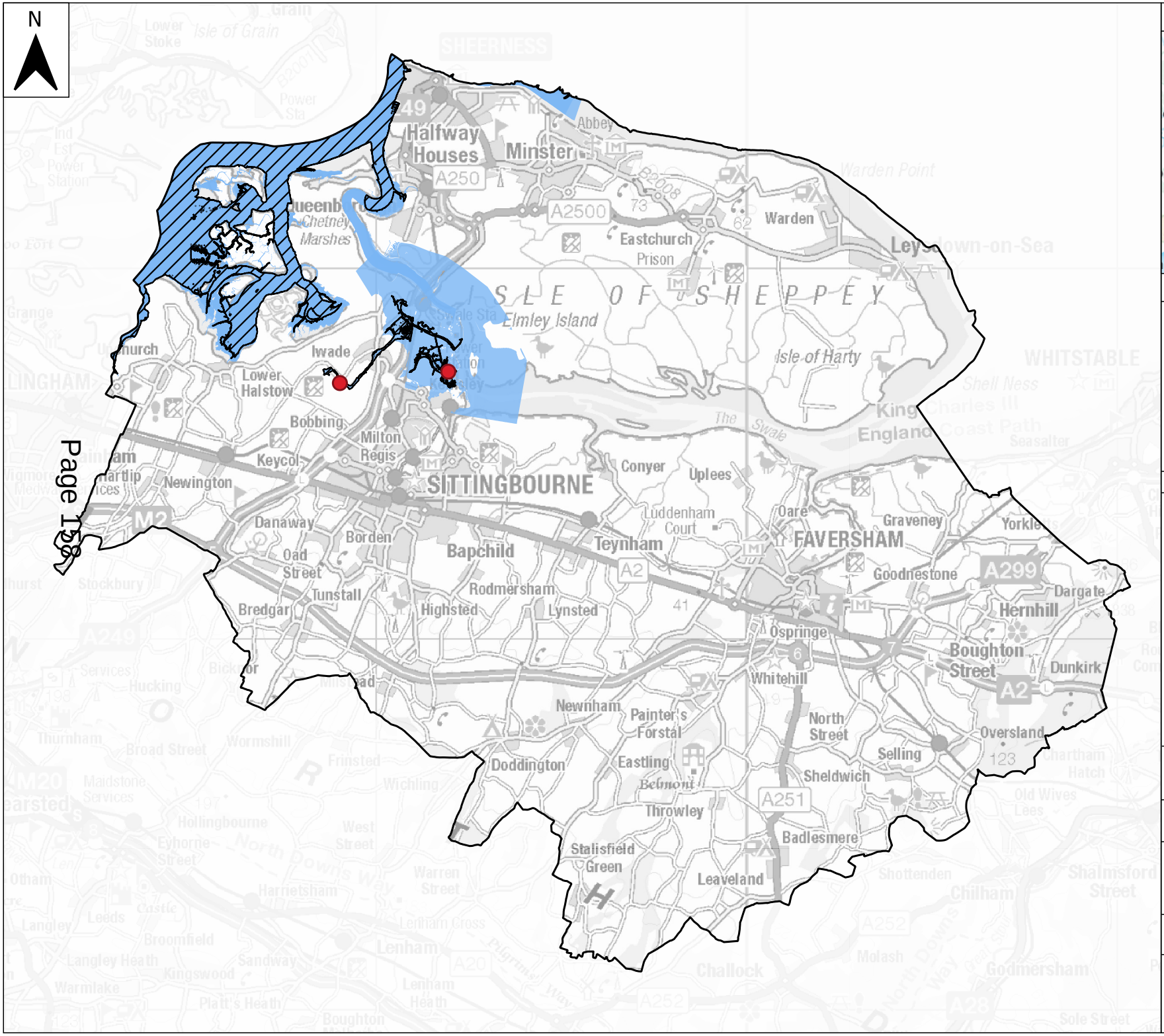

Location Plan

Legend

- Swale Borough
- Reservoirs

Environment Agency Reservoir Flood Extents

- Dry Day
- Wet Day

Notes

The risk of inundation due to reservoir breach or failure of reservoirs within the area has been mapped using the outlines available from the Risk of Flooding from Reservoir dataset, made available by the Environment Agency.
The Environment Agency dataset includes areas of sea flooding.

0 3 6 km

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SFRA: APPENDIX G
RISK OF FLOODING FROM RESERVOIRS

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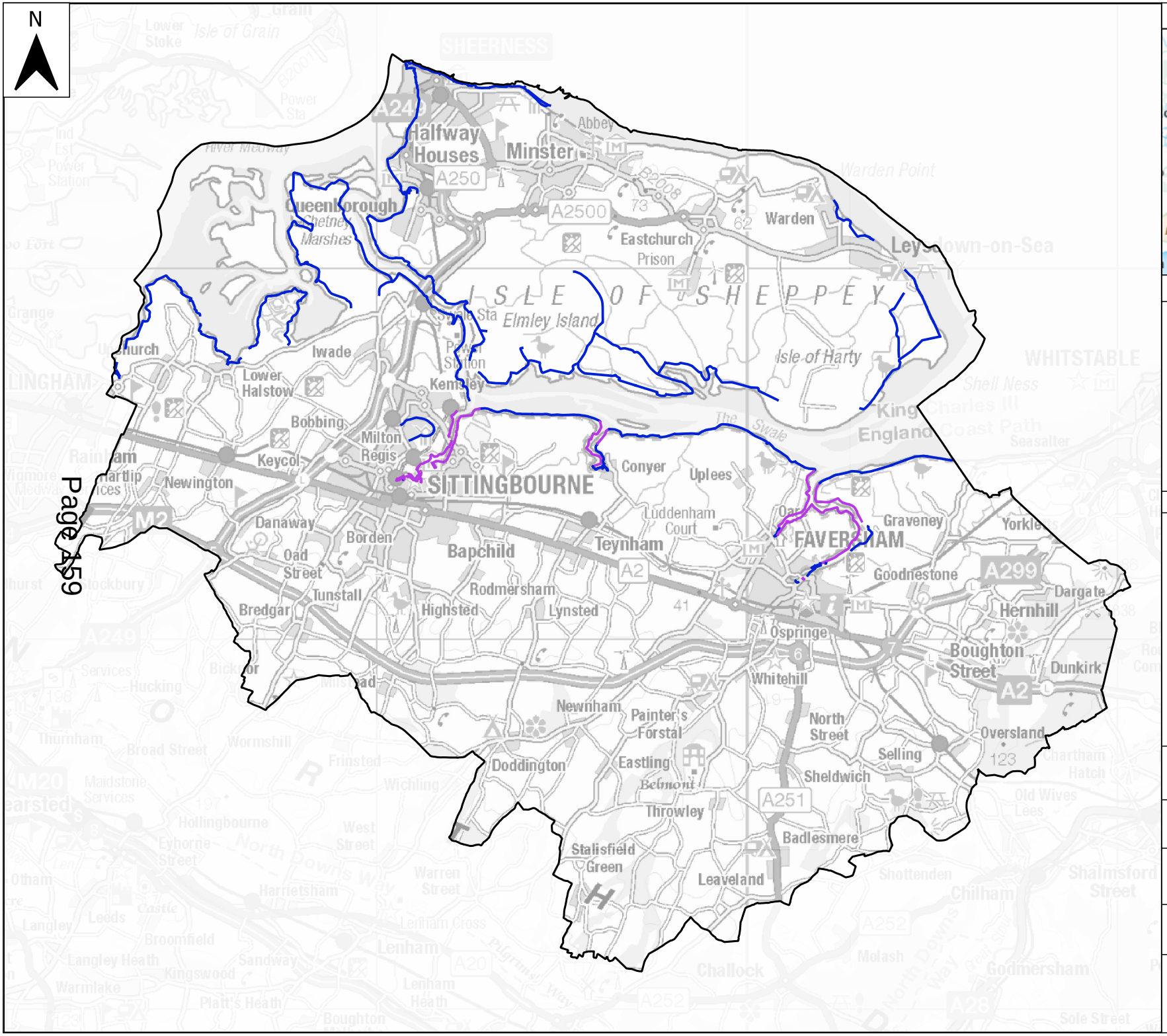

Location Plan

Legend

- Swale Borough

Environment Agency defence protection type

- Coastal/Tidal
- Fluvial
- Fluvial/Tidal

Notes

Environment Agency defences are shown with a standard of protection which is against a 5% AEP event or more. Natural defences which may arise, for instance due to the presence of naturally high ground adjacent to a settlement, have been removed from the mapping.

Many of the defences around the coastline are coastal defences. With climate change, it is likely that many of the coastal defences will need to become tidal defences in the future.

The tidal and coastal defences provided in the Environment Agency dataset have been combined.

0 3 6 km

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ENVIRONMENT AGENCY FLOOD DEFENCES

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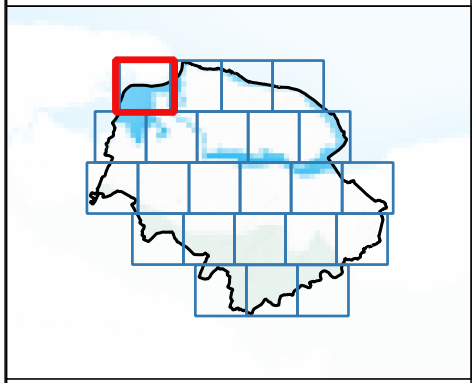
Location Plan



Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Flood Defences Types

- Beach
- Bridge Abutment
- Demountable Defence
- Embankment
- Engineered High Ground
- Flood Gate
- Wall

Notes

Environment Agency defences are shown with a standard of protection which is against a 5% AEP event or more. Natural high grounds have been removed from the mapping.

Many of the defences around the coastline are coastal defences. With climate change, it is likely that many of the coastal defences will need to become tidal defences in the future.

0 0.5 1 km

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ENVIRONMENT AGENCY FLOOD DEFENCES TYPES

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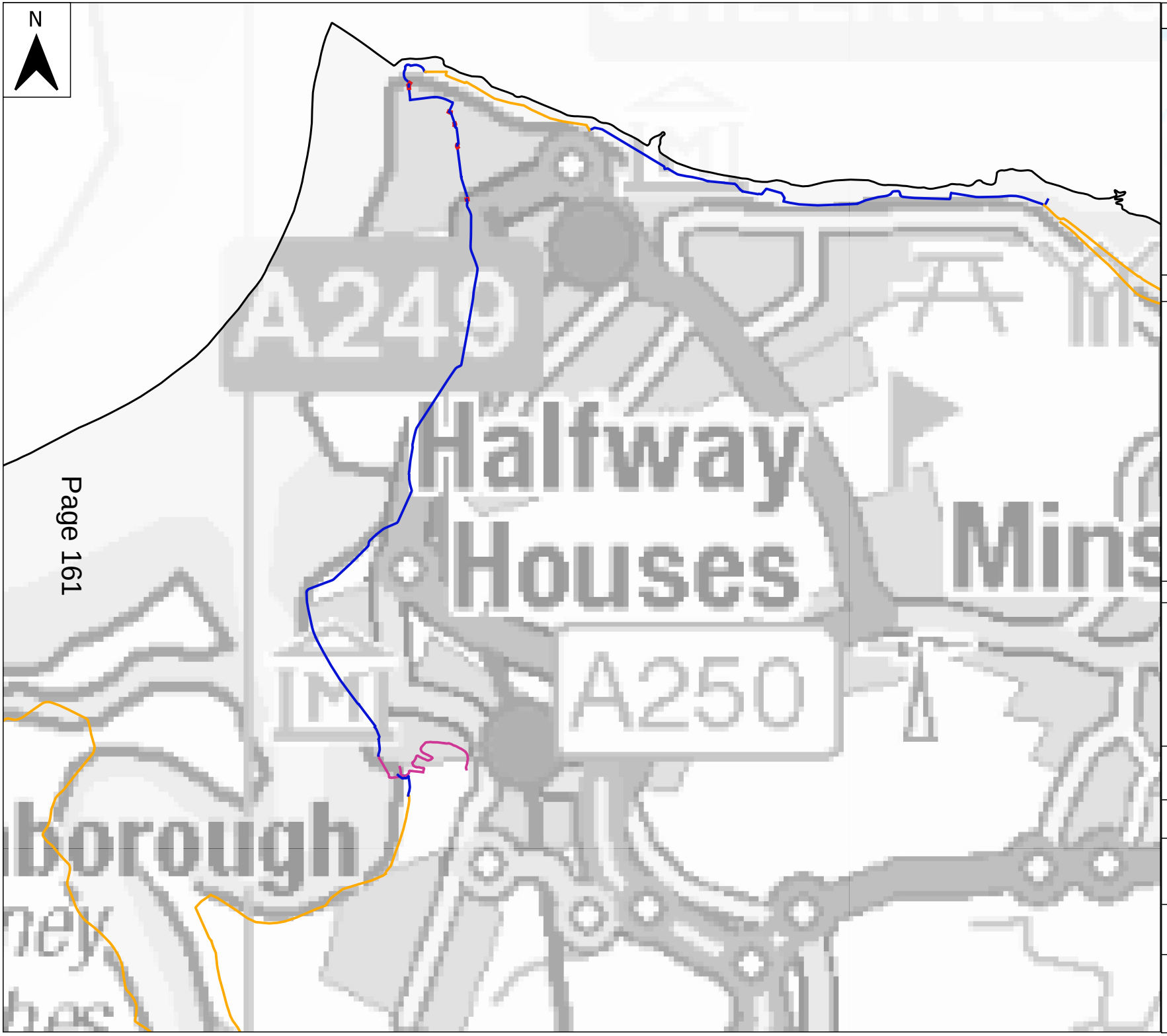
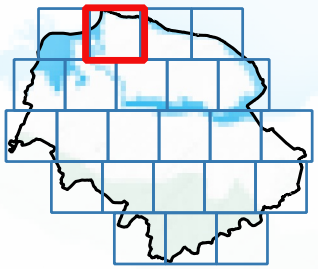


Location Plan



Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Flood Defences Types

- Beach
- Bridge Abutment
- Demountable Defence
- Embankment
- Engineered High Ground
- Flood Gate
- Wall

Notes

Environment Agency defences are shown with a standard of protection which is against a 5% AEP event or more. Natural high grounds have been removed from the mapping.

Many of the defences around the coastline are coastal defences. With climate change, it is likely that many of the coastal defences will need to become tidal defences in the future.

0 0.5 1 km

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ENVIRONMENT AGENCY FLOOD DEFENCES TYPES

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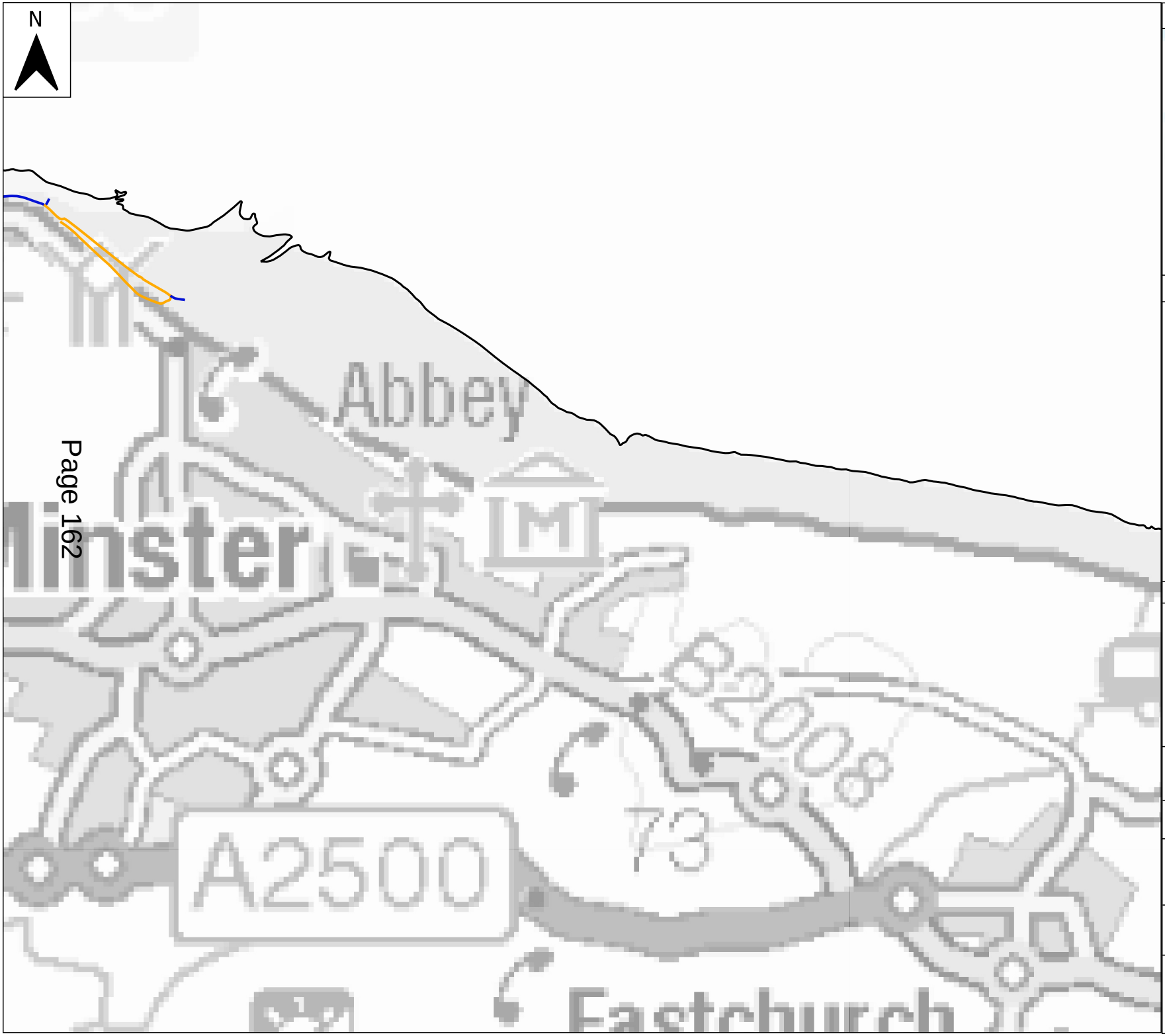

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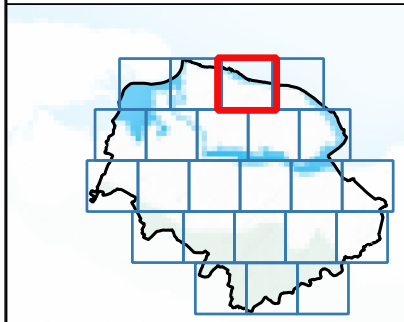

Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Flood Defences Types

- Beach
- Bridge Abutment
- Demountable Defence
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- Wall

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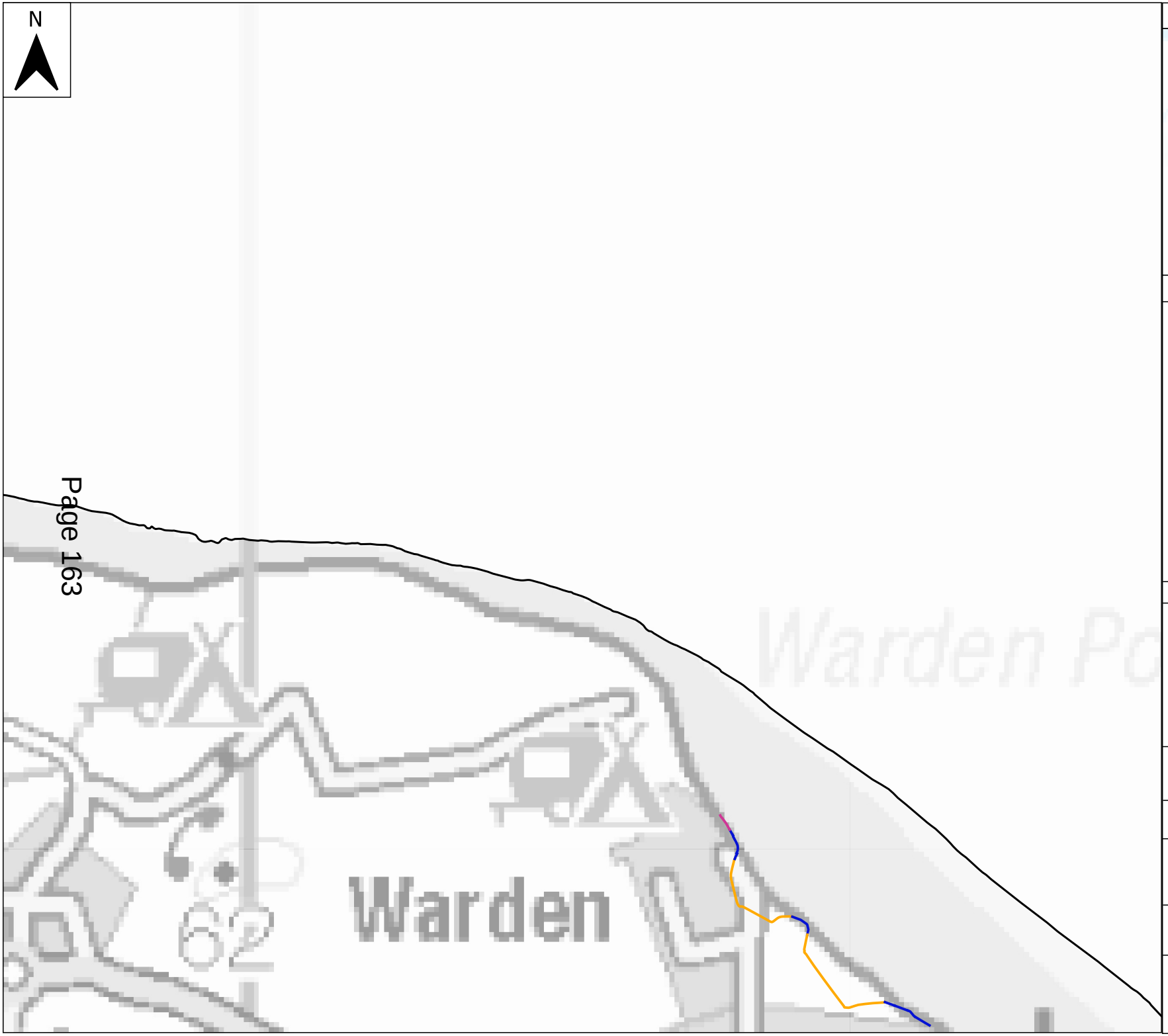

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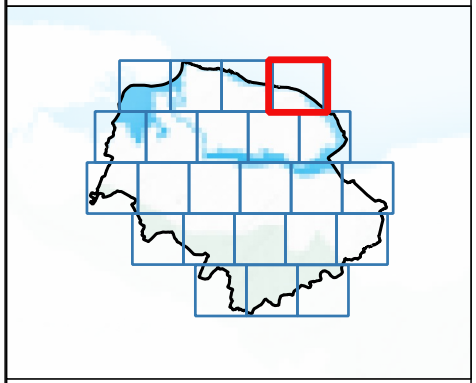

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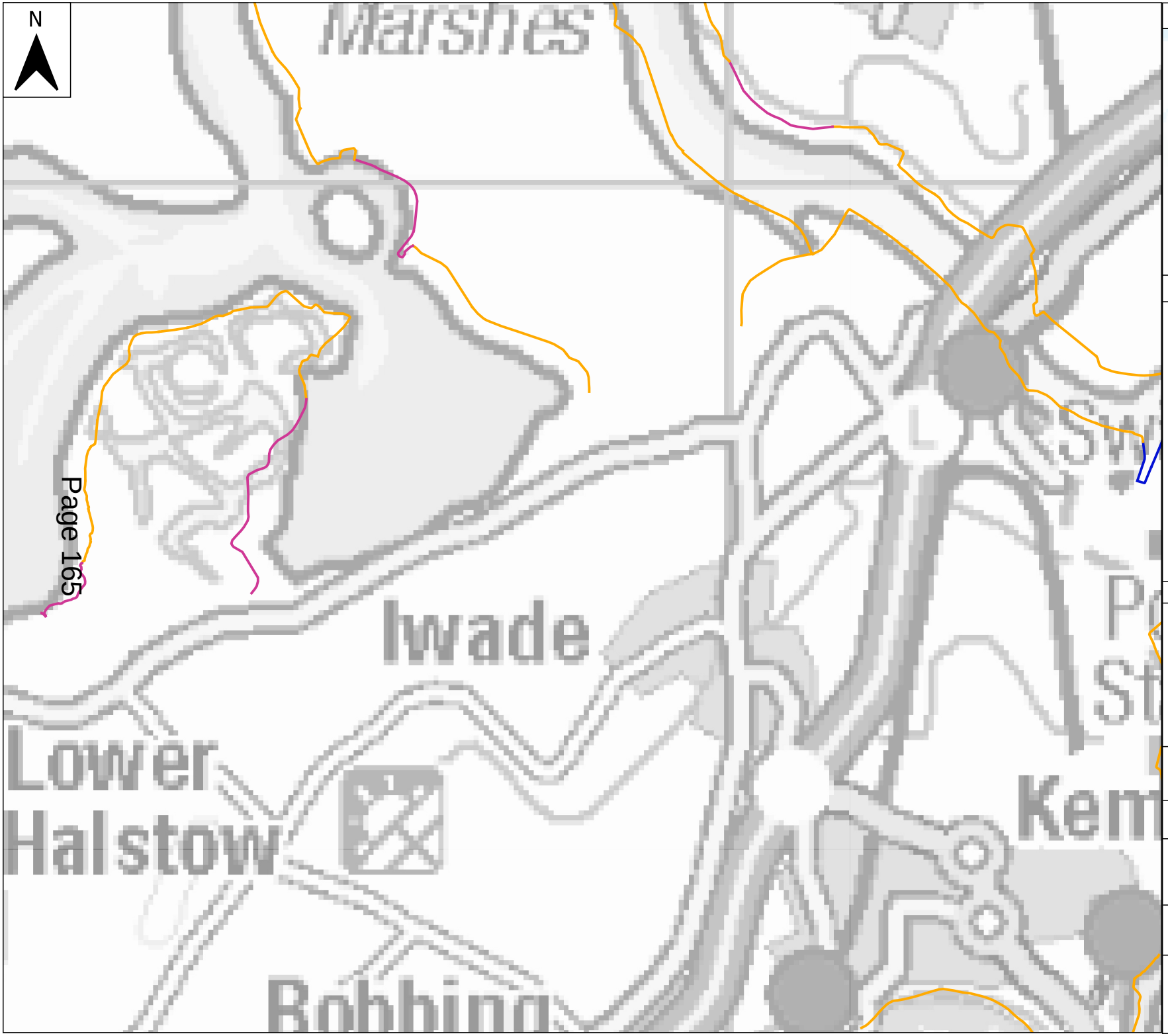

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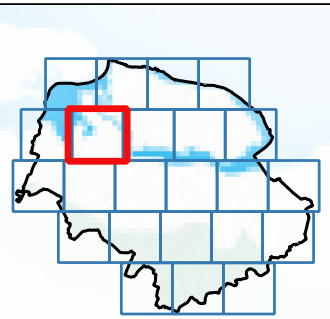

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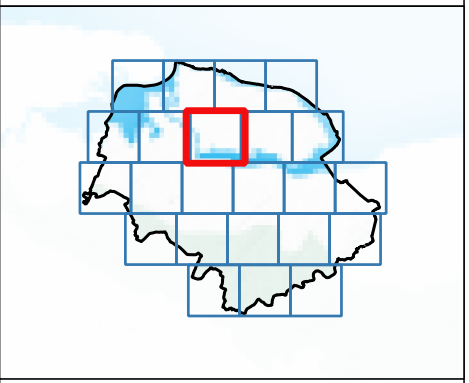

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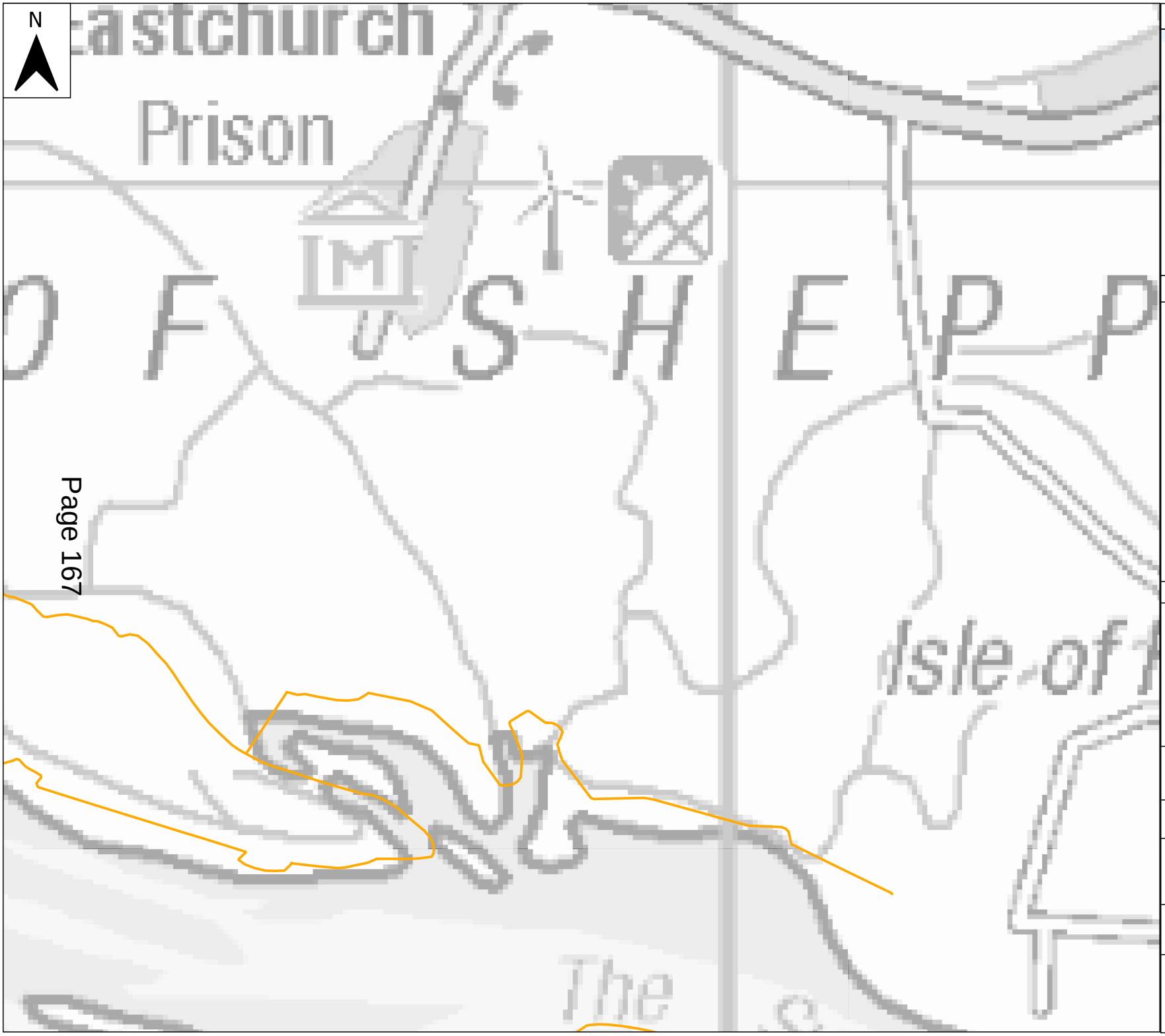

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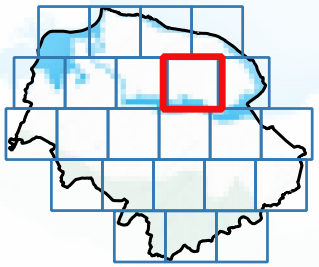

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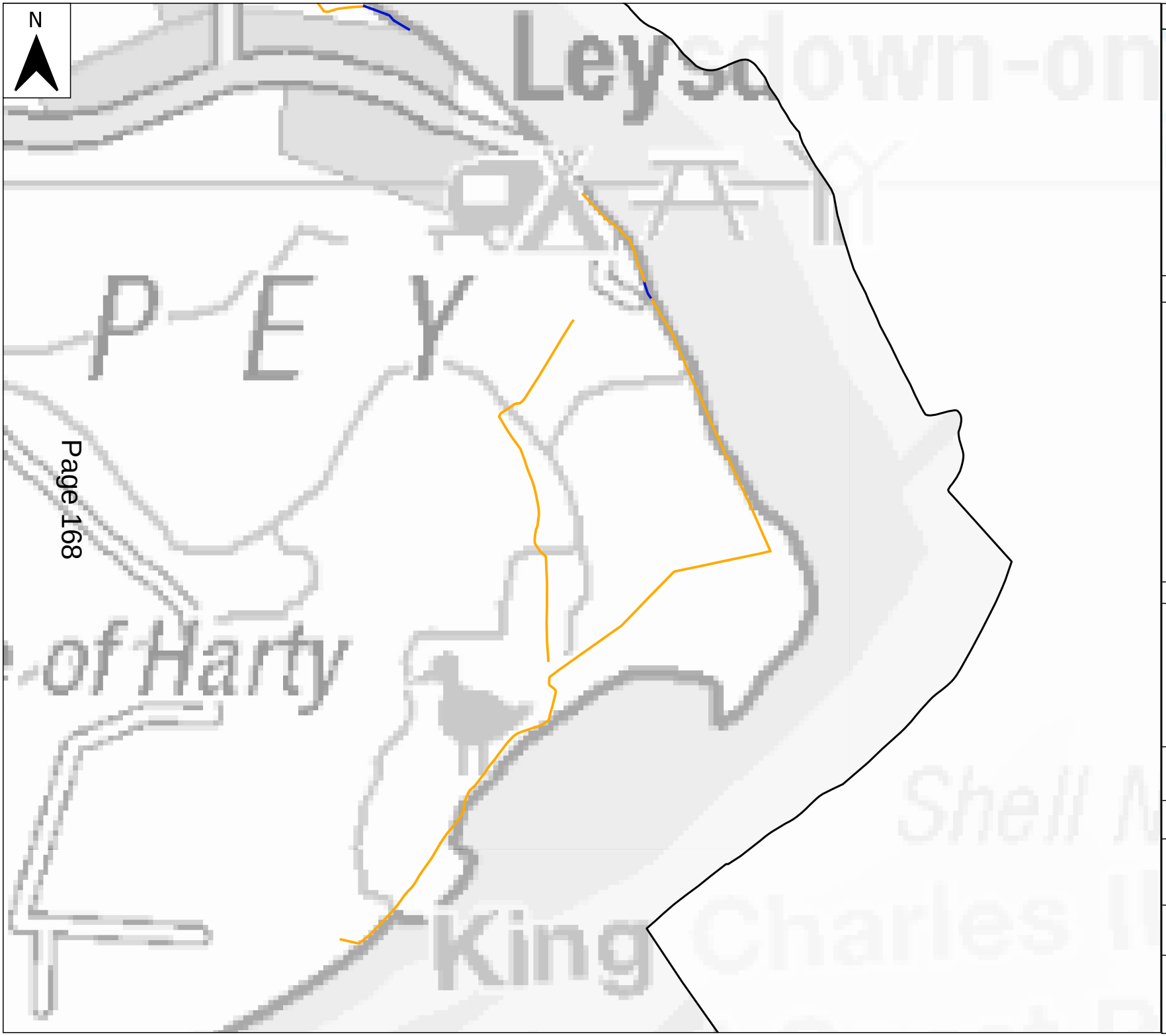

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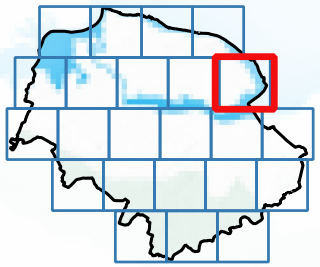

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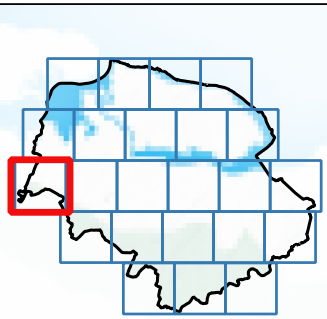

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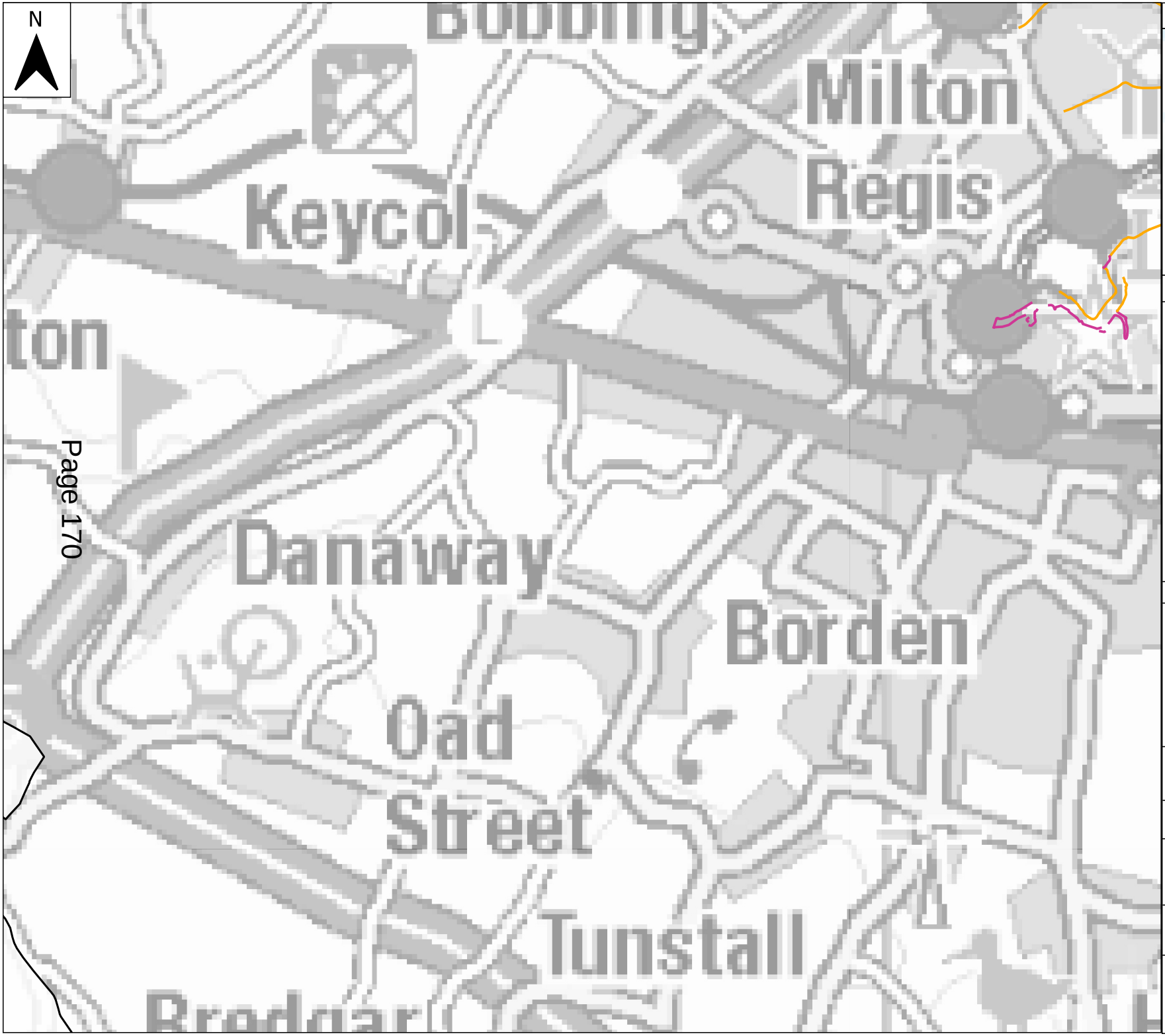

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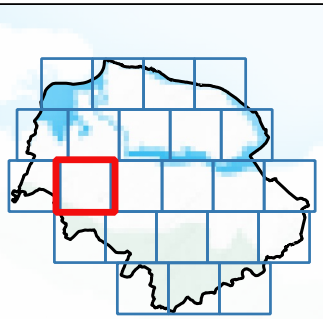

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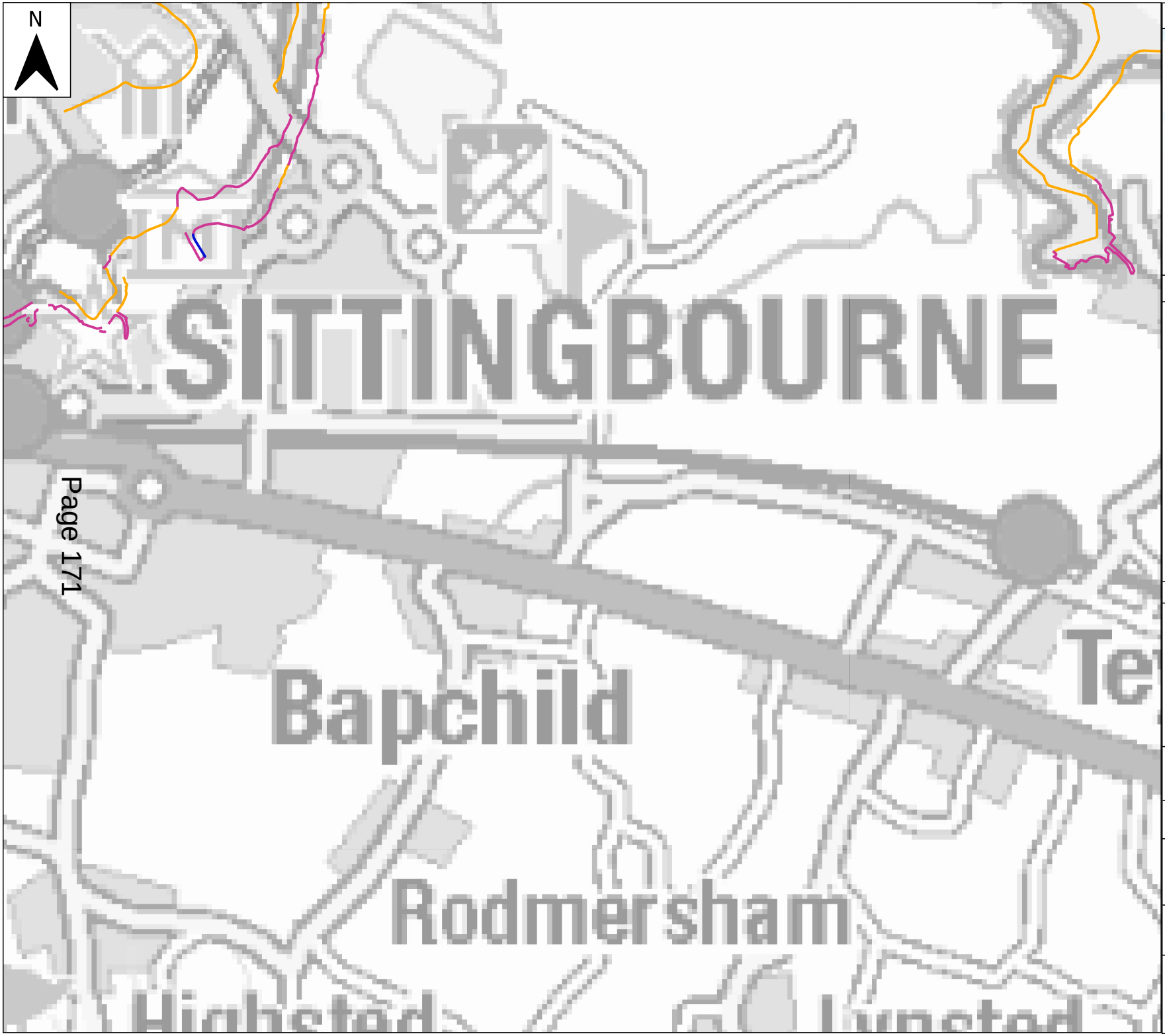

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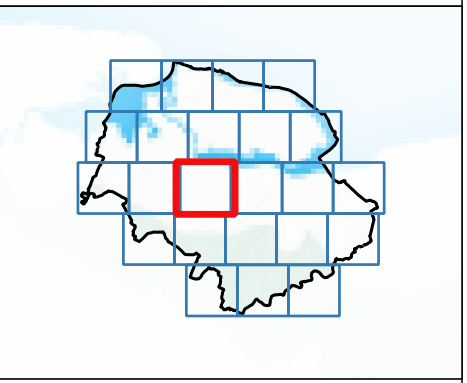

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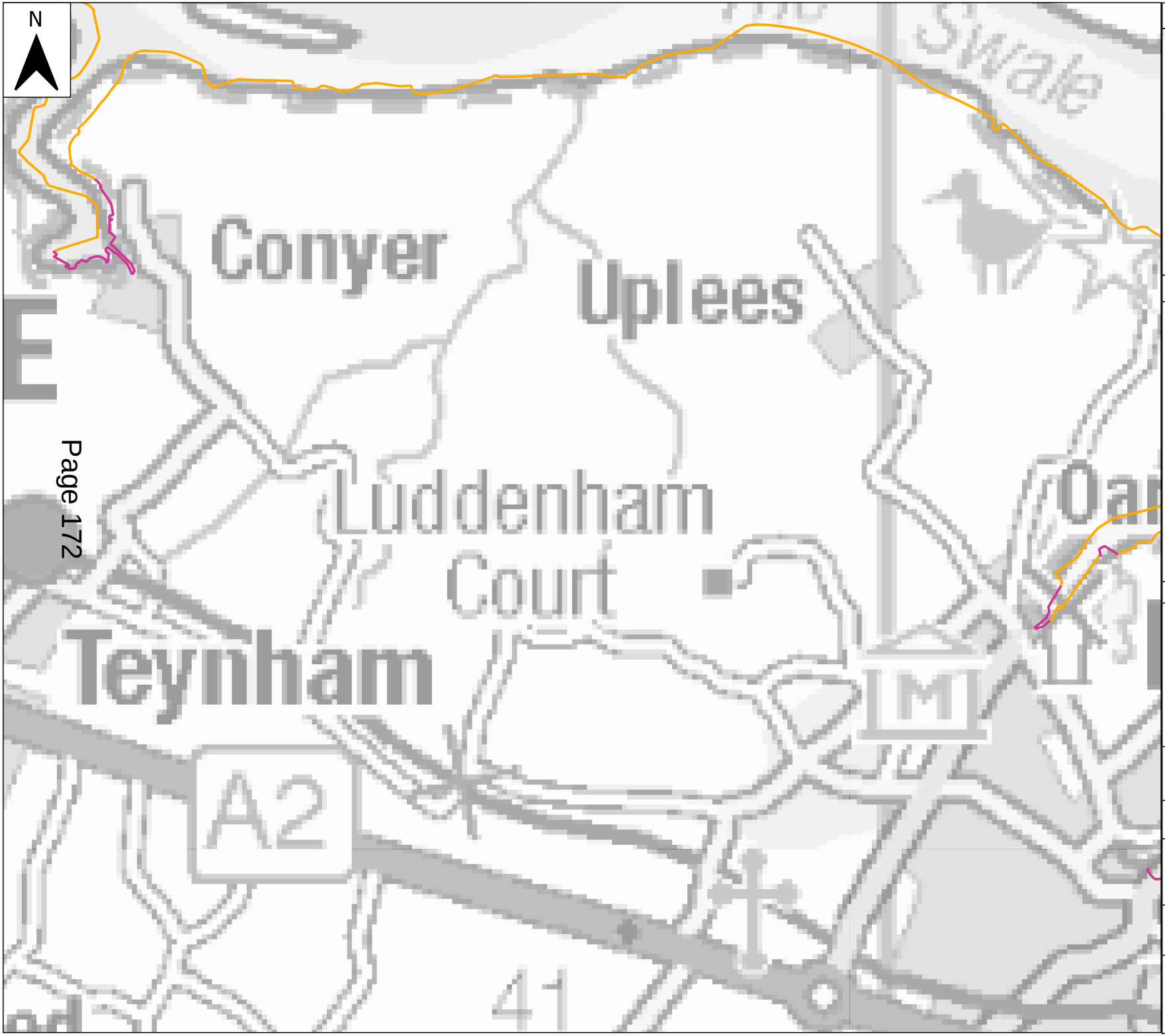

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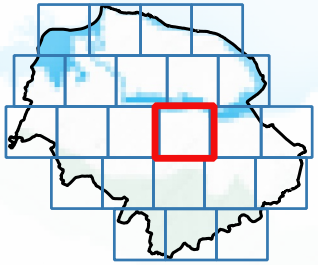

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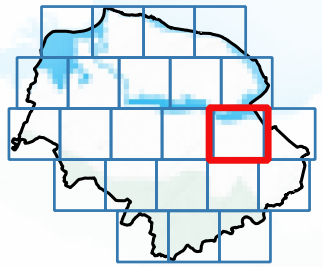

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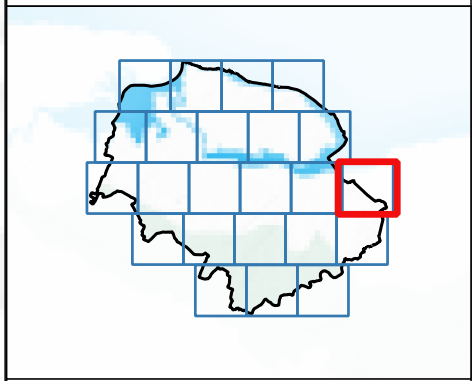

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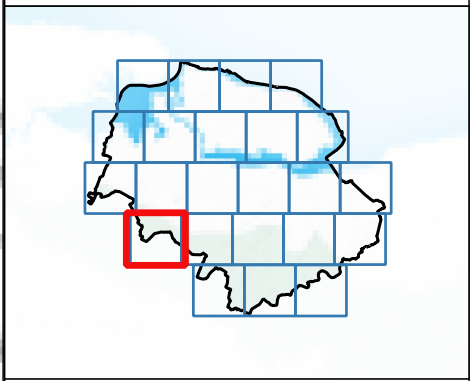

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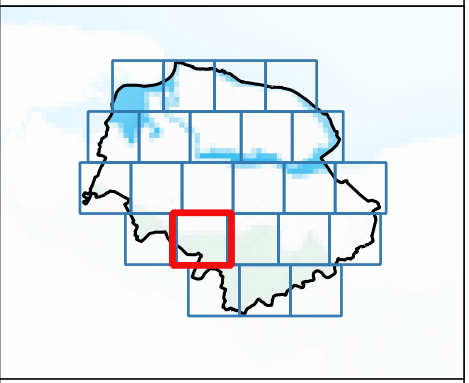

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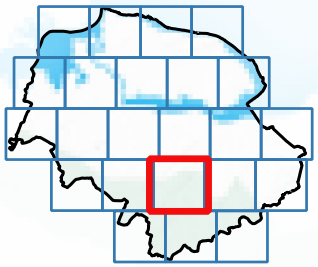

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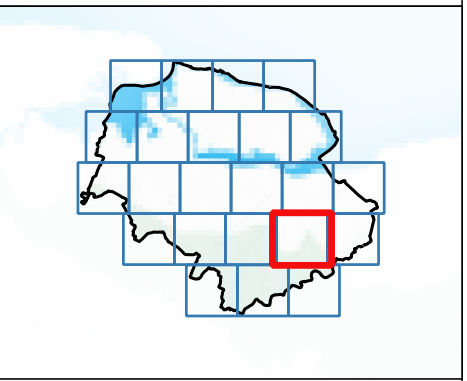

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ENVIRONMENT AGENCY FLOOD DEFENCES TYPES

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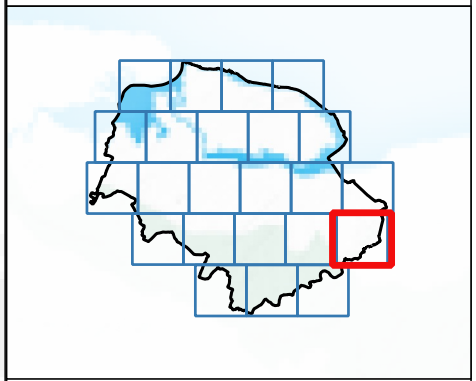
Location Plan



Legend

- Swale Borough

Environment Agency Flood Defences Types

- Beach
- Bridge Abutment
- Demountable Defence
- Embankment
- Engineered High Ground
- Flood Gate
- Wall

Notes

Environment Agency defences are shown with a standard of protection which is against a 5% AEP event or more. Natural high grounds have been removed from the mapping.

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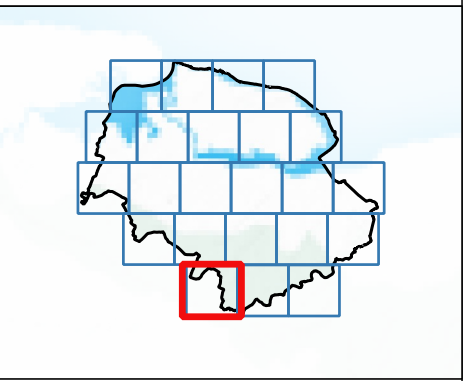

Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Flood Defences Types

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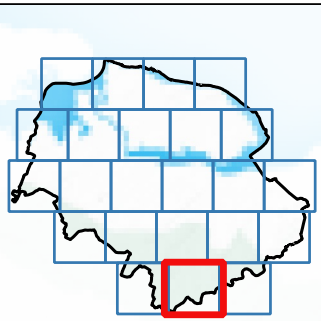

Legend

- Swale Borough

Environment Agency Flood Defences Types

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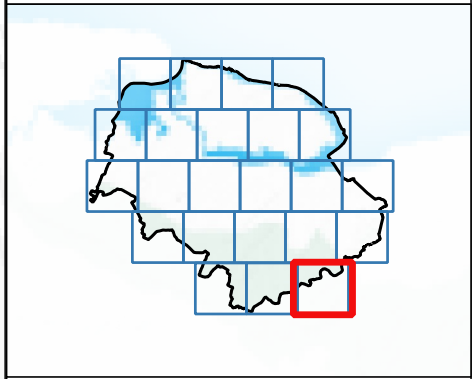

Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Flood Defences Types

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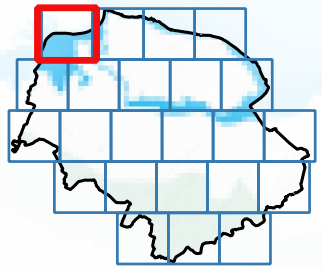

Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Defence Standard of Protection (AEP)

50%	1%	0.1%
10%	0.5%	
2%	0.2%	

Notes

Flood defences are designed to give a specific standard of protection, reducing the risk of flooding to people and property in flood prone areas. For example, a flood defence with a 1% AEP standard of protection means that the flood risk in the defended area is reduced to a 1% chance of flooding in any given year. Although flood defences are designed to a standard of protection it should be noted the actual standard of protection provided by the defence may decrease over time, for example due to deterioration in condition or increases in flood risk due to climate change. Environment Agency defences are shown with a standard of protection which is against a 5% AEP event or more. Natural high grounds have been removed from the mapping.

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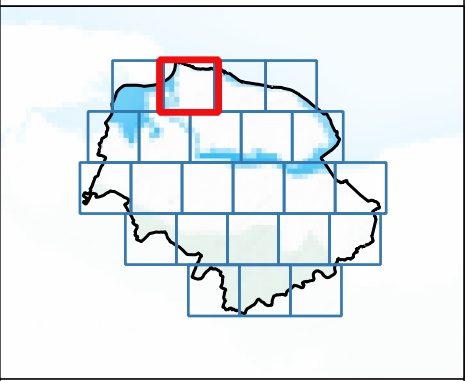
Location Plan



Legend

Swale Borough

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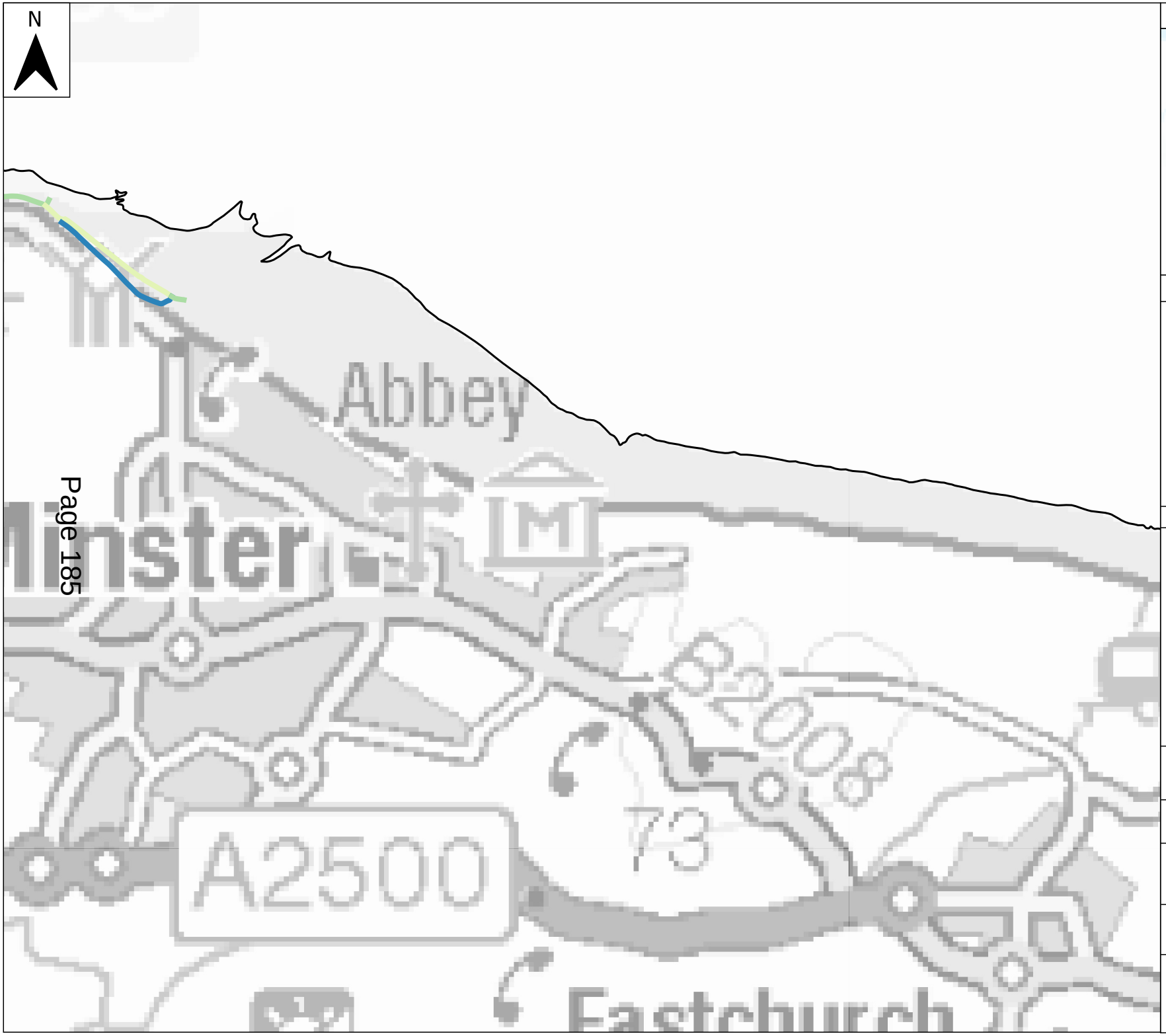
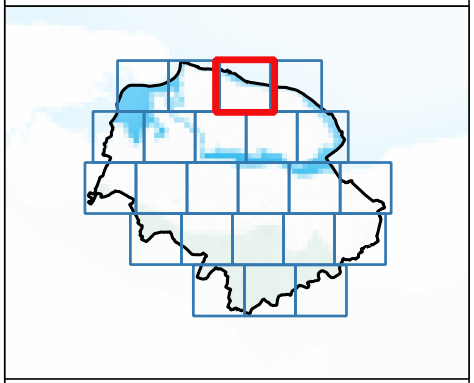


Location Plan



Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Defence Standard of Protection (AEP)

- 50%
- 10%
- 2%
- 1%
- 0.5%
- 0.2%
- 0.1%

Notes

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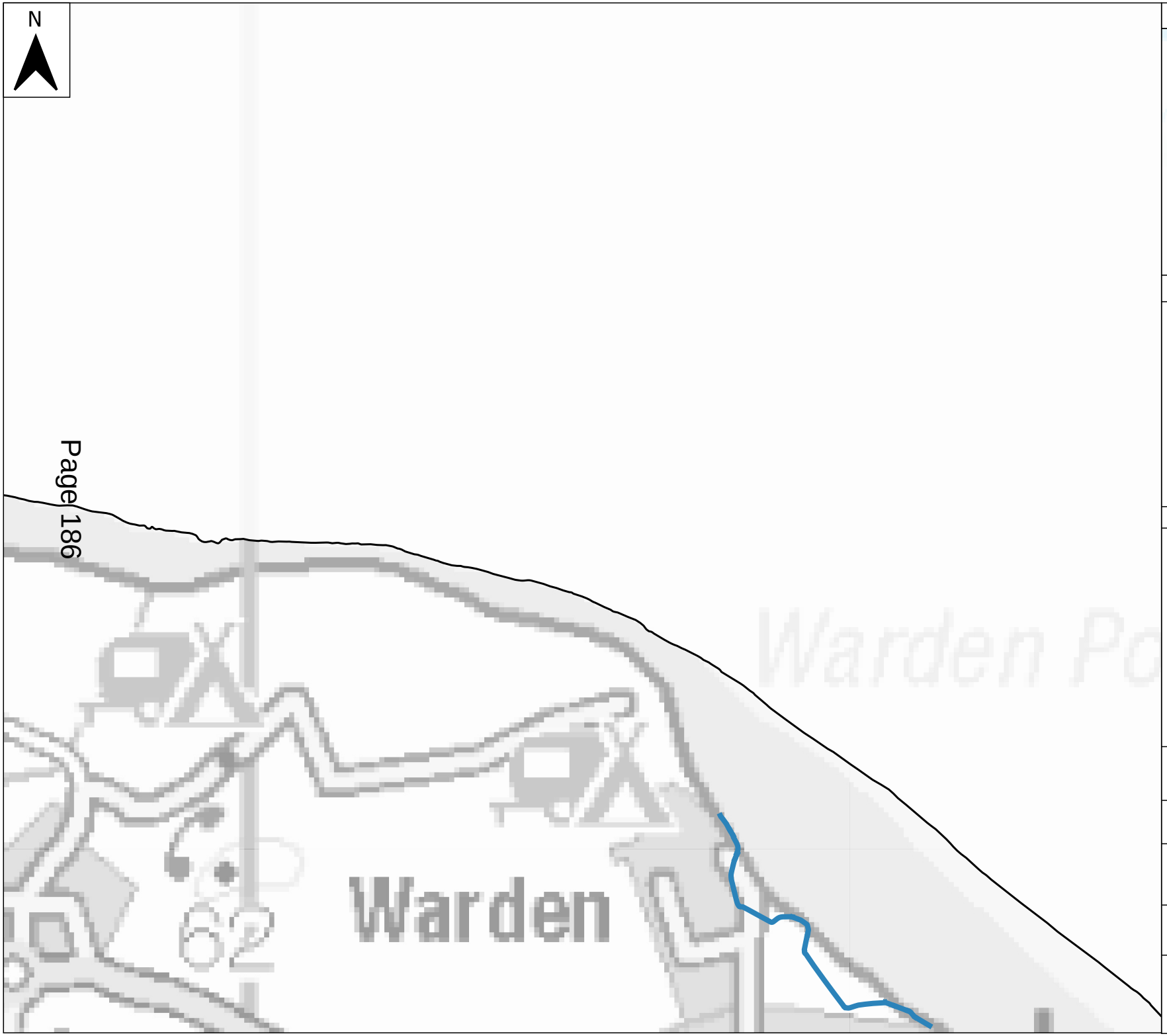
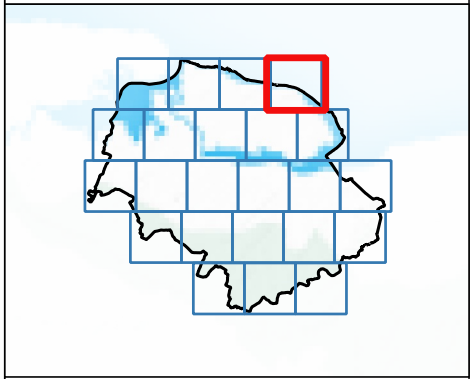


Location Plan



Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Defence Standard of Protection (AEP)

50% 1% 0.1%
10% 0.5%
2% 0.2%

Notes

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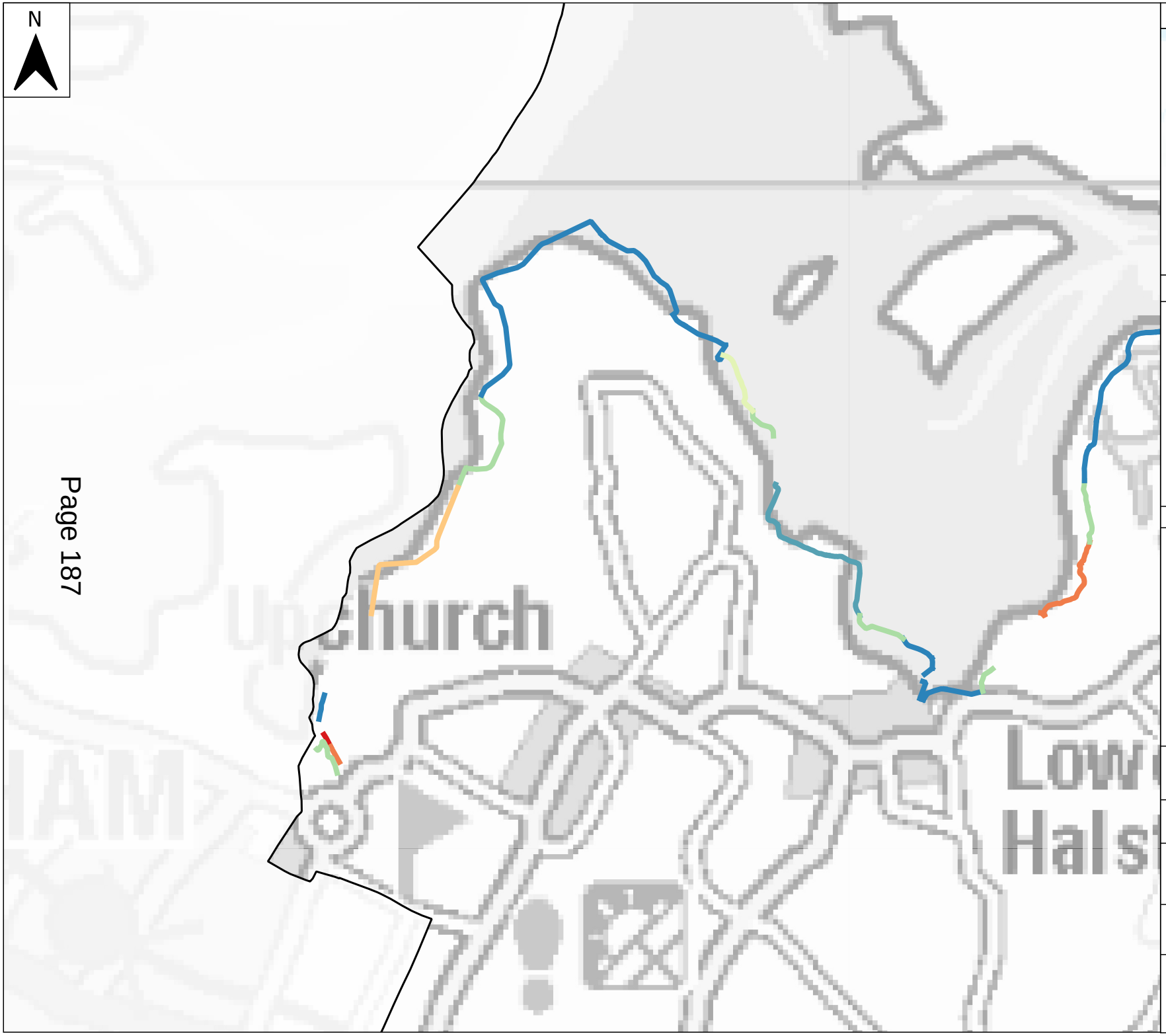
N
Location Plan
Legend
Swale Borough
Environment Agency Defence Standard of Protection (AEP)
50%
10%
2%
1%
0.5%
0.2%
0.1%
Notes
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0
0.5
1 km
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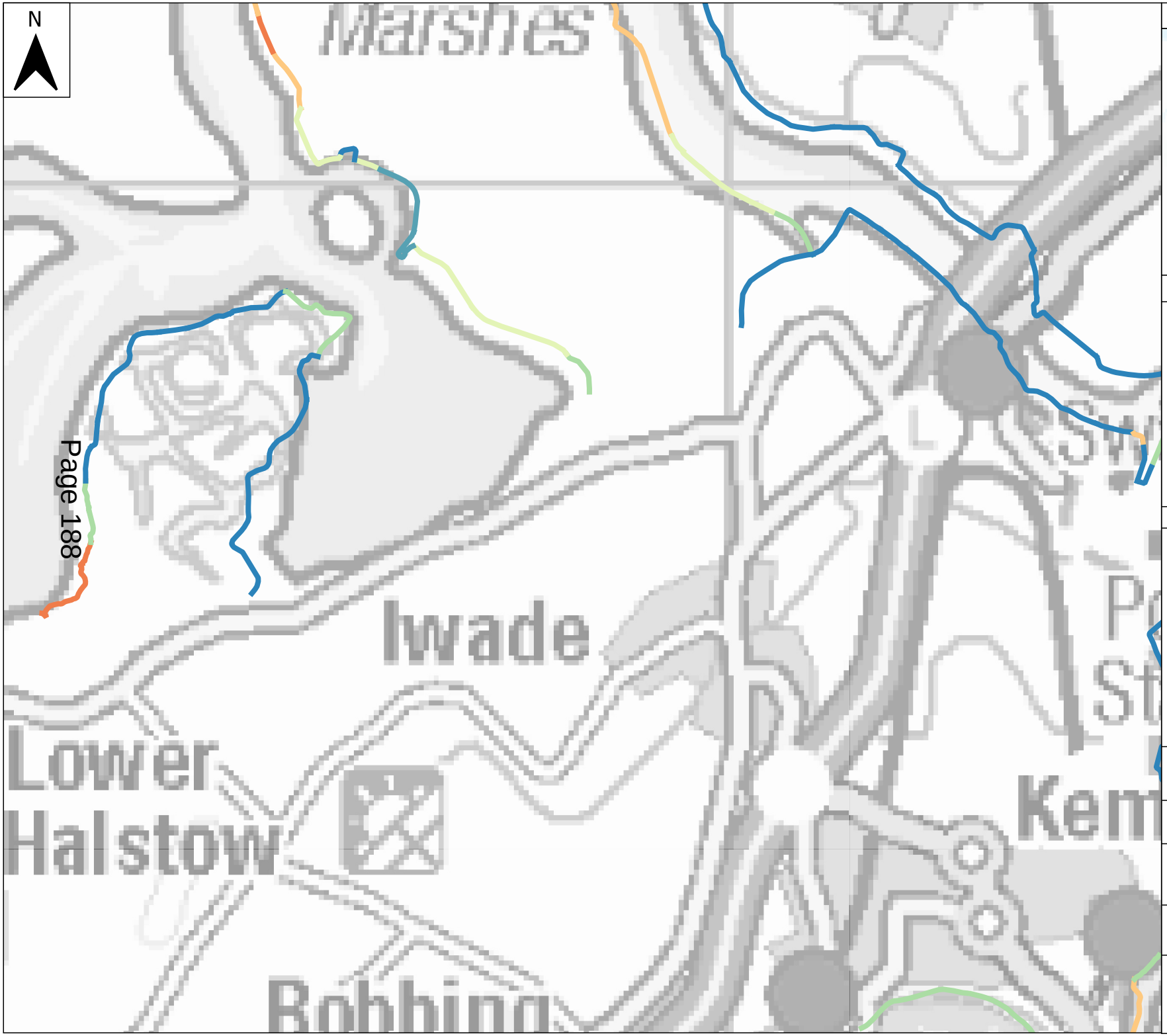
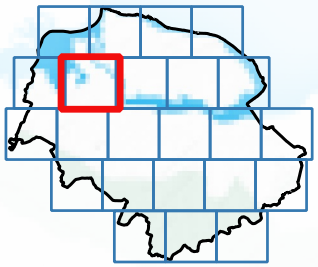


Location Plan



Legend

Swale Borough

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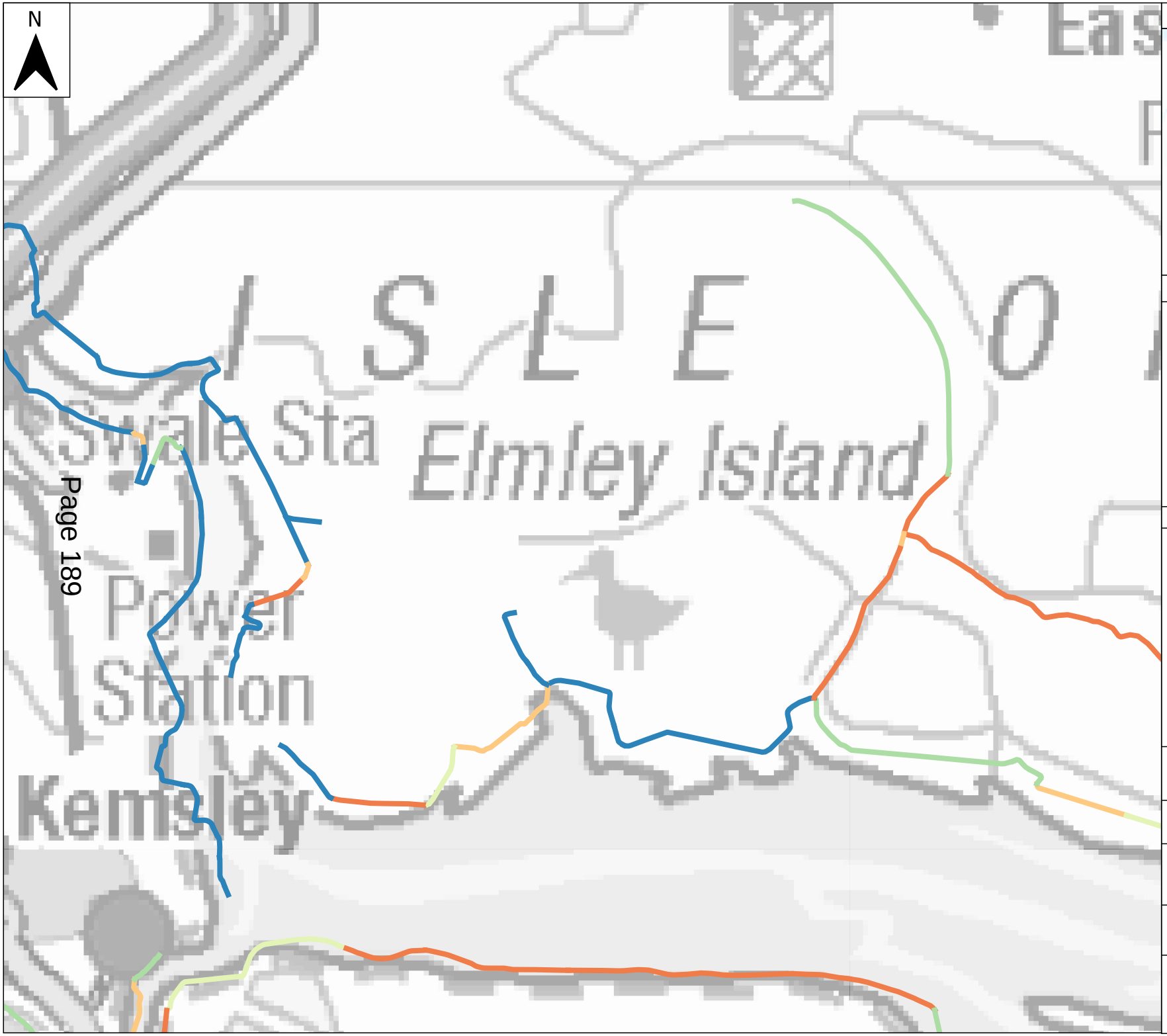

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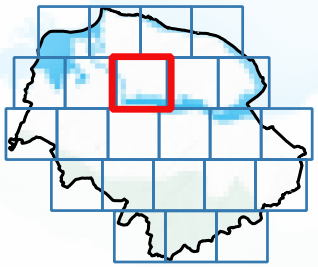

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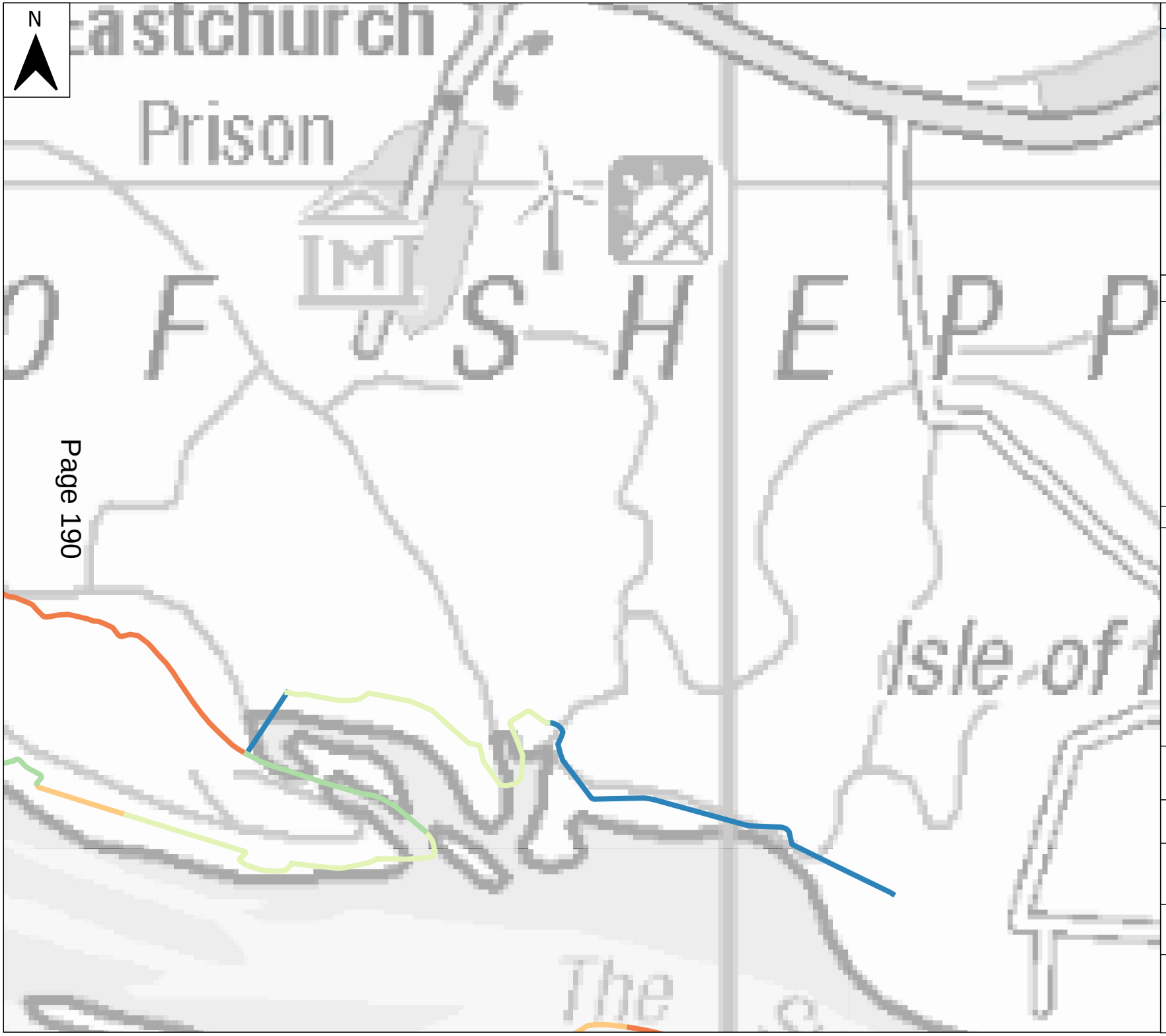

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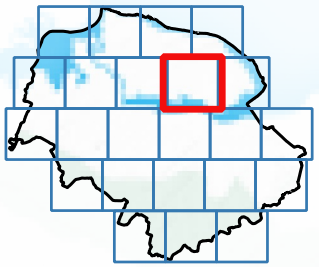

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Swale Borough

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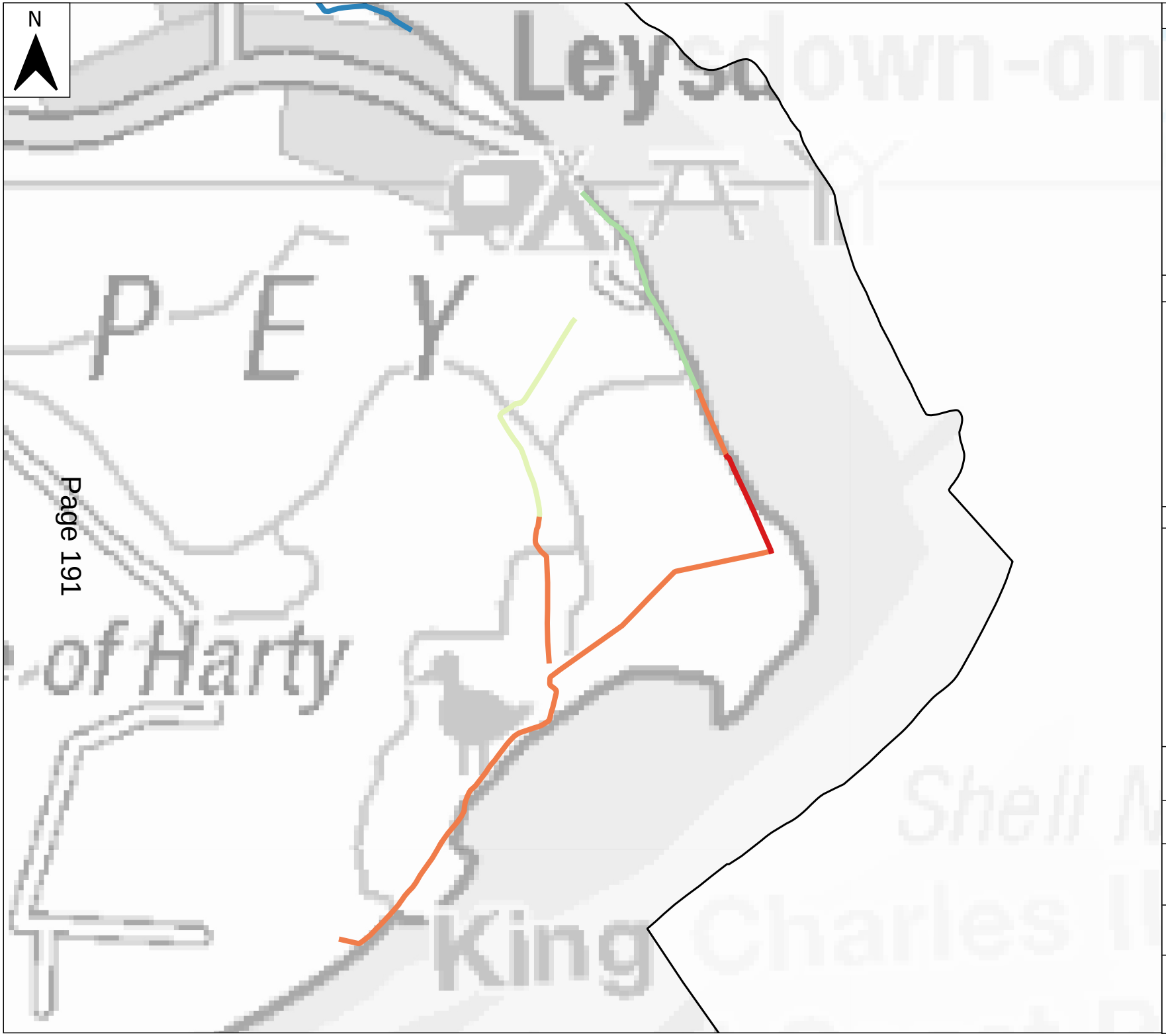

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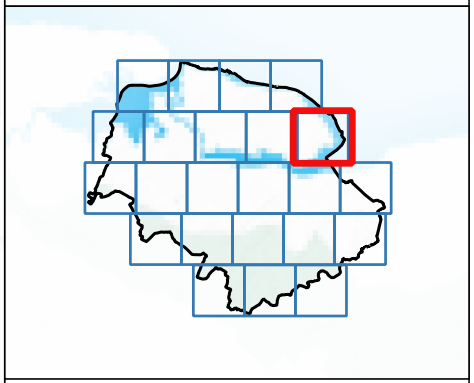

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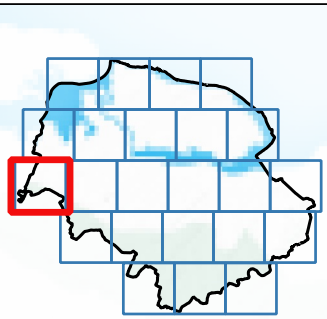

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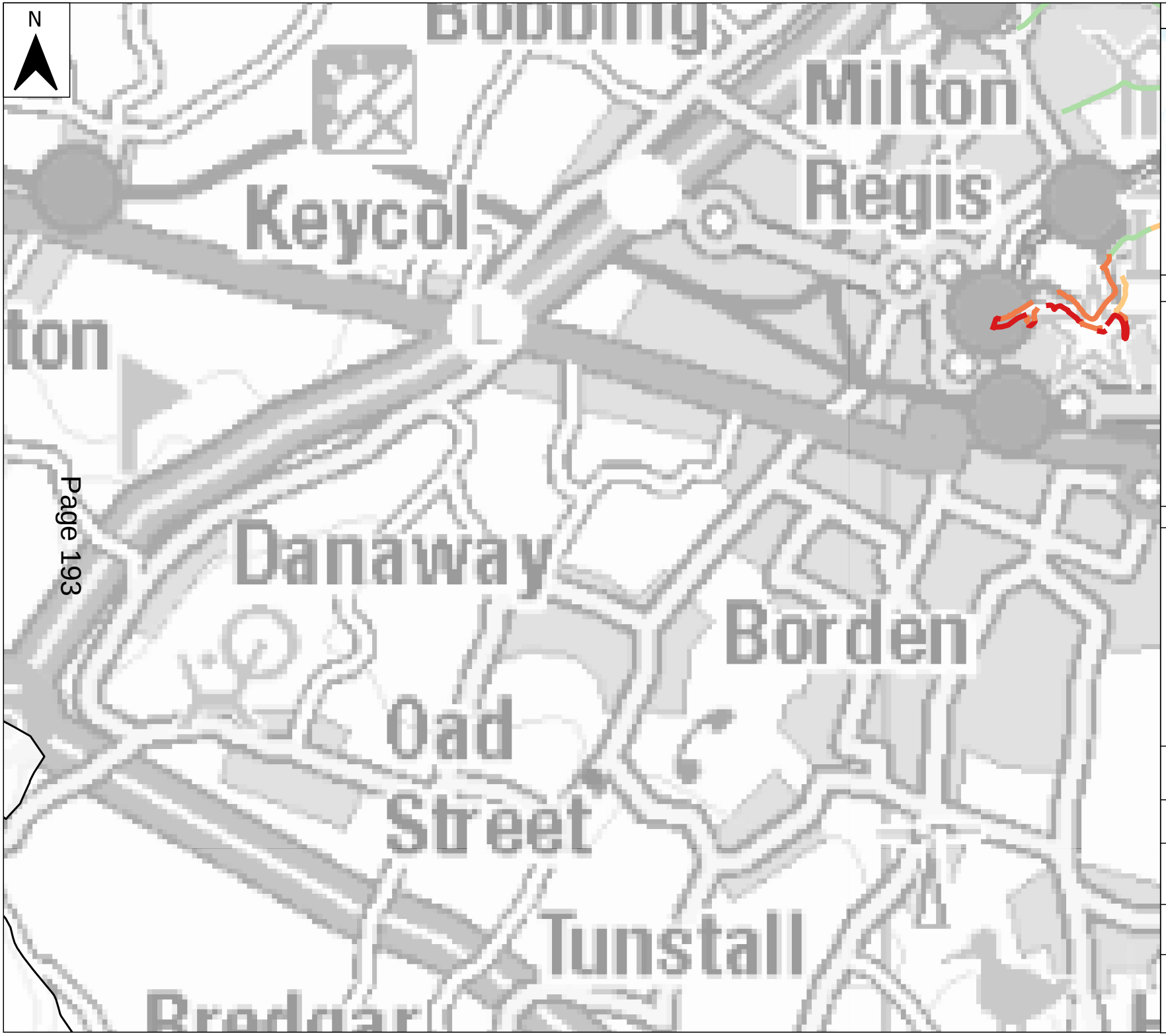

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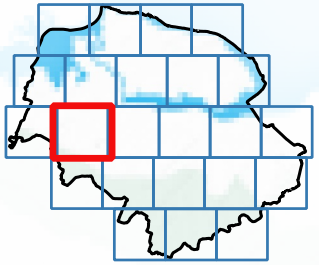

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Swale Borough

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2%	0.2%	

Notes

Flood defences are designed to give a specific standard of protection, reducing the risk of flooding to people and property in flood prone areas. For example, a flood defence with a 1% AEP standard of protection means that the flood risk in the defended area is reduced to a 1% chance of flooding in any given year. Although flood defences are designed to a standard of protection it should be noted the actual standard of protection provided by the defence may decrease over time, for example due to deterioration in condition or increases in flood risk due to climate change. Environment Agency defences are shown with a standard of protection which is against a 5% AEP event or more. Natural high grounds have been removed from the mapping.

0 0.5 1 km

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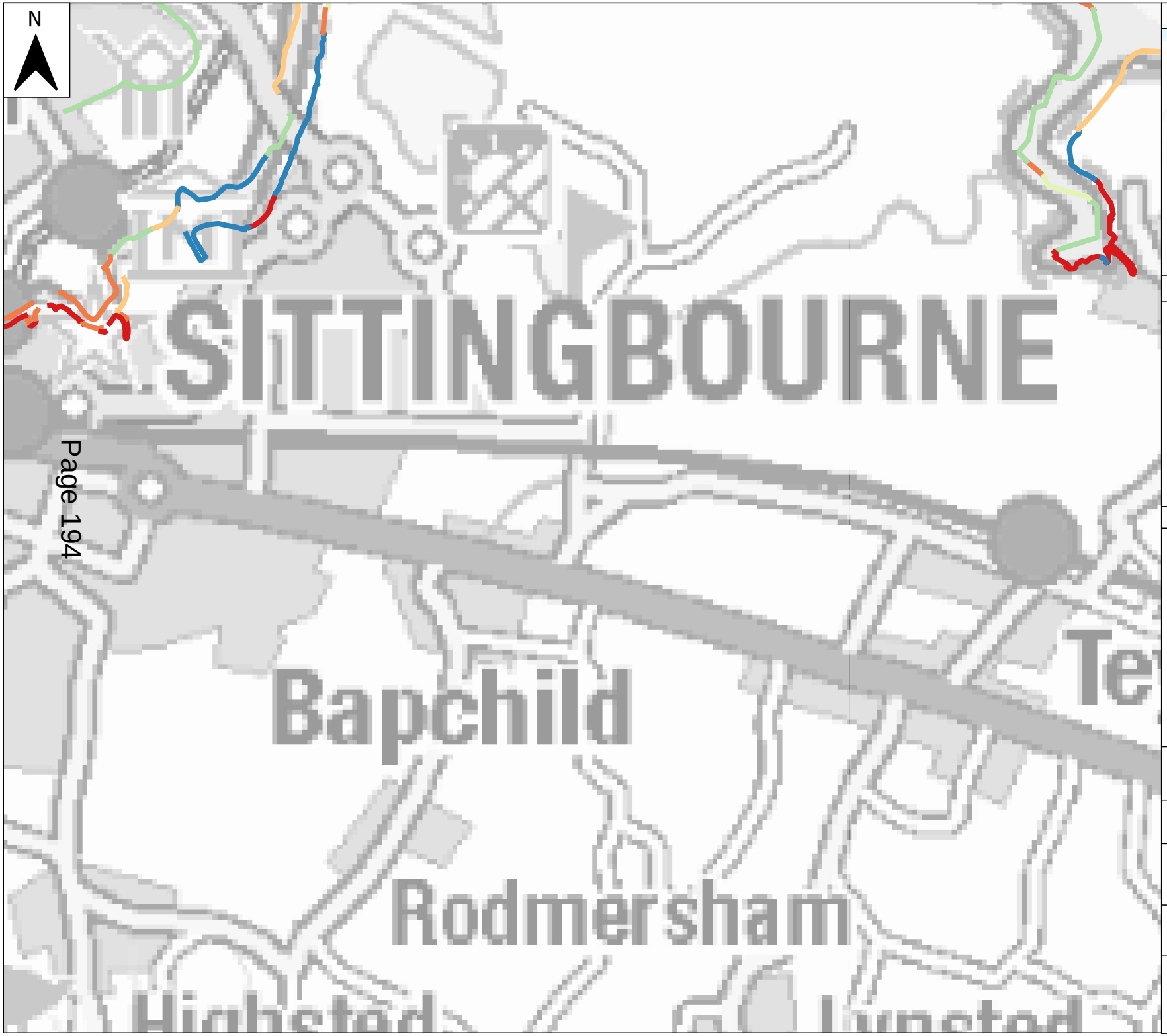
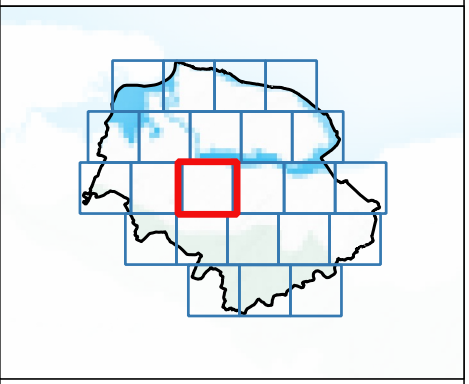


Location Plan



Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Defence Standard of Protection (AEP)

- 50%
- 10%
- 2%
- 1%
- 0.5%
- 0.2%
- 0.1%

Notes

Flood defences are designed to give a specific standard of protection, reducing the risk of flooding to people and property in flood prone areas. For example, a flood defence with a 1% AEP standard of protection means that the flood risk in the defended area is reduced to a 1% chance of flooding in any given year. Although flood defences are designed to a standard of protection it should be noted the actual standard of protection provided by the defence may decrease over time, for example due to deterioration in condition or increases in flood risk due to climate change. Environment Agency defences are shown with a standard of protection which is against a 5% AEP event or more. Natural high grounds have been removed from the mapping.

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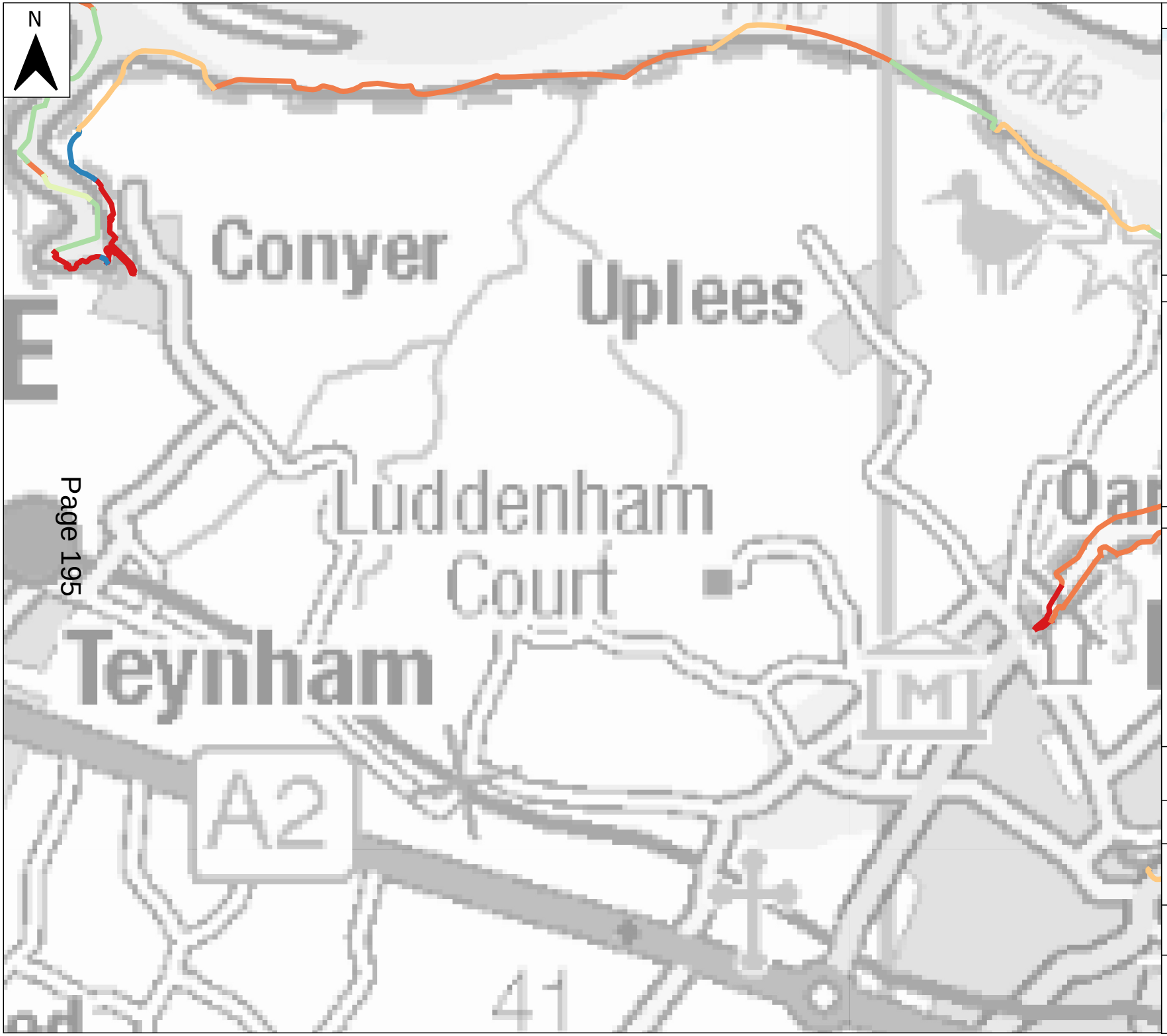
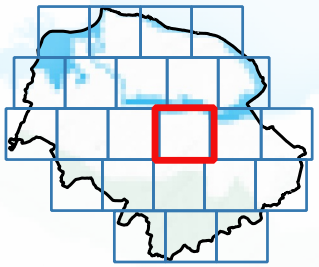


Location Plan



Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Defence Standard of Protection (AEP)

50%	1%	0.1%
10%	0.5%	
2%	0.2%	

Notes

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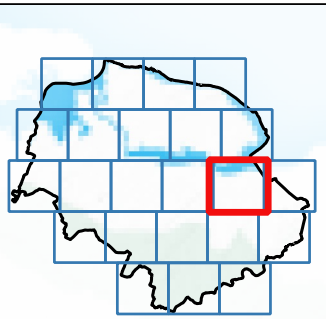

Legend

Swale Borough

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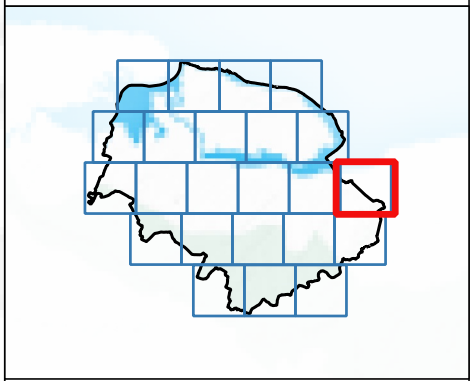

Legend

Swale Borough

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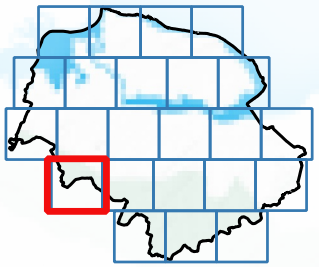

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Swale Borough

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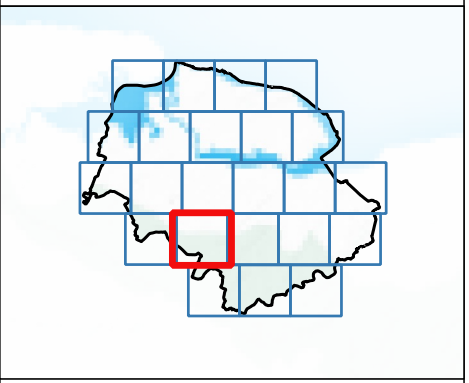

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Swale Borough

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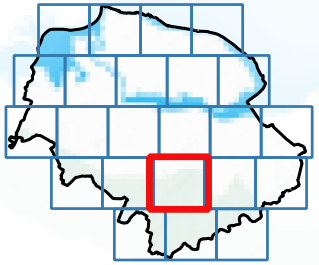

Legend

Swale Borough

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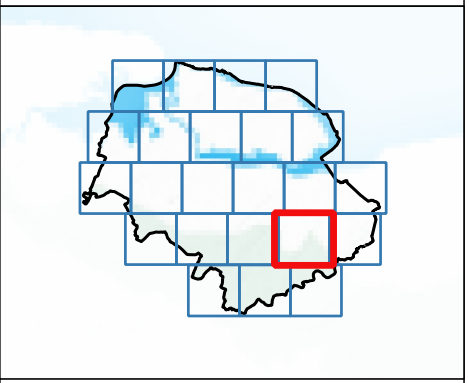

Legend

Swale Borough

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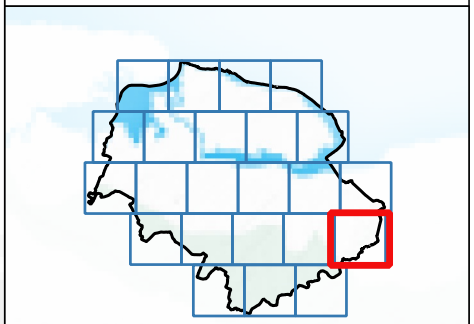

Legend

Swale Borough

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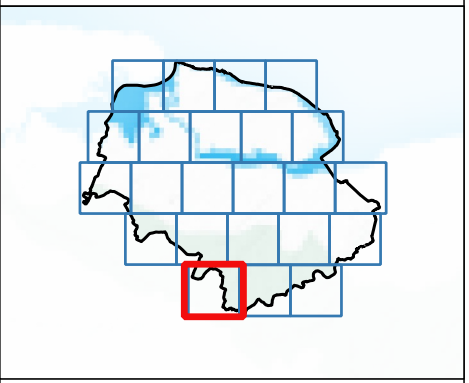

Legend

Swale Borough

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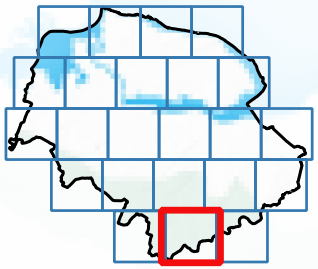

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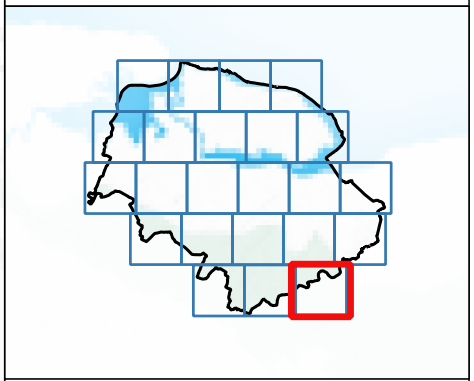

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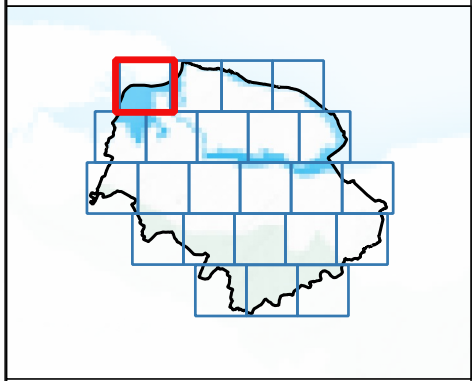

Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Flood Defence Condition Grading

- Very Good
- Poor
- Good
- Very Poor
- Fair
- Unknown

Notes

Environment Agency defences are shown with a standard of protection which is against a 5% AEP event or more. Natural defences which may arise, for instance due to the presence of naturally high ground adjacent to a settlement, have been considered.

Formal structural defences are given a rating by the Environment Agency based on a grading system for their condition from very poor to very good. There were no defences in Swale with a rating of very good. The ratings are defined as below:

Very Good - Cosmetic defects that will have no effect on performance.

Good - Minor defects that will not reduce the overall performance of the asset.

Fair - Defects that could reduce performance of the asset.

Poor - Defects that have potential to deteriorate and significantly reduce performance of asset. Further investigation required.

Very Poor - Severe defects resulting in significant or complete performance failure.

0 0.5 1 km

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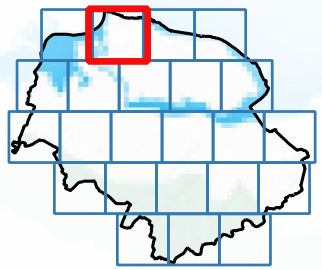

Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Flood Defence Condition Grading

- Very Good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Very Poor
- Unknown

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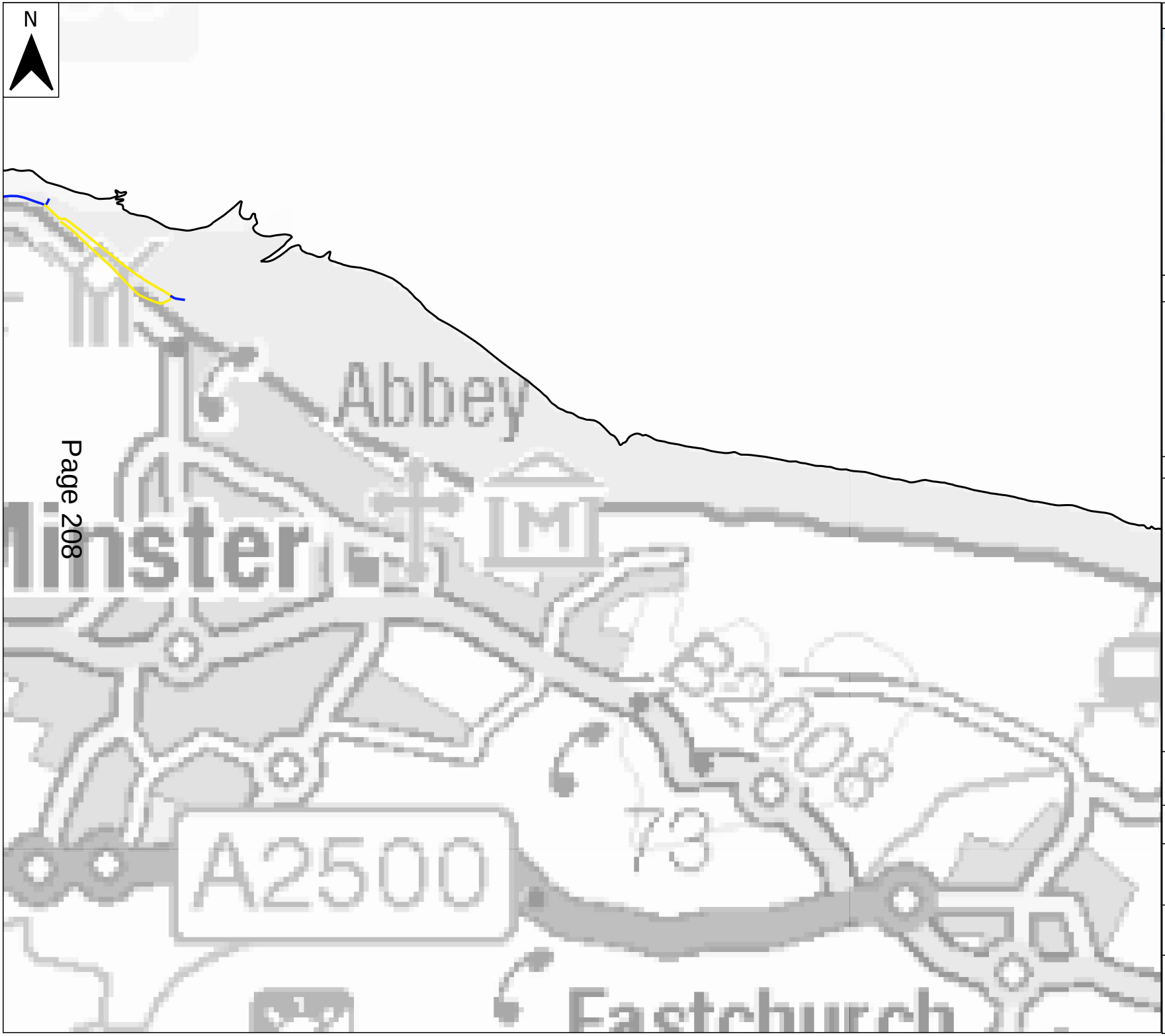

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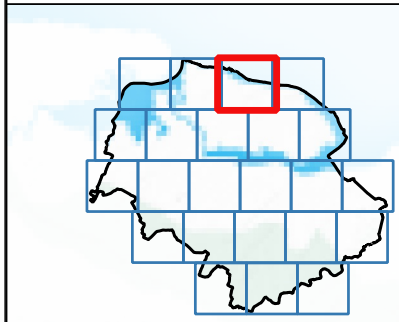

Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Flood Defence Condition Grading

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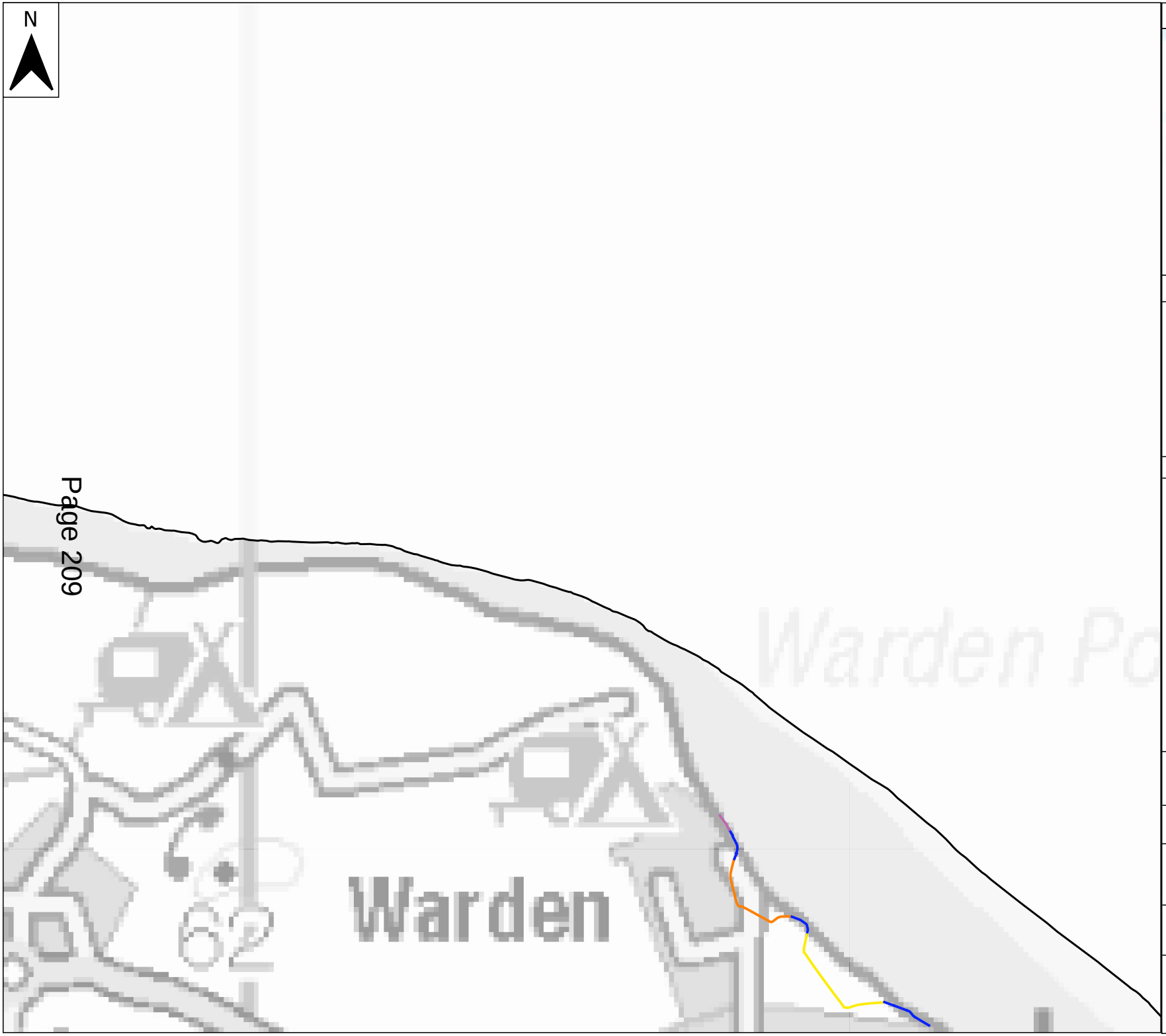

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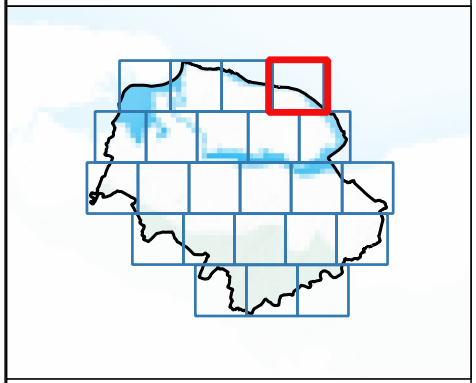

Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Flood Defence Condition Grading

- Very Good
- Poor
- Good
- Very Poor
- Fair
- Unknown

Notes

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Location Plan
Legend
Swale Borough
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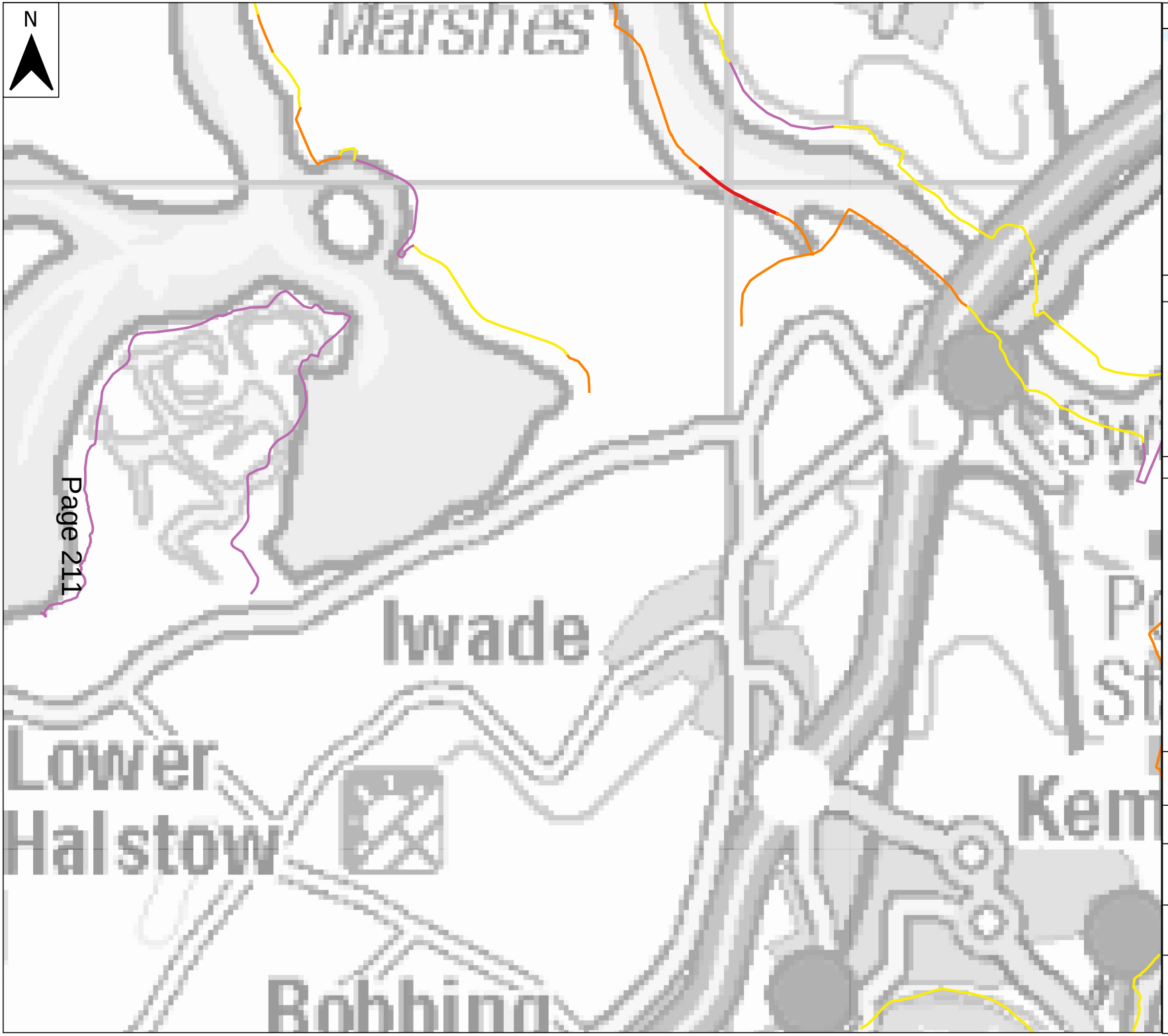

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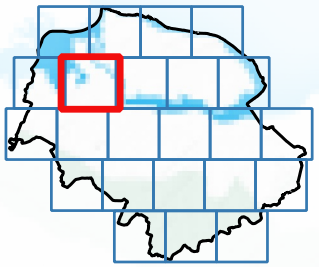

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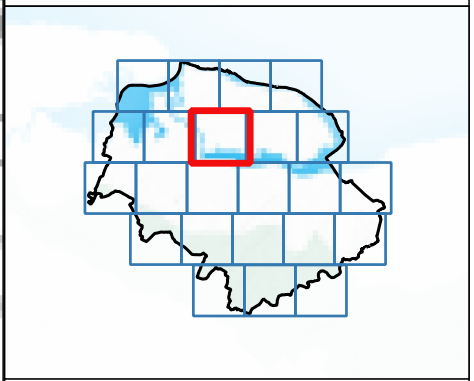

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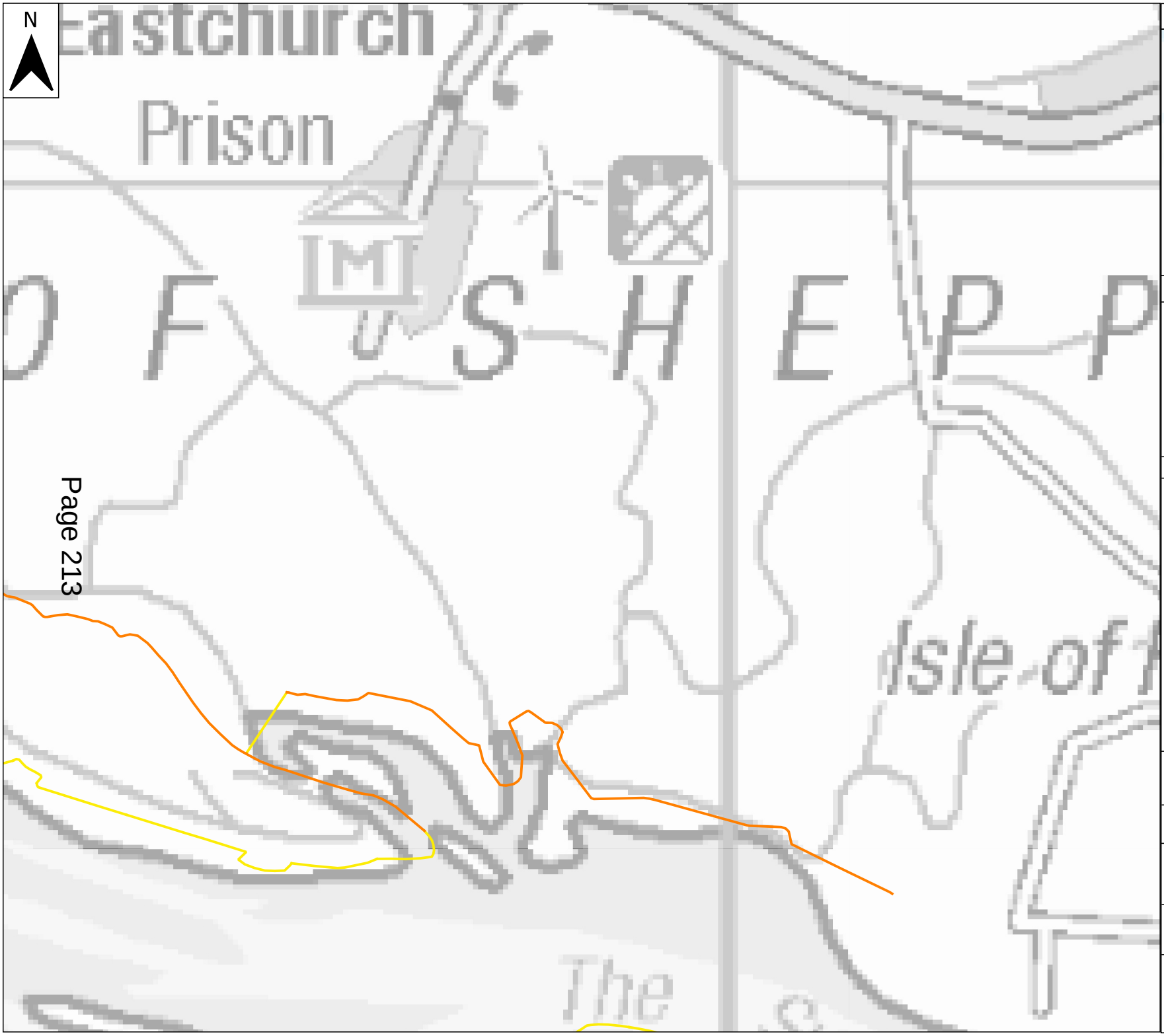

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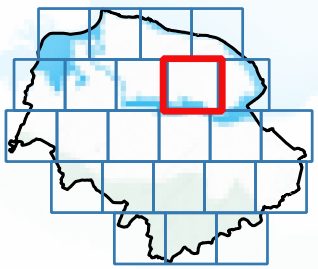

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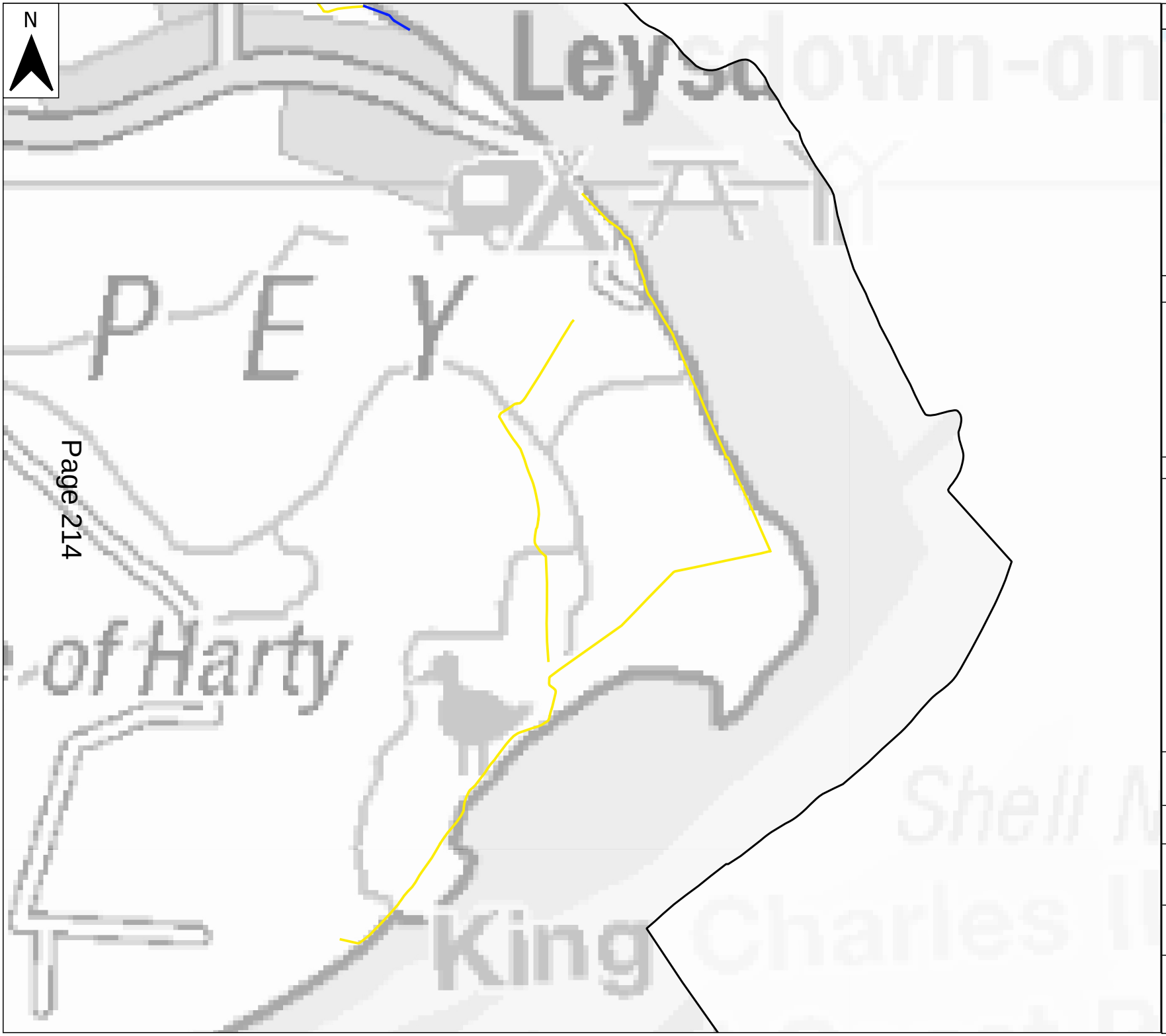

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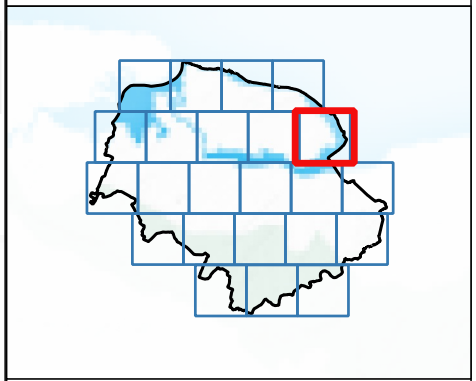

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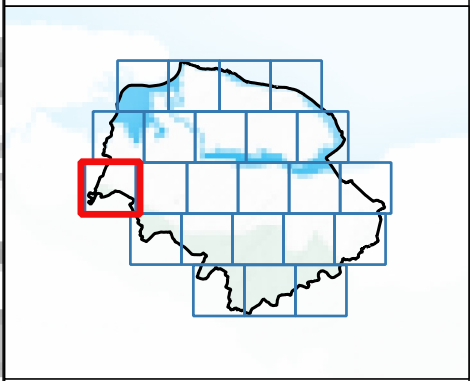

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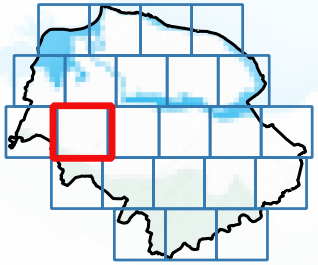

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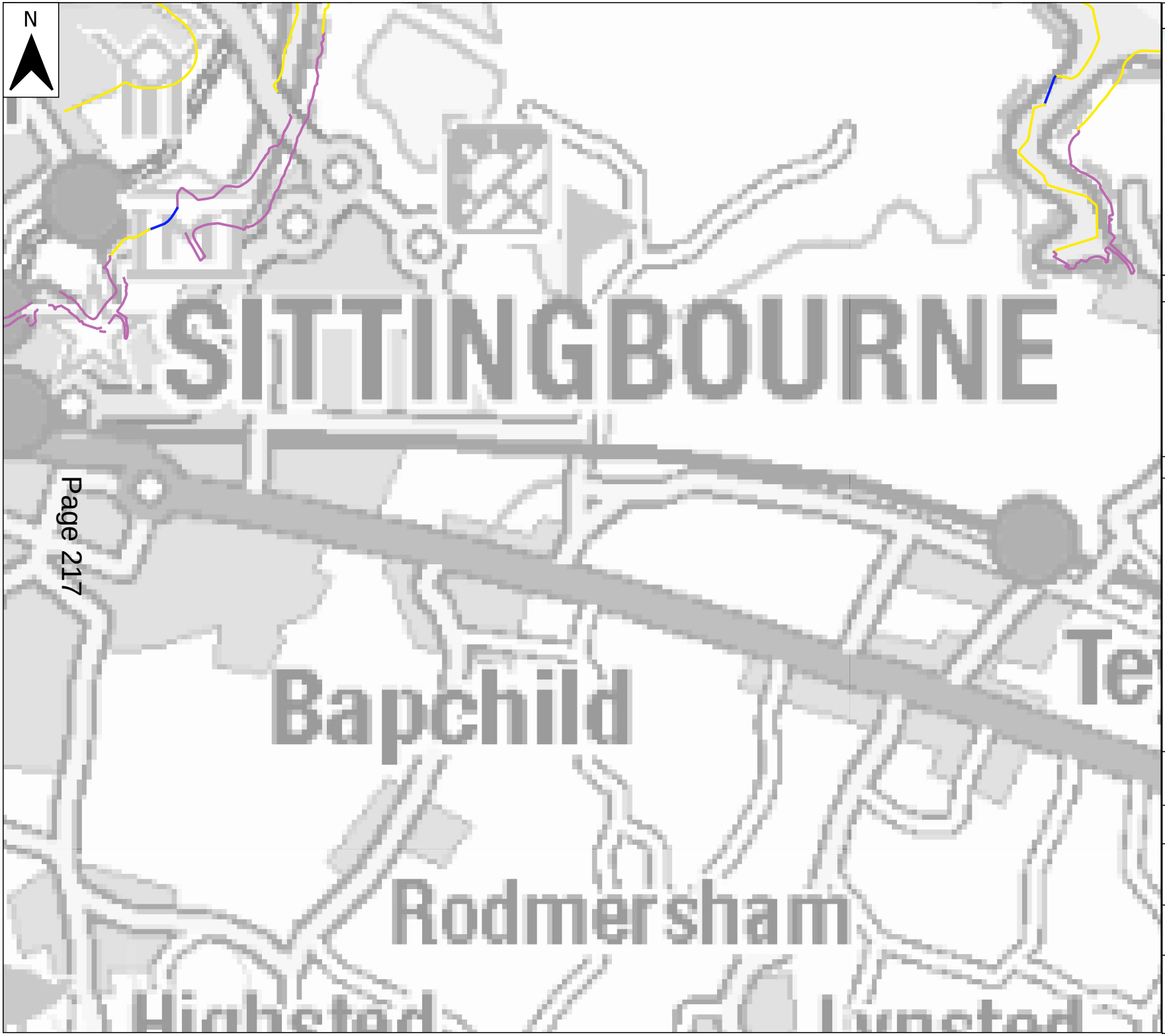

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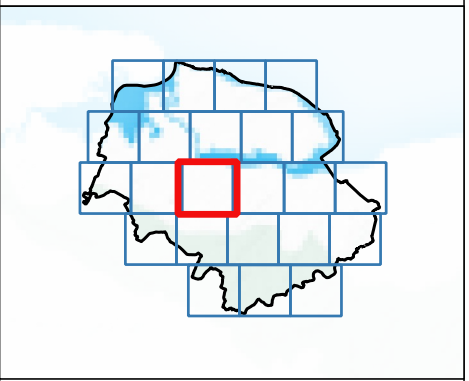

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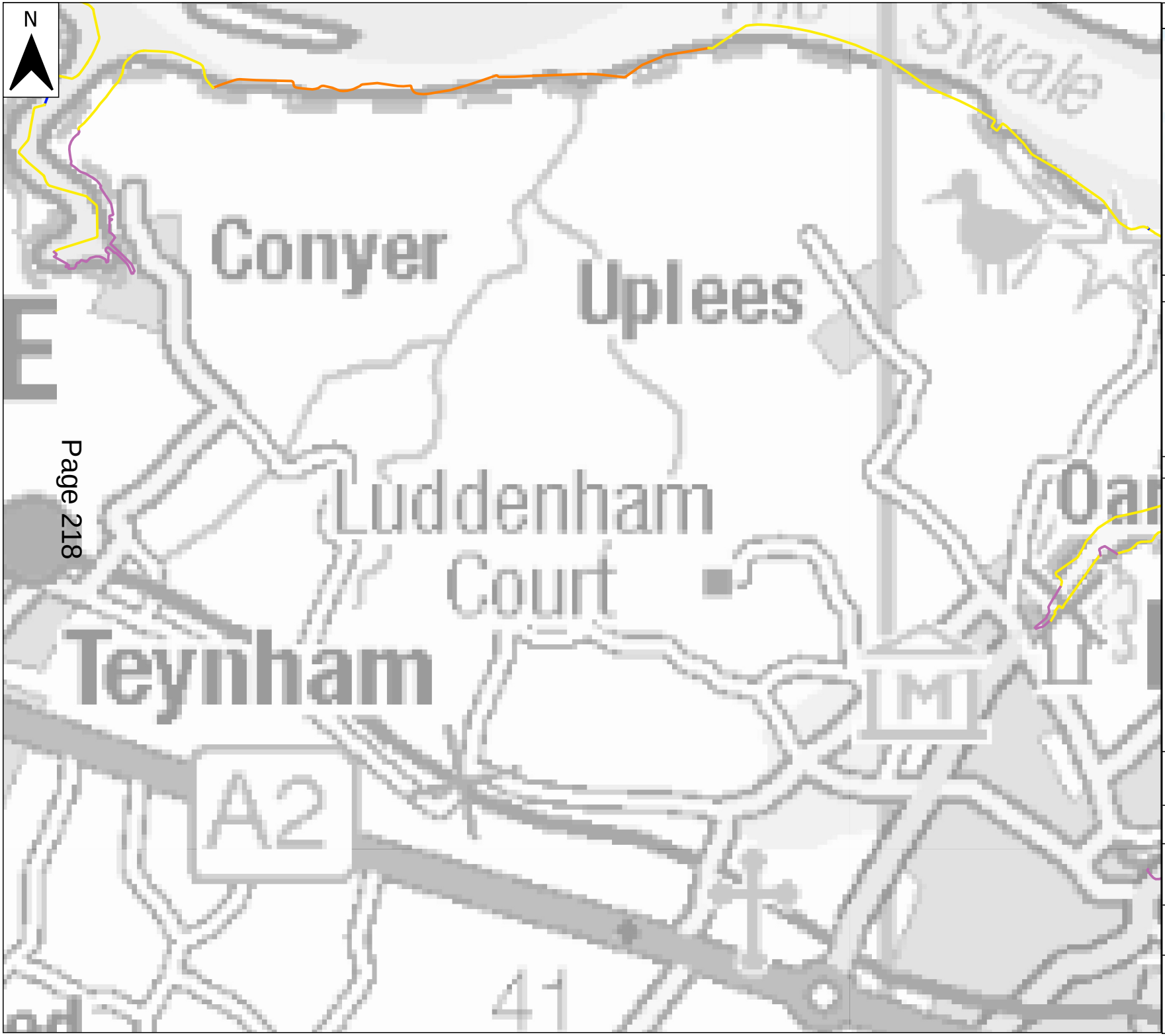

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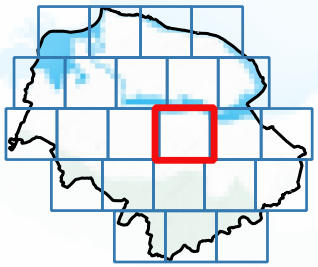

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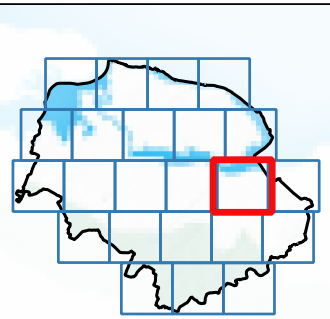

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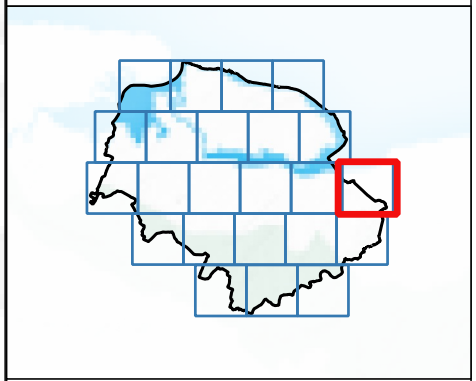

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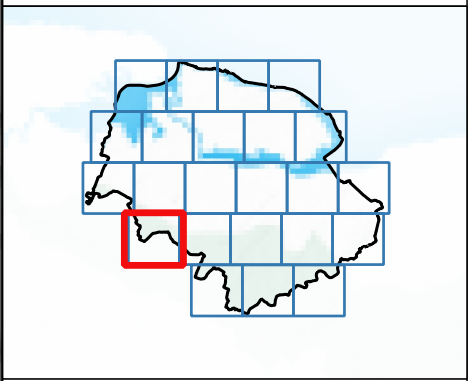

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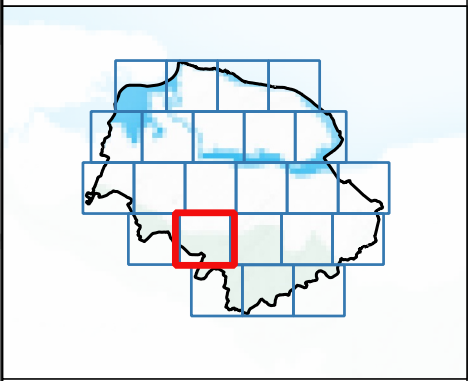

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SWALE BOROUGH COUNCIL
SFRA: APPENDIX H.4
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY FLOOD DEFENCE CONDITION

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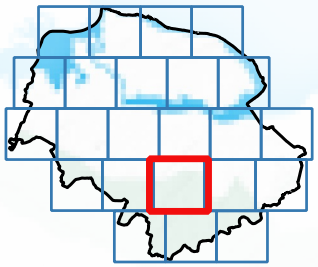
Swale BOROUGH COUNCIL
Making Swale a better place

Location Plan



Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Flood Defence Condition Grading

- Very Good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Very Poor
- Unknown

Notes

Environment Agency defences are shown with a standard of protection which is against a 5% AEP event or more. Natural defences which may arise, for instance due to the presence of naturally high ground adjacent to a settlement, have been considered.

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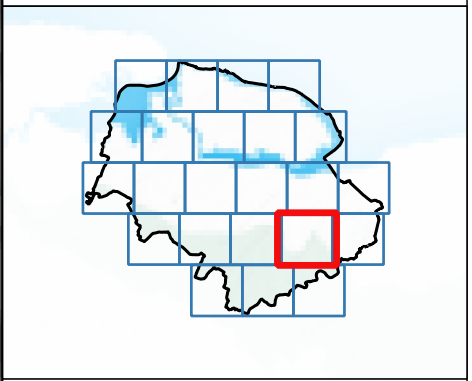

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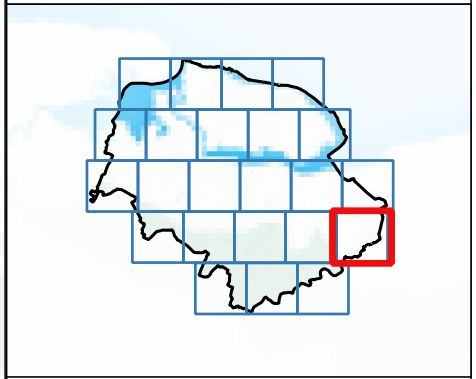

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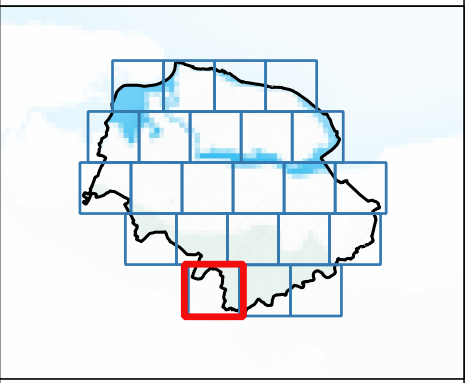

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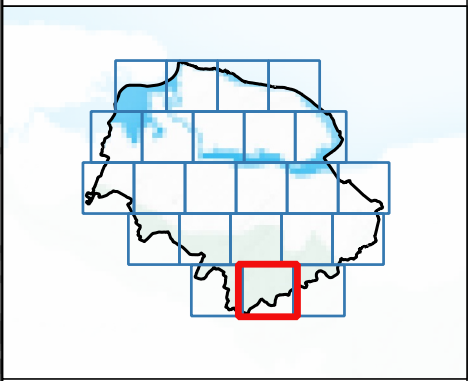

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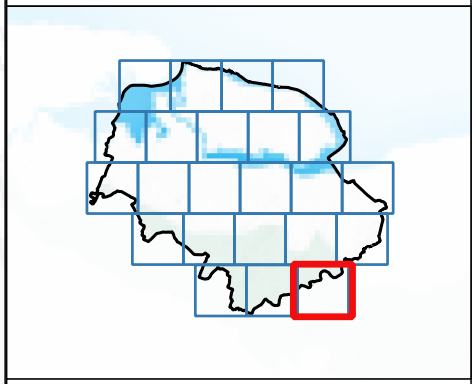

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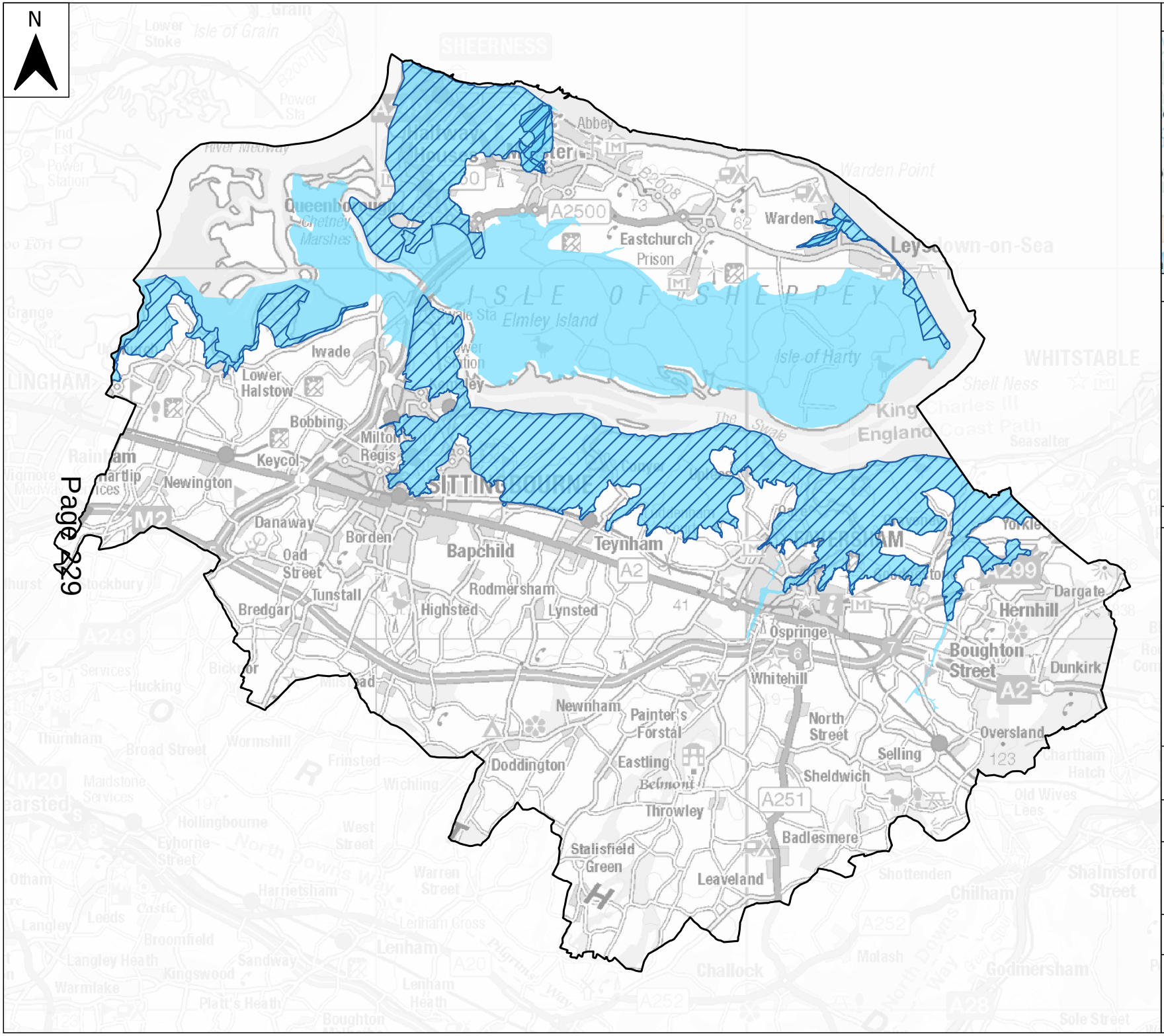

Location Plan

Legend

Swale Borough

Environment Agency Flood Warning and Alerts

Flood Alert Area

Flood Warning Area

Notes

Flood Alerts are used by the Environment Agency to warn people of the possibility of flooding and encourage them to be alert, stay vigilant and make early preparations. Flood Alerts are issued earlier than a flood warning to give notice of the possibility of flooding but before the Environment Agency are fully confident that flooding in Flood Warning Areas is expected.

Flood Warnings warn people of expected flooding and encourage them to take action to protect themselves and their property.

0 3 6 km

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SWALE BOROUGH COUNCIL
SFRA: APPENDIX I
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY FLOOD WARNINGS AND ALERTS

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1 Coastal Change Management Area

1.1.1 The NPPF requires local plans to identify Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs). The PPG defines a Coastal Change Management Area as an area likely to be affected by physical change to the shoreline over the next 100 years, through erosion, coastal landslip, permanent inundation, or coastal accretion.

1.1.2 The CCMA policy will identify what development will be appropriate in such areas, and in what circumstances. It will make provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be relocated away from CCMAs.

1.1.3 CCMAs will not normally need to be defined where the accepted shoreline management plan policy is to hold or advance the line (maintain existing, or build new flood and coastal erosion risk management infrastructure) for the whole period covered by the shoreline management plan, subject to evidence of how this may be secured, taking advice from the Environment Agency.

1.1.4 This document outlines the approach to defining the CCMA and Local Plan policy recommendations.

2 Methodology

2.1.1 The following datasets have been used to define the CCMA for Swale Borough:

- National Coastal Erosion Risk Map (NCERM) Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) 2055 95% climate change allowance extent
- NCERM SMP 2105 95% climate change allowance extent
- North Kent Coast defended 2125 Upper End 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) flood extent
- Built up area boundary

2.1.2 The process followed is outlined below:

1. The NCERM SMP 2055 plus 95% (Upper End) climate change allowance and 2105 plus 95% (Upper End) climate change allowance datasets have been used to identify the areas where the whole period covered by the SMP is No Active Intervention or Managed Realignment and there is predicted to be a coastal erosion risk over the next 100 years. It is noted that the SMP considers the year 2105 and does not consider 100 years into the future. However, this is the best readily available information.

   Using the two epochs, the erosion element of the CCMA is divided into two separate zones:

- Erosion Zone 1 (defined as the Environment Agency's Coastal Erosion Climate Change (Upper End) to 2055 zone; and
- Erosion Zone 2 (defined as the Environment Agency's Coastal Erosion Climate Change (Upper End) to 2105 zone).

2. North Kent Coast 2125 Upper End defended 3.3% AEP flood extent has been used to identify land which is predicted to be at risk of inundation by 2125. This area is likely to be larger than the actual area of inundation as the model does not take account of the hold the line policy where existing measures are to be built up in the future. Until further studies are carried out to show the area of inundation (with climate change and upgraded defences) this is considered the best data available to use. It should be noted that the defended flood risk zone assumes that funding for the maintenance of existing defences will be forthcoming. However, this may not necessarily be the case.
3. The Built-Up Area boundaries have been taken from the Adopted Local Plan, from 2017 and may change in due course. Around the main built-up areas of the borough the SMP policy is to hold or advance the line (maintain existing defences or build new defences) for the period covered by the SMP. In order to represent this policy within the CCMA, and to ensure the sustainability of existing urban areas, the built-up areas have been excluded from the CCMA as these areas are not expected to be subject to coastal change.

   One exception is Warden. In consultation with the Environment Agency, the built up area boundary within the NCERM SMP has not been removed. This is because the SMP management approach states: "Allow cliffed area of Warden and 'The Bay' to realign by natural shoreline processes, slowing erosion at Warden with upgraded defence in short term", with the SMP policy stating that "the overall intention is for a natural shoreline, not to encourage new defences". The NCERM SMP scenario accounts for this management intent by assuming the frontages are defended in the short term SMP epoch to 2025, then defences cease to be maintained in the medium term SMP 2025-2055. It is likely that an additional study will be undertaken for Warden to understand the rate of erosion further.

2.1.3 The CCMA should be updated as new data becomes available, such as updated SMPs and localised erosion studies, with the agreement of the Environment Agency.

2.1.4 Mapping of the CCMA can be found in Appendix J.2 of the SFRA and on Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping portal**.

3 Policy recommendations

3.1 NPPF requirements

3.1.1 The NPPF sets out the type of development that will be appropriate within a CCMA.

Development in a Coastal Change Management Area will be appropriate only where it is demonstrated that:

a) it will be safe over its planned lifetime and not have an unacceptable impact on coastal change;

b) the character of the coast including designations is not compromised;

c) the development provides wider sustainability benefits; and

d) the development does not hinder the creation and maintenance of a continuous signed and managed route around the coast.

3.1.2 The NPPF also states:

Local planning authorities should limit the planned lifetime of development in a Coastal Change Management Area through temporary permission and restoration conditions, where this is necessary to reduce a potentially unacceptable level of future risk to people and the development.

3.2 Local Plan policy recommendations

Planning application requirements

3.2.1 Planning applications will need to demonstrate that the development will be safe over its planned lifetime and not have an unacceptable impact on coastal change.

3.2.2 Proposed development within North Kent Coast defended 2125 Upper End 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) flood extent, the risk of inundation should be addressed through a Flood Risk Assessment, and where applicable, the Sequential and Exception Tests may be needed.

3.2.3 For proposed development in Erosion Zones 1 and 2, planning applications should be accompanied by a Coastal Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) in line with the requirements set out in the PPG.

Development vulnerability

3.2.4 Planning permission should not be granted for permanent new residential

development (including through change of use).

3.2.5 Permission may be granted for the following:

a) essential infrastructure;

b) Ministry of Defence installations (in line with the requirements set out in the PPG)

c) water-compatible development

Time limited development

3.2.6 For development within Erosion Zone 2, proposals will need to be time limited to 2055. After 2055, this zone will be at risk of coastal erosion. Development in Erosion Zone 1 will need to be time limited and include proposals that are directly related to the coast and temporary in nature, construction and value (such as beach huts, café/tea rooms, car parks and sites used for holidays or short-let caravans or camping).

SFRA Site Screening for use in the Sequential Test

Proportion of site shown to be at risk (%)

				Present day risk from rivers and sea						Future risk from rivers and sea			Future risk from rivers			Future risk from the sea						Present day risk from surface water			Future risk from surface water	
				EA's Flood Map for Planning (to use where no detailed modelling exists)			Detailed modelling			Flood Map for Planning (to use where no detailed modelling exists)			River – Detailed modelling			Sea - Detailed Modelling - 75-year development lifetime (The development lifetime guidance in the PPG should be used to work out the appropriate epoch to be considered)			Sea - Detailed Modelling - 100-year development lifetime (The development lifetime guidance in the PPG should be used to work out the appropriate epoch to be considered)			Surface water flooding within the EA's Flood Map for Planning (also known as Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW))			Surface water flooding within the EA's Flood Map for Planning (also known as Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW))	
Site Reference	Site name	Data source	Area (ha)	Flood Zone 1 (Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) - undefended)	Flood Zone 2 (Between 1%/0.5%AEP (1 in 100-year/1 in 200 year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) - undefended)	Flood Zone 3 (Greater than 1%/0.5% AEP (1 in 100-year/1 in 200-year) - undefended)	Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) (equivalent to Flood Zone 1) - Undefended	Between 1/0.5% AEP (1 in 100-year/1 in 200-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) (equivalent to Flood Zone 2) - Undefended	Greater than 1%/0.5% AEP (1 in 100-year/1 in 200 year) (equivalent to Flood Zone 3)) - Undefended	Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) plus climate change 'without defences'	Between 1/0.5% AEP (1 in 100-year/1 in 200-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) plus climate change 'without defences'	Greater than 1%/0.5% AEP (1 in 100-year/1 in 200 year) plus climate change 'without defences'	Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) plus 22% climate change allowance Undefended	Between 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) plus 22% climate change allowance - Undefended	Greater than 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) plus 22% climate change allowance - Undefended	Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) plus 2100 Upper End climate change allowance - Undefended	Between 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) plus 2100 Upper End climate change allowance - Undefended	Greater than 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) plus 2100 Upper End climate change allowance - Undefended	Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) plus 2125 Upper End climate change allowance - Undefended	Between 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) plus 2125 Upper End climate change allowance - Undefended	Greater than 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) plus 2125 Upper End climate change allowance - Undefended	Less than 1% AEP (1 in 100-year)	Between 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) and 1% AEP (1 in 100-year)	Greater than 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year)	Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) (proxy for climate change)	Greater than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) (proxy for climate change)
	Land Colonels Lane	Boughton_Dunkirk_NHP_Allocation_region	0.95	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
22	Sitt Town Centre	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	39.06	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.85%	0.15%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.22%	0.64%	2.14%	93.59%	3.14%	3.28%	92.55%	3.76%	3.69%	87.41%	12.59%
23	Milton Creek	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	0.9	9.91%	32.97%	57.12%	13.90%	2.83%	83.27%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.30%	4.42%	88.28%	1.47%	1.42%	97.10%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.51%	1.49%
24	Ufton Court	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	27.28	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.58%	0.15%	0.27%	96.93%	3.07%
30	Dargate Plumpudding Lane	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	45.22	91.49%	3.31%	5.20%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.92%	1.08%	0.00%	92.21%	1.90%	5.89%	95.04%	4.96%
26	Sheerness Town Centre	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	4.19	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	85.50%	10.53%	3.97%	83.64%	16.36%
CFS5	Land adj. Waterham Business Park, High Street Rd. Hernhill	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	0.64	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS24	Ridham Dock, Iwade	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	37.49	0.00%	2.17%	97.96%	0.88%	0.16%	98.96%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.59%	0.19%	99.23%	0.45%	0.13%	99.41%	92.16%	4.05%	3.79%	89.22%	10.78%
CFS34	Land adj. Kemsley Substation, ME10 2FE	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	16.3	54.77%	25.87%	19.35%	42.35%	19.12%	38.53%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	21.10%	5.29%	73.61%	17.88%	3.09%	79.03%	92.79%	2.69%	4.52%	89.25%	10.75%
CFS43	Former Funton Brickworks, Sheerness Road, Lower Halstow	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	6.54	84.06%	8.79%	7.15%	85.35%	2.46%	12.19%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	78.32%	2.84%	18.84%	73.36%	3.04%	23.60%	95.21%	0.94%	3.85%	95.62%	4.38%
CFS14	Eyehorn Farm, Munsgore Lane, Oad Street, Borden	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	46.58	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.21%	0.40%	0.39%	98.12%	1.88%
CFS18	Form. Military Base, Brotherhood/Poundfall Woods. Dunkirk	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	26.82	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	89.32%	1.18%	9.50%	95.93%	4.07%
CFS29	Land at Fox Lane, Oversland, Boughton	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	6.34	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.88%	3.84%	0.28%	95.61%	4.39%
CFS31	Land at Macknade Fine Foods, Selling Road, Faversham	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	3.06	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.93%	1.07%			
CFS47	Land south of Cowstead Farm, Queenborough Road, Queenborough	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	3.7	80.31%	3.20%	16.49%	78.47%	2.45%	19.08%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	69.00%	4.74%	26.25%	64.60%	2.78%	32.62%	95.09%	0.65%	4.27%	96.73%	3.27%
CFS48	Winterbourne Fields, Dunkirk	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	72.92	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.62%	0.66%	1.71%	97.00%	3.00%
CFS49	Land south and west of Iwade	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	65.99	98.40%	0.43%	1.17%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.28%	1.16%	1.56%	96.42%	3.58%
CFS50	Land East of Faversham expansion	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	127.33	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.46%	0.18%	0.36%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.93%	0.11%	0.96%	98.65%	0.19%	1.16%	99.06%	0.30%	0.64%	98.74%	1.26%
CFS33	Corner Cottage, Canterbury Road, Faversham	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	0.15	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
LPR232	Land rear of Axminster Tools, Stickfast Farm	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	0.28	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.99%	0.01%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
LPR2401	Land at Brogdale, Ospringe	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	2.33	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	94.62%	2.54%	2.85%	95.80%	4.20%
LPR2404	Land South of Kent Science Park	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	4.56	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SLA18/223	Land at Ashford Road, North Street, Sheldwich	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	27.05	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.48%	0.73%	0.78%	98.48%	1.52%
REG1971	East of Church Road	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	0.12	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
REG2700	Land at South-West Minster	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	106.81	98.70%	0.64%	0.66%	98.42%	0.67%	0.92%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.91%	0.95%	3.14%	94.53%	0.92%	4.55%	93.76%	2.13%	4.11%	93.72%	6.28%
REG2914	Part Homestall Farm, Faversham	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	17.01	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.25%	0.33%	0.42%	99.27%	0.73%
REG3044	Newington Industrial Estate extension	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	0.99	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	94.89%	3.18%	1.93%	95.94%	4.06%
REG3197	Land at Marshlands Farm, Lower Road, Minster	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	5.16	57.41%	19.40%	23.19%	54.11%	20.00%	25.89%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	22.12%	9.82%	68.06%	9.30%	7.98%	82.73%	98.01%	0.97%	1.02%	80.04%	19.96%
REG80	The Old Sale Field, Ruins Barn Road, Tunstall	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	3.53	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
LPR2470	Lamberhurst Farm ELR 1	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	4.56	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.64%	1.59%	2.77%	94.73%	5.27%
REG3220	Lamberhurst Farm ELR 2	Employment Sites for Assessment_region	28.74	98.94%	0.37%	0.70%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	91.71%	3.01%	5.28%	92.70%	7.30%
S2	Land at Millen Road	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	1.66	22.11%	35.13%	42.76%	8.29%	16.07%	75.64%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.60%	98.49%	0.55%	0.00%	99.45%	78.82%	12.88%	8.30%	95.57%	4.43%
S4	Land at Gas Road / Prentis Quay	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	3.75	0.00%	24.02%	76.06%	1.46%	0.29%	98.25%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.63%	0.00%	99.37%	0.38%	0.25%	99.37%	75.91%	18.62%	5.47%	77.39%	22.61%
S5	Trinity Trading Estate	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	8.92	27.36%	10.15%	62.48%	23.74%	9.05%	67.20%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.23%	6.74%	91.02%	0.00%	0.17%	99.83%	86.04%	7.70%	6.26%	78.74%	21.26%
S6	East of Crown Quay Lane	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	6.37	4.44%	49.83%	45.73%	2.98%	17.44%	79.58%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.57%	0.00%	98.43%	1.57%	0.00%	98.43%	90.36%	4.07%	5.57%	94.07%	5.93%
S7	Former Seeboard yard and offices, St Michael's Road	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	0.62	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	88.74%	4.47%	6.79%	8.69%	60.98%	30.33%	94.32%	4.93%	0.74%	39.36%	60.64%
S8	Land around Sittingbourne Station	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	1.76	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.32%	4.74%	1.94%	80.48%	12.84%	6.68%	96.97%	1.41%	1.62%	85.64%	14.36%
S9+S10	Eurolink Phases 1-4	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	146.71	66.50%	20.07%	13.43%	71.40%	8.85%	19.76%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	28.14%	11.34%	60.52%	21.79%	4.80%	73.41%	87.04%	8.39%	4.57%	84.00%	16.00%

S12	Land at Staplehurst Road	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	3.9	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	82.25%	15.51%	2.24%	86.71%	13.29%
S13	London Road Trading Estate	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	1	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.96%	1.04%	0.00%	99.44%	0.56%
S14	Watermark Business Park	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	1.24	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	77.86%	5.67%	16.46%	65.75%	34.25%
S15	Milton Pipes (East)	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	10.24	0.00%	91.41%	8.59%	64.50%	19.31%	16.19%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	46.76%	0.22%	53.02%	43.49%	2.78%	53.73%	97.44%	1.37%	1.19%	96.81%	3.19%
New Site	Bennett Opie	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	1.41	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	87.24%	5.48%	7.28%	82.00%	18.00%
F1	Land at Whitstable Road	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	2.3	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.06%	1.06%	1.88%	89.01%	10.99%
F3	Land east of Faversham	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	2.21	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.67%	0.33%	0.00%	99.71%	0.29%
F6+F9	Faversham Brewery	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	2.18	20.37%	3.62%	76.01%	21.79%	4.03%	74.18%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.27%	4.58%	83.14%	11.25%	0.26%	88.49%	90.40%	2.03%	7.57%	80.40%	19.60%
F13	Oare Road Industrial Estate	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	18.2	80.24%	8.10%	11.66%	79.06%	3.37%	17.58%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	58.31%	3.26%	38.42%	56.06%	1.86%	42.07%	95.13%	1.93%	2.94%	95.30%	4.70%
F14	KCC Highway Depot	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	2.15	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	39.00%	37.97%	23.02%	89.35%	10.65%
F15	Land and buildings to west of Selling Road	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	1.67	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
F16	Former Frank and Whitome Site (Site A)	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	0.26	0.00%	0.04%	99.96%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	96.40%	3.60%	0.00%	99.45%	0.55%
F17	Former Frank and Whitome Site (Site B)	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	0.22	37.84%	35.01%	27.16%	45.02%	21.28%	33.70%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.35%	23.88%	65.78%	0.00%	10.35%	89.65%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.84%	3.16%
F18	Brett Aggregates office site	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	0.37	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	61.15%	38.85%	0.00%	97.29%	0.11%	2.60%	95.87%	4.13%
F19	John Hall Close Industrial Estate	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	1.93	11.89%	11.37%	76.74%	9.57%	16.59%	73.84%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.85%	3.03%	93.12%	2.72%	0.52%	96.76%	87.64%	3.94%	8.42%	82.05%	17.95%
F20	Oare Gravel Works	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	62.8	29.63%	5.45%	64.92%	27.48%	5.34%	67.18%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14.67%	3.92%	81.41%	9.71%	3.16%	87.12%	91.32%	5.84%	2.83%	86.73%	13.27%
New Site	Macknade Fine Foods	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	2.82	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.84%	1.16%
New Site	Lady Dane Farm	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	4.95	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.37%	0.41%	0.22%	99.37%	0.63%
New Site	Perry Court	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	7.98	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.70%	0.41%	3.89%	98.55%	1.45%
F11	Standard House and Iron Wharf	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	3.03	4.08%	6.45%	89.46%	4.35%	2.36%	93.29%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.12%	99.88%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	99.97%	0.03%	0.00%	96.81%	3.19%
SH3	Land at King Road	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	0.77	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	90.66%	4.52%	4.82%	75.92%	24.08%
SH2	Land at High Street	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	0.84	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	91.74%	5.13%	3.14%	91.85%	8.15%
SH9	Aesica Plant	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	29.88	0.03%	0.23%	99.74%	0.00%	0.16%	99.84%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	94.05%	3.97%	1.98%	77.14%	22.86%
SH5	New Road Industrial Estate	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	20.11	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	91.23%	6.71%	2.07%	84.57%	15.43%
SH6	Land east of New Road	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	0.97	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	96.01%	1.81%	2.18%	96.33%	3.67%
SH7	Land West of Brielle Way	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	4.89	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	92.75%	4.96%	2.28%	83.48%	16.52%
SH11	Queenborough Shipyard	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	1.19	21.30%	15.62%	63.07%	15.06%	9.73%	75.21%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	97.49%	1.77%	0.74%	97.92%	2.08%
SH12	Klondyke Industrial Estate	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	7.02	0.00%	42.25%	58.03%	29.61%	8.83%	61.56%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	95.90%	1.50%	2.60%	97.06%	2.94%
SH13	Home Improvement Depot site	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	3.49	9.42%	7.88%	82.70%	8.91%	11.97%	79.12%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.63%	98.21%	0.01%	1.15%	98.84%	96.03%	1.66%	2.32%	94.13%	5.87%
SH14	Rushenden Industrial Estate	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	37.75	4.23%	12.18%	83.59%	7.65%	5.67%	86.68%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.19%	1.26%	96.56%	1.09%	0.84%	98.07%	90.70%	3.61%	5.69%	89.79%	10.21%
SH15	Neats Court	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	53.73	10.37%	13.79%	75.84%	11.96%	6.44%	81.60%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.33%	0.97%	90.70%	7.05%	1.11%	91.84%	84.35%	4.87%	10.78%	88.06%	11.94%
R1	Ridham Dock	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	33.85	0.00%	2.40%	97.74%	0.97%	0.18%	98.85%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%	0.21%	99.14%	0.50%	0.15%	99.35%	91.64%	4.35%	4.01%	89.11%	10.89%
R2	Ridham Dock and Kemsley Fields	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	183.32	29.82%	14.74%	55.44%	37.26%	2.63%	60.10%	N/A	N/A	N/A	99.97%	0.03%	0.00%	28.12%	3.39%	68.50%	25.94%	1.59%	72.47%	93.66%	3.35%	2.99%	86.34%	13.66%
R3	Floplast Depot	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	1.51	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	86.50%	3.30%	10.20%	89.36%	10.64%
R4	Kent Science Park	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	45.93	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.84%	1.34%	1.83%	96.07%	3.93%
R5	Broad Oak Enterprise Village	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	1.01	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	88.16%	3.37%	8.48%	87.67%	12.33%
R6	National Fruit Centre	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	41.81	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.94%	0.06%	0.00%	99.95%	0.05%
R7	Duke of Kent, Thanet Way	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	1.75	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.96%	0.91%	3.13%	97.83%	2.17%
R8	Waterham Industrial Estate	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	2.62	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.66%	0.89%	1.44%	94.82%	5.18%
R9	Spade Lane Coldstore + Industrial Units	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	7.87	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	47.79%	41.95%	10.26%	90.38%	9.62%
R10	Newington Industrial Estate	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	3.25	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.69%	0.61%	0.69%	96.26%	3.74%
R11	Otterham Quay	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	4.41	61.34%	3.57%	35.09%	0.00%	0.45%	99.55%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	95.04%	3.44%	1.52%	86.13%	13.87%
R12	Coolchain Depot, Teynham	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	7.45	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	91.73%	2.72%	5.55%	77.63%	22.37%
R13	Former Funton Brickworks	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	6.62	84.25%	8.68%	7.06%	85.53%	2.43%	12.04%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	78.58%	2.80%	18.61%	73.68%	3.00%	23.32%	95.27%	0.93%	3.80%	95.66%	4.34%
R14	Hengist Field, Borden	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	1.41	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.06%	0.94%	0.00%	96.27%	3.73%
New Site	Lamberhurst Farm	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	2.3	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	91.73%	3.03%	5.24%	90.46%	9.54%
New Site	Dunkirk Industrial Estate	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	1.33	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	61.41%	0.69%	37.89%	95.06%	4.94%
SH8	Land at West Minster	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	2.52	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	94.55%	3.10%	2.35%	86.55%	13.45%
F7+F8	Creek basin and BMM Weston	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	2.83	39.23%	6.32%	54.45%	37.52%	1.05%	61.42%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	36.26%	0.52%	63.21%	33.73%	2.18%	64.09%	96.27%	0.82%	2.91%	96.68%	3.32%
SH1+SH4	Port of Sheerness	Employment_Land_Review_2017_region	150.02	13.53%	34.39%	52.07%	12.23%	25.28%	62.48%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.44%	0.43%	99.13%	0.33%	0.07%	99.59%	90.29%	4.04%	5.66%	85.33%	14.67%

ST4	Ridham and Kemsley, Sittingbourne	Existing_Committed_Employment_Allocations_region	41.86	31.45%	9.65%	58.89%	26.63%	3.43%	69.94%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	19.83%	2.44%	77.74%	16.98%	2.42%	80.60%	91.20%	4.32%	4.48%	88.44%	11.56%
ST4	Neats Court	Existing_Committed_Employment_Allocations_region	34.01	10.67%	13.79%	75.54%	8.76%	8.06%	83.18%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.27%	0.99%	93.74%	4.02%	1.04%	94.95%	81.11%	5.26%	13.62%	89.61%	10.39%
ST4	Scocles Road (Thistle Hill)	Existing_Committed_Housing_Allocations_region	11.23	99.86%	0.02%	0.12%	99.94%	0.06%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.27%	1.79%	0.94%	93.98%	3.01%	3.01%	90.13%	3.10%	6.78%	92.01%	7.99%
FAV 17	Former Coach Depot, Abbey Street	Fav_Town_NHP_Allocations_FINAL_region	0.15	0.00%	0.17%	99.95%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	92.31%	7.69%	0.00%	99.22%	0.78%
FAV 18	Ordnance Wharf, Brent Road	Fav_Town_NHP_Allocations_FINAL_region	0.08	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	90.01%	1.60%	8.39%	92.14%	7.86%
FAV 19	Fentiman's Yard, New Creek Road	Fav_Town_NHP_Allocations_FINAL_region	0.14	94.77%	0.29%	4.94%	63.38%	5.55%	31.07%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	40.67%	10.33%	49.00%	0.08%	7.03%	92.88%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.32%	0.68%
FAV 20	The Railway Yard, Station Road	Fav_Town_NHP_Allocations_FINAL_region	0.77	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.51%	3.62%	2.87%	92.43%	7.57%
FAV 21	Former White Horse Car Park, North Lane	Fav_Town_NHP_Allocations_FINAL_region	0.06	1.57%	14.68%	83.75%	0.00%	0.11%	99.89%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
FAV 22	BMM Weston Ltd (parcel 1b & 1c), Land at Brent Road	Fav_Town_NHP_Allocations_FINAL_region	0.09	0.32%	0.00%	99.68%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	94.40%	0.53%	5.07%	62.68%	37.32%
FAV 23	BMM Weston Ltd (parcel 2), Land at Brent Road	Fav_Town_NHP_Allocations_FINAL_region	0.99	99.99%	0.01%	0.00%	99.15%	0.00%	0.85%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.14%	0.12%	1.75%	92.96%	4.26%	2.78%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
FAV 24	BMM Weston Ltd (parcel 3), Land at Brent Road	Fav_Town_NHP_Allocations_FINAL_region	0.37	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
FAV 25	Kiln Court and Osbourne Court	Fav_Town_NHP_Allocations_FINAL_region	2.4	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.63%	0.89%	1.48%	98.11%	1.89%
FAV 26	Land at Beaumont Davey Close, Ashford Road	Fav_Town_NHP_Allocations_FINAL_region	0.51	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.98%	0.02%
NP1	Faversham Creek	Faversham_Creek Neighbourhood_Plan_region	28.19	20.46%	4.78%	74.76%	17.72%	2.60%	79.69%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.99%	1.39%	90.62%	6.37%	1.26%	92.37%	92.62%	3.37%	4.00%	85.87%	14.13%
SHELAA22/035	Land at Manor Farm, Key Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.24	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	86.14%	10.40%	3.46%	93.73%	6.27%
SHELAA22/011	Land north of Key Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.56	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	32.15%	65.79%	2.05%	94.72%	5.28%
SHELAA22/247	Land at Cowstead Farm, Lower Road (was also SW/184)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	29.65	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.97%	0.03%	0.00%	94.69%	1.81%	3.50%	93.37%	6.63%
SHELAA22/110	(NOT ASSESSED) Flood Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.15	0.00%	7.77%	92.23%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/005	45 Key Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.21	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	68.06%	31.94%	99.99%	0.01%
SHELAA22/202	Land adj Newington Manor, Bull Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.28	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/075	Preston Fields, Canterbury Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	14.38	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	86.29%	11.19%	2.52%	92.94%	7.06%
SHELAA22/223	The Foundary, Rushenden Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.37	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	90.04%	4.68%	5.28%	95.63%	4.37%
SHELAA22/214	Nil Desperandum Rushenden Hill	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.07	88.44%	7.33%	4.23%	84.20%	7.65%	8.15%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	67.99%	0.00%	32.01%	58.50%	9.48%	32.01%	96.66%	0.61%	2.72%	96.79%	3.21%
SHELAA22/144	Shellness Rd & Park Avenue	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.16	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.95%	6.05%
SHELAA22/[illegible]	Land north of Quinton Road (See SW/022)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	61.42	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.20%	0.00%	0.80%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.20%	0.00%	0.80%	99.18%	0.02%	0.80%	94.20%	2.29%	3.50%	94.79%	5.21%
SHELAA22/272	Land at Pheasant Farm, East of Sheppey Way	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	10.43	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.78%	0.53%	1.69%	99.45%	0.55%
SHELAA22/[illegible]	Halfway Houses Primary School, Southdown Rd	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.52	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.36%	0.19%	1.45%	97.63%	2.37%
SHELAA22/[illegible]	Iwade fruit & produce	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.46	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/134	(NOT ASSESSED) Iwade Village Centre II	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.19	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/073	Land north of High Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.76	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.09%	0.14%	0.77%	99.46%	0.54%
SHELAA22/045	Land at Bull Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.53	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/076	Faversham Police Station, Church Rd	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.18	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.62%	4.38%	0.00%	99.83%	0.16%	0.01%	99.90%	0.10%
SHELAA22/189	Land at Minster County Primary School, Preston Skreens, Minster Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.29	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/077	Bysingwood Primary School, Hazebrouck Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.75	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	84.50%	14.73%	0.77%	80.41%	19.59%
SHELAA22/251	152 Staplehurst Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.86	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.70%	0.43%	1.87%	80.43%	19.57%
SHELAA22/252	(NOT ASSESSED) 35, High Street, Milton Regis	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.18	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.02%	3.98%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	42.41%	18.29%	39.29%	42.41%	0.00%	57.59%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.75%	0.25%
SHELAA22/215	(NOT ASSESSED) Adj Manor Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.09	0.00%	38.33%	61.67%	0.00%	26.81%	73.19%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	99.95%	0.05%	0.00%	99.53%	0.47%
SHELAA22/173	Plover Road (Thistle Hill)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.85	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.57%	2.11%	1.33%	85.32%	14.68%
SHELAA22/216	Land at West Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.46	17.72%	19.27%	63.02%	12.34%	11.92%	75.74%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	97.15%	1.73%	1.12%	97.73%	2.27%
SHELAA22/253	Swale House and environs, East Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.58	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	76.37%	23.63%	0.00%	97.61%	0.86%	1.54%	96.87%	3.13%
SHELAA22/254	Central Avenue	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.93	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.81%	1.34%	0.86%	97.43%	2.57%
SHELAA22/255	(NOT ASSESSED) St Michaels Road/East Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.1	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/078	Provender Mill, New Creek Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.96	5.53%	17.51%	76.97%	2.62%	0.53%	96.85%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.10%	99.00%	0.00%	0.90%	99.10%	94.49%	5.51%	0.00%	96.17%	3.83%
SHELAA22/079	(NOT ASSESSED) Opposite 1, New Creek Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.15	95.27%	0.26%	4.47%	66.35%	5.53%	28.11%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	42.14%	11.19%	46.67%	0.84%	10.46%	88.70%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.38%	0.62%
SHELAA22/217	South of Queenborough Creek	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	7.06	0.00%	42.06%	58.21%	29.47%	8.78%	61.75%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	95.92%	1.49%	2.59%	97.07%	2.93%
SHELAA22/256	Former McDonald's Mailing Centre, Staplehurst Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.5	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	56.77%	39.74%	3.49%	89.73%	10.27%
SHELAA22/037	Land off Colonels Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.75	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.43%	0.22%	0.35%	96.35%	3.65%
SHELAA22/038	Land south of Colonels Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.31	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	72.17%	9.29%	18.55%	84.72%	15.28%
SHELAA22/286	Land Adjoining Mayfield, London Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.33	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/277	Barrow Green Farm, Barrow Green	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.09	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%

SHELAA22/218	Former Istil site Rushenden Road/Thomsett Way	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	4.02	0.00%	0.02%	99.98%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	85.52%	8.30%	6.18%	67.94%	32.06%
SHELAA22/257	Sittingbourne Adult education , College Rd	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.72	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.50%	1.50%	0.00%	90.94%	9.06%
SHELAA22/258	Bell House, Bell Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.81	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	79.49%	13.23%	7.28%	65.06%	34.94%
SHELAA22/151	Callum Park, Basser Hill (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.76	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.30%	0.73%	0.97%	96.40%	3.60%
SHELAA22/320	Land West of Kaine Farm House, Breach Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.69	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	84.22%	12.37%	3.41%	43.33%	56.67%
SHELAA22/204	Gardening World, Lower Hartlip Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.54	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.51%	0.73%	95.75%	99.20%	0.80%
SHELAA22/003	Land rear of The Street and Hempstead Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.82	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.88%	0.00%	0.12%	99.88%	0.00%	0.12%	99.74%	0.01%	0.25%	99.92%	0.08%
SHELAA22/006	Land east of Sheppey Way	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.86%	0.14%
SHELAA22/145	Land south of School Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.51	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.65%	0.00%	1.35%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.22%	0.78%	0.00%	98.60%	0.62%	0.78%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/007	Church Farm, Sheppey Way	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.42	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/174	Land rear of 66 Scrapsgate Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.14	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.55%	20.71%	72.74%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	64.98%	17.08%	17.94%	68.53%	31.47%
SHELAA22/060	Land at Hopes Hill	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.6	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/301	Land east of Chaffes Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	6.02	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.93%	0.46%	0.61%	99.21%	0.79%
SHELAA22/175	Danley Farm, Drove Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	51.34	0.00%	0.86%	99.14%	0.17%	0.42%	99.41%	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.28%	15.55%	73.17%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	94.31%	2.64%	3.05%	87.56%	12.44%
SHELAA22/190	High Oak Hill Farm, High Oak Hill, Iwade Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.53	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.88%	1.87%	1.24%	91.60%	8.40%
SHELAA22/259	Land Rear of Bramblefield Lane and Grovehurst Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.88	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.63%	2.55%	1.82%	94.56%	5.44%
SHELAA22/213	Syndale Park, London Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.51	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.67%	0.33%
SHELAA22/133	Monkshill Farm, Monkshill Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	26.73	83.93%	1.32%	14.75%	81.54%	0.49%	17.97%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	78.12%	0.45%	21.43%	76.12%	1.21%	22.67%	98.87%	0.10%	1.03%	99.74%	0.26%
SHELAA22/260	Chilton Manor Farm, Highsted Road (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	7.17	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.87%	0.25%	0.88%	99.79%	0.21%
SHELAA22/014	Bowl Reed, Oad Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.01	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.38%	0.62%	0.00%	99.46%	0.54%
SHELAA22/015	Land adjacent to Bowl Reed, Oad Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.75	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.25%	0.75%	0.00%	98.60%	1.40%
SHELAA22/278	Land West of Frognal Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	24.01	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	78.09%	4.03%	17.88%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	62.74%	7.56%	29.71%	55.84%	6.55%	37.61%	85.17%	6.82%	8.01%	92.51%	7.49%
SHELAA22/292	Land off Hempstead Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/287	Land at Radfield Farm, London Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.01	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.56%	0.33%	0.12%	98.66%	1.34%
SHELAA22/160	Swan Quay, Belvedere Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.25	0.00%	0.04%	99.96%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	95.14%	4.86%	0.00%	99.15%	0.85%
SHELAA22/169	Land West of The Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.36	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.70%	4.02%	2.27%	91.04%	8.96%
SHELAA22/28	Land East of Painters Farm, Painters Forstal Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.75	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.61%	1.39%
SHELAA22/146	Southfield, Wardwell Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.42	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.79%	3.38%	2.83%	89.45%	10.55%
SHELAA22/016	(NOT ASSESSED) Land adjacent The Chapel, Oad Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.17	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/017	(NOT ASSESSED) Land adjacent Hope Cottage, Oad Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.06	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.71%	1.29%
SHELAA22/018	(NOT ASSESSED) Oad Street Farmyard, Oad Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.21	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.99%	6.01%	0.00%	99.06%	0.94%
SHELAA22/019	Land adjacent Wren's Oast, Sutton Baron Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.52	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.93%	0.07%	0.00%	94.75%	5.25%
SHELAA22/020	Land adjacent Sunnyside, Wren's Road (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.54	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/021	Land adjacent Filmer House, Wren's Road and Hearts Delight Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	7.61	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.66%	2.84%	1.50%	89.48%	10.52%
SHELAA22/300	Land opposite Uplands, Hearts Delight Road (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.68	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/297	Land south of Hearts Delight, Hearts Delight Road (Site C)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.17	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.54%	0.46%
SHELAA22/022	Land at Street Farm, Pond Farm Road (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.63	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.93%	0.07%	0.00%	99.85%	0.15%
SHELAA22/036	Land Opposite Rookery Close, Primrose Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.77	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.32%	0.50%	1.18%	98.68%	1.32%
SHELAA22/055	Firs Farm, Deans Hill Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.4	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/023	Land at Danaway, Maidstone Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.27	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	62.26%	12.94%	24.80%	78.12%	21.88%
SHELAA22/302	Land at Wetham Green	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.55	98.05%	1.95%	0.00%	94.00%	6.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	34.32%	39.85%	25.82%	0.00%	24.70%	75.30%	99.93%	0.04%	0.03%	99.63%	0.37%
SHELAA22/207	Rushett Farm Buildings, Rushett Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.43	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/137	Land south and South-West of Iwade (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	24.61	97.72%	0.56%	1.72%	99.56%	0.10%	0.34%	97.36%	0.76%	1.87%	99.25%	0.41%	0.34%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.09%	0.80%	1.10%	96.08%	3.92%
SHELAA22/125	Land west of Mount Farm Cottages, Staplestreet	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.41	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/126	Church Farm, Kays Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.9	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.80%	0.39%	1.81%	99.02%	0.98%
SHELAA22/074	Land adjacent to Kingsborough Farm, Eastchurch Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	17.33	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.18%	0.43%	0.39%	99.64%	0.36%
SHELAA22/245	Land at Wallend, Lower Road (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	35.7	65.74%	7.99%	26.27%	65.87%	9.97%	24.15%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	44.15%	5.85%	49.99%	35.40%	6.04%	58.55%	93.69%	1.97%	4.34%	94.23%	5.77%
SHELAA22/219	Land at Queenborough Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.65	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	6.26%	13.96%	79.78%	95.51%	4.49%
SHELAA22/070	Land north of Eastchurch (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	34.66	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	90.53%	2.96%	6.51%	94.34%	5.66%
SHELAA22/233	Land at Highfield Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.54	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%

SHELAA22/048	Land at Parsonage Farm, The Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.39	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.21%	0.51%	3.28%	99.27%	0.73%
SHELAA22/008	Land adjacent 8 Bobbing Hill, Key Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.41	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/172	(NOT ASSESSED) Land at Hollybushes, Manor Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.18	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.18%	4.82%
SHELAA22/170	(NOT ASSESSED) Land at Bluetown, Downcourt Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.12	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/056	Former Doddington Primary School, The Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.91	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	89.10%	3.15%	7.76%	96.10%	3.90%
SHELAA22/081	Lady Dane Farm Buildings, Love Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.64	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.87%	0.13%	0.00%	97.82%	2.18%
SHELAA22/234	Land at Halfway Road, Halfway Houses	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.65	2.08%	27.46%	70.47%	21.67%	5.60%	72.73%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.15%	5.68%	89.17%	0.31%	3.94%	95.75%	83.70%	2.70%	13.61%	96.62%	3.38%
SHELAA22/127	Land off Dargate Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.05	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/049	Land at Gibbens Farm, The Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	6.51	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.28%	0.60%	1.12%	93.72%	6.28%
SHELAA22/039	Land Rear of 142-146 The Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.96	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/210	Churchmans Farm, Stalisfield Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.3	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	61.87%	1.47%	36.66%	84.87%	15.13%
SHELAA22/057	Land at Home Farm, The Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.38	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	38.40%	7.68%	53.92%	94.60%	5.40%
SHELAA22/058	Land at Former Gas Yard, The Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.29	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	22.00%	18.92%	59.07%	94.40%	5.60%
SHELAA22/232	Land west of Norham Farm, Selling Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.79	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/226	Land Adjacent Monica Close	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.18	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/227	Land east of Selling Road (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.54	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.91%	0.09%
SHELAA22/228	Land east of Selling Road (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.09	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/004	Tonge Country Park, Hempstead Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.79	88.94%	4.73%	6.33%	99.46%	0.54%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	45.66%	10.89%	43.45%	40.44%	4.53%	55.03%	93.09%	2.48%	4.43%	94.31%	5.69%
SHELAA22/303	Land at Otterham Quay Lane (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.54	96.52%	1.17%	2.32%	86.95%	5.29%	7.76%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	35.17%	26.41%	38.42%	19.88%	11.39%	68.73%	98.49%	0.57%	0.94%	98.73%	1.27%
SHELAA22/304	Land south of 93 Chaffes Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.7	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/191	148 High Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.51	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	71.96%	3.86%	24.18%	84.25%	15.75%
SHELAA22/171	Milstead Manor Farm, Manor Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.82	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.06%	1.94%
SHELAA22/192	Land south of Oak Hill	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.6	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/261	Halfway Egg Farm, Featherbed Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.94	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.45%	0.05%	0.50%	98.58%	1.42%
SHELAA22/289	Land at Barrow Green Farm, London Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	13.3	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.64%	0.36%	0.00%	98.98%	1.02%
SHELAA22/139	Land adjacent St Clements School, Leysdown Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.97	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.75%	1.25%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	92.09%	2.76%	5.15%	89.52%	1.85%	8.63%	98.14%	0.13%	1.73%	99.10%	0.90%
SHELAA22/[illegible]	Land west of Bredgar, Wrens Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	9.66	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.73%	0.11%	0.16%	98.54%	1.46%
SHELAA22/[illegible]	Hartlip Industrial Estate	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.94	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	91.35%	1.61%	7.03%	92.04%	7.96%
SHELAA22/288	Land at Sittingbourne Golf Centre, Church Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.83	6.14%	16.54%	77.32%	7.86%	92.01%	0.13%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	90.64%	5.95%	3.41%	64.12%	35.88%
SHELAA22/082	Land at Brent Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.82	38.23%	6.33%	55.43%	36.53%	1.06%	62.42%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	35.26%	0.52%	64.21%	32.73%	2.19%	65.09%	94.30%	1.19%	4.51%	96.32%	3.68%
SHELAA22/205	Land at 18 The Courtyard, Seed Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.38	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	46.19%	26.02%	27.79%	82.08%	17.92%
SHELAA22/051	Land Adjacent Westfield, Swanton Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.6	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/024	Land north of/adjacent to 124 Borden Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.93	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/140	Seaview Park, Warden Bay Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.46	71.67%	13.10%	15.24%	74.61%	5.10%	20.28%	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.12%	4.62%	2.26%	46.68%	12.11%	41.20%	23.94%	14.97%	61.09%	98.61%	0.77%	0.62%	99.03%	0.97%
SHELAA22/153	Land at Claxfield Road (Site 1 small parcel)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	6.06	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	90.55%	1.80%	7.65%	91.81%	8.19%
SHELAA22/154	Land at Claxfield Road (Site 2)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.52	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.64%	0.21%	1.15%	99.51%	0.49%
SHELAA22/147	Northern Plot opp Westfield Cottages, Breach Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.24	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	80.84%	7.31%	11.85%	91.56%	8.44%
SHELAA22/148	Southern Plot opp Westfield Cottages, Breach Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.29	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.87%	2.42%	1.71%	97.06%	2.94%
SHELAA22/193	Land SW of Boyse's Hill Farm	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	12.38	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.64%	0.36%
SHELAA22/083	(NOT ASSESSED) Old Green Sheds, Standard Quay	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.07	0.00%	78.71%	21.29%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	99.39%	0.61%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/155	Land North of The Valance	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	4.11	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.16%	3.62%	3.22%	93.14%	6.86%
SHELAA22/235	Land adj. Allocation A12	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.55	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/156	Medlar House, Lynsted Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.69	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.38%	1.62%
SHELAA22/236	Land at Bartletts Close, Halfway	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.57	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.00%	4.00%
SHELAA22/249	Stocks Paddock, Lees Court Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.3	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/025	Land at The Nurseries, Pond Farm Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.72	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.54%	0.07%	0.38%	99.93%	0.07%
SHELAA22/026	Land at Home Farm (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	12.05	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.25%	0.54%	0.20%	98.90%	1.10%
SHELAA22/027	Land at Starveacre Lane and Hearts Delight (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	25.99	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.12%	0.63%	0.25%	97.21%	2.79%
SHELAA22/149	Church House, Church Path	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.28	99.69%	0.31%	0.00%	97.46%	2.04%	0.50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	36.82%	27.16%	36.02%	0.00%	36.82%	63.18%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/052	Lime Kiln Shaw, Lime Kiln Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.29	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%

SHELAA22/229	Land at Forstal Farm (West), Selling Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	11.1	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.26%	0.31%	0.43%	97.01%	2.99%
SHELAA22/230	Land at Forstal Farm (East), Selling Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	6.75	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.81%	0.19%
SHELAA22/128	Land at Lamberhurst Farm (Large area)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	22.62	99.34%	0.37%	0.29%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	92.66%	1.80%	5.54%	94.97%	5.03%
SHELAA22/040	Wellbrook Farm (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.13	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.11%	0.06%	1.83%	99.96%	0.04%
SHELAA22/041	Wellbrook Farm (site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	17.11	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.53%	0.23%	0.24%	99.77%	0.23%
SHELAA22/141	Land west of Mustards Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.87	33.63%	18.91%	47.46%	25.04%	12.63%	62.33%	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.76%	20.93%	25.31%	5.41%	4.06%	90.53%	0.00%	3.47%	96.53%	63.85%	6.08%	30.07%	86.21%	13.79%
SHELAA22/176	Plough Leisure Caravan Park	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.39	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/069	Bossenden Farm Frontage Land	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.81	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.10%	0.15%	0.75%	99.21%	0.79%
SHELAA22/061	Oakside Park, London Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.33	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	91.24%	2.72%	6.04%	93.50%	6.50%
SHELAA22/298	Land south of Hearts Delight, Hearts Delight Road (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.19	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.81%	0.19%
SHELAA22/112	Land west of Western Link	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	36.29	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	94.96%	2.13%	2.91%	97.43%	2.57%
SHELAA22/062	Land North of Canterbury Road (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.39	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.72%	0.00%	0.28%	99.11%	0.89%
SHELAA22/293	Land between A2 Bapchild and existing Northern Relief Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	92	97.00%	1.36%	1.64%	96.76%	2.05%	1.19%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	75.91%	4.87%	19.22%	71.17%	3.63%	25.21%	91.74%	3.10%	5.17%	93.23%	6.77%
SHELAA22/001	Land at Fox Hill/School Lane (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	6.32	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.53%	1.40%	2.08%	95.72%	4.28%
SHELAA22/114	South East Faversham	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	131.18	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.10%	0.46%	1.44%	99.03%	0.97%
SHELAA22/028	Land at south-west Sittingbourne	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	11.93	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	88.04%	6.60%	5.37%	95.69%	4.31%
SHELAA22/029	Land West of Wises Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	33.81	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.14%	0.88%	1.98%	98.16%	1.84%
SHELAA22/276	North East Sittingbourne	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	51.1	48.61%	38.41%	12.98%	59.79%	40.21%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	16.61%	3.12%	80.27%	13.75%	2.29%	83.96%	95.83%	2.91%	1.26%	84.24%	15.76%
SHELAA22/138	Land east of Iwade	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	66.75	78.03%	3.88%	18.09%	75.24%	4.06%	20.70%	N/A	N/A	N/A	96.11%	1.17%	2.71%	65.13%	3.50%	31.37%	58.86%	4.22%	36.92%	96.21%	0.93%	2.86%	96.36%	3.64%
SHELAA22/305	Otterham Quay, Otterham Quay Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	4.41	61.34%	3.57%	35.09%	0.00%	0.45%	99.55%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	95.04%	3.44%	1.52%	86.13%	13.87%
SHELAA22/220	West of Rushenden Road, Queenborough	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	10.56	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	34.47%	3.41%	62.13%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	81.06%	7.26%	11.68%	60.50%	39.50%
SHELAA22/262	Former Bus Depot, East Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.46	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	92.74%	7.26%
SHELAA22/084	(NOT ASSESSED) Land at Lady Dane Farm, Love Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	10.71	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.64%	0.16%	1.20%	99.49%	0.51%
SHELAA22/013	Land at Stickfast Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	115.22	99.37%	0.20%	0.42%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.29%	0.20%	0.50%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.83%	1.60%	4.58%	93.68%	6.32%
SHELAA22/[illegible]	South east Sittingbourne	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	803.51	99.65%	0.16%	0.19%	98.26%	0.45%	1.29%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.03%	0.97%	4.00%	94.10%	0.77%	5.12%	95.31%	2.07%	2.62%	95.89%	4.11%
SHELAA22/177	Land at Plough Road (south)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.83	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/[illegible]	Land at Ashford Road, North Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	310.12	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.01%	0.49%	0.50%	98.75%	1.25%
SHELAA22/[illegible]	(NOT ASSESSED) Crown Quay Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	7.77	3.47%	53.52%	43.01%	2.45%	14.48%	83.07%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.29%	0.00%	98.71%	1.29%	0.00%	98.71%	89.82%	3.97%	6.21%	94.37%	5.63%
SHELAA22/085	Land at Perry Court Farm, London Road (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.74	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.28%	1.50%	5.22%	95.40%	4.60%
SHELAA22/157	Land to the north of Vigo Cottage, Lynsted Lane (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.28	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.98%	0.02%
SHELAA22/158	Land to the north of Vigo Cottage, Lynsted Lane (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.42	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.84%	0.16%
SHELAA22/306	Land at Forge Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.86	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	62.09%	10.33%	27.58%	96.83%	3.17%
SHELAA22/150	Callum Park, Basser Hill (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.13	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.26%	6.74%
SHELAA22/042	Land r/o Queens Head P.B, Boughton	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.1	86.89%	2.64%	10.47%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	83.28%	16.72%
SHELAA22/043	Land r/o White Horse P.H, Boughton	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.11	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/086	Former Faversham Church Hall, 7-13 Partridge Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.07	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	74.39%	13.58%	12.03%	36.43%	10.23%	53.34%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/280	Land east of Teynham	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	19.43	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	90.60%	4.19%	5.21%	95.63%	4.37%
SHELAA22/030	Eyehorn Farm, Munsgore Lane, Oad Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	46.58	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.21%	0.40%	0.39%	98.12%	1.88%
SHELAA22/122	Land north of Hollow Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.07	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/307	Land at Pear Tree House, Otterham Quay Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.47	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	92.62%	2.55%	4.83%	96.41%	3.59%
SHELAA22/063	Former Military Base at land known as Brotherhood and Poundfall	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	26.82	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	89.32%	1.18%	9.50%	95.93%	4.07%
SHELAA22/119	Land west of Lower Hartlip Road/Munn's Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.61	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	94.30%	4.79%	0.91%	73.24%	26.76%
SHELAA22/194	Firview, 111 London Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.29	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.20%	0.23%	3.57%	65.06%	34.94%
SHELAA22/237	Land at southern end of Southdown Road, Halfway	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.7	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/281	Orchard Thatch and Land r/o, London Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.86	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/178	Bankside and land adjacent, Elm Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.76	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/159	Rear of 40 & 42 London Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.76	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.97%	0.03%	0.00%	99.34%	0.66%
SHELAA22/047	Land at Fox Lane, Oversland	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	6.34	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.88%	3.84%	0.28%	95.61%	4.39%
SHELAA22/308	Land south of Forge Lane and Holywell Primary School and East of Chaffes	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.99	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	94.14%	0.25%	5.61%	98.91%	1.09%
SHELAA22/087	Land at Macknade Fine Foods, Selling Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.06	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.93%	1.07%

SHELAA22/142	Vanity Village, Leysdown Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	4.12	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.74%	1.54%	0.72%	93.56%	6.44%
SHELAA22/088	Corner Cottage, Canterbury Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.15	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/179	Land r/o Sud Regarde. Elm Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.97	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/309	Hales Field, Oak Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.92	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/120	Land to the east of Grainey Field (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.83	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.49%	2.22%	0.29%	94.25%	5.75%
SHELAA22/238	Land at Cowstead Farm, Queenborough Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	12.76	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.59%	0.09%	1.32%	99.15%	0.85%
SHELAA22/160	Land At Claxfield Farm (Northern Parcel)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	22.92	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.12%	0.75%	3.13%	96.96%	3.04%
SHELAA22/161	Land south of London Road (A2)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.46	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.66%	1.34%
SHELAA22/282	Former Conyer Brickworks, Conyer Quay, Conyer	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.86	91.12%	2.85%	6.02%	87.08%	2.21%	10.70%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.54%	35.46%	52.00%	1.56%	6.70%	91.74%	97.53%	1.06%	1.41%	96.54%	3.46%
SHELAA22/121	Land to the east of Grainey Field (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.89	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.77%	1.64%	0.59%	96.24%	3.76%
SHELAA22/239	Cowstead Farm Buildings, Queenborough Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.32	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	87.97%	0.30%	11.72%	98.04%	1.96%
SHELAA22/221	Land south of Cowstead Farm, Queenborough Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.7	80.31%	3.20%	16.49%	78.47%	2.45%	19.08%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	69.00%	4.74%	26.25%	64.60%	2.78%	32.62%	95.09%	0.65%	4.26%	96.73%	3.27%
SHELAA22/136	Land south and west of Iwade (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	66	98.40%	0.43%	1.17%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.25%	0.44%	1.31%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.28%	1.16%	1.56%	96.42%	3.58%
SHELAA22/118	Land east of Faversham expansion	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	127.33	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.46%	0.18%	0.36%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.93%	0.11%	0.96%	98.65%	0.19%	1.16%	99.06%	0.30%	0.64%	98.74%	1.26%
SHELAA22/294	The Glebe, Hearts Delight Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.57	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/310	Land adjacent to Oak Lane - Chaffes Lane (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.66	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/283	Lower Road, Teynham (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.6	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.48%	1.22%	98.30%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	98.48%	1.05%	0.48%	55.79%	44.21%
SHELAA22/289	Lower Road, Teynham (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.42	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	27.52%	11.12%	61.36%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	1.28%	98.66%	0.00%	0.04%	99.96%	91.22%	3.34%	5.43%	80.55%	19.45%
SHELAA22/311	Milestone Farm	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.81	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	91.10%	4.21%	4.68%	89.31%	10.69%
SHELAA22/180	Land at Plough Road (north)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.09	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.64%	0.35%	0.01%	99.47%	0.53%
SHELAA22/089	Land at Perry Court Farmhouse (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.8	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	70.93%	0.71%	28.36%	95.88%	4.12%
SHELAA22/162	Cellar Hill/Lynsted Lane (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.69	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/163	Cellar Hill, Lynsted Lane (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/312	Land off Chaffes Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.57	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/313	Land off The Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.68	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/314	Rear of 45-73 Chaffes Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.14	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.61%	0.21%	2.18%	98.38%	1.62%
SHELAA22/1[illegible]	Scocles Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	27.5	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.11%	0.60%	1.29%	98.10%	1.90%
SHELAA22/[illegible]	Land off Elm Lane (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	6.34	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.83%	0.17%
SHELAA22/064	Land at Canterbury Road (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.42	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.45%	2.55%
SHELAA22/065	Land at Canterbury Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.19	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.07%	3.93%
SHELAA22/195	Land Adj Newington Primary School (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.01	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.66%	1.30%	0.04%	94.37%	5.63%
SHELAA22/196	Land adj Newington Primary School (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.11	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.23%	0.13%	0.65%	99.97%	0.03%
SHELAA22/031	Land at Cryalls Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.92	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.96%	1.04%
SHELAA22/113	Land west of Brogdale Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	40.97	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.29%	0.25%	0.46%	99.58%	0.42%
SHELAA22/090	Land at Abbeyfields	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	13.58	81.18%	1.81%	17.01%	78.42%	2.00%	19.58%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	72.83%	1.92%	25.25%	67.43%	4.72%	27.85%	91.60%	1.38%	7.03%	98.40%	1.60%
SHELAA22/071	Land north of Eastchurch (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	4.64	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.89%	1.77%	2.34%	95.33%	4.67%
SHELAA22/046	Land north of The Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.23	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	89.11%	2.17%	8.72%	94.15%	5.85%
SHELAA22/009	Hill Farm, Bobbing Hill	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	18.32	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.65%	0.26%	1.09%	99.22%	0.78%
SHELAA22/315	Forge Lane, Upchurch	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.36	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.56%	0.12%	0.32%	94.96%	5.04%
SHELAA22/059	Land south of The Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.76	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.65%	0.35%	2.00%	99.18%	0.82%
SHELAA22/129	Land at Lamberhurst Farm (Small area)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	4.56	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.64%	1.59%	2.77%	94.73%	5.27%
SHELAA22/183	Land north of Nelson Avenue	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	4.4	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.65%	0.03%	0.32%	99.91%	0.09%
SHELAA22/091	Land to the rear of 97 Ashford Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.47	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/316	Land adjoining/Rear of Jubilee Fields	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.73	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/222	Rushenden South	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	149.56	7.42%	49.10%	43.48%	40.12%	9.82%	50.06%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	31.16%	0.69%	68.14%	29.46%	1.34%	69.20%	90.85%	4.46%	4.68%	89.82%	10.18%
SHELAA22/290	Fairview, Lower Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.93	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	44.70%	21.67%	33.62%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%	99.12%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.45%	2.55%
SHELAA22/164	Land at Cellar Hill	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.56	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/092	Queens Court Farm Yard, Water Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.71	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	72.75%	4.28%	22.97%	92.97%	7.03%
SHELAA22/093	The Old Quarry, Vicarage Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.09	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	83.10%	8.90%	8.00%	85.98%	14.02%
SHELAA22/211	Land opposite Old Quarry, Vicarage Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.47	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%

SHELAA22/224	Land north of Queenborough	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	31.03	0.00%	0.82%	99.18%	0.29%	0.03%	99.68%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.06%	99.87%	0.06%	0.00%	99.94%	93.61%	4.31%	2.08%	82.66%	17.34%
SHELAA22/274	Land north of Sittingbourne Logistics Park	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.88	44.60%	31.98%	23.42%	66.97%	33.03%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.37%	0.06%	96.57%	1.37%	1.91%	96.73%	85.63%	7.89%	6.48%	84.40%	15.60%
SHELAA22/264	Land at Pheasant Farm (West), Sheppey Way	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.65	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.25%	0.72%	4.03%	93.79%	6.21%
SHELAA22/265	Sittingbourne Retail Park	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.5	84.90%	9.21%	5.89%	87.36%	3.04%	9.60%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	78.71%	1.86%	19.43%	71.35%	5.34%	23.31%	92.14%	2.60%	5.26%	92.29%	7.71%
SHELAA22/094	Land at Love Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	9.44	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/184	Meadow View Park	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	7.82	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	72.36%	13.28%	14.36%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	97.80%	1.46%	0.74%	92.05%	7.95%
SHELAA22/284	Land at Osiers Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.97	76.69%	7.99%	15.31%	68.05%	8.40%	23.55%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	55.37%	3.35%	41.28%	51.17%	1.01%	47.82%	98.03%	0.42%	1.55%	98.63%	1.37%
SHELAA22/240	Land at Neats Court/Land East of Queenborough (Parcel A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	26.69	94.79%	1.47%	3.74%	94.22%	2.09%	3.69%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	86.88%	2.91%	10.21%	84.23%	1.90%	13.86%	96.44%	1.18%	2.38%	94.65%	5.35%
SHELAA22/241	Land at Belgrave Road (Parcel B).	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.76	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.71%	1.07%	2.22%	95.31%	4.69%
SHELAA22/095	Land at Ham Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	6.12	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	58.52%	17.27%	24.21%	37.17%	17.07%	45.76%	92.80%	2.95%	4.25%	92.05%	7.95%
SHELAA22/266	Land at 49 Pembury Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.06	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/197	Land rear of Eden Meadows	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	6.71	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.87%	0.39%	1.74%	96.68%	3.32%
SHELAA22/032	Land to the rear of Oad Street Craft Centre, Oad Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.48	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/317	Land at Oak Lane (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.84	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/295	The Old Sale Field, Ruins Barn Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.53	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/291	Land at north of Lomas Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	17.36	94.83%	5.13%	0.04%	93.86%	6.14%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	46.52%	8.44%	45.03%	38.17%	6.67%	55.15%	95.81%	2.10%	2.09%	96.37%	3.63%
SHELAA22/321	Land west of Warden	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	6.64	95.52%	1.23%	3.25%	93.45%	1.23%	5.33%	N/A	N/A	N/A	96.48%	0.92%	2.60%	89.89%	1.91%	8.20%	89.29%	0.30%	10.41%	95.31%	1.31%	3.38%	96.80%	3.20%
SHELAA22/096	Land at London Road and Western Link (Parcel A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.23	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.35%	1.53%	2.12%	96.18%	3.82%
SHELAA22/097	Land at Lion Field, London Road (Parcel B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.45	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.79%	1.21%	0.00%	89.76%	10.24%
SHELAA22/165	Land south of Dover Castle Inn, A2 London Road/Cellar Hill	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.47	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.97%	0.03%
SHELAA22/212	Land south of A2 London Road/West of Water Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	7.81	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.02%	0.09%	0.89%	99.64%	0.36%
SHELAA22/117	Head Hill Road (Park Homes)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.71	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/267	ISP, Church Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.25	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.99%	0.01%	0.00%	98.09%	1.91%
SHELAA22/002	Land at A2 Fox Hill, School Lane (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	11.01	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.00%	0.79%	1.20%	97.57%	2.43%
SHELAA22/[illegible]	Land off Elm Lane (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.99	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	86.17%	7.68%	6.15%	79.60%	20.40%
SHELAA22/033	Blue house Field, rear of Mountview	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	4.58	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/[illegible]	Land at Elm Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.69	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.97%	0.98%	2.05%	94.43%	5.57%
SHELAA22/[illegible]	Land at Borden Lane/Riddles Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.68	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/206	Land at Norton Ash Garden Centre	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	9.09	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.73%	0.27%	0.00%	99.75%	0.25%
SHELAA22/111	Land at Graveney Road, East of Faversham (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	8.44	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.98%	0.02%
SHELAA22/098	Land at Perry Court Farmhouse, Brogdale Road (Site C)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.54	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	86.49%	1.28%	12.23%	95.58%	4.42%
SHELAA22/231	Norham Farm, Selling Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.83	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.40%	0.91%	0.69%	98.16%	1.84%
SHELAA22/044	The Former Garden Hotel (no 169), The Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.73	95.27%	0.61%	4.12%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/066	New House Nursery, London Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.56	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	85.91%	7.87%	6.22%	79.80%	20.20%
SHELAA22/208	Land at Colegates Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.26	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.83%	0.17%	0.00%	99.35%	0.48%	0.17%	99.11%	0.26%	0.64%	99.90%	0.10%
SHELAA22/248	North Street Business Park	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.53	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/067	Fax Farm to the south of Dunkirk	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	57.41	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.57%	0.73%	1.70%	97.45%	2.55%
SHELAA22/099	Land at Bysing Wood, Faversham (residential)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.36	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	76.81%	2.94%	20.25%	26.92%	24.42%	48.66%	96.42%	2.46%	1.13%	94.57%	5.43%
SHELAA22/100	Land at Bysing Wood Road, Faversham (employment)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.21	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	78.58%	18.67%	2.75%	67.41%	9.46%	23.13%	99.19%	0.81%	0.00%	99.05%	0.95%
SHELAA22/101	Land at Lady Dane Farm, Love Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	13.53	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.97%	0.00%	0.03%	99.85%	0.15%
SHELAA22/115	Part Homestall Farm	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	17.01	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.25%	0.33%	0.42%	99.26%	0.74%
SHELAA22/102	Land at Millfield	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	11.14	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.36%	0.58%	1.06%	99.08%	0.92%
SHELAA22/103	Land at Lady Dane Farm, Love Lane (phase 2)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.48	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.67%	0.13%	0.19%	99.30%	0.70%
SHELAA22/104	Kiln Court & Osborne Court, Lower Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.81	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.14%	0.81%	2.05%	98.27%	1.73%
SHELAA22/105	Faversham Library, Newton Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.18	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/106	Kingsfield Care, Jubilee Way	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.33	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.75%	0.68%	1.57%	74.85%	25.15%
SHELAA22/107	The burned-out building next to the KCC Depot, London Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.05	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	88.30%	11.70%	0.00%	17.50%	82.50%
SHELAA22/108	Cains Amusements (assumed 28-29 Preston Street)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.02	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	94.19%	5.81%
SHELAA22/187	Windy Gap, Chequers Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	13.46	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.34%	1.30%	1.36%	96.77%	3.23%
SHELAA22/275	Land at Swanstree Avenue (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	26.1	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.83%	1.55%	4.62%	97.77%	2.23%

SHELAA22/123	Land at Pond Farm, Newington	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	12.85	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	94.04%	2.03%	3.93%	93.42%	6.58%
SHELAA22/318	Land at Otterham Quay Lane (Site B)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	11.78	88.29%	5.49%	6.22%	38.59%	10.00%	51.41%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	16.59%	9.13%	74.28%	10.03%	5.12%	84.86%	92.08%	3.42%	4.50%	68.47%	31.53%
SHELAA22/152	Land at Iwade - Solar Farm	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	137.27	99.31%	0.24%	0.45%	99.23%	0.17%	0.60%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.82%	0.18%	1.01%	98.65%	0.08%	1.27%	95.85%	1.18%	2.97%	96.02%	3.98%
SHELAA22/246	Land at south-west Minster	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	106.81	98.70%	0.64%	0.66%	98.42%	0.67%	0.92%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.91%	0.95%	3.13%	94.53%	0.92%	4.55%	93.76%	2.13%	4.11%	93.71%	6.29%
SHELAA22/269	Regents Quay, Crown Quay Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	4.42	4.51%	30.40%	65.09%	39.55%	22.97%	37.48%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.19%	98.81%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	91.09%	5.42%	3.48%	75.08%	24.92%
SHELAA22/270	Land at Tonge Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.49	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	60.35%	5.64%	34.02%	91.39%	8.61%
SHELAA22/319	Land at Long Field, Chaffes Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.39	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/188	Land at Chequers Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.69	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.60%	0.36%	2.04%	99.64%	0.36%
SHELAA22/198	Land to the rear of Eden Meadows (Site A)	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.41	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/199	Land rear of 128 High Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.62	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/010	Land at Grove Farm, Sheppey Way	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.22	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.19%	0.77%	1.03%	98.52%	1.48%
SHELAA22/200	Land at St Mary's View	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.78	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/053	Land at Bexon Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.57	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	91.52%	8.48%
SHELAA22/054	Land west of the Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	11.11	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.99%	0.01%	0.00%	98.71%	1.29%
SHELAA22/166	West side of Cambridge Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	4.74	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/299	Land at Ufton Court Farm, Starveacre Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	27.28	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.58%	0.15%	0.27%	96.93%	3.07%
SHELAA22/201	Land at 111 High Street	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.75	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	86.47%	8.36%	5.17%	68.34%	31.66%
SHELAA22/167	Land at Lynsted Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.81	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/285	Land north of Lower Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.37	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	70.94%	29.06%	0.00%	73.27%	4.58%	22.15%	91.79%	8.21%
SHELAA22/072	Land at Range Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.7	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.91%	0.09%	0.00%	97.57%	2.43%
SHELAA22/168	Land south of Teynham, West of Lynsted Lane	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	6.33	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.23%	0.67%	6.10%	98.52%	1.48%
SHELAA22/271	Land at Crown Wharf	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.69	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	85.06%	5.73%	9.21%	86.40%	13.60%
SHELAA22/242	Neats Court, Queenborough Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	0.38	2.99%	38.94%	58.07%	0.00%	39.15%	60.85%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	82.09%	5.05%	12.86%	81.25%	18.75%
SHELAA22/203	Keycol Farm, Keycol Hill	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	7.33	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.28%	0.46%	1.26%	97.59%	2.41%
SHELAA22/183	Land south of Little Groves, Leysdown Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	2.58	67.27%	12.98%	19.76%	65.51%	10.07%	24.42%	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.47%	5.53%	0.00%	28.29%	12.74%	58.97%	12.32%	10.36%	77.32%	97.86%	0.37%	1.76%	94.48%	5.52%
SHELAA22/243	Sheerness Dockyard	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	22.54	1.88%	4.29%	93.84%	0.00%	0.35%	99.65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	94.57%	2.73%	2.70%	75.04%	24.96%
SHELAA22/139	Land at Seasalter Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	1.68	98.94%	1.00%	0.06%	94.35%	3.17%	2.48%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	73.35%	11.79%	14.86%	51.68%	10.64%	37.68%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/169	The Oare Gravel Works, Ham Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	5.08	95.96%	4.04%	0.00%	94.27%	5.17%	0.56%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	54.21%	23.60%	22.19%	34.86%	10.10%	55.04%	95.42%	3.43%	1.15%	96.25%	3.75%
SHELAA22/034	Land at Oad Street, Borden	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	3.14	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.58%	0.42%	0.00%	99.22%	0.78%
SHELAA22/296	Land at Hearts Delight Road	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	6.9	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.22%	0.04%	0.74%	99.86%	0.14%
SHELAA22/130	(Option 1) Lamberhurst Farm	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	4.99	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.16%	1.40%	2.43%	95.35%	4.65%
SHELAA22/131	(Option 2) Lamberhurst Farm	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	17.06	98.21%	0.62%	1.17%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	89.00%	3.15%	7.86%	93.86%	6.14%
SHELAA22/132	(Option A-E), Lamberhurst Farm	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	24.51	99.33%	0.36%	0.31%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.24%	2.28%	4.48%	93.95%	6.05%
SHELAA22/012	Land west of existing Bobbing village	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	199.42	99.74%	0.08%	0.18%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	94.64%	1.39%	3.97%	96.63%	3.37%
SHELAA22/068	Winterbourne Fields	FILTERED_All_Promoted_Sites_region	83.25	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.10%	0.86%	2.05%	96.82%	3.18%
CFS2024/007	Elm Lodge, Wardwell Lane, Lower Halstow, ME9 7ER	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.1	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.87%	0.50%	0.63%	99.14%	0.86%
CFS2024/009	Sheppey Beach Villas, Manor Way, ME12 4QQ	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	3.77	85.57%	3.17%	11.25%	96.58%	0.00%	3.42%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	82.49%	9.84%	7.67%	63.82%	12.88%	23.30%	94.64%	2.74%	2.63%	91.12%	8.88%
CFS2024/012	Home Farm, Breach Lane, Lower Halstow, ME9 7DB	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.68	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.81%	1.19%	0.00%	98.93%	1.07%
CFS2024/016	Land on the North Side of Canterbury Lane, Upchurch, Kent, ME8 8QW	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.97	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.89%	2.03%	4.08%	96.87%	3.13%
CFS2024/018	Land to rear of 14 Barn Close, Borden, Sittingbourne, ME9 8JW	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.37	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/024	Land lying to the south west of School Lane, Bapchild, Sittingbourne	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.82	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/035	Land on corner of Hearts Delight Road and Doves Croft, ME9 8JR	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	6.98	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.23%	0.04%	0.73%	99.86%	0.14%
CFS2024/036	Land on the south side of Starborne, Oak Lane, Upchurch, Sittingbourne,	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.93	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.89%	0.11%	0.00%	99.96%	0.04%
CFS2024/043	Land off Chaffes Lane, Upchurch, Sittingbourne ME9 7BN	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	4.29	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.24%	0.23%	4.52%	99.18%	0.82%
CFS2024/044	Land off The Street, Upchurch, ME9 7EU	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	8.59	91.96%	3.65%	4.39%	89.98%	3.91%	6.11%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	80.96%	3.67%	15.37%	78.22%	2.04%	19.74%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/040	Eyehorn Farm, Munsgore Lane, Borden, ME9 8JU	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	9.81	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.68%	0.24%	0.07%	99.59%	0.41%
CFS2024/055	Land at Ham Road	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	14.4	89.82%	5.17%	5.01%	87.02%	4.66%	8.32%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	47.23%	16.66%	36.12%	21.07%	20.60%	58.33%	93.83%	2.60%	3.57%	94.66%	5.34%
CFS2024/058	Land adj. Dantlings, Plough Road	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.21	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/066	Home Farm, Sheppey Way, Bobbing, ME9 8PN	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	3.2	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.07%	0.40%	3.53%	96.38%	3.62%
CFS2024/067	Land Adjacent to Brook Hall House, Waterham Road, Hernhill, ME13 9JH	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.15	93.75%	6.25%	0.00%	86.11%	2.41%	11.48%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	62.04%	8.91%	29.05%	57.10%	2.81%	40.10%	95.08%	2.03%	2.90%	92.74%	7.26%

CFS2024/052	Land adjacent to Whitehouse Cottage, Leysdown Road, ME12 4AR	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.23	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.97%	0.03%	0.00%	98.81%	1.19%
CFS2024/034	Bowl Read, Oad Street, Borden, ME9 8JX	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	3.77	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.32%	0.68%	0.00%	99.06%	0.94%
CFS2024/070	Land at Tranquillity, Otterham Quay Lane, Upchurch, ME8 7UT	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.21	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	38.38%	60.35%	1.27%	25.65%	11.43%	62.92%	97.56%	0.33%	2.11%	96.12%	3.88%
CFS2024/037	Sutton House, 5 London Road, Sittingbourne, ME10 1NQ	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.1	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/038	10-14 High Street, Sittingbourne, ME10 1PD	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.07	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.30%	0.00%	0.70%	97.99%	2.01%
CFS2024/073	Land adjacent to Leysdown Road, Eastchurch, ME12 4BN	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	3.73	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.45%	0.78%	0.76%	96.51%	3.49%
CFS2024/076	Land at Lower Road, Minster, ME12 3RY	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	40.84	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.80%	1.43%	2.77%	95.15%	4.85%
CFS2024/085	Land adjacent junction of Quinton Road and Sheppey Way, Bobbing, ME9 8QP	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	6.76	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.94%	0.06%	0.00%	98.65%	1.35%
CFS2024/069	Land to the east of Oak Lane, Minster, ME12 3QT	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	13.65	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.47%	0.79%	0.74%	96.59%	3.41%
CFS2024/084	Land North of Keycol Hill, Keycol Hill, ME9 8ND	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	6.81	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.15%	0.49%	1.36%	97.43%	2.57%
CFS2024/087	Land South of A2 London Road/West of Water Lane, Osprinee, ME13 0RH	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	8.23	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.07%	0.08%	0.85%	99.66%	0.34%
CFS2024/088	Twinney Acre Susans Lane, Upchurch, ME9 7HA	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.57	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.30%	2.55%	2.15%	61.92%	27.58%	10.50%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/090	The Classic Cinema, High Street, Sittingbourne, ME10 4PE	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.18	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	55.66%	44.34%	0.00%	9.63%	76.30%	14.07%	95.48%	4.52%
CFS2024/091	Land on the East side of Sheppey Way, Iwade, ME9 8QX	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	3.59	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.95%	0.05%	0.00%	99.08%	0.92%
CFS2024/092	Land East of Chaffes Lane, Upchurch, ME9 7BG	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	2.99	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.28%	0.49%	1.23%	98.57%	1.43%
CFS2024/096	Callum Park (Site A), Basser Hill, ME9 7TY	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	94.47%	5.53%
CFS2024/099	Land at Brogdale	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	29.37	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.64%	0.13%	0.23%	99.76%	0.24%
CFS2024/097	Callum Park (Site B), Basser Hill, ME9 7TY	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.55	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.97%	0.22%	1.81%	98.21%	1.79%
CFS2024/100	Culnells Farm. School Lane, Iwade, ME9 8JQ	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	2.27	90.48%	3.67%	5.85%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	90.02%	2.64%	7.34%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.68%	1.18%	0.15%	97.47%	2.53%
CFS2024/102	Land on the East side of Elm Lane, Minster, ME12 3RY	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	7.16	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.70%	0.59%	0.71%	96.15%	3.85%
CFS2024/103	Land to the West of Jubilee Fields	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.73	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/112	Land West of Old Ferry Road	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	29.74	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.94%	0.06%	0.00%	91.18%	1.75%	7.07%	95.88%	4.12%
CFS2024/114	Castlebarn, Box Lane, Ospringe, ME13 0RU	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.02	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/117	2 Little Kennaways, Stalisfield Road, Ospringe, ME13 8EZ	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.16	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	44.69%	6.22%	49.09%	89.46%	10.54%
CFS2024/120	Land to the west of Shurland Castle	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.48	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.09%	1.28%	0.63%	94.12%	5.88%
CFS2024/123	Milestone Farm, Oak Lane, Upchurch, ME9 7FB	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	2.95	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.15%	1.37%	0.48%	94.47%	5.53%
CFS2024/131	New House Nurseries, London Road, Dunkirk, Faversham, ME13 9LJ	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.45	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	87.41%	7.87%	4.72%	79.93%	20.07%
CFS2024/126	Amethyst Horticulture, Land at Newington Nurseries, London Road,	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	7.83	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	57.18%	21.38%	21.44%	90.14%	9.86%
CFS2024/127	Thompson Hall, St Michaels Road, Sittingbourne, ME10 3DN	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.02	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/162	The Courtyard, Seed	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.38	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	46.19%	26.02%	27.79%	82.08%	17.92%
CFS2024/071	Street Farm, The Street	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.51	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/113	Land South of Tunstall Road,	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.52	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/118	Land off, Ruins Barn Road	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	3.2	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/129	Smeed Dean Works, Eurolink Industrial Estate, Castle Road	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	4.29	22.19%	31.35%	46.46%	11.31%	12.11%	76.58%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	99.09%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.03%	0.97%
CFS2024/130	Paradise Farm, Lower Hartlip Road	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	52.12	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.62%	0.97%	0.41%	96.91%	3.09%
CFS2024/135	Land between Oast Cottages and development at Breach House, Breach	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	2.53	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	80.78%	9.40%	9.81%	87.92%	12.08%
CFS2024/077	Digswell, Lower Hartlip Road, Hartlip, ME9 7SX	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.35	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	29.23%	6.96%	63.81%	92.15%	7.85%
CFS2024/139	The Old Pumping Station, St Michaels Road, Sittingbourne ME10 1AY	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.11	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17.72%	82.28%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/141	Land at Sleepy Meadow, Sheppey Way, Bobbing, ME9 8QX	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.44	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.60%	1.40%
CFS2024/133	Orchard House Sandown, 1&2 Orchard house, London Road/Nouds Lane,	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	3.42	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	85.59%	0.49%	13.91%	99.11%	0.89%
CFS2024/137	Land East of Queenborough, Sheerness and Land South West of	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	26.84	94.42%	1.44%	4.13%	93.88%	2.03%	4.08%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	86.63%	2.89%	10.48%	84.01%	1.89%	14.10%	96.32%	1.20%	2.48%	94.66%	5.34%
CFS2024/142	Land to the west and east of Newington Industrial Estate, Newington, ME9	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	6.25	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	67.90%	6.98%	25.13%	87.07%	12.93%
CFS2024/145	Syndale Park, London Road, Faversham, Kent, ME13 0RH	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.73	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.61%	1.39%
CFS2024/146	Land to the north of Bricklands, Newington	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	2	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.02%	1.92%	3.06%	96.30%	3.70%
CFS2024/121	Land south of London Road and east of Cellar Hill	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	4.61	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.99%	0.01%	0.00%	99.86%	0.14%
CFS2024/147	Land to the rear of 45 Key Street Sittingbourne ME10 1YX	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.21	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	68.06%	31.94%	99.99%	0.01%
CFS2024/150	Land at Breach Farm	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	6.07	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/149	Site A, Lamberhurst Farm, Yorkletts, CT5 3AD	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	4.99	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.16%	1.40%	2.43%	95.35%	4.65%
CFS2024/152	Site B, Lamberhurst Farm, Yorkletts,	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	16.41	98.99%	0.54%	0.47%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	91.46%	2.07%	6.47%	95.46%	4.54%
CFS2024/151	Land Off Riddles Road	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	3.08	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%

CFS2024/153	Site C, Lamberhurst Farm, Yorkletts	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	13.01	98.85%	0.65%	0.50%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	90.94%	2.13%	6.93%	95.21%	4.79%
CFS2024/154	Land At Sandbanks Lane And Seasalter Road	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	3.71	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/156	Land West of Head Hill Road	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.68	98.94%	1.00%	0.06%	94.32%	3.20%	2.49%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	73.32%	11.80%	14.88%	51.65%	10.64%	37.71%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/161	Land at Lion Field	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	4.55	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.20%	1.28%	1.52%	94.46%	5.54%
CFS2024/167	Land West of Cryalls Lane, Sittingbourne, ME10 1NZ	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	3.91	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.96%	1.04%
CFS2024/163	Land r/o 142-146 The Street, Bounds Farm, Boughton, ME13 9AP	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.65	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/165	St Michaels House and Langs Bar, St Michaels Road, Sittingbourne	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.15	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/157	Land north of Forge Lane, Upchurch	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	5.36	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.56%	0.12%	0.32%	94.96%	5.04%
CFS2024/169	Land to the East of Lynsted Lane, Lynsted, ME9 9QN	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.78	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/160	Land at Sleepy Meadow	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	3.59	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.95%	0.05%	0.00%	99.08%	0.92%
CFS2024/173	Coleshill Farm, Iwade	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	22.17	99.01%	0.29%	0.70%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.01%	0.19%	0.80%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.43%	0.96%	1.61%	95.73%	4.27%
CFS2024/177	Grove Farm	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	5.22	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.19%	0.77%	1.03%	98.52%	1.48%
CFS2024/175	Hollybush Farm Caravan Park, Oak Lane, Minster-on-Sea, ME12 3QR	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	3.8	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.56%	0.02%	0.42%	99.97%	0.03%
CFS2024/179	Land at Sheppey Way (south)	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.42	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/180	Land at Sheppey Way and Quinton Road	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	2.71	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.99%	0.00%	0.01%	99.99%	0.01%
CFS2024/184	GASKAINS LIMITED, of Norham Farm House, Selling, Faversham, Kent	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	6.79	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.01%	0.36%	0.64%	99.29%	0.71%
CFS2024/183	Estuary View, Bell Farm Lane, Minster-on-Sea, ME12 4JA	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.38	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/185	Land at Maidstone Road	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	20.97	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.61%	0.17%	0.22%	99.30%	0.70%
CFS2024/181	Kiln Court and Osbourne Court, Lower Road, Faversham, ME13 7NY	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	2.76	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.08%	0.83%	2.09%	98.27%	1.73%
CFS2024/186	Land north of Keycol Hill (Orange parcel)	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	15.58	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.47%	0.30%	1.23%	99.12%	0.88%
CFS2024/188	Land north of Keycol Hill (Yellow/Blue parcel)	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	17.15	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.99%	0.01%
CFS2024/187	Golden Leas Holiday Park, Bell Farm Lane, Minster-on-Sea, ME12 4JA	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	8.29	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/189	Abbey Fields, Faversham	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	15.2	84.60%	3.95%	11.45%	79.59%	3.81%	16.60%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	70.04%	2.02%	27.94%	62.58%	6.06%	31.36%	94.86%	1.16%	3.98%	98.53%	1.47%
CFS2024/193	Dawes Lane, Dunkirk, Faversham, ME13 9TP	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.37	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.41%	0.33%	1.26%	98.67%	1.33%
CFS2024/[illegible]	Land at Church Lane, Newington	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	4.88	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.48%	1.35%	2.18%	97.46%	2.54%
CFS2024/182	Land South of the Railway, Church Road, Tonge, ME9 9AP	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	3.62	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.62%	0.38%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.18%	2.40%	2.43%	91.96%	3.22%	4.82%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/174	Isle of Sheppey Strategic Caravan Sites	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	29.27	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.93%	0.88%	1.19%	97.77%	2.23%
CFS2024/194	Land West of Pond Farm, London Road, Newington, ME9 7NU	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	10.07	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.61%	0.51%	0.88%	96.70%	3.30%
CFS2024/195	Land at West Minster off of Brielle Way, Sheerness	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.91	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	98.09%	1.91%	0.00%	87.23%	12.77%
CFS2024/196	148 High Street, Newington, ME9 7JH	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	2.19	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	85.02%	2.04%	12.94%	86.37%	13.63%
CFS2024/131	Land East of Cellar Hill, Lynsted, ME9 9QY	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.56	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
CFS2024/171	Land to the north of Brickfields,School Lane, Newington	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	0.53	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.98%	0.02%
CFS2024/197	Land r/o 42 Chaffes Lane,ME9 7BN	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	2.61	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	91.02%	1.62%	7.36%	98.22%	1.78%
CFS2024/198	Land Brielle Way, Sheerness	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	2.13	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	95.67%	2.78%	1.54%	86.79%	13.21%
CFS2024/199	Land at Highstreet Road	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	4.45	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	90.39%	9.61%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	32.12%	9.35%	58.53%	21.46%	6.32%	72.22%	88.07%	1.70%	10.23%	95.33%	4.67%
CFS2024/136	Land to rear of 40 and 42 London Road, Lynsted, ME9 9QN	Filtered_Call_for_Sites_2024_region	1.26	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.98%	0.02%	0.00%	99.61%	0.39%
SHELAA22/322	Baker's Place, Lomas Road, ME9 8BB	G_T_intensification_expansion_sites_GTAA2023_region	0.1	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/234	Breach Farm Paddocks, Breach Lane	G_T_intensification_expansion_sites_GTAA2023_region	0.13	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/325	Keycol Farm, Keycol Hill, ME9 8NA	G_T_intensification_expansion_sites_GTAA2023_region	0.34	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.84%	1.16%
SHELAA22/326	Mattsfield, Boxted Lane, ME9 7BX	G_T_intensification_expansion_sites_GTAA2023_region	0.45	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/237	Halstow Cross, ME9 7ER	G_T_intensification_expansion_sites_GTAA2023_region	1.18	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.67%	0.07%	0.26%	93.45%	6.55%
SHELAA22/328	Windmill Farm, ME9 7XF	G_T_intensification_expansion_sites_GTAA2023_region	0.24	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/331	Jack Russell Place, ME9 7AB	G_T_intensification_expansion_sites_GTAA2023_region	0.42	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	78.22%	19.24%	2.54%	40.96%	36.08%	22.97%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/323	New Acres, Spade Lane, ME9 7TT	G_T_intensification_expansion_sites_GTAA2023_region	3.13	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.58%	0.42%
SHELAA22/329	Land at Warden Road/Rear of Orchard Cottage (Mary's Place), ME12 4GJ	G_T_intensification_expansion_sites_GTAA2023_region	0.42	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/330	The Peartree, Greyhound Road, ME12	G_T_intensification_expansion_sites_GTAA2023_region	0.28	87.32%	6.81%	5.87%	95.38%	0.73%	3.89%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	67.23%	24.72%	8.05%	43.86%	23.37%	32.77%	97.06%	1.53%	1.41%	92.91%	7.09%
SHELAA22/332	Elmley Road, ME12 3SS	G_T_intensification_expansion_sites_GTAA2023_region	0.08	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
SHELAA22/333	Three Lakes Park, Church Road, ME10 3NL	G_T_intensification_expansion_sites_GTAA2023_region	1.01	6.37%	93.63%	0.00%	66.58%	33.42%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.38%	99.62%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	96.08%	2.32%	1.61%	17.54%	82.46%
SHELAA22/334	15 The Laurels, Bell Farm Lane, ME12 4JA	G_T_intensification_expansion_sites_GTAA2023_region	0.06	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	76.30%	23.70%	0.00%	81.54%	18.46%
ST4	Land at Graveney Road, east of Faversham	Proposed_Employment_Allocations_region	2.02	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.91%	0.09%

ST4	land at Selling Road, Faversham	Proposed_Employment_Allocations_region	1.78	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.98%	0.02%	0.00%	99.70%	0.30%
ST4	Land at West Minster, Sheerness	Proposed_Employment_Allocations_region	2.52	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	94.54%	3.11%	2.35%	86.61%	13.39%
ST4	Land at Cowstead Corner, Queenborough	Proposed_Employment_Allocations_region	2.78	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.73%	0.00%	0.27%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.35%	0.00%	1.65%	96.96%	1.39%	1.65%	99.31%	0.22%	0.47%	98.58%	1.42%
ST4	Land south of Kemsley Mill, Ridham Avenue	Proposed_Employment_Allocations_region	3.3	98.88%	1.11%	0.02%	96.08%	2.27%	1.65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	84.31%	5.84%	9.85%	79.24%	3.25%	17.50%	99.66%	0.02%	0.31%	99.98%	0.02%
ST4	Land at Manor Farm, Key Street	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	2.24	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	86.14%	10.40%	3.46%	93.73%	6.27%
ST4	Land at Ham Farm, Ham Road	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	1.11	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	49.68%	7.93%	42.39%	30.85%	5.73%	63.41%	97.51%	0.64%	1.84%	99.71%	0.29%
ST4	Land north of Key Street, Sittingbourne	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	1.49	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	32.42%	65.43%	2.14%	95.55%	4.45%
ST4	The Foundary, Rushenden Road	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.37	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	90.04%	4.68%	5.28%	95.63%	4.37%
ST4	Nil Desperandum Rushenden Hill	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	1.07	88.42%	7.33%	4.25%	84.18%	7.64%	8.18%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	67.99%	0.00%	32.01%	58.51%	9.47%	32.01%	96.66%	0.61%	2.72%	96.78%	3.22%
ST4	Former Bus Depot, Shellness Rd & Park Avenue	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.16	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.95%	6.05%
ST4	Lydbrook Close, Sittingbourne	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	1.66	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.38%	2.56%	4.06%	92.16%	7.84%
ST4	Land adjoining Western Link	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	8.01	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.76%	1.31%	1.93%	98.78%	1.22%
ST4	Milton Pipes, Cooks Lane Site	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	4.02	90.36%	6.13%	3.51%	73.89%	14.81%	11.29%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	52.65%	4.22%	43.12%	37.97%	10.61%	51.42%	92.81%	3.01%	4.19%	94.29%	5.71%
ST4	Halfway Houses Primary School, Southdown Rd	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	1.52	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.36%	0.19%	1.45%	97.63%	2.37%
ST4	Iwade Fruit & Produce	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.47	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
ST4	IwadeVillage Centre II	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.19	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
ST4	Land North of High Street, Eastchurch	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.76	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.09%	0.14%	0.77%	99.46%	0.54%
ST4	Parsonage Farm, School Lane	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.53	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.67%	3.00%	0.33%	92.83%	7.17%
ST4	Bull Lane, Boughton	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.53	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
ST4	Faversham Police Stn, Church Rd	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.18	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.62%	4.38%	0.00%	99.83%	0.16%	0.01%	99.90%	0.10%
ST4	Perston Skreens, Minster Road	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.61	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
ST4	Bysingwood Primary School, Hazebrouck Road	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.75	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	84.50%	14.73%	0.77%	80.41%	19.59%
ST4	152 Staplehurst Road	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	1.86	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.70%	0.43%	1.87%	80.43%	19.57%
ST4	Fressia, Grovehurst Road	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.33	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	81.09%	10.55%	8.36%	51.28%	48.72%
ST4	35, High Street, Milton Regis	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.18	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.02%	3.98%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	42.41%	18.29%	39.29%	42.41%	0.00%	57.59%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.75%	0.25%
ST4	Adj Manor Road	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.09	0.00%	38.33%	61.67%	0.00%	26.81%	73.19%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	99.95%	0.05%	0.00%	99.53%	0.47%
ST4	Plover Road (Thistle Hill), Minster	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	3.85	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.57%	2.11%	1.33%	85.32%	14.68%
ST4	Stones Farm, Canterbury Road, Bapchild	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	18.32	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.27%	0.78%	1.95%	98.32%	1.68%
ST4	Orbital Staplehurst Road	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	1.5	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	56.77%	39.74%	3.49%	89.73%	10.27%
ST4	Land at Minster Academy, Admiral Walk Minster	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	1.24	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	92.37%	1.74%	5.89%	89.77%	10.23%
ST4	Land off Colonels Lane, Boughton	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.75	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.43%	0.22%	0.35%	96.35%	3.65%
ST4	Land South of Colonels Lane, Boughton	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.31	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	73.15%	9.18%	17.67%	84.73%	15.27%
ST4	Land Adjoining Mayfield, London Road, Teynham	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.34	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
ST4	Barrow Green Farm, Barrow Green, Teynham	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	1.1	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
ST4	Crown Quay Lane	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	18.31	30.73%	35.21%	34.06%	43.63%	12.33%	44.04%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	19.11%	7.33%	73.56%	12.61%	3.06%	84.33%	93.11%	3.18%	3.71%	90.07%	9.93%
ST4	Land at Belgrave Road, Halfway	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	5.19	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	88.83%	2.02%	9.15%	91.45%	8.55%
ST4	Land west of Barton Hill Drive, Lower Road, Minster	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	29.67	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.97%	0.03%	0.00%	94.67%	1.81%	3.52%	93.37%	6.63%
ST4	Land West of Brogdale Road	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	3.57	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	91.41%	1.97%	6.62%	98.05%	1.95%
ST4	Land North of Graveney Road, Faversham	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	2.98	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	94.45%	3.67%	1.88%	75.22%	24.78%
ST4	Land off High Street, Newington	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	7.37	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	89.72%	5.78%	4.50%	86.32%	13.68%
ST4	Land at Preston Fields, Canterbury Road, Faversham	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	14.38	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	86.29%	11.19%	2.52%	92.94%	7.06%
ST4	Chequers Road	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	0.4	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	94.30%	0.91%	4.79%	97.97%	2.03%
ST4	Junction of Scoccles Road and Elm Lane, Minster	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	2.78	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	89.61%	2.84%	7.55%	83.43%	16.57%
ST4	Land East of Iwade	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	66.75	78.03%	3.88%	18.09%	75.24%	4.06%	20.70%	N/A	N/A	N/A	96.11%	1.17%	2.71%	65.13%	3.50%	31.37%	58.86%	4.22%	36.92%	96.21%	0.93%	2.86%	96.36%	3.64%
ST4	Land East of Station Road, Teynham	Proposed_Housing_Allocations_region	4.4	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.98%	0.02%	0.00%	99.76%	0.24%
ST4	Land at Lady Dane Farm, east of Love Lane	Proposed_Mixed_Use_Allocations_region	26.62	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.63%	0.51%	1.86%	98.98%	1.02%
ST4	The Oare gravel workings, Oare Road, Faversham	Proposed_Mixed_Use_Allocations_region	67.38	27.21%	5.04%	67.74%	25.23%	4.95%	69.82%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.36%	3.64%	83.00%	8.75%	2.93%	88.32%	91.34%	5.61%	3.05%	87.39%	12.61%
ST4	Land at Frognal Lane, Teynham	Proposed_Mixed_Use_Allocations_region	30.57	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.99%	0.01%	0.00%	99.96%	0.01%	0.03%	94.64%	1.89%	3.47%	93.73%	6.27%
ST4	Perry Court Farm, Faversham	Proposed_Mixed_Use_Allocations_region	30.24	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.61%	0.23%	0.16%	99.47%	0.53%
ST4	Land at South-west Sittingbourne	Proposed_Mixed_Use_Allocations_region	33.81	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.14%	0.88%	1.98%	98.16%	1.84%

ST4	North West Sittingbourne	Proposed_Mixed_Use_Allocations_region	76.54	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.35%	0.00%	0.65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.35%	0.00%	0.65%	99.34%	0.01%	0.65%	94.80%	2.03%	3.17%	95.47%	4.53%
ST4	North East Sittingbourne	Proposed_Mixed_Use_Allocations_region	51.1	48.61%	38.41%	12.98%	59.79%	40.21%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	16.61%	3.12%	80.27%	13.75%	2.29%	83.96%	95.83%	2.91%	1.26%	84.24%	15.76%
BF/001	Land adjacent 105 Marine Parade, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 2BE	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.24	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	91.22%	4.47%	4.31%	75.57%	24.43%
BF/002	31 London Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 1NG	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.11	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
BF/003	1-3 High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 4AY	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.02	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.22%	6.78%	0.00%	8.36%	91.64%
BF/004	Ellens Court, Lady Margaret Manor Road, Doddington, ME9 0NT	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.44	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
BF/005	Milton Pipes Ltd, Cooks Lane, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 2QF	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	4.26	90.89%	5.80%	3.31%	75.10%	14.07%	10.82%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.60%	6.59%	42.81%	36.01%	10.15%	53.84%	93.20%	2.84%	3.96%	94.61%	5.39%
BF/006	Conyer Brickworks, Conyer Road, Conyer, ME9 9HH	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	1.16	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17.57%	55.38%	27.05%	0.65%	10.04%	89.31%	93.98%	2.53%	3.49%	93.65%	6.35%
BF/007	Bobbing Car Breakers, Sheppey Way, Bobbing, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME9	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.98	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.66%	0.11%	0.23%	98.68%	1.32%
BF/008	Old House at Home, 158-162 High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.08	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	76.65%	8.68%	14.67%	83.76%	16.24%
BF/009	Woodcombe Sports and Social Club, Church Street, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.29	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.89%	2.11%
BF/010	Queenborough Social Club, North Road, Queenborough, Kent	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.09	5.27%	37.53%	57.20%	0.00%	40.36%	59.64%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
BF/011	Caravan storage area, Otterham Quay Industrial Estate, Otterham Quay	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	1.48	97.37%	0.79%	1.84%	88.20%	4.94%	6.86%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	36.37%	27.21%	36.42%	20.50%	11.81%	67.70%	98.43%	0.60%	0.98%	98.67%	1.33%
BF/012	Iwade Village Hall, The Street, Iwade, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME9	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.2	76.17%	11.93%	11.91%	75.85%	12.58%	11.57%	68.05%	9.20%	22.75%	69.36%	17.04%	13.61%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.86%	0.14%	0.00%	96.14%	1.63%	2.23%	96.89%	3.11%
BF/013	The Lion, 2 Church Street, Milton Regis, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.08	88.45%	11.55%	0.00%	19.66%	53.34%	27.01%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.03%	98.97%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
BF/014	161 London Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 1PA	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.06	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.87%	2.13%	0.00%	87.63%	12.37%
BF/015	Land rear of 45-55 High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 4BJ	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.23	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
BF/016	The Wheatsheaf, 90 East Street, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 4RT	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.08	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.22%	1.78%	0.00%	58.10%	41.90%
BF/017	95A-B High Street, Milton Regis, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 2AR	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.03	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
BF/018	240-248 High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1UP	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.1	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	62.06%	9.22%	28.72%	81.00%	19.00%
BF/019	2 Park Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 1DR	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.04	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
BF/020	Former Adult Education Centre, College Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.72	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.51%	1.49%	0.00%	91.01%	8.99%
BF/021	Bank House, Broadway, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1TW	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.11	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	81.09%	18.91%
BF/022	The Foundry, Rushenden Road, Queenborough, Kent, ME11 5HB	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.37	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	90.04%	4.68%	5.28%	95.63%	4.37%
BF/023	Nichols Haulage Yard, Lydbrook Close, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	1.66	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.38%	2.56%	4.06%	92.16%	7.84%
BF/024	152 Staplehurst Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 1XS	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	1.86	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.70%	0.43%	1.87%	80.43%	19.57%
BF/025	West Street, Queenborough, Kent, ME11 5AF	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	1.46	17.72%	19.27%	63.02%	12.34%	11.92%	75.74%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	97.15%	1.73%	1.12%	97.73%	2.27%
BF/026	Bell House, Bell Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 4DH	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.81	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	79.56%	13.19%	7.25%	64.91%	35.09%
BF/027	Crown Quay Lane, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 3ST	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	18.31	30.73%	35.21%	34.06%	43.64%	12.32%	44.04%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	19.13%	7.33%	73.54%	12.63%	3.06%	84.32%	93.11%	3.18%	3.71%	90.07%	9.93%
BF/028	Land South of Queenborough Creek, Queenborough, Kent.	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	7.06	0.00%	42.06%	58.21%	29.47%	8.78%	61.75%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	95.92%	1.49%	2.59%	97.07%	2.93%
BF/029	Macdonald Mailing, Staplehurst Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	1.5	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	56.77%	39.74%	3.49%	89.73%	10.27%
BF/030	Former Istil Mill, Rushenden Road, Queenborough, Kent.	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	4.02	0.00%	0.02%	99.98%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	85.52%	8.30%	6.18%	67.94%	32.06%
BF/031	Moons of Selling Ltd, Grove Road, Selling, Kent, ME13 9RR	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.99	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
BF/032	25-29 Station Street, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 3DU	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.08	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
BF/033	35 High Street, Milton Regis, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 2AD	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.18	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.02%	3.98%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	42.41%	18.29%	39.29%	42.41%	0.00%	57.59%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.75%	0.25%
BF/034	Land at Manor Road, Queenborough, Kent, ME11 5ND	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.09	0.00%	38.33%	61.67%	0.00%	26.81%	73.19%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	99.95%	0.05%	0.00%	99.53%	0.47%
BF/035	Former Bus Depot, Shellness Road, Leysdown-on-Sea, Kent. ME12 4QJ	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.16	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.95%	6.05%
BF/036	Little Callum Farm, Basser Hill, Lower Halstow, Kent, ME9 7TY	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	1.89	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.86%	0.74%	1.40%	96.42%	3.58%
BF/037	Halfway Egg Farm, Featherbed Lane, Sittingbourne, Kent. ME9	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	1.86	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.43%	1.57%
BF/038	Former Bus Depot, East Street, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 4BQ	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.48	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.04%	6.96%
BF/039	Land at Fountain Street, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 3EE	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.19	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
BF/040	Cocklesheil Walk, St Michael's Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.39	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	71.21%	20.14%	8.65%	62.34%	37.66%
BF/041	Land West of Rushenden Road, Queenborough, Kent. ME11 5HP	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	13.06	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	35.99%	6.05%	57.97%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	82.14%	6.83%	11.03%	65.33%	34.67%
BF/042	66 Preston Street, Faversham, Kent, ME13 8PG	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.02	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	85.28%	14.72%
BF/043	1 London Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 1NQ	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.02	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
BF/044	Barton Court, New Road, Minster, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 3PX	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	0.72	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	92.29%	2.35%	5.36%	94.39%	5.61%
BF/045	Southlands, Rook Lane, Bobbing, Sittingbourne, Kent. ME9 8DZ	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	1.56	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.10%	0.90%
BF/046	BMM Weson, Brent Road, Faversham	Brownfield_Sites_Winter_23_Final_region	2.32	47.81%	7.72%	44.47%	45.73%	1.29%	52.98%	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	44.19%	0.64%	55.17%	41.15%	2.61%	56.24%	95.87%	0.84%	3.29%	96.33%	3.67%

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 JBA Consulting has been commissioned by Swale Borough Council to prepare an update to their Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).

1.1.2 As part of the reporting, it was agreed that a Sequential Test Dataset Guidance Document for the Local Plan and individual planning applications would be prepared.

1.1.3 The need to address this matter arises from changes to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in July 2021 and revisions to the accompanying Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) in August 2022. The NPPF has subsequently been updated again in 2024 and the PPG in 2025.

1.1.4 The SFRA provides the flood risk evidence to support the application of the Sequential Test. This includes flood risk mapping which can be found in Appendices C-E of the SFRA and on Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping** portal. A high-level screening of proposed development sites for inclusion in the Local Plan against flood risk information can be found in Appendix K of the SFRA.

1.1.5 The Swale Borough Council **Advice Note: undertaking Sequential and Exception Tests for Planning Applications** defines the geographical scope of the Sequential Test for different parts of the borough and should be read alongside this document.

1.2 Purpose of document

1.2.1 The purpose of this document is to inform the datasets required for the preparation and assessment of Sequential Tests across the borough, for both the Local Plan and for individual planning applications. This document does not address the data requirements for the Exception Test.

2 Policy requirements

2.1 National Planning Policy Framework

2.1.1 The need to apply the Sequential Test is set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which was last updated in December 2024 and the Planning Practice Guidance - Flood Risk and Coastal Change (PPG) which was last updated in September 2025.

2.1.2 Paragraph 172 of the NPPF states that *"All plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development – taking into account **all sources of flood risk** and the **current and future impacts of climate change** – so as to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property"*

2.1.3 Paragraph 174 states that *"the aim of the sequential test is to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of **flooding from any source**.[…] The strategic flood risk assessment will provide the basis for applying this test."*

2.1.4 Finally, Paragraph *175 of the NPPF states that "the sequential test should be used in areas known to be at risk now or in the future from any form of flooding, except in situations where a site-specific flood risk assessment demonstrates that no built development within the site boundary, including access or escape routes, land raising or other potentially vulnerable elements, would be located on an area that would be at risk of flooding from any source, now and in the future (having regard to potential changes in flood risk)"*

2.1.5 Therefore, in summary the NPPF sets out the requirement for considering all sources of flood risk, now and in the future when applying the Sequential Test. It also identifies certain circumstances where the Sequential Test would not be required where vulnerable elements are shown (through a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment) to be outside of areas at risk of flooding from any source.

2.2 Planning Practice Guidance

2.2.1 Paragraph 017 of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) states that *"Where the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, or other available flood risk maps or information, indicates that part or parts of a neighbourhood plan area may be at risk of flooding, the qualifying body should have regard to the National Planning Policy Framework's policies on flood risk. Where they are considering proposing development, they will need to show that this would be consistent with the local planning authority's application of the Sequential Test".*

2.2.2 Paragraph 023 of the PPG states that *"The approach is designed to ensure that areas at little or no risk of flooding from **any source** are developed in preference to areas at higher risk. This means avoiding, so far as possible, development in **current and future medium and high flood risk areas** considering **all sources of***

flooding including areas at risk of surface water flooding.*[…] Other forms of flooding need to be treated consistently with river and tidal flooding in mapping probability and assessing vulnerability, so that the sequential approach can be applied across all areas of flood risk."*

2.2.3 Paragraph 024 of the PPG states *"Where it is not possible to locate development in low-risk areas, the Sequential Test should go on to compare reasonably available sites within medium risk areas; and then, only where there are no reasonably available sites in low and medium risk areas, within high-risk areas. […] Initially, the presence of existing flood risk management infrastructure should be ignored, as the long-term funding, maintenance and renewal of this infrastructure is uncertain."*

2.2.4 Paragraph 027 states that *"In applying paragraph 175 a proportionate approach should be taken. Where a site-specific flood risk assessment demonstrates clearly that the proposed layout, design, and mitigation measures would ensure that occupiers and users would remain safe from current and future surface water flood risk for the lifetime of the development (therefore addressing the risks identified e.g. by Environment Agency flood risk mapping), without increasing flood risk elsewhere, then the sequential test need not be applied."*

2.2.5 Therefore, in summary the PPG requires all sources of flooding to be considered within the Sequential Test, now and in the future. In cases where a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment shows a development at risk of surface water flooding can be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere then the surface water flood risk would not need to be considered within the Sequential Test. Therefore, reference within this document to application of the Sequential Test for surface water flooding is predominantly concerned with the application of this as part of the Local Plan where site-specific Flood Risk Assessments have not been prepared.

2.2.6 The PPG also makes clear that sources of flood risk other than river and tidal (also known as sea) flooding need to be treated consistently with tidal and river (fluvial) flooding, in terms of mapping probability and vulnerability.

2.2.7 In addition, the PPG also notes that where Neighbourhood Plans are considering proposing development, they should address how this would be consistent with the local planning authority's application of the Sequential Test and if necessary, the Exception Test. If not, these tests will need to be re-visited on a local authority-wide basis.

2.3 Requirements for the Sequential Test

2.3.1 A basic requirement for the Sequential Test to be performed is that appropriate, competent mapping can be prepared to enable logical comparison of the flood risk from different sources at alternative locations, both now and in the future, as this is fundamental to establishing a logical "risk sequence".

2.3.2 Section 3 describes the implications of including different sources of flooding both now and in the future in the Sequential Test. It also highlights matters to be considered and identifies a preferred approach. Appendix A provides a summary of the datasets to use to apply the Sequential Test for each source of flood risk.

2.4 The Exception Test

2.4.1 In circumstances where the Sequential Test has been performed and it is not possible for development to be located in areas with a lower risk of flooding, the Exception Test may be required. The Exception Test is a two-part process that requires preparation of evidence to demonstrate that development proposals at risk of flooding deliver wider sustainability benefits and can be made safe for the intended lifespan (thus it is a requirement to demonstrate that proposed development will be safe under climate change conditions).

2.4.2 Table 2 of the PPG sets out the requirements for the Exception Test but does not reflect the need to avoid flood risk from sources other than rivers and the sea. There is no guidance on how to consider other sources of flood risk. The Exception Test should only be applied, following the application of the Sequential Test, in the following instances:

- 'Essential infrastructure' in Flood Zone 3a or 3b
- 'Highly vulnerable' development in Flood Zone 2 (this is NOT permitted in Flood Zone 3a or 3b)
- 'More vulnerable' development in Flood Zone 3a (this is NOT permitted in Flood Zone 3b)

2.4.3 While the Exception Test is not explicitly required for sites at risk from other sources of flooding, the Local Planning Authority should follow a similar principle where sites are proposed that are at risk from other sources of flooding, carefully weighing up the wider benefits of development against the risk, ensuring that site users can be kept safe through the lifetime of the development and ensuring residual risk can be safely managed.

3 Review of data sources for use in the Sequential Test

3.1.1 This section describes the implications of including different sources of flooding both now and in the future in the Sequential Test. It also highlights matters to be considered and identifies a preferred approach for each source of flooding.

3.2 River and sea risk - now and in the future

Source of Flooding	Available Mapping	Implications of making use of mapping in the Sequential Test
Rivers	**Flood Map for Planning** Available from: • Appendix C.1 of the SFRA • Swale Borough Council's interactive mapping portal • Flood map for planning • Rivers and Sea undefended flood risk extents - climate change **Detailed river models** Available from: • Appendix C.2 and D.2 of the SFRA • Swale Borough Council's interactive mapping portal	**Overview** The Flood Map for Planning provides Flood Zones which are a composite dataset including national and local modelled data, and information from past floods. Three detailed fluvial models are available from the Environment Agency in Swale, the Scrapsgate Drain, Warden Bay and Iwade Stream. These have been included in the Flood Map for Planning, but the undefended tidal extents of the North Kent Coast are largely greater that the fluvial extents. At the time of preparing the Site Screening Spreadsheet (Appendix K), the Flood Map for Planning had not been updated with the Scrapsgate Drain and Warden Bay fluvial models. As such, the site screening was run with Flood Zones available at the time and the detailed fluvial models. The Flood Map for Planning has since been updated to include the fluvial models, and the Flood Zones should be used in the Sequential Test for individual planning applications. **Present day** The Flood Map for Planning for present day low (Flood Zone 1), medium (Flood Zone 2) and high risk (Flood Zone 3) extents should be used. The following undefended flood extents should be used to define high, medium and low risk: • **High risk** – Flood Zone 3 (Greater than 1% AEP (1 in 100-year))

	• On request from the Environment Agency	• **Medium risk** – Flood Zone 2 (Between 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year)) • **Low risk** – Flood Zone 1 (Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year)) **Climate change** The Environment Agency's Rivers and Sea undefended flood risk extents - climate change dataset should be used. This dataset uses the undefended flood extents with the Central Allowance for the 2080s (2070-2121) epoch to define high, medium and low risk: • **High risk** – Greater than 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) • **Medium risk** – Between 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) • **Low risk** – Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year)
Sea	**Flood Map for Planning** Available from: • Appendix C.1 of the SFRA • Swale Borough Council's interactive mapping portal • Flood map for planning **North Kent Coast detailed model** Available from: • Appendix C.3 and D.3 of the SFRA • Swale Borough Council's interactive mapping portal	**Overview** At the time of preparing the Site Screening Spreadsheet (Appendix K), the Flood Map for Planning had not been updated with the latest modelling for the North Kent Coast. As such, the site screening was run with the Flood Zones available at the time and the updated North Kent Coast flood mapping. The Flood Map for Planning has since been updated with the North Kent Coast model and the Flood Zones should be used in the Sequential Test for individual planning applications. **Present day data** The following undefended flood extents should be used to define high, medium and low risk: • **High risk** – Flood Zone 3 (Greater than 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year)) • **Medium risk** – Flood Zone 2 (Between 0.5 % AEP (1 in 200-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year)) • **Low risk** – Flood Zone 1 (Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year))

	• On request from the **Environment Agency**	**Climate change data** For climate change, the following undefended North Kent Coast model flood extents with the Upper End allowance should be used to define high, medium and low risk: • **High risk** – Greater than 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) • **Medium risk** – Between 0.5 % AEP (1 in 200-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) • **Low risk** – Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) The Upper End allowance should be considered which is in line with the climate change data used within the **Flood Map for Planning**. Use the development lifetime guidance within the **PPG** to work out the appropriate epoch to be considered.

Recommendations for using river and sea flood risk in the Sequential Test

Rivers

3.2.1 The Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning should be used.

3.2.2 Use the following undefended fluvial extents to define high, medium and low risk:

- **High risk** – Flood Zone 3 (Greater than 1% AEP (1 in 100-year))
- **Medium risk** – Flood Zone 2 (Between 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year))
- **Low risk** – Flood Zone 1 (Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year))

3.2.3 The Environment Agency 'Rivers and Sea Undefended Flood Risk Extents - Climate Change' dataset should be used to assess the risk of future flooding from rivers. The Central Allowance for the 2080s (2070-2121) epoch is included in this dataset.

Sea

3.2.4 The Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning should be used to assess the present day risk.

3.2.5 Use the following undefended coastal extents to define high, medium and low risk:

- **High risk** – Flood Zone 3 (Greater than 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year))
- **Medium risk** – Flood Zone 2 (Between 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year))
- **Low risk** – Flood Zone 1 (Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year)))

3.2.6 For future coastal flood risk, the North Kent Coast model should be assessed with the Upper End allowance. The development lifetime guidance in the PPG should be used to work out the appropriate epoch to be considered.

3.3 Surface water flood risk now and in the future

Source of Flooding	Available Mapping	Implications of making use of mapping in the Sequential Test
Surface Water	• Environment Agency's surface water dataset within the Flood Map for Planning, also known as the Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) • Appendix E of the SFRA • Swale Borough Council's **interactive mapping** portal • **Flood map for planning - GOV.UK**	**Overview** The mapping is based on a generalised modelling methodology. The data doesn't always include allowance for drainage features such as culverts and can over or underestimate flooding where there are linear features such as embankments. Unlike the Flood Zone maps for river flooding, the surface water mapping makes an allowance for the assumed performance of local drainage systems. Normal profile of extent and shape of surface water flooding is a "dendritic" pattern that follows low lying topography and is not an extensive blanket, as is most often the case for river flooding. The flood risk is normally more likely to be relatively short lived and much more localised than would be the case for river flooding (most likely being caused by local high intensity short duration rainfall events). In some cases, the surface water flood risk could affect a relatively small proportion of a proposed allocation site. In practical terms, this may not prevent the principle of development from being supported. This would need to be considered on a case-by-case basis taking into account the area and placement of built development (**NPPF paragraph 175**). Where a site-specific flood risk assessment demonstrates clearly that the proposed layout, design, and mitigation measures would ensure that occupiers and users would remain safe from current and future surface water flood risk for the lifetime of the development, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, then the sequential test need not be applied (**PPG paragraph 027**).

Source of Flooding	Available Mapping	Implications of making use of mapping in the Sequential Test
		Present day data Generally suitable for showing surface water flow routes at different probability flood events. The following extents should be considered: • **High risk** - 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) • **Medium risk** – between 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) • **Low risk** – between 0.1 AEP% (1 in 1,000-year) and 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) The uncertainty associated with the predicted outlines for the respective probabilities is high. **Climate change data** Suitable climate change outputs were not available at the time of preparing the Level 1 SFRA for the Risk of Flooding from Surface Water dataset. As such the, 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) has been used as a proxy. Updated surface water climate change outputs were released by the Environment Agency on 28th May 2026, coinciding with completion of this Level 1 SFRA. A comparison was carried out between the present day 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) extent and 1% AEP (1 in 100 year) plus climate change extent. The present day 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) extent was found to generally be larger than the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) plus climate change extent. As a result, a precautionary approach has been adopted in representing surface water with climate change within this Level 1 SFRA by using the present day 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) extent. The latest surface water climate change outputs should be used within any Flood Risk Assessment and will be used in the Level 2 SFRA following guidance within the **Environment Agency Flood risk assessments: climate change allowances guidance page**.

Recommendations for surface water flooding

3.3.1 Use the following surface flood extents to define high, medium and low risk:

- **High risk** - 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year)
- **Medium risk** – between 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year)
- **Low risk** – between 0.1 AEP% (1 in 1,000-year) and 1% AEP (1 in 100-year)

3.3.2 Suitable climate change outputs were not available at the time of preparing this Level 1 SFRA for the Risk of Flooding from Surface Water dataset. As such the, 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) has been used as a proxy.

3.3.3 Updated surface water climate change outputs were released by the Environment Agency on 28th May 2026, coinciding with completion of this Level 1 SFRA. A precautionary approach has been adopted in representing surface water with climate change within this Level 1 SFRA by using the present day 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) extent.

3.3.4 The latest surface water climate change outlines should be used within any Flood Risk Assessment and will be used in the Level 2 SFRA.

3.3.5 The use of these surface water events should be done with caution due to the highlighted uncertainties in the surface water modelling and mapping.

3.3.6 Surface Water mapping does not strictly describe the same conceptual risk zone as defined for river and sea flooding (even though it is associated with the same probability) as the mapping is based on different assumptions and is filtered to remove shallow depths of water. However, it does create a product that can accommodate sequential testing, as it would facilitate strategic decisions that directed development to land in lower risk areas.

3.3.7 The proposed approach is relatively simple and enables an appropriate level of sequential selection to be made. It is not totally aligned with the river and sea zones (but this is appropriate as the mapping is not based on the same parameters), but from a practical perspective it is strongly aligned with the Sequential Test defined in para 175 of the NPPF. For these reasons this approach is recommended.

3.4 Groundwater flood risk

Source of Flooding	Available Mapping	Implications of making use of mapping in the Sequential Test
Groundwater	JBA Groundwater Flood Map Appendix F of the SFRA Kent County Council historic flood events. **BGS Groundwater flood susceptibility maps**	**Overview** The underlying challenge is that the data is very uncertain and could not be used with confidence unless supported by more detailed local studies. The mapping provides an indication of where risk might be higher, but it would not be easy to defend sequential decisions based on the available mapping. JBA groundwater map does potentially enable a risk-based approach to be taken as it depicts different levels of risk. However, this is based on the risk of emergence of groundwater and not surface flooding due to groundwater. The analyses performed to prepare the mapping are all for a 1 in 100-year event and so provide a risk of groundwater emergence to the surface as they are based on predicted difference between groundwater level and the ground surface. Five zones are defined to describe the risk of groundwater being: • at or very near ground surface; • between 0.025m and 0.5m below the ground surface; • between 0.5m and 5m below the ground surface; • at least 5m below the ground surface, and; • low risk of groundwater flooding. BGS mapping describes the risk of groundwater emergence but does not show the likelihood or risk of groundwater flooding occurring, i.e. it is a hazard and consequence base product and does not enable the application of a risk-based approach. The BGS superficial geology layer provides an indication of whether an area is susceptible to alluvial groundwater flooding as it gives an indication of the porosity of near surface deposits that are potentially connected to watercourses or the sea. However, it does not take into account the local topography.

Source of Flooding	Available Mapping	Implications of making use of mapping in the Sequential Test
		Historic flood data is available from Kent County Council. However, this does not always list the source of flooding. In addition, it is often difficult to determine the source of historical flood events and groundwater and surface water flooding can often be confused. There is no climate change mapping available for groundwater and in view of the uncertainty in the present-day data it is unlikely that such mapping will be available in the near future.

Recommendations for using zone maps for groundwater flooding

3.4.1 It is recommended that the groundwater flood risk is not considered in the Sequential Test on the basis that the BGS maps, JBA groundwater flood map and Kent County Council's historic events dataset do not provide the confidence or certainty required to undertake the Sequential Test. As the available mapping does not provide competent evidence on the relative risk of flooding across the study area it could potentially result in inappropriate allocations if used without understanding the limitations of the data. This is in line with paragraph 23 of the PPG which states that *"other forms of flooding need to be treated consistently with river and tidal flooding in mapping probability and assessing vulnerability"*.

3.4.2 At the Level 2 SFRA stage or for a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment, more detailed assessment should be performed of the proposed development sites where the potential for groundwater flooding is high or medium. High risk is categorised as groundwater levels are either at or very near (within 0.025m of) the ground surface during a 1% AEP (1 in 100 year) flood event. Medium is categorised as groundwater levels are between 0.025m and 0.5m below the ground surface during a 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) flood event.

3.4.3 This will address the potential effects of climate change on groundwater flood risk to the extent permissible by the available data. During the production of site-specific Flood Risk Assessments developers should undertake assessments of groundwater flood risk for a site.

3.5 Sewer flood risk

Source of Flooding	Available Mapping	Implications of making use of mapping in the Sequential Test
Sewer flooding risk	Southern Water DG5 records (A water-company held register of properties which have experienced sewer flooding due to hydraulic overload) available from **Southern Water**. **Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan** (DWMP)	**Overview** Only available at postcode level and thus mapping does not define spatial extent or location of sewer flooding. Mapping does not enable execution of risk-based sequence.

Recommendations for using zone maps for sewer flooding

3.5.1 It is recommended that the sewer flood risk is not considered in the Sequential Test on the basis that the available information is not of appropriate resolution or format and so does not support spatial comparison of risk. This is in line with paragraph 23 of the PPG which states that *"other forms of flooding need to be treated consistently with river and tidal flooding in mapping probability and assessing vulnerability".*

3.5.2 Water companies were required to publish Drainage Water Management Plans for river basin catchments across England as part of the Environment Act. The plans describe the basis for long term investment proposals by Water Companies that span for more than 25 years and set out the commitment needed to make wastewater systems safe and secure. The plans contain substantive volumes of mapping, information and data that has not previously been made available by water companies.

3.5.3 Southern Water published their DWMP in May 2023. As part of the DWMPs a risk-based catchment screening (RBCS) has been completed, where existing, readily available data is used to identify where there is a current and/or potential risk or vulnerability in the sewer catchment to future changes, such as new residential development or changes in climate. This feeds into a baseline risk and vulnerability assessment (BRAVA) enabling comparison across locations based on different levels of risk.

3.5.4 The data resolution provided in Southern Water's DWMP is catchment scale and applicable to the entire study area. Consequently, it is not possible to take a risk-based approach using this data and it is not considered to be comparable to the river and sea flooding information. If specific spatial information becomes available on sewer flood risk that provides competent data on the spatial relative risk of flooding this will be evaluated in the Level 2 SFRA (if required) and as appropriate inform the Sequential Test process. Where possible the DG5 and DWMP information should be

used to inform the scope of site specific FRAs.

3.6 Reservoir flood risk

Source of Flooding	Available Mapping	Implications of making use of mapping in the Sequential Test
Reservoir flooding risk	**Environment Agency's Reservoirs Map**	**Overview** The mapping shows "when river levels are normal" and "when there is also flooding from rivers" reservoir inundation extents. The "when there is also flooding from rivers" being a reservoir breach at the same time as a 0.1% AEP river flood (as this is a likely time when a reservoir might fail) and the dry day shows the failure just from the water retained by the dam. Neither set of mapping describes a risk-based scenario as it does not provide the probability of a dam failure but are intended to describe a "worst credible case". More detailed information on flood velocities and depths are not publicly available. The flood extents are publicly available. A consideration with respect to the reservoir maps is that placing new development in locations potentially affected by reservoir inundation could potentially change the "risk category" of the reservoir and this could result in the reservoir owner (the "undertaker") having to invest in substantive remedial works to demonstrate that the reservoir had the appropriate level of safety. This is not strictly related to the Sequential Test, but should be a consideration that should be appropriately managed when planning new development. The mapping does not provide climate change information on future flood risk and provision of such mapping is unlikely based on the existing methodology.

Recommendations for using zone maps for reservoir flooding

3.6.1 It is recommended that the available reservoir flood mapping is not included in the Sequential Test as the available data is inappropriate to be used alongside risk mapping from other sources when performing the Sequential Test as it is not conceptually similar to the risks pertaining to river and sea flooding as it shows the worst credible case and not the risk of flooding and so does not support a logical spatial comparison of risk that can be substantiated by appropriate evidence. This is in line with paragraph 23 of the PPG which states that *"other forms of flooding need to be treated consistently with river and tidal flooding in mapping probability and assessing vulnerability".*

3.6.2 A more detailed assessment of those sites identified to be at risk of inundation should be included in the Level 2 SFRA (if required).

3.6.3 The more detailed assessment in the Level 2 SFRA will identify locations where proposed development could result in a change to the risk designation of a reservoir. If proposed sites are located in a zone at reservoir risk it will be necessary to understand the extent to which the flooding could be made worse and to report on the implications with respect to allocating the land for development.

4 What happens next

4.1.1 In the case of the Local Plan, where required (typically where the extent of river, tidal or surface water risk exceeds 20% of the site area), a Level 2 SFRA will involve more detailed consideration of surface water drainage, reservoir flooding and groundwater than was the case prior to the NPPF and PPG updates. The implications of this have not been assessed in this document.

4.1.2 For all development, a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment will be required, where the proposed development is;

- in Flood Zones 2 or 3 as defined in the Flood Map for Planning
- within Flood Zone 3b – shown in Appendix C.3 of the SFRA
- within Flood Zone 1 with a site area of 1 hectare or more
- within 'Flood Zones plus Climate Change', showing it is at increased risk of flooding from rivers or sea in future as shown in the Flood Map for Planning
- within Flood Zone 1 and the Flood Map for Planning shows it is at risk of flooding from surface water
- within Flood Zone 1 where the SFRA shows it will be at increased risk of flooding during its lifetime

The site-specific Flood Risk Assessment will need to consider all sources of flood risk, now and in the future and show that the development can remain safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Where applicable the Flood Risk Assessment will need to demonstrate that the Sequential Test and Exception Test has been passed.

4.1.3 In some circumstances the proposed approach will require more detailed consideration of surface water drainage requirements in the Level 2 SFRA/site-specific Flood Risk Assessments. At this stage it might be necessary and appropriate to engage more closely with Southern Water (responsible for sewerage) in circumstances where there is long term reliance on the performance of existing drainage systems affected by lack of capacity as a consequence of climate change effects (increased rainfall intensities and depths).

5 Conclusions

5.1.1 This technical note has been prepared to formalise the flood risk arrangements used by Swale Borough Council, applicants and consultants in performing and assessing the Sequential Test. Updates to the August 2022 PPG recommends that the Sequential Test now assesses all sources of flooding for low to high-risk areas both now and in the future.

5.1.2 A review of readily available information has been undertaken to assess suitable data sources which could be considered for other sources of flood risk not previously included in the Sequential Test. A summary of the datasets to be used in the Sequential Test can be found in Appendix A.

5.1.3 For river flood risk it is recommended that Flood Zone 2 and 3 are assessed for the present day.

5.1.4 For future river flood risk, consider the Environment Agency's Rivers and Sea undefended flood risk extents - climate change dataset.

5.1.5 For present day coastal risk it is recommended that Flood Zone 2 and 3 are assessed.

5.1.6 For future coastal risk, the North Kent Coast model outputs should be assessed. The development lifetime guidance in the PPG should be used to work out the appropriate epoch to be considered.

5.1.7 For surface water, it is recommended that the Environment Agency's surface water dataset within the Flood Map for Planning, also known as the Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) is used. At the time of preparing this SFRA, suitable climate change outputs were not available. As such, the present day 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) surface water flood extent mapping was used as a proxy. The Flood Map for Planning was updated with climate change outputs on 28th May 2026 and should be used in Flood Risk Assessments and the Level 2 SFRA.

5.1.8 Appendix A outlines the return periods used to determine high, medium and low flood risk for rivers, sea and surface water

5.1.9 For reservoir flood risk, it is recommended that the available Environment Agency's reservoir map is not included in the Sequential Test as the available data is inappropriate to be used alongside risk mapping from other sources. A more detailed assessment of those sites identified to be at risk of inundation should be included in the Level 2 SFRA (if required).

5.1.10 The readily available datasets for groundwater and sewer flood risk do not competently define areas of high or low risk of flooding and so more detailed

assessment should be performed in a Level 2 SFRA (for allocated sites) and site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (for windfall sites) to inform the Sequential Approach to development and mitigation measures.

5.1.11 If the Local Planning Authority considers that the Sequential Test is performed, and it is not possible for development to be located in areas with a lower risk of flooding, then consideration must be given to the Exception Test, where applicable, and, for potential Local Plan allocations, more detailed assessment included in the Level 2 SFRA.

A Summary of datasets to be used in the Sequential Test

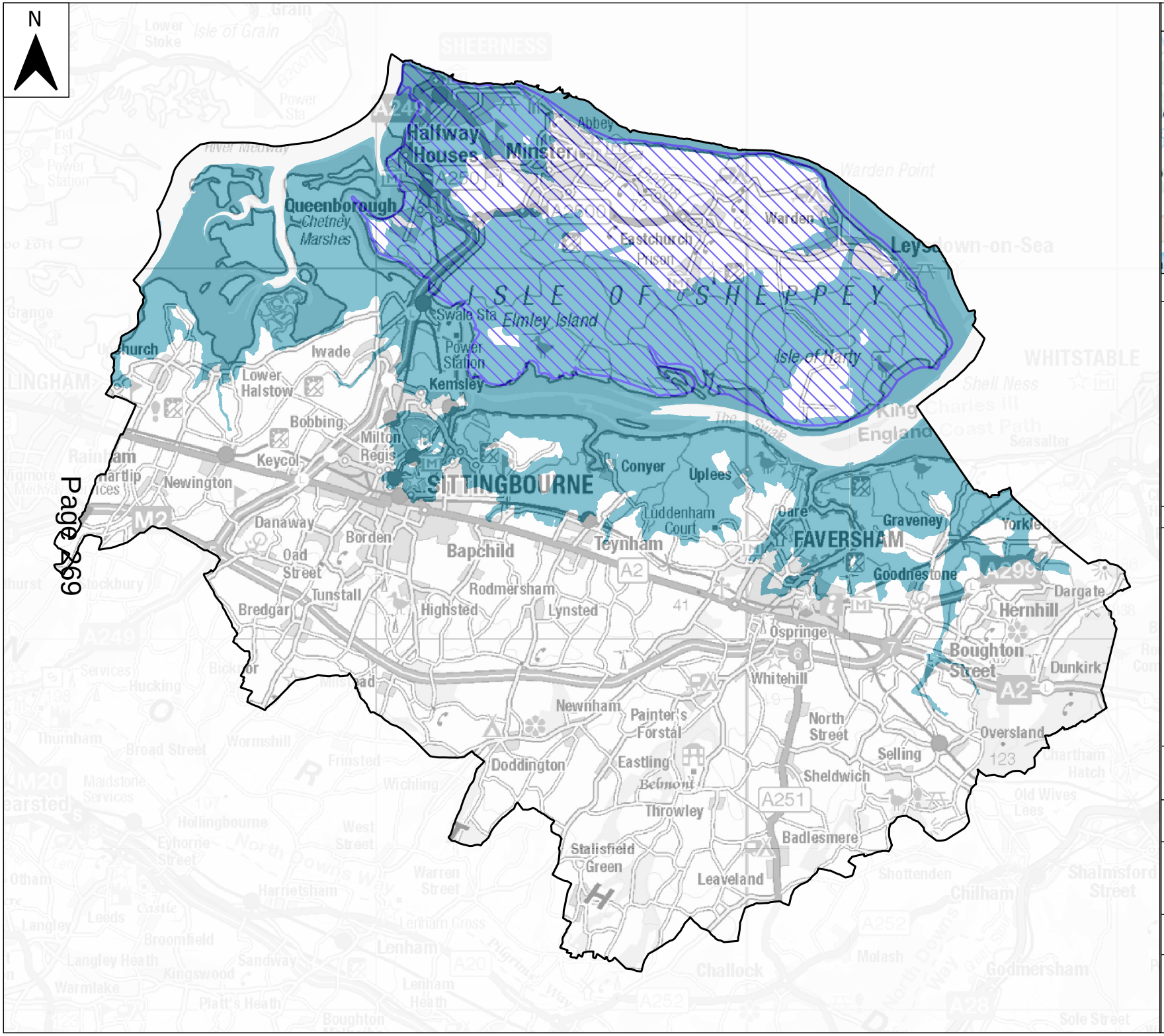
	High risk	Medium risk	Low risk	Justification of approach	
				Risk now	Future risk
River and sea – Flood Map for Planning (See **Error! Reference source not found.**for locations where detailed models are available)	Flood Zone 3 - Greater than 1%/0.5% AEP (1 in 100-year/1 in 200 year)	Flood Zone 2 - Between 1%/0.5% AEP (1 in 100-year / 1 in 200 year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year)	Flood Zone 1 - Less than 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year)	EA's Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3 use a risk-based approach unless the site is located within an area where detailed modelling is available.	Use the Environment Agency's Rivers and Sea undefended flood risk extents - climate change dataset for the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP fluvial events (1 in 1000-year). Assuming the lifespan of development is 100 years, currently, for fluvial the Central Allowance should be used for the 2080s (2070-2121) epoch. For the flood risk from the sea, use the North Kent Coast undefended 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) extents with the Upper End climate change allowances. The development lifetime guidance in the PPG should be used to work out the appropriate epoch to be considered.
Surface Water	Greater than 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year)	Between 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) and 1% AEP (1 in 100-year)	Less than 1% AEP (1 in 100-year)	Environment Agency's Risk of Flooding from Surface Water mapping, 3.3% (1 in 30-year) and 1% AEPs (1 in 100-year). Different assumptions are used to derive surface water risk than is the case for fluvial and tidal flood zones. Care should be taken using the RoFSW dataset as in some areas it potentially does not provide the confidence or certainty required (for example where there is a risk of linear features impacting on flood extents).	No suitable climate change modelling was available at the time of preparing the Level 1 SFRA. The 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) has been used as a proxy for climate change Climate change datasets for surface water were released by the Environment Agency on 28th May 2026 and should be used in the Level 2 SFRA and FRAs.
Groundwater	Screening to be undertaken to assess the potential susceptibility of all sites to groundwater flooding. Additional information required via a Level 2 SFRA or site-specific Flood Risk Assessment where susceptibility is considered to be high.			Datasets potentially do not have the confidence or certainty required to provide mapping that enables a comparative assessment to be made of the risk of flooding of land from groundwater. Therefore, a precautionary approach should be taken, and all sites where groundwater flood risk identified to be high should be identified and assessed in a Level 2 SFRA or site-specific Flood Risk Assessment. The implications for sequential selection of alternative locations should be considered at that stage.	There is no future groundwater flood risk dataset readily available.
Sewer	The readily available datasets for sewer flood risk do not competently define areas of high or low risk of flooding and so do not support an assessment of comparative risk alongside other sources.			Datasets that can be made publicly available, potentially do not have the confidence or certainty required to provide mapping that enables a comparative assessment to be made of the risk of flooding of land from sewers. The risk can be addressed in site level FRAs.	There is no future sewer flood risk dataset readily available.

Reservoir	Screening to be undertaken to identify sites where development is proposed in a high hazard zone. Additional information required via a Level 2 SFRA or site-specific Flood Risk Assessment where susceptibility is considered to be high.	Datasets potentially do not have the confidence or certainty required to provide mapping that enables a comparative assessment to be made of the risk of flooding of land from reservoirs. In addition, the reservoir flood map identifies the consequence of a reservoir breach rather than risk, so applying high, medium and low 'risk' is not possible using this dataset. Therefore, a precautionary approach should be taken and sites where development is proposed in a high hazard zone will be identified and assessed in a Level 2 SFRA or site-specific Flood Risk Assessment. The implications for sequential selection of alternative locations should be considered at that stage.	There is no future reservoir flood risk dataset readily available.

Appendix M - Data Sources

This appendix provides details on the main data sources used as part of this Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), including its purpose, licencing details, where any updated data can be obtained by users of the SFRA and the names of the datasets provided to Swale Borough Council.

Appendix Map	Data used	Data source	Purpose of data	Where can the GIS files be obtained?	Licence details	Data used	GIS File name
Appendix A - Historic Flooding	Recorded Flood Outlines	Environment Agency	Understand historic flood risk	Recorded Flood Outlines	Open Government Licence	Recorded Flood Outlines Main Rivers and Sea	Recorded Flood Outlines Main Rivers (v1 Nov 25) Recorded Flood Outlines Sea (v1 Nov 25)
	Historic Flood Events	Kent County Council	Understand historic flood risk	Request to Kent County Council	Kent County Council	Historic flood incident point data provided by Kent County Council. The data shows the number of incidents within a 1km x 1km grid.	KCC Historic Flood Incidents (v1 Nov 25)
Appendix B - Watercourses	OS MasterMap Water Network	Ordered by JBA through the data.gov.uk website. This data is available under the OGL license agreement	Assess flood risk from rivers	Defra Data Services Platform (only available to specified users)	Environment Agency Conditional Licence	Statutory Main Rivers Ordinary Watercourses	Statutory Main Rivers (v1 Nov 25) Ordinary Watercourses (v2 Apr 26)
	Internal Drainage Board Watercourses	Ordered by JBA through the data.gov.uk website. This data is available under the OGL license agreement	Assess flood risk from rivers	Request to Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board	Permission from Lower Medway IDB	Lower IDB Area	Lower Medway IDB Area (v2 Jan 26) Lower Medway IDB Watercourses (v2 Jan 26)
Appendix C.1 - Present day flood risk - Flood Zones	Flood Map for Planning Flood Zone 2	Ordered by JBA through the data.gov.uk website. This data is available under the OGL license agreement	Assess flood risk from rivers and sea	Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3	Open Government Licence	Flood Zone 2 and 3 provided by the Environment Agency	Environment Agency Flood Zones (v2 Apr 26)
	Flood Zone 3b	Prepared by JBA Consulting using Environment Agency models	Assess flood risk from rivers and sea	Request to Swale Borough Council	Open Government Licence and Environment Agency Conditional Licence	Flood Zone 3b (Present day dataset was used from NaFRA2 defended 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year), Iwade Stream 3.3% AEP model, Warden Bay 3.3% AEP model, Scrapsgate 3.3% AEP model extents to create Flood Zone 3b)	Flood Zone 3b (v1 Nov 25)
	Generalised model	Based on the Environment Agency Flood Zone 2 and 3	Assess flood risk from rivers and sea	Request to Swale Borough Council	Open Government Licence and Environment Agency Conditional Licence	Areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 that use generalised models	Generalised modelling (v1 April 26)
Appendix C.2 - Present day flood risk from rivers - detailed river models	Hydraulic models and outputs	Environment Agency	Assess flood risk from rivers	Request from the Environment Agency via their Flood Map for Planning Service	Environment Agency Conditional Licence	Present day fluvial detailed models - Iwade, Scrapsgate drain, Warden Bay models of : Defended 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) Undefended 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) Undefended 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year)	3.3% AEP Iwade model (v1 Nov 25), 3.3% AEP Scrapsgate Drain model (v1 Nov 25), 3.3% AEP Warden Bay model (v1 Nov 25)
							1% AEP Iwade model (v1 Nov 25), 1% AEP Scrapsgate Drain model (v1 Nov 25), 1% AEP Warden Bay model (v1 Nov 25)
							0.1% AEP Iwade model (v1 Nov 25), 0.1% AEP Scrapsgate Drain model (v1 Nov 25), 0.1% AEP Warden Bay model (v1 Nov 25)
Appendix C.3 - Present day flood risk from the sea – North Kent Coast model	Hydraulic models and outputs	Environment Agency	Assess flood risk from the sea	Request from the Environment Agency via their Flood Map for Planning Service	Environment Agency Conditional Licence	Present day North Kent Coast models: Defended 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) Undefended 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) Undefended 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year)	3.3% Defended North Kent Coast model (v1 Nov 25)
							0.5% Undefended North Kent Coast model (v1 Nov 25)
							0.1% Undefended North Kent Coast model (v1 Nov 25)
Appendix D.1 - Future flood risk from rivers and sea - Flood Map for Planning	Flood Map for Planning Future Flood Risk from Rivers and Sea	Environment Agency	Assess future flood risk from rivers and sea	Flood Map for Planning - Flood Zones plus Climate Change	Open Government Licence	This includes the Flood Zones 2 and 3 plus climate change data which shows how the combined extent of Flood Zones 2 and 3 could increase with climate change over the next century, ignoring the benefits of any existing flood defences	Flood Map for Planning - Flood Zones plus Climate Change (v2 Apr 26)
Appendix D.2 - Future flood risk from rivers - detailed river models	Flood Map for Planning Future Flood Risk from Rivers	Environment Agency	Assess future flood risk from rivers	Request from the Environment Agency via their Flood Map for Planning Service	Environment Agency Conditional Licence	1% AEP (1 in 100-year) plus 22% (Central) climate change allowance, 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) plus 22% (Central) climate change allowance	1% AEP (1 in 100-year) plus 22% climate change allowance (v1 Nov 25)
							0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) plus 22% climate change allowance (v1 Nov 25)
Appendix D.3 - Future flood risk from the sea - North Kent Coast model	Flood Map for Planning Future Flood Risk from Sea	Environment Agency	Assess future flood risk from the sea	Request from the Environment Agency via their Flood Map for Planning Service	Environment Agency Conditional Licence	Undefended 0.5% AEP (1 in 200 year) 2100 Upper End allowance Undefended 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000 year) 2100 Upper End allowance Undefended 0.5% AEP (1 in 200 year) 2125 Upper End allowance Undefended 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000 year) 2125 Upper End allowance	0.5% AEP Undefended 2100 upper end (v1 Nov 25)
							0.5% AEP Undefended 2125 upper end (v1 Nov 25)
							0.1% AEP Undefended 2100 upper end (v1 Nov 25)
							0.1% AEP Undefended 2125 upper end (v1 Nov 25)
Appendix E - Risk of Flooding from Surface Water	Risk of Flooding from Surface Water	Ordered by JBA through the data.gov.uk website. This data is available under the OGL license agreement	Assess surface water flood risk	Risk of Flooding from Surface Water	Open Government Licence	RoFSW 4band Thames South East	Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (v1 Nov 25)
Appendix F - JBA Groundwater Flood Map	JBA's Groundwater Emergence Map	JBA	Assess groundwater flood risk	Request from JBA Consulting (subject to licence fee)	JBA Consulting Licence	JBA groundwater emergence dataset	JBA Groundwater Emergence 5m (v1 Nov 25)
Appendix G - Risk of Flooding from Reservoirs	Reservoir inundation mapping - Dry Day scenario	Environment Agency	Assess reservoir flood risk	Reservoir inundation mapping - Dry Day scenario	Open Government Licence	Reservoir Flood Extents Wet Day provided by the Environment Agency	Reservoir Flood Extents Wet Day (v1 Nov 25)
	Reservoir inundation mapping - Wet Day scenario	Environment Agency	Assess reservoir flood risk	Reservoir inundation mapping - Wet Day scenario	Open Government Licence	Reservoir Flood Extents Dry Day provided by the Environment Agency	Reservoir Flood Extents Dry Day (v1 Nov 25)
Appendix H.1 - Flood Defences	Flood defence data from AIMS database	Environment Agency	Assessing impact of defences	Flood defence data from AIMS database	Open Government Licence	EA Flood Defences (the dataset used in the shapefile was column 'protection')	Flood Defences (v1 Apr 26)
Appendix H.2 - EA Flood Defences Types						EA Flood Defences Types (the dataset used in the shapefile was column 'asset_sub')	
Appendix H.3 - Enviornment Agency Flood Defences Standard of Protection						EA Flood Defences Standard of Protection (the dataset used in the shapefile was column 'current_so')	
Appendix H.4 - EA Flood Defence Condition						EA Flood Defence Condition (the dataset used in the shapefile was column 'current_co')	
Appendix I - - Flood Alert and Flood Warning Areas	Flood Alert Areas	Environment Agency	Flood warning and emergency planning	Flood Alert Areas	Open Government Licence	Flood Alert Areas provided by the Environment Agency	Flood Alert Areas (v1 Nov 25)
	Flood Warning Areas	Environment Agency	Flood warning and emergency planning	Flood Warning Areas	Open Government Licence	Flood Warning Areas provided by the Environment Agency	Flood Warning Areas (v1 Nov 25)
Appendix N - MEAS Contribution Zones	MEAS Contribution Zone 1	Environment Agency	The location of MEAS contribution Zones	Request from the Environment Agency via their Flood Map for Planning Service	Open Government Licence	The Flood Map for Planning combined undefended 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) with climate change allowance for the year 2125.	MEAS Contribution Zone 1 (v1 Apr 26)
	MEAS Contribution Zone 2	OS mapping	The location of MEAS contribution Zones	Request to Swale Borough Council	Open Government Licence	The Isle of Sheppey from OS mapping	MEAS Contribution Zone 2 (v1 Apr 26)
Main report - Table 7.3	Sewer Incident Report Form (SIRF) hydraulic overload database	Southern Water	Understand historic flood risk	Request to Southern Water	Permission from Southern Water	Southern Water Sewer Incident Report Form (SIRF) hydraulic overload database	Not provided in GIS format



Location Plan

Legend

MEAS Contribution Zones

- MEAS Contribution Zone 1
- MEAS Contribution Zone 2

Notes

A Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy (MEAS) Contribution Advice Note has been prepared by Swale Borough Council for developments within the MEAS Contribution Zone.
The document sets out two zones:
•MEAS Contribution Zone 1 - The Flood Map for Planning combined undefended 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) with climate change allowance for the year 2125.
•MEAS Contribution Zone 2 - The Isle of Sheppey
Different contribution rates are required for developments within the different zones.

0 3 6 km

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SWALE BOROUGH COUNCIL
SFRA: APPENDIX N
MEAS CONTRIBUTION ZONES

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Making Swale a better place

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Technical Note

JBA Project Code	2024s1140
Contract	Swale SFRA update
Client	Swale Borough Council
Date	May 2026
Author	Hannah Booth BSc (Hons)
Reviewer / Sign off	Ffion Wilson BSc MSc PISEP
Subject	Swale Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment scoping exercise

1 Introduction

JBA Consulting undertook the Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for Swale Borough Council. Following this, 72 sites were identified by Swale Borough Council to potentially be taken forward within the Local Plan.

In order to provide guidance on which of these sites should be taken forward to a Level 2 SFRA, JBA Consulting has undertaken a Level 2 SFRA scoping exercise.

The results of the scoping exercise can be found in Appendix A.

2 Level 2 SFRA site scoping methodology

2.1 Sites provided by Swale Borough Council

As part of the Level 1 SFRA, 636 sites were screened against a suite of available flood risk data to provide a summary of risk to each site. The screening was undertaken using GIS software that computes a range of flood risk metrics based on flood and receptor datasets.

The site screening identified the proportion of the site at fluvial, tidal and surface water flood risk now and in the future. The site screening also identified if the site is located within an area which could be affected by a wet or dry day reservoir breach and if the site was potentially at risk of groundwater flooding.

Swale Borough Council then filtered the sites further based on size and other constraints, reducing the number of sites to potentially be taken forward to the Level 2 SFRA to 72 sites. JBA Consulting were then appointed to scope which of these sites would require an assessment as part of the Level 2 SFRA. As a result of changes to the site boundaries and updated Environment Agency Flood Zones, rescreening of the sites against flood risk data was undertaken in May 2026.

2.2 Data sources

The datasets used and the reasons for their inclusion are outlined below:

- The proportion of the site falling within the **detailed modelled greater than 0.1% River or Sea Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) plus climate change** extents. For commercial sites, a lifetime of development of 75 years was used, and for residential 100 years.
  Where detailed fluvial or tidal modelling was not available, the proportion of the site falling within the **Flood Map for Planning greater than 0.1% AEP plus climate change** extent was assessed. This was required for two sites (SHELAA/012 and SHELAA/044)
  This scenario represents the fluvial and tidal future Flood Zone 2 and identifies sites at medium risk in the future.
- The proportion of the allocation within the **surface water greater than 0.1% AEP event**. This represents the proxy for the Upper End, 1% AEP surface water climate change allowance.
- The **risk of flooding from reservoirs** to identify the risk of reservoir flooding to all sites.
- **Potentially at high or medium risk of groundwater flooding**. This dataset uses the JBA Groundwater Flood Map high and medium risk areas. This zone shows areas which are potentially at a higher or medium risk of groundwater flooding than other areas.
- **Is safe access and egress possible**. Identifies sites in which access may be restricted due to flooding in the design events for both fluvial, coastal and surface water flooding.
- **Coastal Change Management Area:** It has been noted if a site sits within the Coastal Change Management Area to assist Swale Borough Council with decision making.
- **MEAS Contribution Zone**: It has also been noted if the site sits in a MEAS Contribution Zone 1 or 2. Again the purpose is to help Swale Borough Council with decision making.

2.3 Sequential approach at a site level

The Environment Agency's Flood Risk assessment guidance[1] was updated in April 2025. The guidance states that *"you may not need a sequential test if development can be laid out so that only elements such as public open space, biodiversity and amenity areas are in areas at risk of any source of current or future flooding."*

1 Environment Agency (2024) Flood risk assessment: flood zones 1, 2, 3 and 3b - GOV.UK

Therefore, in cases where the proportion of the allocation at future flood risk from fluvial, tidal or surface water sources is small, a sequential approach at the site level would be appropriate and enable development to be located in locations at low risk of flooding (by avoiding high risk areas that might exist at a particular site). This involves incorporating the less vulnerable aspects of the development (such as public open space, biodiversity and amenity areas) in the areas at risk of flooding. The more vulnerable aspects would be incorporated within areas at lower risk, and a Sequential Test would not be required.

As this is a strategic assessment, the area required for less vulnerable development at each of the allocations is not known. It is therefore appropriate to assume that a "small" proportion of the allocations will be set aside for these purposes. As such, if a "small" proportion of the allocation is at risk, the Sequential and Exception Tests would likely not be required, and therefore a Level 2 Assessment would not be required.

However, there is currently no guidance available to confirm what would be considered a "small" proportion of the site. Through discussions with Swale Borough Council, and based on JBA's experience, the proportion identified as "small" for Swale Borough Council's assessment and review has been agreed to be less than 20% of the allocation at risk of flooding from one or more sources.

2.4 Allocation preferability

Using the premise that if a "small" proportion of the allocation is at risk of flooding, a sequential approach at the site level can be undertaken, and the allocation would not require a Level 2 assessment, JBA Consulting were able to categorise allocations based on preferability. The "most preferable" being those allocations which are not predicted to flood (i.e. 0% of the site is at risk from all sources). Allocations where there is a "small" proportion of the site at risk, from one or more sources of flooding, were considered "less preferable". For those allocations where the proportion of the site at risk is considered too large for the sequential approach at a site level to be undertaken, these were considered the "least preferable".

The preferability categories and descriptions are outlined in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Allocation preferability definition

Category	Description
Most preferable	0% of the allocation is at risk from either surface water, fluvial or tidal sources
Less preferable	Greater than 0% to 20% of the allocation is at risk from either surface water, fluvial or tidal sources
Least preferable	Greater than 20% of the allocation is at risk from either surface water, fluvial or tidal sources

2.5 Reservoir inundation and groundwater flood risk

As noted in the Methodology in Support of Performing the Sequential Test (found in Appendix C of the Level 1 SFRA) the readily available data for groundwater flood risk and reservoir inundation do not provide the same certainty as the fluvial, tidal and surface water flood risk datasets. However, these can be used to identify allocations where further work will be required to address the risk. The allocations impacted were identified as part of the scoping exercise.

2.6 Access and escape

As detailed within Paragraph 047 of the Planning Practice Guidance (Flood Risk and Coastal Change), *"access considerations should include the voluntary and free movement of people during a 'design flood', as well as the potential for evacuation before a more extreme flood"*[2]. An assessment of the potential for safe access and escape has been carried out for all 72 allocations using the 1% Fluvial and 0.5% Tidal Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) plus climate change and the 0.1% AEP surface water mapping.

3 Results

A total of 72 allocations were provided by Swale Borough Council and have been categorised by preferability. The results of the scoping exercise can be found in Appendix A.

The number of allocations identified within each preferability category has been calculated. This was undertaken to assess the number of allocations within each category, if a "small" proportion of the allocation is considered to be 1-20%. The results are outlined in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Number of sites within each preferably category

Category	**Number of allocations in each category**
Most preferable (0% of the allocation at risk)	14
Less preferable (a "small" proportion of the allocation at risk)	33
Least preferable (proportion of the allocation at risk is too large for a sequential approach at the site level to be undertaken)	25

2 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change#para47

A total of seven allocations were identified to be located within or partially within the wet or dry day reservoir extent. 19 allocations were noted to be potentially at risk of groundwater flooding. 35 sites were noted as having access restricted due to flood risk.

A total of 10 sites are noted to sit within the CCMA and 28 sites within a MEAS Contribution Zone. There are two sites which are surrounded by the CCMA.

4 Implications for the Level 2 SFRA

The implications of the scoping exercise on the requirements for the Level 2 SFRA are outlined in this section.

4.1 Preferability category and site summaries

Level 2 SFRAs typically consist of a main report, along with a detailed assessment and flood risk site summary for each allocation considered. These site summaries, along with relevant flood risk mapping, are presented as appendices to the main report.

The requirements for each allocation within the Level 2 SFRA will be determined by the preferability category.

No detailed site summary of flood risk will be required for allocations considered “most preferable”.

For allocations considered “less preferable”, no detailed site summary of flood risk will be required. However, these allocations will be listed in the main SFRA report, noting that a small proportion of the allocations are at flood risk, and a sequential approach should be undertaken at the site level. This will include a requirement for developers to place less vulnerable aspects of the development (such as public open space, biodiversity and amenity areas) in the areas at risk of flooding.

A detailed site summary of flood risk will be required for each allocation considered to be “least preferable”.

4.2 Groundwater and reservoir flood risk

Level 2 allocations identified as potentially at risk of groundwater flooding will be listed within the main Level 2 SFRA report. It will be noted that the groundwater flood risk dataset should be interpreted as an initial indicative tool to assess groundwater flood risk at preliminary stages of planning/site allocation. Where mapping indicates a risk of groundwater flooding, a detailed assessment should be undertaken to confirm the risk to the site as part of any planning application, which may require ground investigations. No detailed site summary assessment will be undertaken for groundwater flood risk alone as part of the Level 2 SFRA.

Similarly, Level 2 allocations identified to be within the reservoir extent, will be listed in the main report. Recommendations will be made to address this risk through a detailed flood risk assessment as part of any planning application.

4.3 Safe access and escape

A high-level assessment of safe access and escape for the allocations was undertaken as part of the scoping exercise. This identified possible access locations at each allocation and whether access and escape would be possible based on flood extents. Where the extents predict that safe access and escape may not be possible, further work assessing flood depths and hazard will be provided within the detailed site summary sheets where these are produced. For other allocations where a detailed site summary has not been identified as being required, the constraint will be identified within the main report and recommendations will be made to address this risk through a detailed flood risk assessment as part of any planning application.

There are two sites which are surrounded by the CCMA, making access and egress potentially difficult in the future. This will be addressed in the main Level 2 report.

4.4 Additional modelling

Potential additional modelling requirements have been identified as part of the scoping exercise for the “least preferable” allocations. Any modelling requirements will be identified within the site summary sheets and recommendations will be made to address this through a detailed flood risk assessment as part of any planning application.

5 Summary

A total of 72 allocations were provided by Swale Borough Council to be included in the scoping exercise. The number of allocations to be taken forward to a Level 2 SFRA depends on the definition of a “small” proportion of the allocation. A sequential approach can be undertaken at the site level which involves incorporating the less vulnerable aspects of the development in the areas at risk of flooding. If a “small” proportion of the allocation is at risk, or the allocation is not predicted to be at risk, a detailed assessment at the Level 2 SFRA stage will not be required.

The definition of a “small” proportion of the site was up to 20%. It was identified that 25 sites will require a detailed Level 2 SFRA site summary assessment.

A total of seven allocations were identified to be located within or partially within the wet day reservoir extent. 19 allocations were noted to be potentially at risk of groundwater flooding. 35 sites were noted as having access restricted due to flood risk.

A summary of the implications and number of allocations affected is outlined in Table 5-1. The full scoping exercise can be found in Appendix A.

Table 5-1: Summary of implications of preferability category

Allocation preferability	Implications	Number of sites if 1-20% is considered as a "small" proportion of the site
Most preferable	• No detailed site summary of flood risk will be required. • If there is a risk of groundwater or reservoir flooding or restricted safe access and escape, the allocation will be listed in the main SFRA report and recommendations made for the detailed flood risk assessment. • A general point will also be made in the Level 2 SFRA that safe access and escape should be considered and investigated for all allocations prior to any development.	14
Less preferable	• No detailed site summary of flood risk will be required. • However, these allocations will be listed in the main SFRA report as requiring the sequential approach to be undertaken at the site level. • If there is a risk of groundwater or reservoir flooding or restricted safe access and escape, the allocation will be listed in the main SFRA report and recommendations made for the detailed flood risk assessment. • A general point will also be made in the Level 2 SFRA that safe access and escape should be considered and investigated for all allocations prior to any development.	33
Least preferable	• A detailed site summary of flood risk will be required for each allocation. • Safe access and escape will be assessed in the detailed site summary. • Additional modelling requirements to be considered within a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment will be detailed within the main report.	25

Appendices

A Level 2 SFRA Site Scoping

			Protected day risk from rivers and sea			Future risk from rivers and sea			Future risk from rivers			Future risk from the sea				Present day risk from surface water			Future risk from surface water			Groundwater Flooding		Reservoirs			All sites				For sites requiring a detailed level 2 assessment				
			SA's Flood Map for Planning			Flood Map for Planning (to see where to defend modelling tools)			River - Detailed modelling			Sea - Detailed Modelling - 70 year development lifetime (The development lifetime guidance in the PPS should be used to work out the appropriate epoch to be considered)			Sea - Detailed Modelling - 105 year development lifetime (The development lifetime guidance in the PPS should be used to work out the appropriate epoch to be considered)				surface water flooding within the SA's Flood Map for Planning (also known as Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW))			surface water flooding within the SA's Flood Map for Planning (also known as Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW))			JBA Groundwater Flood Map		SA's Reservoirs Maps									
Ref	Site name	Data source (name of shapefile)	Area (ha)	Flood Zone 3 (less than 0.1% GIF (1 in 1000 year) - undefended)	Flood Zone 2 (Between 0.1% GIF (1 in 1000 year) and 0.5% GIF (1 in 200 year) - undefended)	Flood Zone 1 (Greater than 0.5% GIF (1 in 200 year) - undefended)	less than 0.1% GIF plus climate change - undefended	Greater than 0.1% GIF plus climate change - undefended	less than 0.1% GIF (1 in 1000 year) plus 20% climate change allowance - Undefended	Between 1% GIF (1 in 100 year) and 0.1% GIF (1 in 1000 year) plus 20% climate change allowance - Undefended	Greater than 1% GIF (1 in 100 year) plus 20% climate change allowance - Undefended	less than 0.5% GIF (1 in 200 year) plus 20% climate change allowance - Undefended	Between 0.5% GIF (1 in 200 year) and 0.1% GIF (1 in 1000 year) plus 20% climate change allowance - Undefended	Greater than 0.5% GIF (1 in 200 year) plus 20% climate change allowance - Undefended	Less than 0.1% GIF (1 in 1000 year)	Between 0.1% GIF (1 in 1000 year) and 3.3% GIF (1 in 30 year)	Greater than 3.3% GIF (1 in 30 year)	less than 0.1% GIF (1 in 1000 year) plus climate change	Between 0.1% GIF (1 in 1000 year) and 3.3% GIF (1 in 30 year) plus climate change	Greater than 3.3% GIF (1 in 30 year) plus climate change	Groundwater levels are between 0.025m and 0.5m below the ground surface	Groundwater levels are within or above the ground surface	Wet day	Dry day	GCNN (yes/no)	NRASS Contribution Zone 1 (yes/no)	NRASS Contribution Zone 2 (yes/no)	Perfectability	Is safe access and egress possible?	Recommendations will be required in the reservoir EIPRS report to address the reservoir flood risk	Recommendations will be required in the reservoir EIPRS report to address the groundwater flood risk	Site located within Model	Model Name	Does the site benefit from defences?	Is additional modelling required?	Notes
SY6950/109		General Electric Works, Kenfrith Industrial Estate, Castle Road	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region																																
SY6950/148		Land to the west and east of Newington Hall Estate, Newington, Bridgend	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	6.35	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				97.90%	6.98%	29.19%	54.92%	45.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Risk is RM, as might be impacted by surface water updates
SY6950/197		Glyne Farm	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	5.22	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				98.19%	0.77%	1.03%	96.75%	3.29%	97.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SY6950/198		Land north of Heycroft Hill (Yellow/Blue parcel)	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	17.16	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.99%	0.01%	15.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Less preferable due to 0.05% in at risk of surface water
SY393 land		Pedlicot Rock - redevelopment	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	97.5	0.00%	1.02%	98.98%	0.03%	100.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				0.59%	0.29%	99.13%				92.18%	4.05%	3.79%	81.27%	18.73%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Access through 0.5%fA (flood risk)
SY394		Land adj. Berkeley Subdivision., NB55 3FE	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	36.3	41.97%	38.70%	38.33%	35.38%	80.62%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				21.10%	5.29%	73.61%				92.79%	2.69%	4.52%	75.63%	24.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SY95/382		Waterlees Industrial Estate - expansion east	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	0.64	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SY393		Land East of Pwyrrdham expansion	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	126.72	99.56%	0.17%	0.31%	96.75%	1.27%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				98.95%	0.12%	0.94%				95.07%	0.30%	0.63%	97.76%	2.24%	31.40%	0.83%	0.00%	0.00%	No	Yes	Yes	Less Preferable	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
LP80078 (K46)		Lambert Hurst Farm, Kirk Merrin - proposed southern expansion	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	4.96	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				96.19%	1.52%	2.29%	90.88%	9.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
WA6866 (K46)		Newington Industrial Estate - southern expansion	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	0.99	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				91.89%	3.18%	3.93%	90.83%	9.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
WA5039		Land at Mobberley Farm, Lower Road, Minster	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	5.16	54.13%	20.39%	25.49%	6.72%	93.28%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				22.12%	9.82%	68.06%				98.05%	0.97%	1.02%	77.95%	22.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SK5747/008		Land fronting east side Bobbing Hill, Sittingbourne	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	1	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.86%	0.14%	86.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SK5747/094		Land adj A2 - over to N of Hales Place - Bromley Green (Reality	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	120.98	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				98.05%	0.53%	1.44%	96.96%	3.04%	27.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SK5747/095		Hartly Industrial Estate, Hartley (extension to)	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	5.94	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				91.39%	1.65%	7.04%	83.97%	16.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SK5729/005		Land off Pheasant Farm, Sandy Road, Wapchild	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	3.85	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				95.29%	0.73%	4.00%	88.99%	11.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SK5729/029		Land at Hadlow Farm, Sandon Road, Wapchild	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	6.01	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				99.56%	0.33%	0.12%	98.22%	1.78%	93.38%	6.26%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5702		Land west of existing Bobbing Village	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	109.43	99.74%	0.08%	0.18%	99.49%	0.51%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				92.69%	1.40%	5.97%	91.25%	8.75%	0.49%	0.00%	0.46%	0.00%	No	Yes	No	Less Preferable	No	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5703		Land at Orient Farm, Pond Farm Road (SHA 9)	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.63	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				99.93%	0.07%	0.00%	99.78%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5707		Land off Colcutts Lane	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.75	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				99.69%	0.23%	0.08%	99.78%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5708		The Former Garden Hotel (c/o 381 The Street	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.73	96.27%	0.61%	4.12%	90.72%	5.38%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	Yes	No	Less Preferable	No	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5709		Hills View Farm Buildings, Love Lane	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.64	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				99.87%	0.13%	0.00%	97.49%	2.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5711		Land at Graveney Road, East of Faversham (SHA 4)	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	9.43	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.98%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5710		South Red Fiannels Farm	SHS_Mixed_Holdings_Sites_region	125.21	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				98.10%	0.66%	1.16%	97.02%	2.90%	27.76%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5705		Land south of Little Orchard, Iwadsland Road	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	2.58	66.96%	9.64%	23.43%	6.93%	93.34%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				28.29%	12.70%	59.01%				96.47%	5.53%	0.00%	92.36%	7.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Yes	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Warden Bay and North Kent Coast
SHBA/5706		Land at Cranfield Road (Site 1 now part of)	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	4.06	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				92.59%	1.80%	7.60%	82.30%	17.68%	86.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5708		Land at Cranfield Road (Site 2)	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.52	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				98.64%	0.21%	1.15%	98.16%	1.84%	85.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5709		Land at Norton Ash Garden Centre	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.29	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				99.73%	0.27%	0.00%	99.49%	0.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5716		Land at West Street	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	1.46	12.29%	6.48%	81.23%	0.00%	100.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				97.19%	1.79%	1.12%	94.88%	5.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	Yes	Yes	Less Preferable	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5717		South of Queenborough Creek	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	7.06	0.00%	39.51%	60.49%	0.00%	100.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				0.00%	0.00%	100.00%				95.92%	1.69%	2.39%	92.99%	7.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	Yes	Yes	Less Preferable	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5718		Former Mill site Rushenden Road/ Thurnham Way	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	4.52	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				0.00%	0.00%	100.00%				85.52%	8.30%	6.18%	53.46%	46.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	Yes	No	Less Preferable	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5720		Rear of Rushenden Road, Queenborough	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	32.56	0.00%	7.57%	92.43%	0.00%	100.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				0.00%	0.00%	100.00%				85.04%	7.27%	11.48%	60.89%	39.11%	0.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	Yes	No	Less Preferable	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5721		The Foundry, Rushenden Road	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.37	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				0.00%	0.00%	100.00%				90.68%	4.68%	4.64%	85.47%	14.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	Yes	No	Less Preferable	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5748		Halfway Houses Primary School, Nauthalace Rd	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	1.52	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				98.38%	0.19%	1.43%	95.96%	4.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5749		Barn House, Barn Road	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.81	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				79.50%	13.23%	7.27%	44.36%	55.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5750		Former Rockpool, East Street	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.91	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				92.76%	0.00%	7.24%	92.76%	7.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5747		Off Church Street	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.25	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				99.99%	0.01%	0.00%	98.68%	1.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5745		Land at Forge Road	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.49	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				60.39%	5.64%	34.00%	51.76%	48.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
SHBA/5777		Norma Green Farm, Norma Green Road	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	1.09	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Most Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5786		Land Adjoining Mayfield, Jordan Road	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.55	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Most Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5706		Land at Forge Lane	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.86	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Most Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5708		Land south of Forge Lane and Halsyard Primary School	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	4	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				94.14%	0.25%	5.61%	93.86%	6.94%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5702		Land off Chaffes Lane	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.57	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Most Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5709		Land at Long Field, Chaffes Lane	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	2.05	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Most Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5701		Land west of Warden	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	4.65	93.86%	1.91%	4.95%	89.47%	10.39%		96.48%	0.91%	2.60%				89.89%	1.95%	8.15%				95.35%	1.33%	3.38%	92.22%	7.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Less Preferable	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Access through 0.5%fA (erosion risk)
SHBA/5710		Kingsley Road Villas, Manor Way	Regulation_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	2.77	96.85%	0.15%	2.99%	93.55%	6.45%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				82.49%	9.66%	7.87%				94.64%	2.79%	2.58%	89.75%	14.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Less Preferable	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5710		Manor Farm, Broach Lane, Lower Halstow, ME9 7DB	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.68	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				98.85%	1.19%	0.00%	97.76%	2.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5710		10 Jarrold Street, Sittingbourne	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.07	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				99.30%	0.00%	0.70%	97.29%	2.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5709		Land Adjacent to Leysdown Road, Eastchurch	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	3.71	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				98.49%	0.78%	0.74%	94.96%	5.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5708		Land at Dr. Lewis Harley Road, ME9 7SE	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.91	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				29.29%	6.96%	63.75%	21.97%	78.03%	99.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5709		Land at Cromers Farm, High Street	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.18	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				95.73%	76.93%	13.99%	5.19%	94.81%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	Yes	Yes	Less Preferable	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5708		Land at Northern Horticulture, Land at Brogdale Nurseries	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	7.93	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				97.18%	21.98%	21.66%	47.42%	52.58%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5705		Land at Pond Hall, Lenham Road, Headcorn, Maidstone	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.73	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.61%	1.39%	80.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5708		Land at Church Hill, Teynham	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.91	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				97.18%	1.30%	1.52%	93.46%	6.54%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5706		Land East/West Bramley Rd, St Michael's Road	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.55	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Most Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5709		Land at Kent Farm Caravan Park, Oak Tree Drive	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	3.9	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				99.56%	0.03%	0.41%	99.43%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Less Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5708		Land at Church View, Bell Farm Lane, Minster	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.58	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Most Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5702		Land at Church Holiday Park, Bell Farm Lane, Minster	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	8.29	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	No	No	Most Preferable	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5708		Land at Church Farm Cottages, Church Road, Eastchurch	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	3.91	6.37%	93.63%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				0.00%	0.00%	100.00%				98.09%	1.91%	0.00%	84.85%	15.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	Yes	No	Less Preferable	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SHBA/5706		Land at Dr. Lewis, Bell Farm Lane, Minster, ME12 3JA	SHS_Reg_35_2008_Housing_Allocations_recommended_region	0.56	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				76.30%	23.70%	0.00%	57.80%	42.36%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Yes	No	Yes	Less Preferable	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Meader Stream - Access to site but could use Rafft to access found on
SJ4927877		South of Queenborough Creek	Regulation_35_2008_Employment_Allocations_recommended_region	7.06	0.00%	39.51%	60.49%	0.00%	100.00%		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%				0.00%	0.00%	100.00%				95.92%	1.69%	2.39%	92.99%	7.01%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	No	Yes	Yes	Less Preferable	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

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Planning and Transportation Policy Working Group	
Meeting Date	30th June 2026
Report Title	Local Green Space Assessments 2026
EMT Lead	Emma Wiggins – Director of Regeneration & Neighbourhoods
Head of Service	Joanne Johnson – Head of Place
Lead Officer	Christopher Mansfield – Planning Officer (Policy)
Classification	**Open**
Recommendations	1. To note the comments received to the recent technical consultation and to provide any comments members have on the document and its findings; and 2. To note the Local Green Spaces Evidence Base Report and to provide any comments members have on the document and its findings.

1 Purpose of Report and Executive Summary

1.1 Whilst the Local Plan is emerging, there is an opportunity to designate new Local Green Spaces (LGS) in addition to those designated within Bearing Fruits Local Plan. This is in line with paragraph 106 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which provides the guidance for designation of land as local green spaces through Local Plans.

1.2 The purpose of this report is to present (1) the comments received to the recent technical consultation with Town and Parish Councils which members of PTPWG requested when this piece of evidence was presented to them on the 12th March 2026 and (2) the updated assessment of Local Green Spaces for noting and inclusion as part of the evidence base supporting the emerging Local Plan.

1.3 The Regulation 19 version of the Local Plan includes a draft Policy INF4 Local Green Spaces which sets out the Local Plan's approach to Local Green Spaces. Upon adoption, the Local Plan will rely on the Local Green Space assessment document which will contain the list of designated Local Green Spaces sites.

1.4 After the assessments this will be put forward and consulted on through the Regulation 19 process.

1.5 The NPPF guidelines are that the approach to Local Green Spaces should be consistent with national policy for Green Belt land.

2 Background, Context and Proposals

2.1 The designation of land as a Local Green Space allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. The NPPF at the time of the call for sites referenced in section 2.3 set out the main criteria for such spaces as:

- In reasonable close proximity to the community it serves;
- Demonstrably special to a local community and hold particular local significance; and
- Local in character and not an extensive tract of land.

2.2 There has been a slight modification of the criteria in the latest version of the NPPF 2024 (paragraph 107) with bullet point two now more specific and including the sentence '*for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife'.*

2.3 A call for sites was carried out in 2020 and new sites were assessed based on the criteria set out in the NPPF. The sites and assessments were presented to the now decommissioned Local Plan Panel where they were noted and delegation was given to the Head of Planning Services in consultation with the member and deputy cabinet member for Planning to agree proposed Local Green Spaces for inclusion in the then draft Local Plan. This recommendation was later agreed at Cabinet. The work on Local Green Spaces was put on hold due to changes to the Local Plan timetable in 2021. Since then, there has been changes to the NPPF and sites, existing and newly submitted, were assessed in 2025 against paragraph 107 of the new NPPF 2024. As part of the plan making process and in preparation for the Council's Regulation 19 consultation in the summer, this work has been brought to members now.

2.4 There are 112 Local Green Spaces designated in Local Plan Bearing Fruits, which were going to be carried forward to the new local plan if they continued to meet the criteria to be designated as Local Green Spaces. As part of preparations for the Swale Local Plan Review, a Local Green Space Call for Sites was undertaken in August/September 2020 where 158 sites were put forward. 32 of these were already existing Local Green Spaces and three were later withdrawn leaving 123 sites to move forward to be assessed.

2.5 Of the remaining 123 sites, 29 have been considered to meet all the criteria and are proposed for Local Green Space designation. 94 sites were considered not to meet all the criteria and therefore are not proposed for Local Green Space designation (Appendices I and II).

2.6 All the 112 existing Local Green Spaces were reassessed, and one was proposed for de-designation (Appendix III).

2.7 At the Planning and transportation Working Group on 12th March 2026, members raised a number of points regarding the Local Green Spaces Assessment Report. This included sites noted within the wrong wards, uncertainty on which Maylam

Gardens site was being assessed, to reconsider sites and to consult Town and Parish Councils on these sites on technical grounds.

2.8 Officers have considered these points and sites are now included in the correct wards and the map of Maylam Gardens in the document has now been ammended to show just the site that is being assessed. Officers are confident that their assessments of the following sites are in line with the NPPF:

- Land at Bapchild;
- Land west of farm cottages;
- The Queenborough Lines;
- Beachfields; and
- Land between the A2 and Grove Park Avenue, Sittingbourne

2.9 Following the technical consultation with Town and Parish Councils the Council received six responses three from members and three from Parish and Town Councils. Responses were mainly inquiries for proposing new Local Green Spaces. Comments and officers' response are set out in Appendix IV.

3 Recommendations

3.1 To note the comments received to the recent technical consultation and to provide any comments members have on the document and its findings and;

3.2 To note the Local Green Spaces Evidence Base Report and to provide any comments members have on the document and its findings.

4 Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

4.1 The alternative option is that the Local Green Space Assessments is not noted by members. However, this is not recommended as the sites submitted need to be progressed through the Local Plan process and this represents an appropriate opportunity to acknowledge cherished local areas.

5 Consultation Undertaken or Proposed

5.1 The Local Green Spaces assessments went out to members and Parish and Town Councils for technical consultation.

5.2 These sites will be part of the Regulation 19 Local Plan Consultation where there will be an opportunity for all stakeholders to comment on them.

6 Implications

Issue	Implications

Corporate Plan	The Local Plan aligns with priorities: • Community - To enable our residents to live, work and enjoy their leisure time safely in our borough and to support community resilience. • Environment - To provide a cleaner, healthier, more sustainable and enjoyable environment, and to prepare our borough for the challenges ahead.
Financial, Resource and Property	The Local Plan work programme is fully funded across a combination of base budget, committed reserves and a contribution from the government's Local Plans Delivery Fund.
Legal, Statutory and Procurement	Preparation of a Local Plan is carried out under a national legislative and regulatory framework.
Crime and Disorder	There are no direct crime and disorder impacts arising from this decision.
Environment and Climate/Ecological Emergency	As part of the Local Plan, there will be a sustainability appraisal and Habitats Regulation Assessment at each key stage in decision making and these assess the environmental impact of the Local Plan as a whole.
Health and Wellbeing	The Local Green Spaces help promote health and wellbeing.
Safeguarding of Children, Young People and Vulnerable Adults	No implications identified at this stage.
Risk Management and Health and Safety	No implications identified at this stage.
Equality and Diversity	No implications identified at this stage.
Privacy and Data Protection	No implications identified at this stage.
Local Government Reorganisation	The current Local Plan timetable expects the Local Plan to be submitted for its Examination in Public and to be adopted before local government reorganisation is expected to be complete.

7 Appendices

7.1 The following documents are to be published with this report and form part of the report:

- Appendix I: Local Green Space Evidence Base Report

- Appendix II: Local Green Space Assessment
- Appendix III: Local Green Space De-designation Assessment
- Appendix IV: Comments received to the Technical Consultation and Officers' Response

8 Background Papers

(Public Pack)Agenda Document for Local Plan Panel, 29/10/2020 19:00 and Minutes from Extraordinary, Local Plan Panel - Thursday, 29 October 2020 7.00 pm.

(Public Pack)Agenda Document for Planning and Transportation Policy Working Group, 12/03/2026 19:00 and Minutes Template from Planning and Transportation Policy Working Group – Thursday, 12 March 2026 7.00 pm.

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Swale Borough Council
Local Green Spaces

Final Report
June 2026

1. Background and national policy context

1.1 As per paragraph 106 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), "The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them". These should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated.

1.2 The Council is currently undertaking a Local Plan Review and as such, has had the opportunity to identify potential new Local Green Space designations, as well re-consider existing ones. Paragraphs 106-107 of the NPPF, and the supporting Planning Practice Guidance, set out the criteria that need to be met for land to be designated. The land needs to be:

- in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- demonstrably special to a local community and hold a particular significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field) tranquillity or richness of wildlife; and
- local in character and not an extensive tract of land.

1.3 Furthermore, designating land as Local Green Spaces should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period. In particular, local plans must identify sufficient land in suitable locations to meet identified development needs, and Local Green Space designation should not be used in a way that undermines the aim of sustainable plan making.

1.4 For land that is designated as a Local Green Space, paragraph 108 of the NPPF sets out that policies for managing development within it should be consistent with those for Green Belts.

2. Local policy context

2.1 Following consultation on the Local Plan timetable in mid-2025, the plan making process was delayed due to the Highsted Decision being delayed also. The Regulation 18 version of the plan has now been consulted on between January and February 2026 with a reduced scope of vision, objectives and Development Management policies. The Regulation 19 version of the plan will be consulted on between July and September 2026. The Reg 18 version of the Local Plan, includes Policy INF4 Local Green Spaces which sets out the Local Plans approach to Local Green Spaces. Following the Planning and transportation Working Group on 12th March 2026, the Local Green Spaces assessments went out to members and Town and Parish Councils for technical consultation.

3. Methodology

Existing sites

3.1 There are 112 existing Local Green Space designations. A desktop review of these has been carried out to ascertain whether they continue to meet the criteria or not, and therefore whether their designations should be retained or not.

New sites

3.2 A call for sites to be considered for new Local Green Space designation was carried out in August/September 2020 and 158 sites were put forward, mainly by members of the public and Parish and Town Councils. Of these, 32 sites have existing Local Green Space designation, and 3 sites were later withdrawn by the submitter. All new sites that are not existing designations, or were not withdrawn, have been assessed against the criteria set out in paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3.

4. Conclusion and next steps

4.1 Of the 112 existing Local Green Space designations, it has been concluded that 111 sites continue to meet all the criteria, and they are proposed to be retained as such. It has also been concluded that one site is proposed to be de-designated.

4.2 Of the 158 sites submitted through the call for sites, 29 have been considered to meet all the criteria (8 have already been adopted into the Faversham Neighbourhood Plan), and they are proposed for Local Green Space designation. In some cases, sites overlap each other. Where this has happened, and all have been proposed for designation, the larger area will be taken for eventual designation.

4.3 A further 94 sites have been considered not to meet all the criteria, and they are therefore not proposed for Local Green Space designation. Of the remainder, 32 sites are existing Local Green Space designations (dealt with at paragraph 4.1) and 3 were withdrawn.

4.4 Tables showing the summary of the outcomes can be found at section 5. The full site assessments for the submitted sites can be found in Appendix II using the references shown in the index. The full site assessment for the existing site proposed for de-designation can be found in Appendix III.

4.5 As there is no proposed change in the status of the sites to be retained, the landowners of those will not be directly consulted again (as they were during the preparation of the adopted Local Plan). The landowners of the site proposed to be de-designated, and the new sites proposed to be designated, will be consulted alongside the Council's Regulation 19 consultation. Any representations received will be submitted with the Council's submission to the Secretary of State for examination.

5. Existing Local Green Spaces adopted with Bearing Fruit Local Plan

1. There are currently 112 designated Local Green Spaces in the Borough adopted with the Bearing Fruit Local Plan. Only one out of these green spaces has been proposed for de-designation in this review.

Table 1 Local Green space proposed to be de-designated

	Location	PARISH	Continues to meet eligibility criteria
1.	Faversham/Macknade cricket ground, Canterbury Road	Faversham	No

2. The 111 remaining Local Green Spaces continue to meet the criteria for Local Green Spaces and has been proposed to be carried forward into the new local plan.

Table 2 Local Greenspaces proposed to be retained

	Location	PARISH	Continues to meet eligibility criteria
1.	The green play btw'n Tavistock Close & Johnson Rd	Sittingbourne	Yes
2.	Corner of Auckland Drive & Borden Lane	Borden	Yes
3.	Woodland at The Knole and stream walk	Faversham	Yes
4.	Abbey Rise, Minster	Sheerness	Yes
5.	The Glen	Minster	Yes
6.	Field adj Warden Village Hall, Warden	Warden/Leys	Yes
7.	Rushenden Hill, Queenborough	Queenborough	Yes
8.	Allotments	Upchurch	Yes
9.	Recreation Ground	Upchurch	Yes
10.	The Paddock, The Street/Church Farm Road	Upchurch	Yes
11.	Tonge Mill & Pond	Tonge	Yes
12.	Land at Corner of New Road/Prince Charles Av	Minster	Yes
13.	Lapwing Close play area	Minster	Yes
14.	Noreen Avenue play area	Minster	Yes
15.	Hartlip recreation ground	Hartlip	Yes

	Location	PARISH	Continues to meet eligibility criteria
16.	Hartlip Parkland	Hartlip	Yes
17.	Hartlip allotments	Hartlip	Yes
18.	Bartons Point Coastal Park	Minster	Yes
19.	Allotments and community woodland	Newington	Yes
20.	Lovell Road play area	Minster	Yes
21.	Minster cricket field	Minster	Yes
22.	Garden of Remembrance	Minster	Yes
23.	Nunnery Grove	Minster	Yes
24.	Buckthorne Road play area	Minster	Yes
25.	Thistle Hill Community Woodland	Minster	Yes
26.	Playing field, Tunstall Road	Tunstall	Yes
27.	Field rear of The Street/Hempstaed Lane	Bapchild	Yes
28.	Field on the site of Westlands Primary School	Sittingbourne	Yes
29.	Playing field between Minterne and St Peters Prima	Sheerness	Yes
30.	Greenspace around the Oaks Infant School	Sittingbourne	Yes
31.	Sports fields in Gore Cort Road	Sittingbourne	Yes
32.	Maylam Gardens	Borden	Yes
33.	Cryalls Lane	Borden	Yes
34.	Craft Marsh, Milton Creek	Sittingbourne	Yes
35.	Bayford Court Allotments	Sittingbourne	Yes
36.	Murston Primary School Grounds	Sittingbourne	Yes
37.	Playing Fields, Sittingbourne Community College	Sittingbourne	Yes
38.	Homewood Avenue	Sittingbourne	Yes
39.	Manor Grove	Sittingbourne	Yes
40.	Albany Road Recreation Ground	Sittingbourne	Yes
41.	Sittingbourne Cemetry	Sittingbourne	Yes
42.	Garden Spicer Homes, Bell Road	Sittingbourne	Yes
43.	Little Glovers (includes street trees along Bell R	Sittingbourne	Yes
44.	Trotts Hall gardens (includes street trees along B	Sittingbourne	Yes

	Location	PARISH	Continues to meet eligibility criteria
45.	Open space on the grounds of the Adult Education	Sittingbourne	Yes
46.	Riddles Road Allotments	Sittingbourne	Yes
47.	King Georges Playing Fields, Park Avenue	Sittingbourne	Yes
48.	Rectory Playing Fields	Sittingbourne	Yes
49.	Open space at Greenways	Sittingbourne	Yes
50.	Johnson Gardens	Sittingbourne	Yes
51.	Grove Park and Woodland	Sittingbourne	Yes
52.	Land at Queenborough Park, Brielle Way	Sheerness	Yes
53.	Borden Nature Reserve, Cryalls Lane	Borden	Yes
54.	Seager Road Playing Field	Sheerness	Yes
55.	Millfield Allotments	Faversham	Yes
56.	Cherry Orchard south of Toll Road	Lynsted	Yes
57.	Lynsted Meadow, The Street	Lynsted	Yes
58.	Land r/o The Meads Community Centre	Bobbing	Yes
59.	Land either side of Sheppey Way	Bobbing	Yes
60.	Oare Gunpowder Works	Faversham	Yes
61.	Town Green	Faversham	Yes
62.	Oare Church yard	Oare	Yes
63.	Oare meadow	Oare	Yes
64.	Dickson's Field	Eastchurch	Yes
65.	Shurland Meadow and cricket ground	Eastchurch	Yes
66.	Anne Boleyn play area	Eastchurch	Yes
67.	Bright's Wood, Kent View Drive	Eastchurch	Yes
68.	Range Road Field	Eastchurch	Yes
69.	Junction Bridge Road and Brent Road	Faversham	Yes
70.	Crescent Road	Faversham	Yes
71.	r/o Homestead View /Mount View	Borden	Yes
72.	Land adjacent to Plough Road	Minster	Yes
73.	Thistle Hill playing field	Minster	Yes

	Location	PARISH	Continues to meet eligibility criteria
74.	Recreation ground and allotments, School Lane	Lower Halstow	Yes
75.	Brickfields area	Lower Halstow	Yes
76.	Gibbs amenity area, east of Burntwick Drive	Lower Halstow	Yes
77.	Village Green, The Street	Lower Halstow	Yes
78.	Town Quay, Bridge Road	Faversham	Yes
79.	King George Playing Field, London Road	Faversham	Yes
80.	Davington cricket ground, Old Gate Road	Faversham	Yes
81.	Oare fishing lake, Oare Road	Faversham	Yes
82.	St Savious recreation ground	Faversham	Yes
83.	Land at Edward Vinson Drive	Faversham	Yes
84.	Land adj Canterbury Road, Finch Close/Hinton Cres	Faversham	Yes
85.	Kingsborough Manor Community Woodland	Eastchurch	Yes
86.	Reedland Recreational Ground, Reedland Crescent	Faversham	Yes
87.	Jnc Brook Road & Springead Road	Faversham	Yes
88.	Goldfinch Close & Fostall Rd	Faversham	Yes
89.	Flood Lane	Faversham	Yes
90.	North Preston Allotments, Broomfield Rd	Faversham	Yes
91.	Upper St Ann's Road	Faversham	Yes
92.	Playground, Lower Road	Faversham	Yes
93.	Wooded tract of land, Wildish Road	Faversham	Yes
94.	Land off Whiting Crescent	Faversham	Yes
95.	Borden Grammar School Playing Fields	Sittingbourne	Yes
96.	Land between recreation ground & Jubilee Centre	Faversham	Yes
97.	Land adj. Leysdown Primary School, Leysdown Road	Leysdown	Yes
98.	Land at Leysdown Country Park, Shellness Road	Leysdown	Yes
99.	Land at Shellness Road (including memorial to The	Leysdown	Yes
100.	The Spinney, Leysdown Road/The Promenade	Leysdown	Yes
101.	Highsted Quarries	Sittingbourne	Yes
102.	Land at Front Brents and Brent Road	Faversham	Yes

	Location	PARISH	Continues to meet eligibility criteria
103.	Land at Westbrook Stream	Faversham	Yes
104.	Behind Western Faversham Community Centre	Faversham	Yes
105.	Stonebridge Allotments	Faversham	Yes
106.	Play area and borders around Faversham Pool	Faversham	Yes
107.	Borden Grammar School Playing Fields	Sittingbourne	Yes
108.	Rowletts Way	Eastchurch	Yes
109.	Rosemary Avenue	Minster	Yes
110.	Round Hill (Minster Cliffs)	Minster	Yes
111.	Wells Way Faversham	Faversham	Yes

3. This category of Local Green Spaces were designated as part of the Faversham Neighbourhood Plan Local Green Space Designation. These exact sites were also promoted in the Local Green Spaces call for sites in 2021. However, given that they are already adopted in the Faversham Neighbourhood plan, they will carry over into the Local Plan.

Table 3 Local Green Spaces designated in the Faversham Neighbourhood Plan

	Location	PARISH	Continues to meet eligibility criteria
1.	FNP/LGS/001 Playing Field & Play Area, Windermere Estate	Faversham	Yes
2.	FNP/LGS/002 New Creek Road	Faversham	Yes
3.	FNP/LGS/003 Play area/pitch, Bysing Wood Rd/Giraud Drive	Faversham	Yes
4.	FNP/LGS/004 Crab Island, Front Brents	Faversham	Yes
5.	FNP/LGS/005 Fields, Upper Brents towards Faversham Creek	Faversham	Yes
6.	FNP/LGS/006 Woodlands at Wildish Road	Faversham	Yes
7.	FNP/LGS/007 Play Area, Wallers Road/R/O Lion Field	Faversham	Yes
8.	FNP/LGS/008 Playing area/Field, Lower Road/Benstead Grove	Faversham	Yes

4. Following the Call for site for Local Green Spaces in 2021, twenty-one sites have met all the eligibility criteria of a Local Green Space.

Table 4 Sites that meet eligibility criteria and are proposed to be designated as Local Green Space

	Location		PARISH	Meets Criteria - To be designated
1.	Faversham Recreation Ground	LGS/001	Faversham	Yes
2.	Area alongside QE Playfield	LGS/004	Faversham	Yes
3.	Clapgate Springs	LGS/008	Faversham	Yes
4.	Cooksditch (4)	LGS/010	Faversham	Yes
5.	Land at Brickfield Lane	LGS/157	Boughton	Yes
6.	Play area at Woodpecker Drive	LGS/021	Iwade	Yes
7.	Ospringe Allotments	LGS/056	Ospringe	Yes
8.	Footpath parallel to Brent Road	LGS/078	Faversham	Yes
9.	Green adj to Estuary Road/Fleet Road	LGS/082	Sheerness	Yes
10	The Fleet	LGS/084	Sheerness	Yes
11	Allotments (Medway Road)	LGS/087	Sheerness	Yes
12	Allotments (Nursery Close)	LGS/089	Sheerness	Yes
13	Sports field, COOP Sports & Social Club	LGS/090	Sheerness	Yes
14	Festival Playing Field, New Road	LGS/081	Sheerness	Yes
15	Land by Rec, Jubilee Way/Bromley Ave, Windermere & Love Lane	LGS/125	Faversham	Yes
16	The Meads Community Woodland, The Meads, Sittingbourne	LGS/124	Sittingbourne	Yes
17	Allotments at St Nicholas Road	LGS/135	Faversham	Yes
18	Green Gap, Ospringe	LGS/136	Ospringe	Yes
19	Field behind The Vicarage	LGS/139	Tunstall	Yes
20	Bredgar Recreation Ground	LGS/141	Bredgar	Yes
21	Land off Bull Lane	LGS/146	Boughton	Yes

5. Following the call for site for Local Green Space in 2021, ninety-four sites have not met the eligibility criteria of a Local Green Space. The table below summarises the reasons why.

Table 5 Sites that do not meet eligibility criteria

	Location		PARISH	Meets Criteria - To be designated	Summary of Reason for not meeting Eligibility Criteria
1.	Land at Bapchild	LGS/137	Bapchild	No	hold no particular significance as listed
2.	Bobbing village sign, Sheppey Way, Bobbing	LGS/020	Bobbing	No	• this piece of land is opposite a small cluster of commercial development with residential development. • forms a grass verge which has no demonstrable significance as listed.
3.	Rooks View, Keycol Hill	LGS/065	Newington/Bobbing	No	this land forms a play area and adjacent field. It is a very pleasant amenity space but holds no significant value as listed to set it apart from others in the wider area.
4.	Land East of Borden Nature Reserve	LGS/143	Borden	No	the land has largely been cleared as part of a larger development to the north.
5.	Land fronting Canterbury Road	LGS/038	Dunkirk	No	it is not considered to hold a particular significance as listed.
6.	Land at junction of Stoney Road and Dawes Road	LGS/039	Dunkirk	No	this is a grass verge to a junction of Dawes Road and Stoney Road and holds no significance as listed

					which sets it apart from the many other verges in the wider area.
7.	Land rear of Berkeley Close	LGS/040	Dunkirk	No	holds no significance as listed to set it apart from the many other amenity spaces in the wider area.
8.	Land west of Weatherall Close	LGS/041	Dunkirk	No	is inaccessible to the public and constitutes a small area of fruit trees viewed from the pavement and is subsequently relatively unremarkable.
9.	Land east of Weatherall Close	LGS/042	Dunkirk	No	is inaccessible to the public and constitutes a small area of fruit trees viewed from the pavement and is subsequently relatively unremarkable.
10	Land at The Charltons	LGS/145	Boughton	No	this is a small piece of amenity space at the end of a cul-de-sac which holds no particular significance as listed. Land like this is repeated countless times throughout the Borough and there is nothing discernible to set this space apart from others.
11	Land at junction of The Street/Colonels Lane	LGS/147	Boughton	No	these strips of land form verges to the road and hold no significance as listed.
12	Land on corner of Colonels Lane	LGS/148	Boughton	No	the land forms a verge to the road which holds no significance as listed. Such verges are commonplace and there is nothing which sets this one apart from others in the wider area.

13	Land on junction of Colonels Lane/Field End Place	LGS/149	Boughton	No	this land forms a strip of partly vegetated amenity land to the rear of dwellings in Wheatsheaf Close and holds no particular significance as listed.
14	Land at The Ridgeway	LGS/150	Boughton	No	this is a small field, and while all amenity space adds value to the community, it holds no particular significance as listed. Such space is commonplace within developments across the Borough and there is nothing to set this apart from others.
15	Land at Colonels Lane (opposite Swedish Court)	LGS/151	Boughton	No	the land forms a sloping piece of amenity space to the front of dwellings in Colonels Lane. Whilst adding to the pleasant character of the road, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from others in the wider area.
16	Land at Colonels Lane (adjacent no. 77)	LGS/152	Boughton	No	the land forms a sloping piece of amenity space to the front of dwellings in Colonels Lane. Whilst adding to the pleasant character of the road, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from others in the wider area.
17	Land at Burnt Oast Road	LGS/153	Boughton	No	this is a corner/verge at a junction of Burnt Oast Road. Whilst adding to the pleasant character of the street scene, it holds no particular

					value as listed which sets it apart from other such pieces of land.
18	Land at St Pauls Road	LGS/154	Boughton	No	this forms amenity space within a road which, while adding to the pleasant character of the street scene, holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from other such pieces of land.
19	Land rear of Horselees Road	LGS/155	Boughton	No	this is a playing area and field, which is certainly an attractive amenity space. However, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets it above others in the wider area.
20	Land at South Street	LGS/156	Boughton	No	this forms a small piece of a larger parcel of agricultural land which holds no significance as listed which sets it apart from the acres of surrounding agricultural land.
21	Land at junction of Canterbury Road with Stockers Hill	LGS/158	Boughton	No	these strips of land form vegetated roadside spaces which are commonplace and hold no particular significance as listed to set them apart from others in the wider area.
22	The former Conyer Brickworks	LGS/121	Teynham	No	this land has extant planning permission (as well as a current, revised application) for residential development.

23	Red Road	LGS/045	Dunkirk	No	• not particularly close to any of the surrounding communities. • this track forms a route into Blean Wood but holds no significance as listed in isolation.
24	Land off Courtenay Road	LGS/036	Dunkirk	No	This site is a lone green space with a basketball court in the middle in an area dominated by fields. Considering its locality it is an unremarkable piece of land and therefore hard to argue for its designation as a Local Green Space.
25	Land at Manson Wood	LGS/037	Dunkirk	No	the land forms a private airfield. It is not readily accessible to the wider local community, physically or in views, and therefore holds no demonstrable significance as listed.
26	Land at junction of Canterbury Road and Boughton Bypass	LGS/046	Dunkirk	No	these are partly grassed, partly wooded verges to a junction of Canterbury Road and Boughton Bypass and hold no significance as listed to set them apart from the many others in the area.
27	Shurland Dale holiday park frontage	LGS/102	Eastchurch	No	• the land serves a holiday park rather than a local community per se. • the land serves the entrance to a holiday park, and while a pleasant amenity space,

					holds no particular significance as listed.
28	Field between the Carpenter's Arms and St Mary's Church, The Street	LGS/061	Eastling	No	this is an agricultural field which, although contributing to the rural character of the village, holds no significant quality as listed which sets it apart from the wider agricultural landscape.
29	Abbeyfields	LGS/002	Faversham	No	• while the Public Right of Way alongside the site is well used by walkers, the land itself is in agricultural use and offers no demonstrable significance over and above that of other agricultural land in the area. • although this parcel of land is not extensive, it is quite generic to its surroundings and does not hold a sense of local intimacy.
30	Abbeyfields north of Gordon Square	LGS/003	Faversham	No	• it is not only inaccessible to the local community, but cannot even be viewed properly from any point, as it is surrounded by trees, hedges, fences and private land. Subsequently, it is difficult to justify that it is special or particularly significant to the local community. • site is over 5ha in size

31	The Cooksditch (1)	LGS/005	Faversham	No	it is not only inaccessible to the local community, with no footpath along it, but cannot even be viewed properly from any point, with only one public bridge crossing it via footpath, which offers partial views.
32	The Cooksditch (2)	LGS/006	Faversham	No	this forms a smaller part of site LGS/003, so while this area may have some historical and biodiversity value relating to the evolution of Faversham and the water environment, it is not only inaccessible to the local community, but cannot be viewed properly from any point, as it is surrounded by trees, hedges, fences and private land.
33	Cooksditch (3)	LGS/007	Faversham	No	while this area may have some historical and biodiversity value relating to the evolution of Faversham and the water environment, it is not only inaccessible to the local community, but cannot be viewed properly from any point, as there are no public footpaths and it is adjacent to other private land.
34	The Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School playing field	LGS/009	Faversham	No	national policy supports the ability of schools to expand or use their grounds as required for the benefit of the school. LGS

					designation could prevent this from happening.
35	Thorne Creek	LGS/016	Faversham	No	fairly isolated from Faversham itself in a rural area and adjacent to a Sewage Treatment Works.
36	Land at meeting of Clapgate and School Farm streams	LGS/017	Graveney and Goodnestone	No	at over 30 ha, the land is extensive and not does not provide a sense of local containment. This is contrary to the aim of LGS designation, which seeks smaller, more intimate spaces that do not cover large areas of countryside. Land over 20 ha is generally considered to be too extensive.
37	School Farm Springs	LGS/035	Graveney and Goodnestone	No	it is in the countryside more than 400m from the built-up area.
38	Bysing Wood	LGS/051	Luddenham	No	at over 20 ha, this forms an extensive tract of land which is contrary to the aims of LGS designation which seeks smaller, modest space. This does not demean the importance of the woodland, however.
39	Meadow Gap to the SSSI	LGS/073	Faversham	No	Although there may be some wildlife, there is no public access or defined boundary to demonstrate particular local significance, with the green area merging into the adjacent SSSI.
40	Faversham Creek to the SSSI	LGS/074	Faversham	No	Similar to site 073 (which is also incorporated into part of this site) although there may be some

					wildlife, there is no public access or defined boundary to demonstrate particular local significance, with the green area merging into the adjacent SSSI.
41	Pumping station, The Knole	LGS/104	Faversham	No	the land is adjacent to an existing LGS designation at The Knole which is heavily wooded. In isolation, this land forms a grassed outlet from it and holds no significance in itself to warrant inclusion with this existing designation.
42	Footpath to The Westbrook stream, Beech Close	LGS/106	Faversham	No	the land forms an entrance to the Westbrook which is an existing LGS designation. In itself, it has no particular quality as listed which would warrant expanding the designation.
43	Willow Tree green, Stonebridge Way (opposite Chart Close)	LGS/107	Faversham	No	the land forms an entrance to The Westbrook stream which is an existing LGS designation. In itself, it holds no particular quality as listed which would warrant expanding the existing designation.
44	The green on Stonebridge Way (adjacent Finlay Close)	LGS/108	Faversham	No	this land forms a pleasant amenity space which softens the urban features of the estate. However, such spaces a commonplace throughout the Borough and there is no

					distinctive quality here as listed which sets it apart from them.
45	Sub-station/community orchard at The Knole	LGS/110	Faversham	No	this piece of land forms a mainly grassed outlet from the existing LGS designation at The Knole. While all amenity space adds value, it presents as a roadside verge which holds no particular significance as listed and does not warrant inclusion with the existing designation.
46	Ball court, green walkways and open spaces within the Moat estate	LGS/115	Faversham	No	this land forms various amenity spaces within a housing estate. Its southern extent is adjacent to an existing LGS designation. While softening the urban environment and providing open space, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets its qualities apart from other such amenity spaces in the wider area. It does not warrant an addition to the existing designation.
47	Bysing Wood	LGS/120	Luddenham	No	unlike the nearby LGS designation at Oare Gunpowder Works Country Park, this land, though not covering a large area overall, is more extensive, separated by roads and does not provide a sense of local intimacy.
48	Preston Nursery	LGS/127	Faversham	No	the land forms partly agricultural, partly vegetated land between Ashford Road and Salters Lane. It

					holds no significance as listed which sets it apart from the surrounding, similar countryside.
49	The Abbey School playing field (1)	LGS/128	Faversham	No	national policy supports the ability of schools to expand or use their grounds as required for the benefit of the school. LGS designation could prevent this from happening.
50	Abbey School playing field (2)	LGS/129	Faversham	No	national policy supports the ability of schools to expand or use their grounds as required for the benefit of the school. LGS designation could prevent this from happening.
51	Field adjacent Brogdale Road	LGS/130	Faversham	No	this tree lined agricultural field contributes to the pleasant route into the town, but in itself holds no particular significance which sets it apart from the wider, similar rural landscape.
52	Land adjacent to Langdon Court Cottages, Head Hill Road	LGS/029	Graveney with Goodnestone	No	this is agricultural land which forms part of the pleasant route through the villages but does not hold any particular significance as listed to set it apart from wider rural landscape.
53	Land adjacent to Four Horseshoes Park, Head Hill Road	LGS/030	Graveney with Goodnestone	No	this field maintains a pleasant openness on the route through the villages but holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from the wider rural landscape.

54	Village hall playing field, Sandbanks Lane	LGS/031	Graveney with Goodnestone	No	this playing field, linked to the village hall, no doubt adds value as an amenity space, but it does not hold a particular significance as listed which sets it apart from other playing fields and areas in the wider area.
55	Land opposite Graveney Primary School, Seasalter Road	LGS/032	Graveney with Goodnestone	No	while amenity space certainly adds value to the community, this field holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from other playing fields and areas in the wider area.
56	Land opposite Murston Place, Seasalter Road	LGS/033	Graveney with Goodnestone	No	this land, while contributing to the openness of this rural landscape, holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from that landscape.
57	Land adjacent to Odin's path between All Saint's Church, Seasalter Road and Sparrow Court, Broom Street	LGS/034	Graveney with Goodnestone	No	• a small part of the land forms amenity space to the rear of the church, but a large part of it is agricultural. It holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from the wider rural and agricultural landscape. • while not particularly large, the land extends away from the villages and does not provide a sense of local intimacy.
58	Underlynch, between Hollow Lane and Lower Hartlip Road	LGS/062	Hartlip	No	the land is not publicly accessible, and while viewing the site is

					possible from points on Hollow Lane and the Rose and Crown pub car park, the site itself is an unremarkable open grazing paddock, with short grass and little biodiversity of note.
59	War memorial and garden, The street	LGS/064	Hartlip	No	This site definitely has historical significance in its remembrance of village residents lost in WWI and II but it is not green and therefore cannot be designated as a Local Green Space.
60	Field backing onto The Street	LGS/066	Hartlip	No	this field certainly contributes to the character of the wider landscape and contains a public right of way which is used by the community. However, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from that wider landscape.
61	The Village Pond/The Old Wheel Wash, The Street	LGS/067	Hartlip	No	Despite holding historical significance in regard to its previous use as a wheel wash, this site is a pond and therefore not a green space. It is hard to justify its designation as a green space.
62	Land at Iwade	LGS/018	Iwade	No	• part of the land forms the Iwade nature park which, in isolation, is demonstrably special, and is the subject of a separate assessment recommending designation.

					The remainder of the land is in agricultural use which holds no particular significance as listed to set it apart from the wider rural landscape. • away from the nature park, the land does not provide a sense of local containment and intimacy.
63	Land at Sheppey Way	LGS/019	Iwade	No	this land forms a generic amenity space for the village, and while certainly of value to the community, holds no outstanding significance as listed which sets it apart from other such spaces in the wider area.
64	Land to the rear of The Woolpack Inn	LGS/022	Iwade	No	this land forms a partly wooded, partly grassed strip of amenity space and holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from other such amenity spaces in the wider area.
65	Land at Dunlin Walk and rear of Iwade School	LGS/023	Iwade	No	this land forms a pleasant amenity space which certainly adds value to the community. However, it holds no demonstrable significance as listed which sets it apart from other such spaces in the wider area.
66	Evergreen Close	LGS/025	Iwade	No	this land forms a generic amenity space, and while all open spaces

					add value to the community, there is nothing demonstrably special about this land as listed which sets it apart from others in the wider area.
67	Callum Hill and the surrounding area	LGS/024	Lower Halstow/Bobbing/Newington	No	• the majority of it is not close to the communities it serves. • much of it is agricultural land of no particular significance • this is an extensive tract of land
68	The Gallops	LGS/117	Lynsted	No	Site is over 5ha making it an extensive tract of land
69	Toll Wood	LGS/118	Lynsted	No	This site is an ancient woodland and therefore holds a richness in wildlife however there is no access into the woods making it hard to justify its designation as a Local Green Space.
70	Dadman's Shaw	LGS/119	Lynsted	No	This site is within walking distance from the village however it is along the road with no footpath connectivity. Additionally, it is an open field surrounded by more open fields. It is an unremarkable piece of land making it hard to justify it as a Local Green Space.
71	Land South of London Road, including the Coffin Pathway	LGS/122	Lynsted	No	the land forms an agricultural parcel of land which holds not particular value as listed which sets its qualities apart from the

					wider landscape and the many acres of agricultural land.
72	Plover Road play area	LGS/093	Minster on Sea	No	while all amenity spaces are of value, this play area holds no significance as listed and is not discernible from others in the wider area.
73	The Old Orchard, Parsonage Chase	LGS/094	Minster on Sea	No	This piece of land is now severely overgrown, and the entrance is blocked.
74	Fields on either side of Ham Road	LGS/077	Faversham	No	at over 20 ha, the land is extensive and contrary to the aims of LGS designations which seek smaller, more modest spaces.
75	Area surrounding St Peter and St Paul's Church, Water Lane	LGS/054	Ospringe	No	• this is agricultural land which contributes to the openness of the surrounding countryside, but holds no individual significance as listed which sets it apart from that wider agricultural and rural landscape. • at over 20 ha, this forms an extensive tract of land which extends away from the village and town.
76	Triangular green fronting St Peter & St Paul's Church, Water Lane	LGS/055	Ospringe	No	this amenity space in front of the church contributes to its setting, but does not hold any particular significance as listed with no qualities over and above the rest of the surrounding space.

77	Field at Water Lane	LGS/057	Ospringe	No	This field forms part of the open and pleasant countryside to the south of Ospringe, but holds not particular value as listed in itself to set it apart from the surrounding landscape.
78	Echo Field	LGS/059	Ospringe	No	this land includes a field, some wooded land and a private property. While it forms a part of the pleasant open countryside here, the land itself holds no particular significance as listed to set it apart from the wider landscape.
79	Land between the M2, Water Lane and Vicarage Lane	LGS/060	Ospringe	No	• This strip of land forms part of the open, pleasant and in places, wooded countryside to the south of Ospringe and Faversham. However, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from the wider surrounding landscape. • although not overly large, the land extends away from Ospringe in a linear manner which does not provide a sense of local intimacy.
80	Former chalk pit at Vicarage Lane	LGS/126	Faversham	No	this former chalk pit is steep and inaccessible, nor is it readily visible due to its tree lined boundary. It therefore is not

					demonstrably special to the local community as listed.
81	Lorenden Park	LGS/058	Ospringe	No	large area of parkland
82	Land west of Farm Cottages	LGS/140	Rodmersham	No	this land forms part of an orchard, however there is no public access and it cannot be seen from the road.
83	Land within Barton's Point Coastal Park	LGS/069	Sheerness	No	is largely developed. The rest of the park is already a designated LGS.
84	Playing area and field adjacent to Vincent Gardens	LGS/079	Sheerness	No	holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from others in the wider area.
85	Beachfields Park	LGS/080	Sheerness	No	Majority of the land is developed
86	Green space, west of Tesco	LGS/085	Sheerness	No	this piece of amenity land sits between a supermarket car park and The Moat. While linking to the important scheduled monument of The Moat, the land in itself holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from other connecting amenity spaces in the area.
87	Land adjacent to Millennium Way, south of Rides Windmill	LGS/086	Sheerness	No	this amenity space softens an urban edge of the town but holds no significance as listed which sets its qualities above that of other such spaces within the area.
88	The Paddock adjacent to Garrison Road	LGS/088	Sheerness	No	Could not endure beyond the end of the plan period

89	Queenborough Lines	LGS/091	Sheerness	No	This site is too large and spans over 3.5km therefore it is an extensive track of land.
90	Land at Bridge Road	LGS/092	Sheerness	No	this land forms a pleasant amenity pace adjacent to The Moat. While attractive, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from the other such amenity spaces in the wider area.
91	Sports ground, Grove Park Primary School	LGS/027	Bobbing	No	national policy supports the ability of schools to expand or use their grounds as required for the benefit of the school. LGS designation could prevent this from happening.
92	Maylam Gardens	LGS/028	Borden	No	does not hold a particular significance as listed which sets it apart from others, and is fairly common of the spaces created within the newer developments in the Borough.
93	Moonstone Square, The Meads	LGS/123	Non-civil parish	No	while all amenity space adds value to the community, this is of a fairly common design for newer developments within the Borough and holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from others.
94	Land between the A2 and Grove Park Avenue	LGS/144	Bobbing	No	piece of land is unremarkable

6. Planning & Transportation Policy Working Group (12.03.26) comments and officer response.

At the Planning and Transportation Working Group in March, Councillors raised a number of points regarding the Local Green Spaces Assessment Report. This included sites noted within the wrong wards, uncertainty on what Maylam Gardens site was being assessed and to reconsider some sites and to consult Town and Parish Councils on these sites for on technical grounds.

Officers have considered these points and sites are now included in the correct wards and the map of Maylam Gardens in the document has now been fixed to show just the site that is being assessed. Officers maintain their assessments of the following sites as the assessments are in line with the NPPF:

i. Land at Bapchild;
ii. Land west of farm cottages,
iii. The Queenborough Lines,
iv. Beachfields and
v. Land between the A2 and Grove Park Avenue, Sittingbourne.

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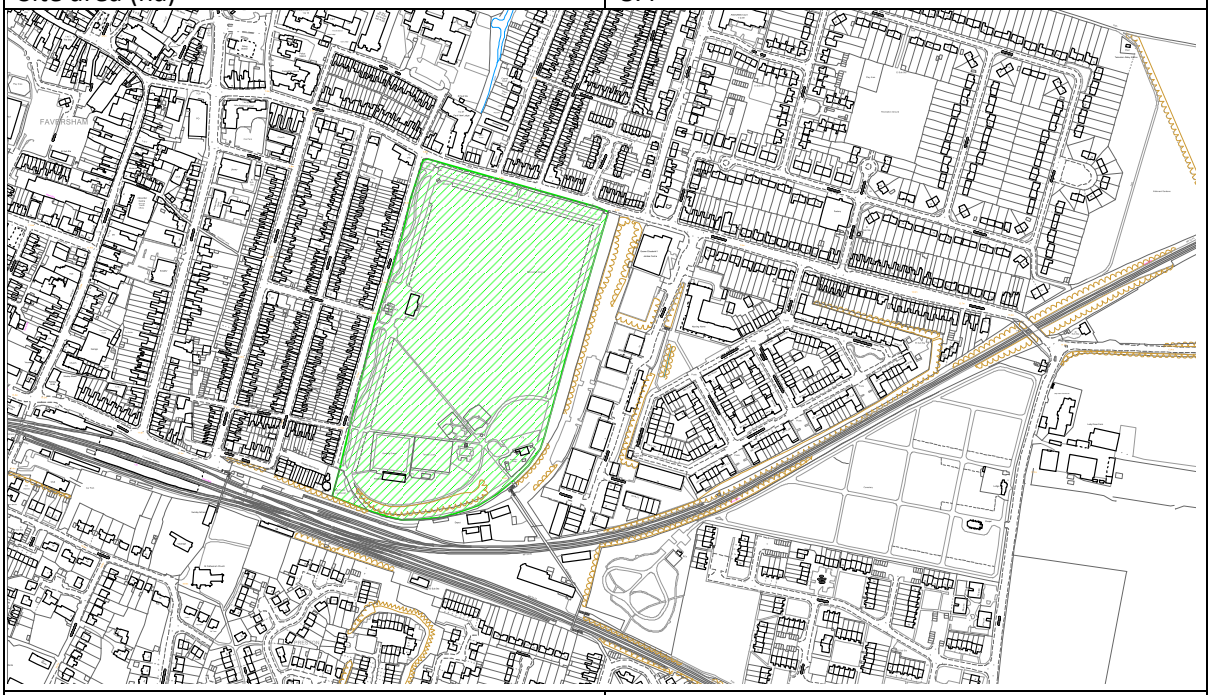
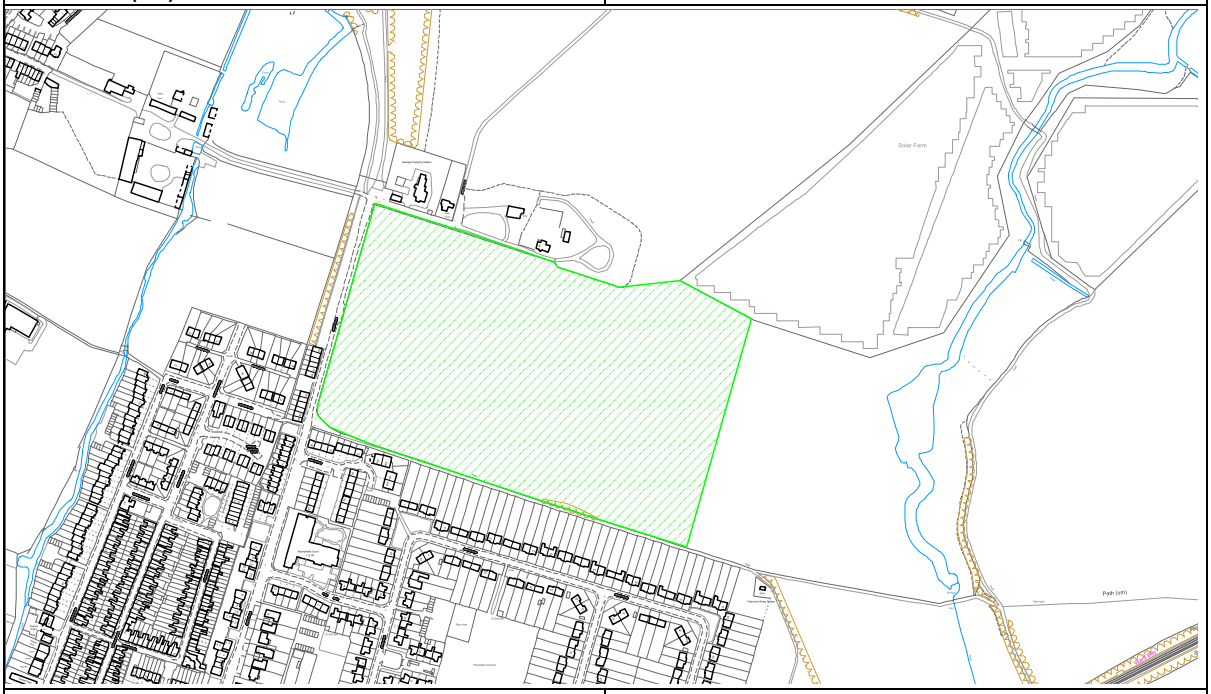
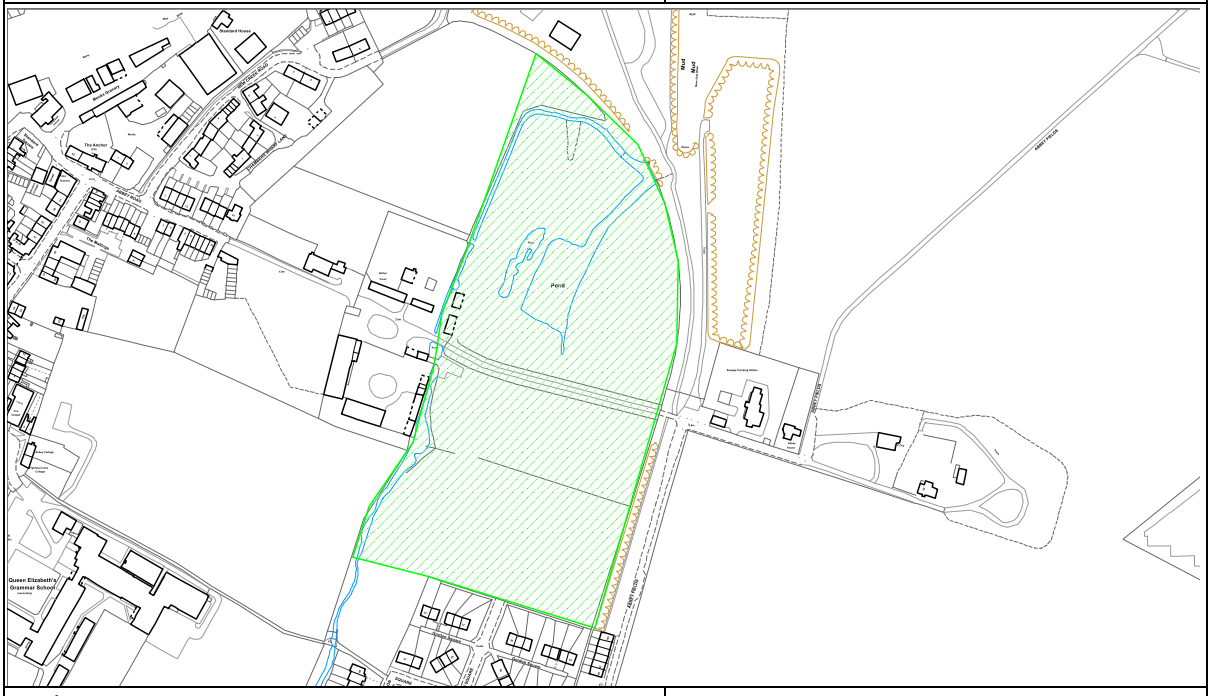
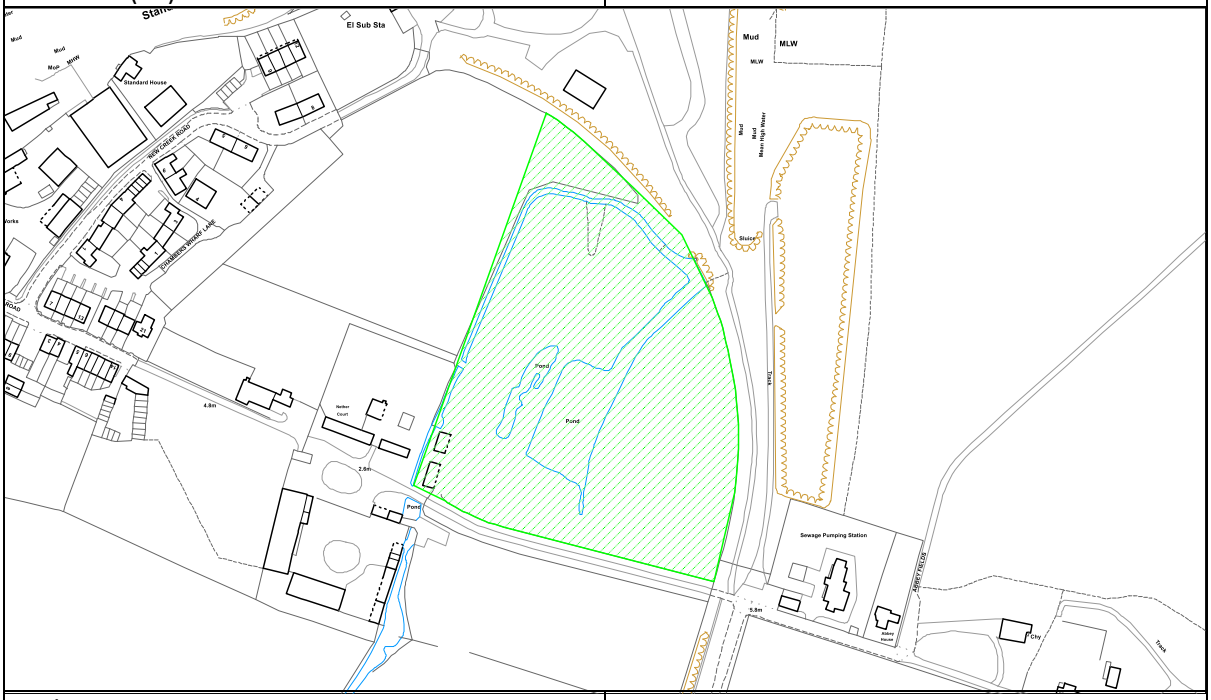
Site reference	LGS/001
Site name and settlement	Faversham Recreation Ground, Faversham
Site area (ha)	8.4
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – the land forms one of the town's main, formal recreation grounds and it holds significant recreational value. It is also of historic significance, and its tree lined boundaries create a beautiful green oasis in the middle of an urban environment.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

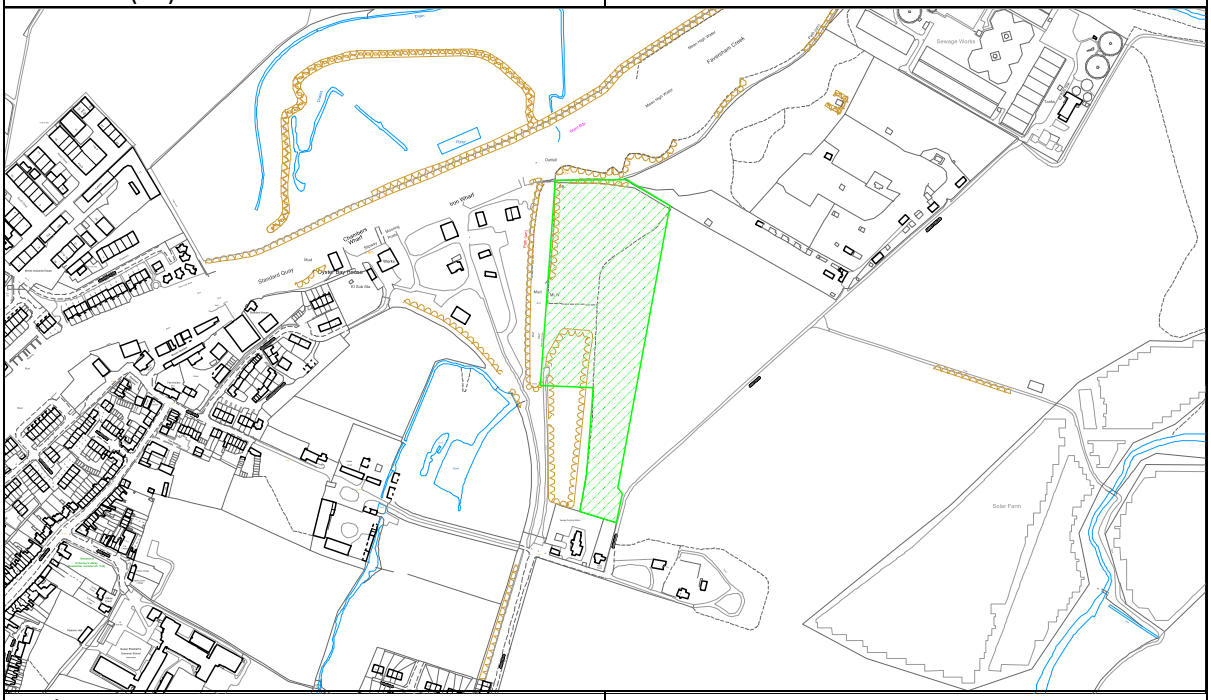
Site reference	LGS/002
Site name and settlement	Abbeyfields, Faversham
Site area (ha)	8.2
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – adjacent to the north eastern settlement boundary of Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – while the Public Right of Way alongside the site is well used by walkers, the land itself is in agricultural use and offers no demonstrable significance over and above that of other agricultural land in the area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No – although this parcel of land is not extensive, it is quite generic to its surroundings and does not hold a sense of local intimacy.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	Potentially – the site is currently subject to planning application 20/500015/OUT.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Potentially not – the site is currently subject to planning application 20/500015/OUT.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

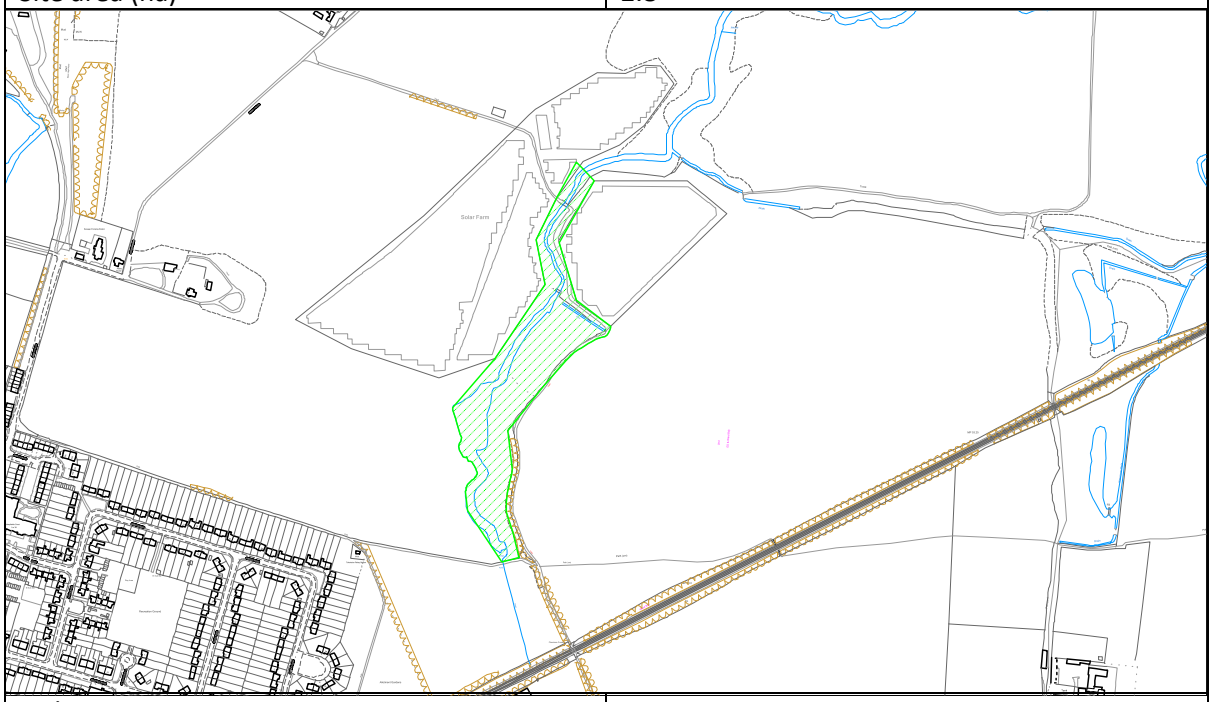
Site reference	LGS/003
Site name and settlement	Abbeyfields north of Gordon Square, Faversham
Site area (ha)	4.7
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – while this area may have some historical and biodiversity value relating to the evolution of Faversham and the water environment, it is not only inaccessible to the local community, but cannot even be viewed properly from any point, as it is surrounded by trees, hedges, fences and private land. Subsequently, it is difficult to justify that it is special or particularly significant to the local community.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No - site is over 5ha in size
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

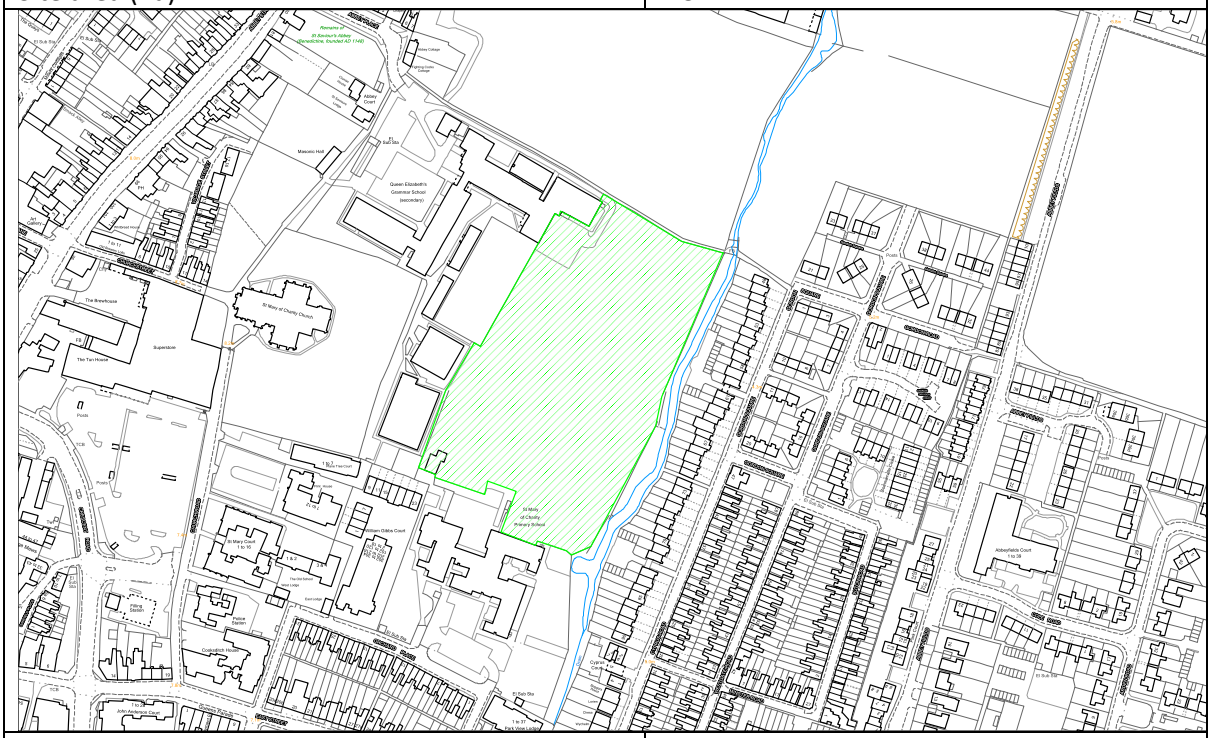
Site reference	LGS/004
Site name and settlement	Area alongside the Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School playing field, Faversham
Site area (ha)	2.8
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this land forms part of a scheduled monument which holds significant historic value to the town and its origins. This includes the remains of the medieval Royal Abbey, a first century AD Iron Age farmstead and the Faversham Roman villa. It is also well valued and utilised space, both for the local school, but also the wider public.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No – whilst school grounds would not normally be appropriate for LGS designation, this land has great historic value and is already somewhat protected.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes – as above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within a scheduled monument designation, but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

Site reference	LGS/005
Site name and settlement	The Cooksditch (1), Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.5
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No - while this watercourse may have some historical and biodiversity value relating to the evolution of Faversham and the water environment, it is not only inaccessible to the local community, with no footpath along it, but cannot even be viewed properly from any point, with only one public bridge crossing it via footpath, which offers partial views.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

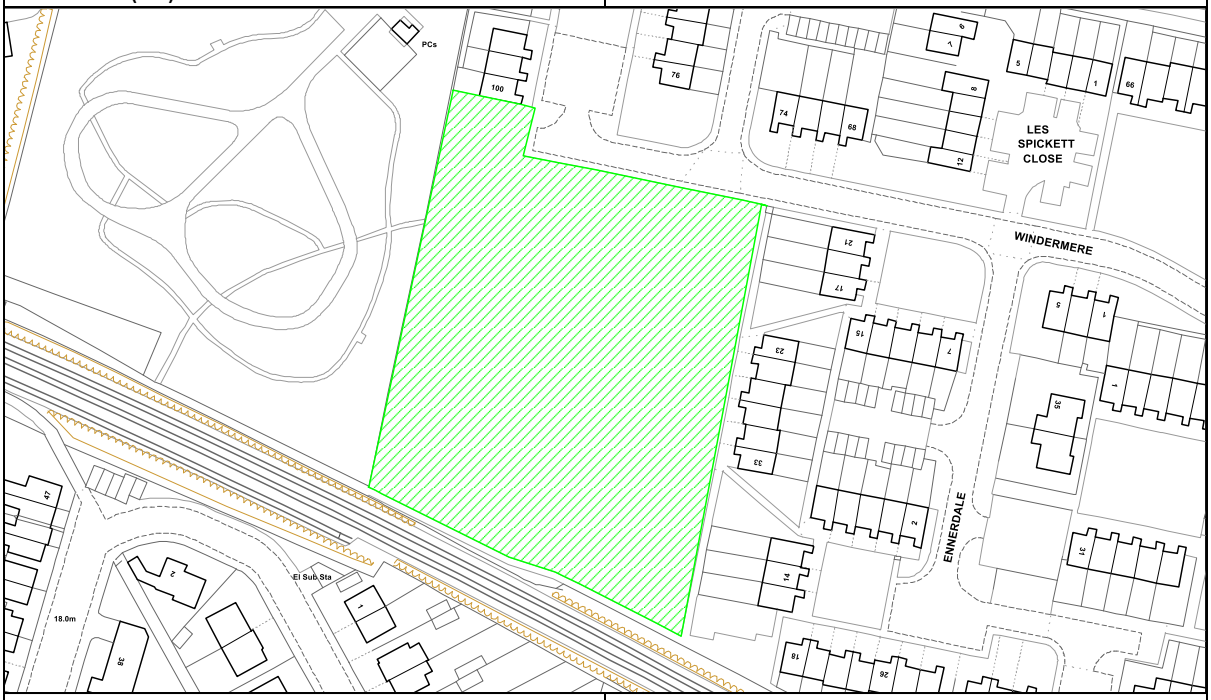
Site reference	LGS/006
Site name and settlement	The Cooksditch (2), Faversham
Site area (ha)	2.4
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No - this forms a smaller part of site LGS/003, so while this area may have some historical and biodiversity value relating to the evolution of Faversham and the water environment, it is not only inaccessible to the local community, but cannot be viewed properly from any point, as it is surrounded by trees, hedges, fences and private land.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

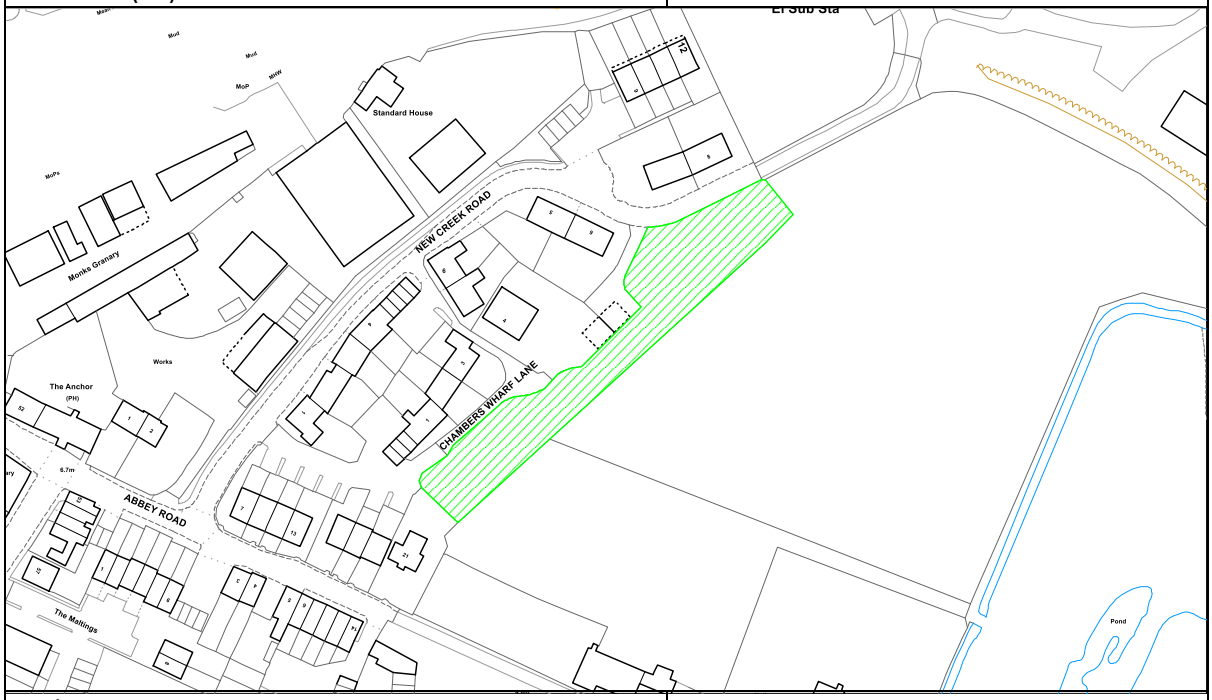
Site reference	LGS/007
Site name and settlement	The Cooksditch (3), Faversham
Site area (ha)	3.1
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No - while this area may have some historical and biodiversity value relating to the evolution of Faversham and the water environment, it is not only inaccessible to the local community, but cannot be viewed properly from any point, as there are no public footpaths and it is adjacent to other private land.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within an area designated for its high landscape value and biodiversity, but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

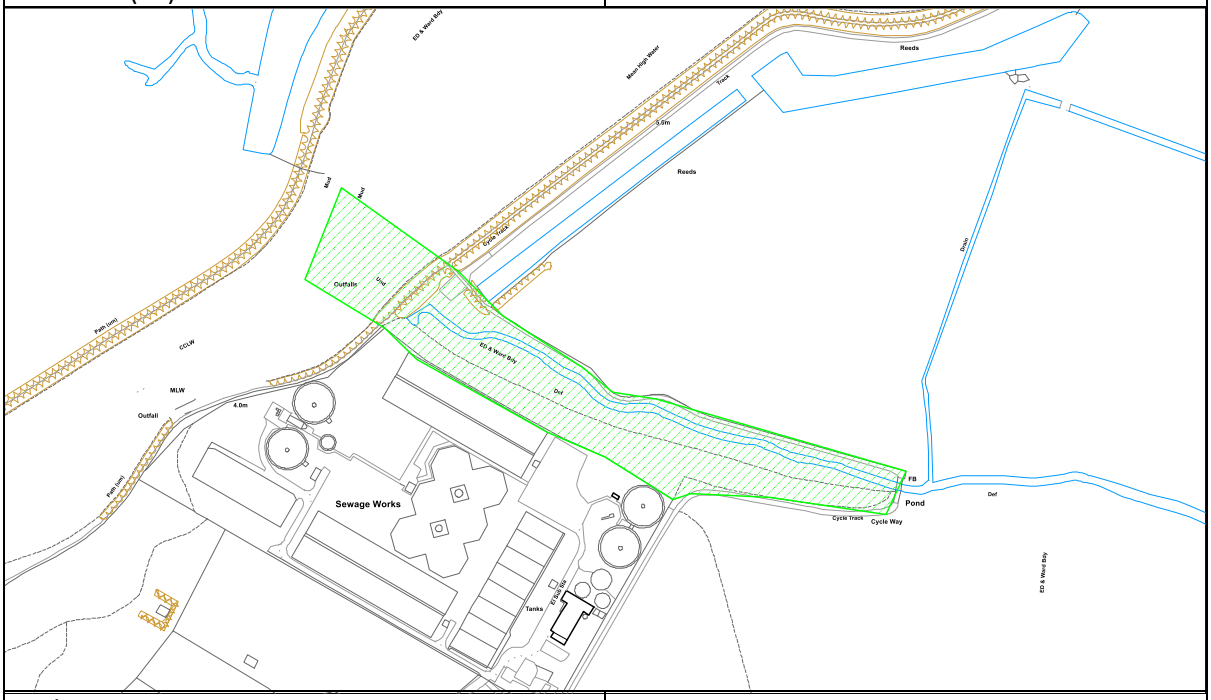
Site reference	LGS/008
Site name and settlement	Clapgate Springs, Faversham
Site area (ha)	2.8
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes- within walking distance of Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – Clapgate Springs hold a historic significance to the town in their likely former use as fishponds by Faversham Abbey. Today, they form a site of tranquil beauty which has developed a richness of wildlife. Easily viewed from footpaths, this land also enhances the recreation value through the area and is well used by local residents.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land lies within a local designation for biodiversity, but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

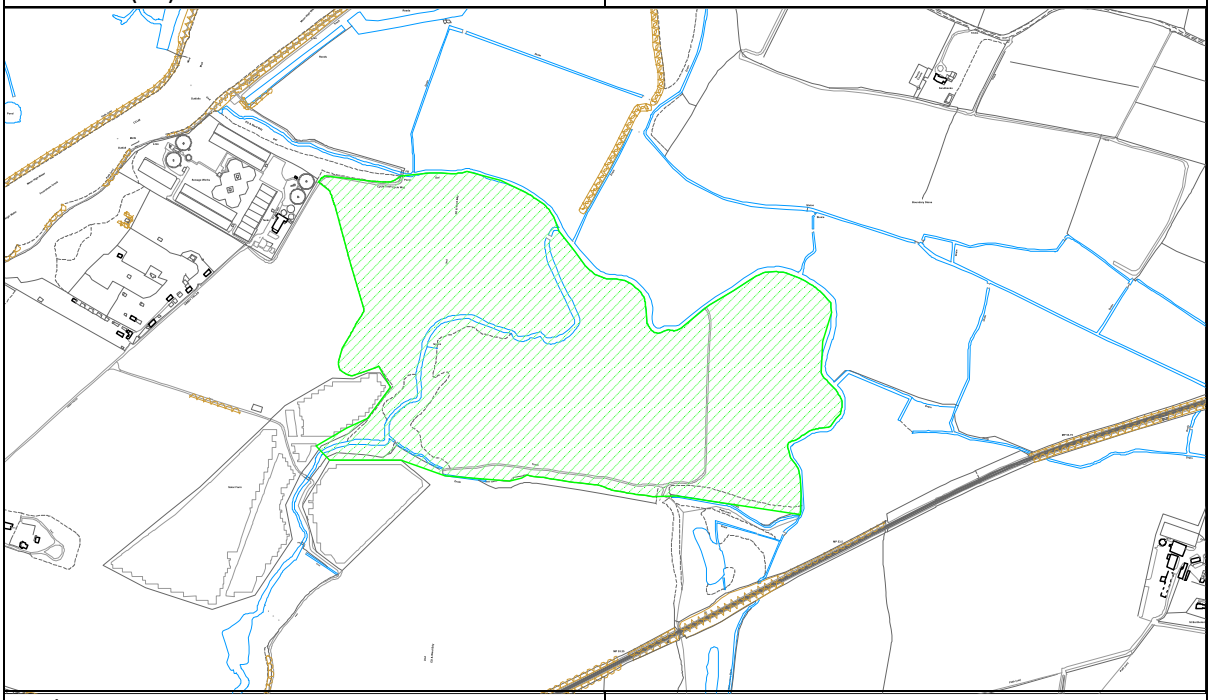
Site reference	LGS/009
Site name and settlement	The Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School playing field, Faversham
Site area (ha)	2.3
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this school playing field undoubtedly holds a particular recreational significance for the local community.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	Yes – local policy supports the ability of schools to expand or use their grounds as required for the benefit of the school. LGS designation could prevent this from happening.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Unknown – as above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

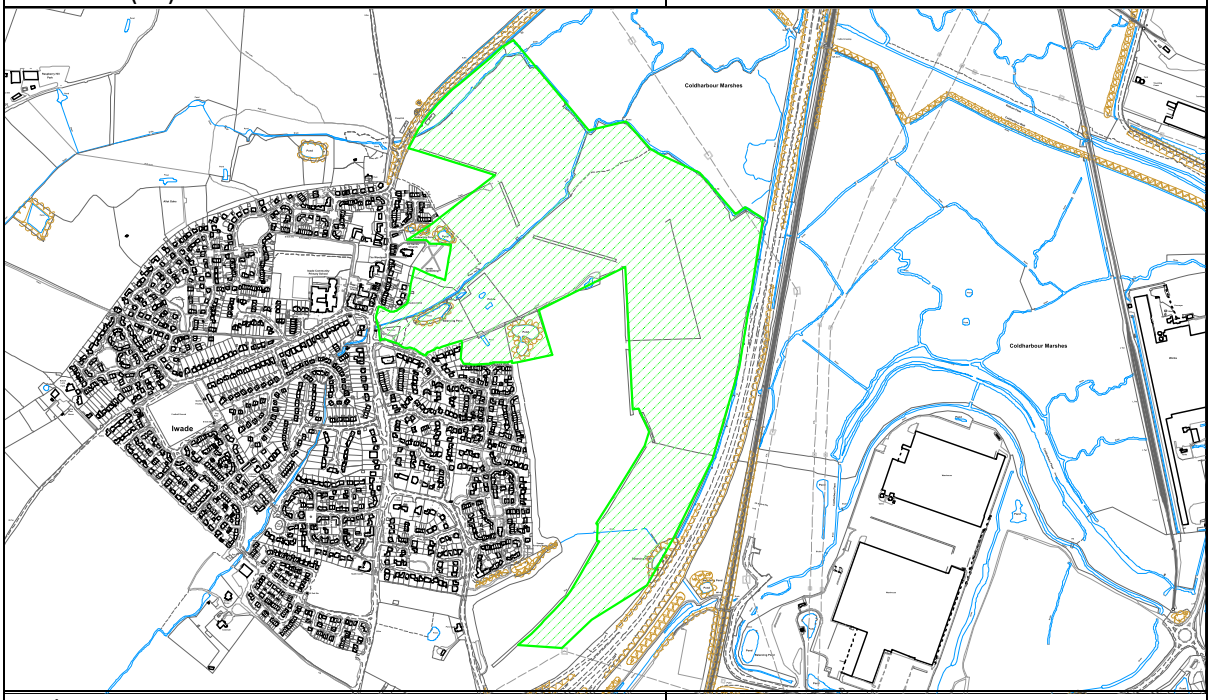
Site reference	LGS/010
Site name and settlement	The Cooksditch (4), Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.7
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this area forms part of a series of springs, streams and ditches in the area which hold a particular historic significance to the evolution of Faversham since medieval times. Today, flowing to Faversham Creek, it holds a richness of wildlife, and combined with other spaces, an area which transitions from the urban town to the marshes beyond.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

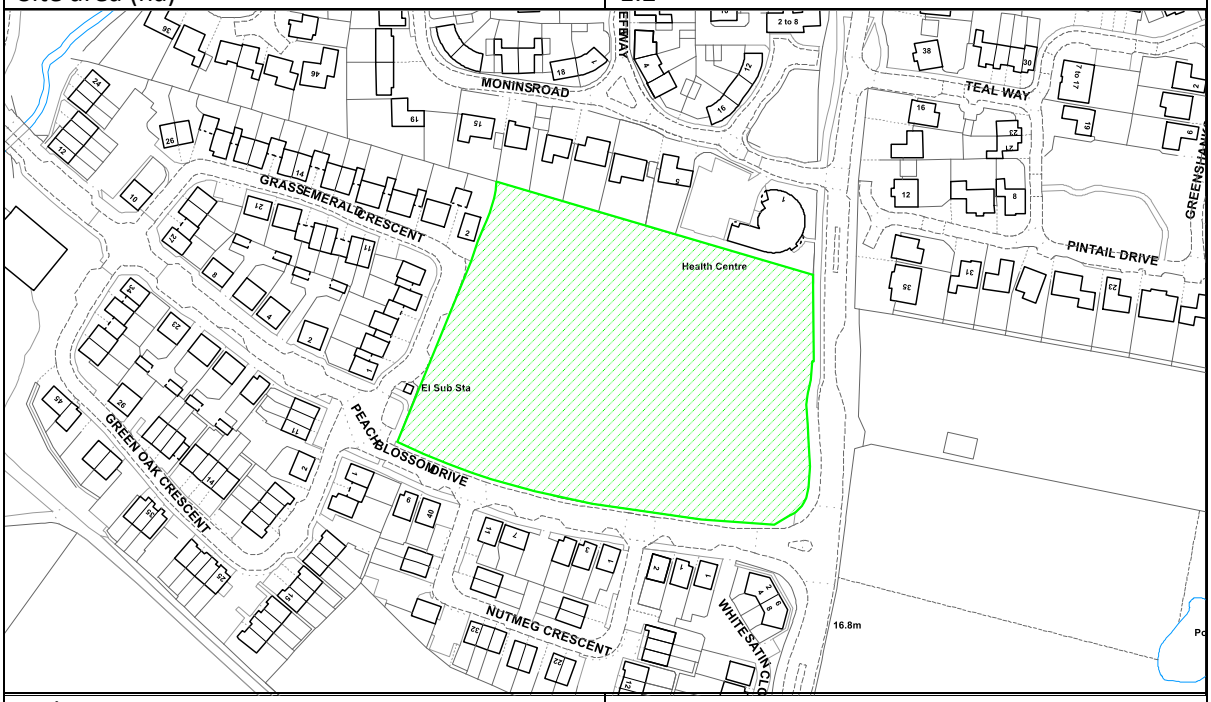
Site reference	LGS/014
Site name and settlement	Playing field and play area at the Windermere estate, Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.8
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this is a well used amenity space for the local area. It is the only green space close to the community north of the railway line.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

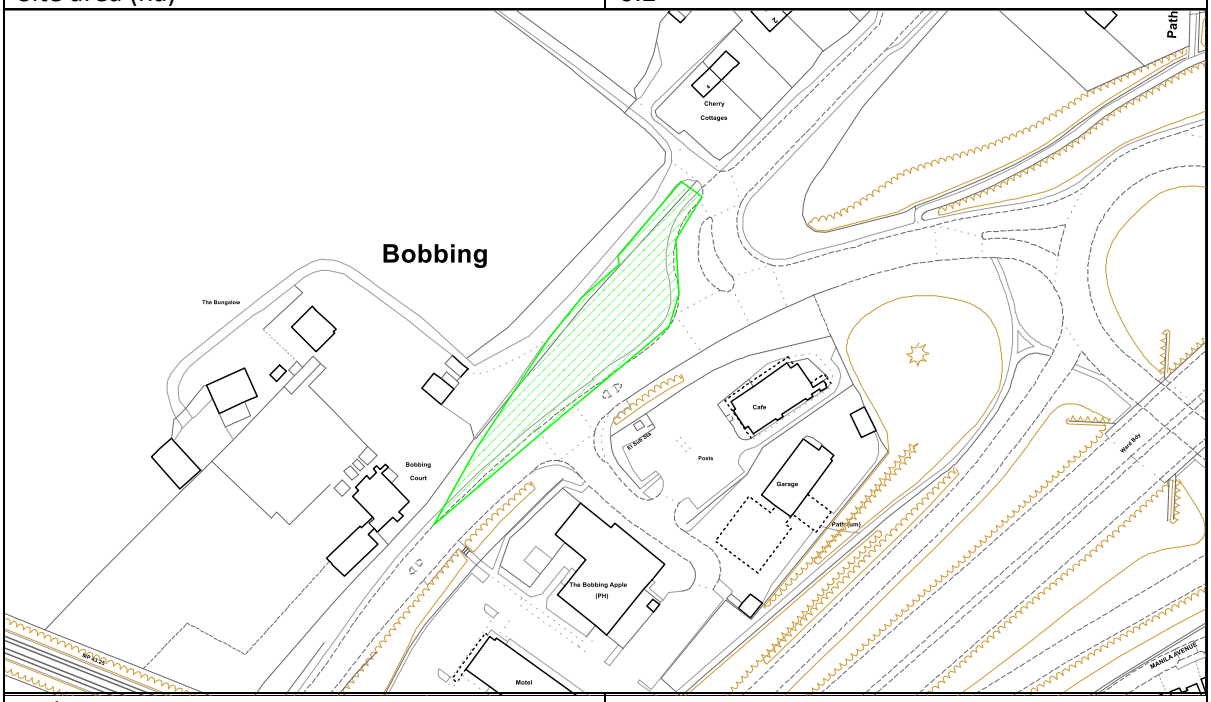
Site reference	LGS/015
Site name and settlement	Land adjacent to New Creek Road, Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.2
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – adjacent to dwellings in Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – This strip of land is certainly an attractive piece of open space, that helps with the character of the area
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

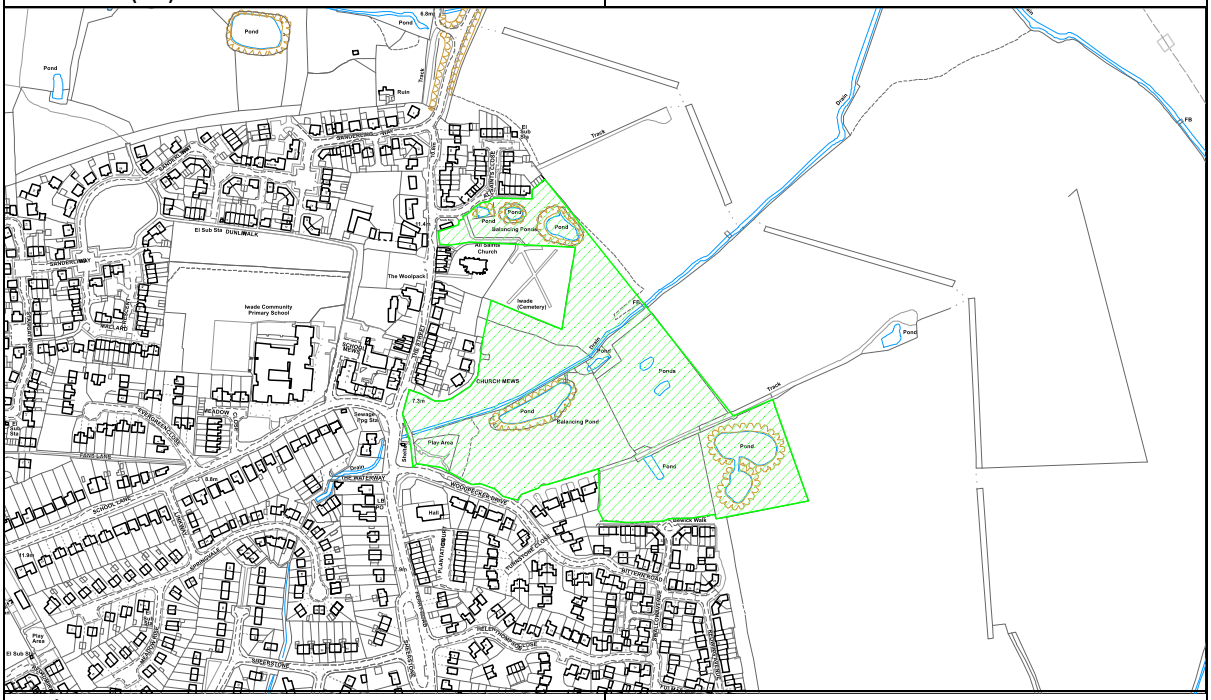
Site reference	LGS/016
Site name and settlement	Thorne Creek, Faversham
Site area (ha)	1.8
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No - while this area may have some historical and biodiversity value relating to the evolution of Faversham and the water environment, it is fairly isolated from Faversham itself in a rural area and adjacent to a Sewage Treatment Works.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within a local designation for biodiversity, but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

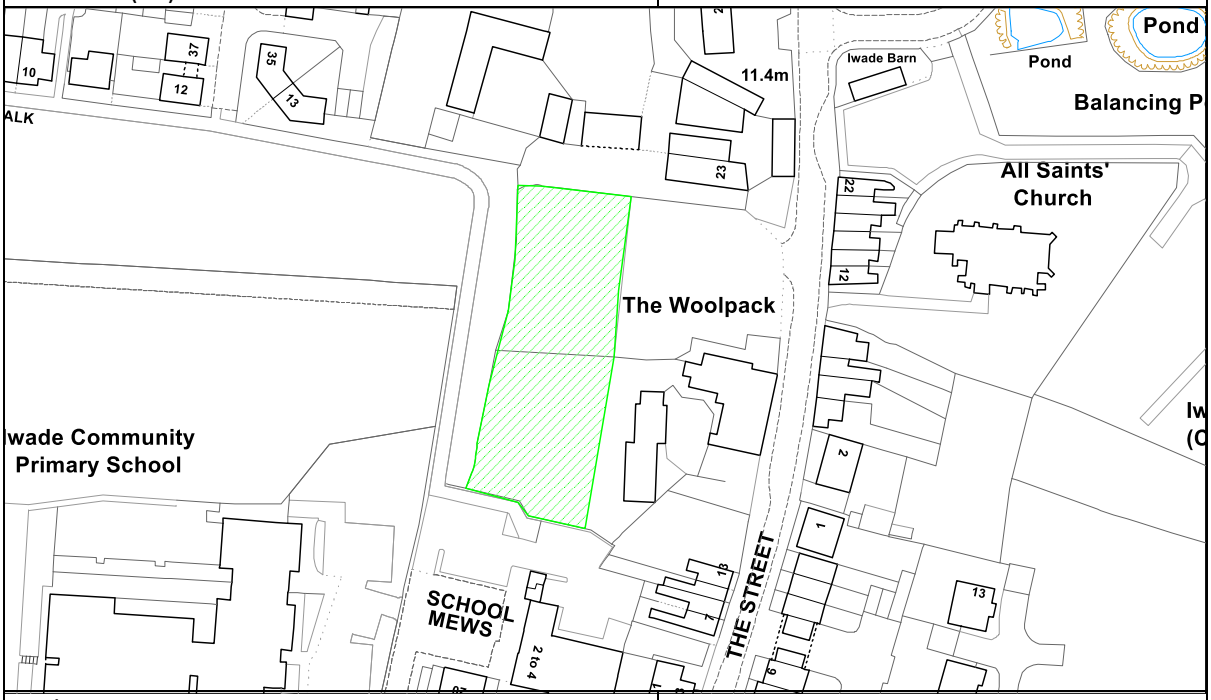
Site reference	LGS/017
Site name and settlement	Land at meeting of Clapgate and School Farm streams, Graveney and Goodnestone
Site area (ha)	30.8
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of Faversham town and both Graveney and Goodnestone.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this area forms part of a series of springs, streams and ditches in the area which hold a historic significance to the evolution of Faversham since medieval times. Today, flowing to Faversham Creek, it provides a richness of wildlife and an area which transitions from the town to the marshes.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No – at over 30 ha, the land is extensive and not does not provide a sense of local containment. This is contrary to the aim of LGS designation, which seeks smaller, more intimate spaces that do not cover large areas of countryside. Land over 20 ha is generally considered to be too extensive.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within a local designation for biodiversity but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

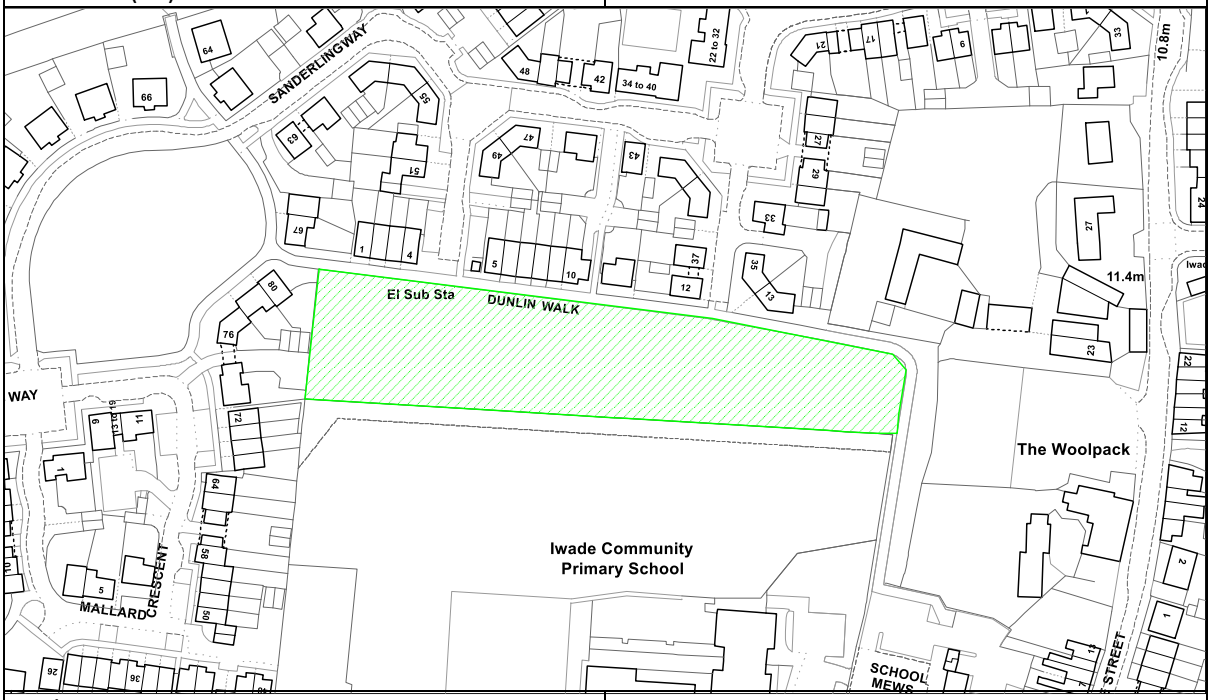
Site reference	LGS/018
Site name and settlement	Land at Iwade
Site area (ha)	43.3
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of Iwade village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – part of the land forms the Iwade nature park which, in isolation, is demonstrably special, and is the subject of a separate assessment recommending designation. The remainder of the land is in agricultural use which holds no particular significance as listed to set it apart from the wider rural landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No – away from the nature park, the land does not provide a sense of local containment and intimacy.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	Yes – the land is currently subject to a planning application (and is an existing Local Plan allocation). Although the land in question is identified to be open/community space, the application is still pending consideration and subject to change, and blanket designation of it would be inappropriate at this time.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Unknown – as above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

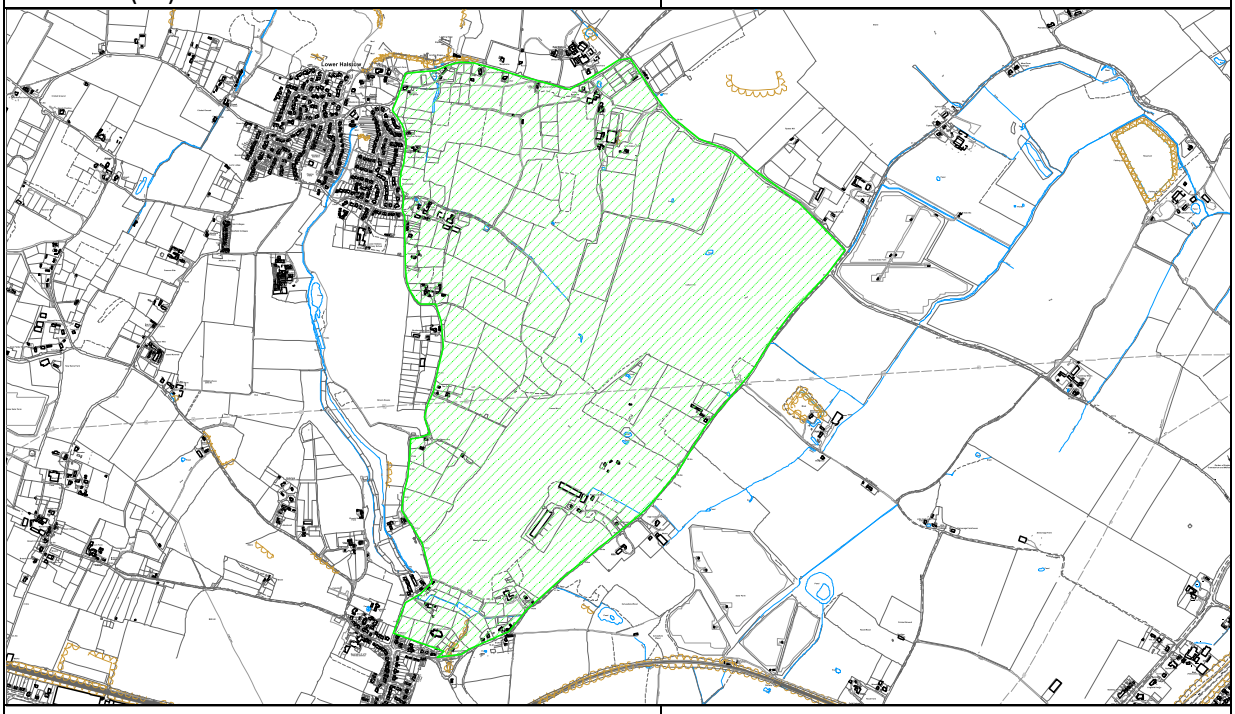
Site reference	LGS/019
Site name and settlement	Land at Sheppey Way, Iwade
Site area (ha)	1.2
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Iwade village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land forms a generic amenity space for the village, and while certainly of value to the community, holds no outstanding significance as listed which sets it apart from other such spaces in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/020
Site name and settlement	Bobbing vllage sign, Sheppey Way, Bobbing
Site area (ha)	0.2
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	No – this piece of land is opposite a small cluster of commercial development with residential development in the village extending away from it in a linear fashion.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – the land is the site of the village sign, but ultimately forms a grass verge which has no demonstrable significance as listed.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

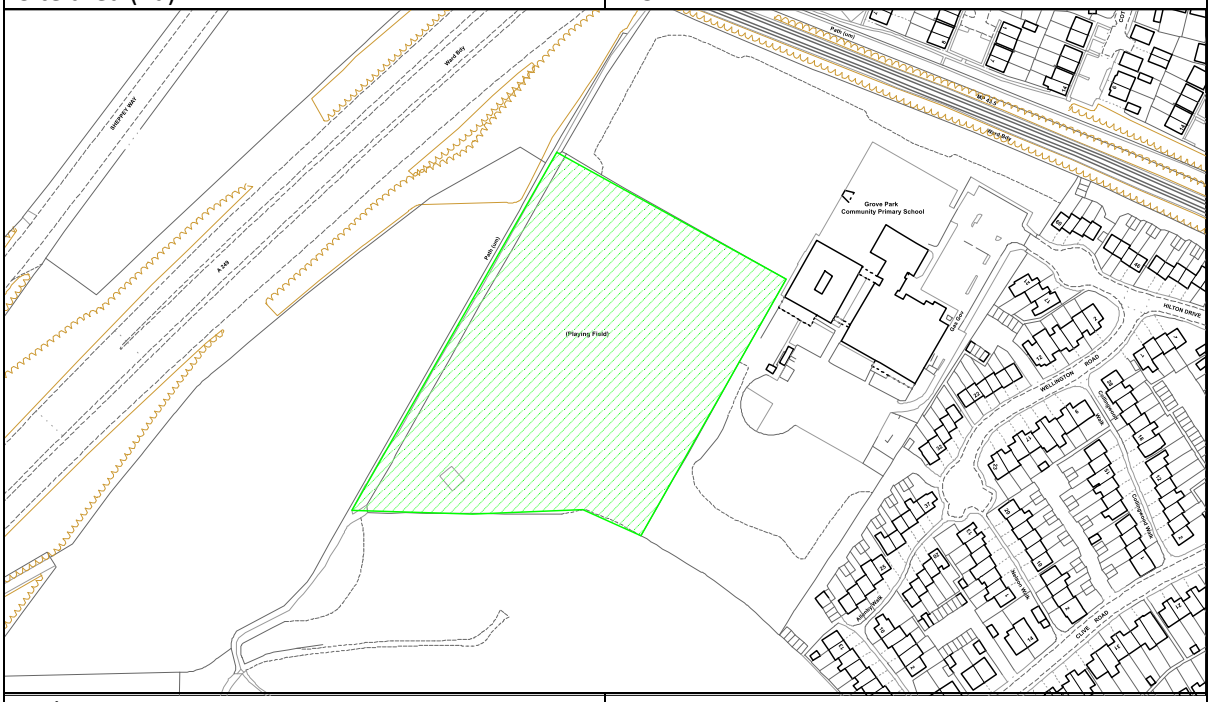
Site reference	LGS/021
Site name and settlement	Play area at Woodpecker Drive and Iwade Nature Park, Iwade
Site area (ha)	5.7
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of the whole village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – the nature park, part of which is a former orchard, holds a significant richness of life which is unique to the village. This includes great crested newts, water voles and a rare species of beetle. It also holds recreational value, as well as being a beautiful and tranquil oasis.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within an Important Local Countryside Gap designation, however LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

Site reference	LGS/022
Site name and settlement	Land to the rear of The Woolpack Inn, Iwade
Site area (ha)	0.2
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Iwade village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land forms a partly wooded, partly grassed strip of amenity space and holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from other such amenity spaces in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No – the development allocation of this land in the existing Local Plan is proposed for removal.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

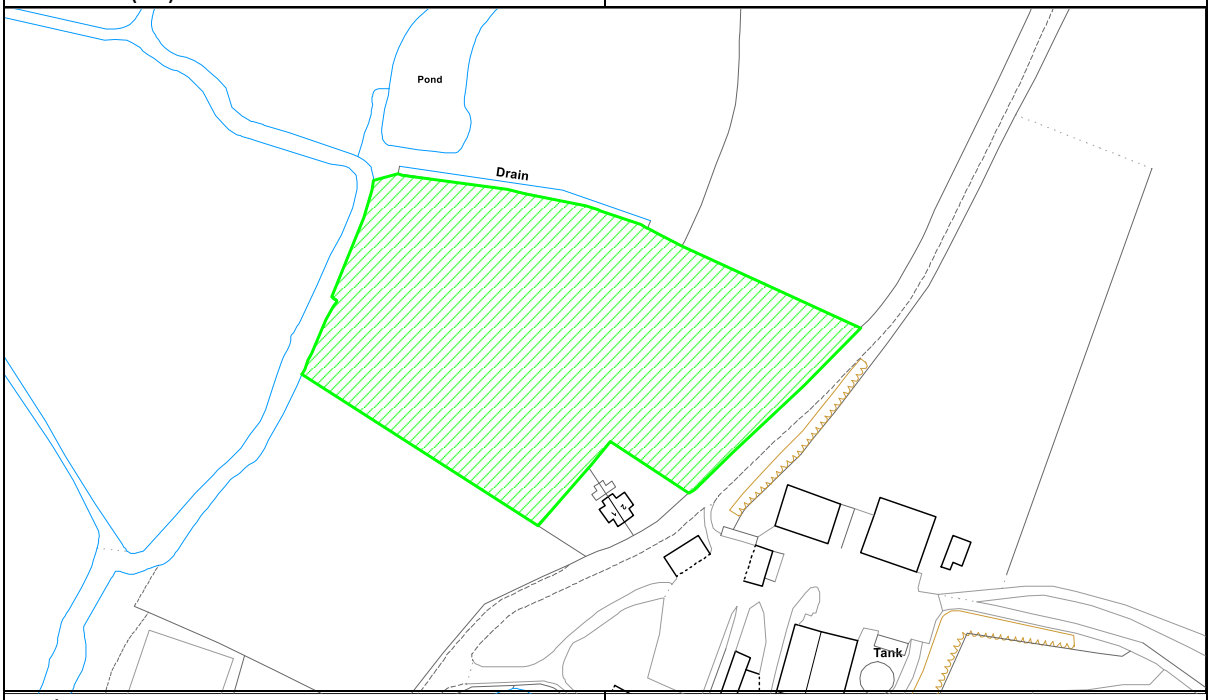
Site reference	LGS/023
Site name and settlement	Land at Dunlin Walk and rear of Iwade School, Iwade
Site area (ha)	0.5
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Iwade village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land forms a pleasant amenity space which certainly adds value to the community. However, it holds no demonstrable significance as listed which sets it apart from other such spaces in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

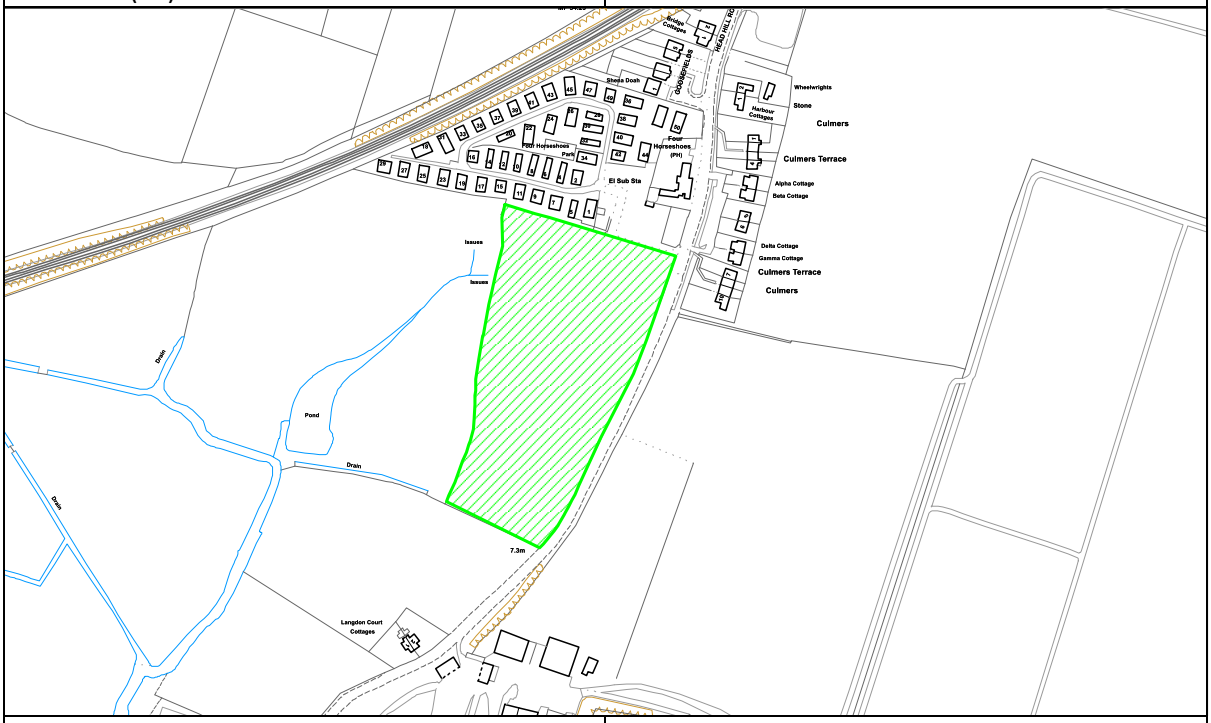
Site reference	LGS/024
Site name and settlement	Callum Hill and the surrounding area
Site area (ha)	221.2
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	No – although part of the land is adjacent to the villages of Lower Halstow and Newington, the majority of it cannot be considered to be close to the communities it serves.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – although there are footpaths through parts of this land, which is also partly wooded (Hawes Wood), much of it is agricultural land of no particular significance which sets it apart from the wider landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No – this is an extensive tract of land which would amount to a blanket designation of the countryside and contrary to the aims of LGS designation.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Unknown – the land is too extensive to be able to determine with any confidence.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	Yes – the land is covered by a local landscape designation, although LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/025
Site name and settlement	Evergreen Close, Iwade
Site area (ha)	0.1
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Iwade village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land forms a generic amenity space, and while all open spaces add value to the community, there is nothing demonstrably special about this land as listed which sets it apart from others in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

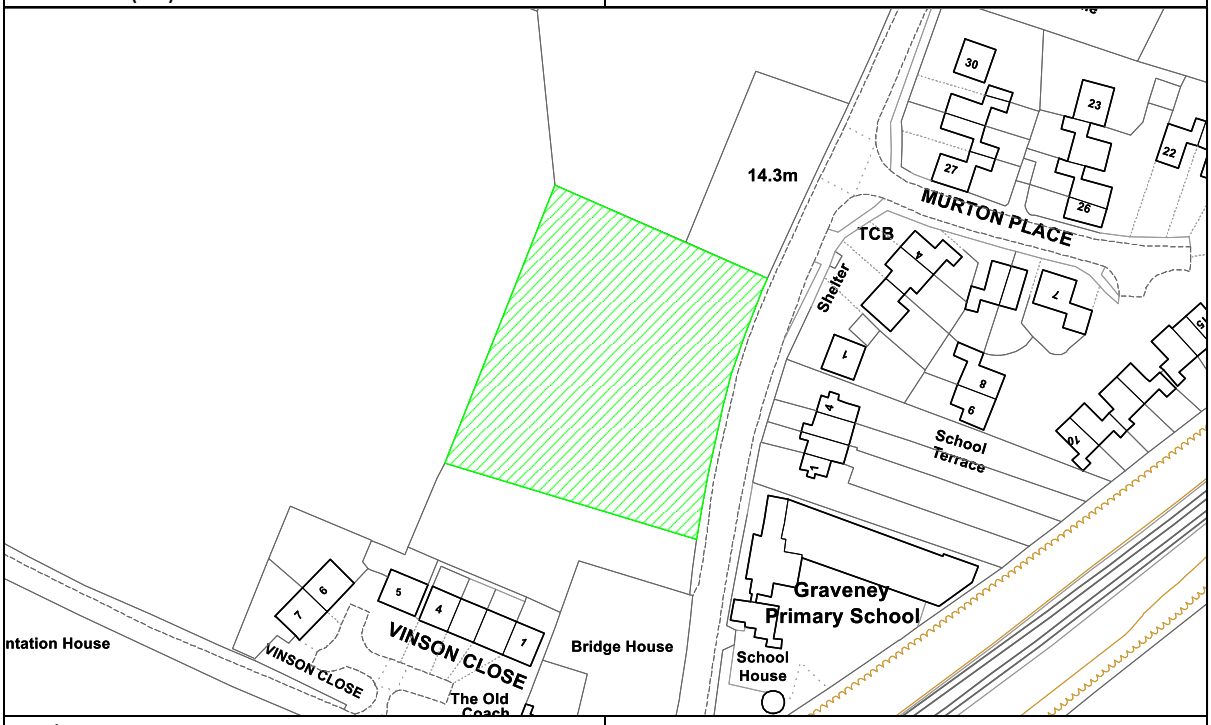
Site reference	LGS/027
Site name and settlement	Sports ground, Grove Park Primary School, Bobbing
Site area (ha)	1.9
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Sittingbourne town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this land forms a sports ground within the grounds of a primary school and therefore holds a recreational significance of importance to the community.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	Yes – local policy supports the ability of schools to expand and use their land as required. LGS designation could inhibit this.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Unknown – ad above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within an Important Local Countryside Gap DESIGNATION but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

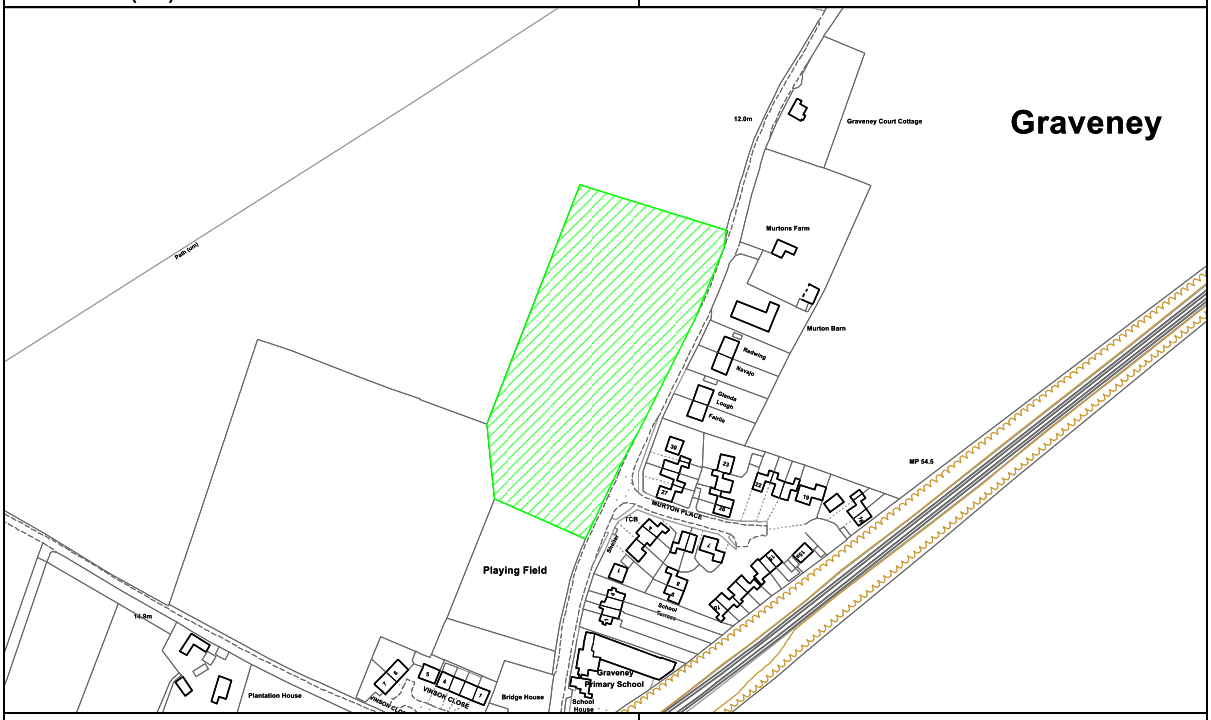
Site reference	LGS/028
Site name and settlement	Maylam Gardens, Borden
Site area (ha)	1.6
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Sittingbourne town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this is a pleasant amenity space serving the community but it does not hold a particular significance as listed which sets it apart from others, and is fairly common of the spaces created within the newer developments in the Borough.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

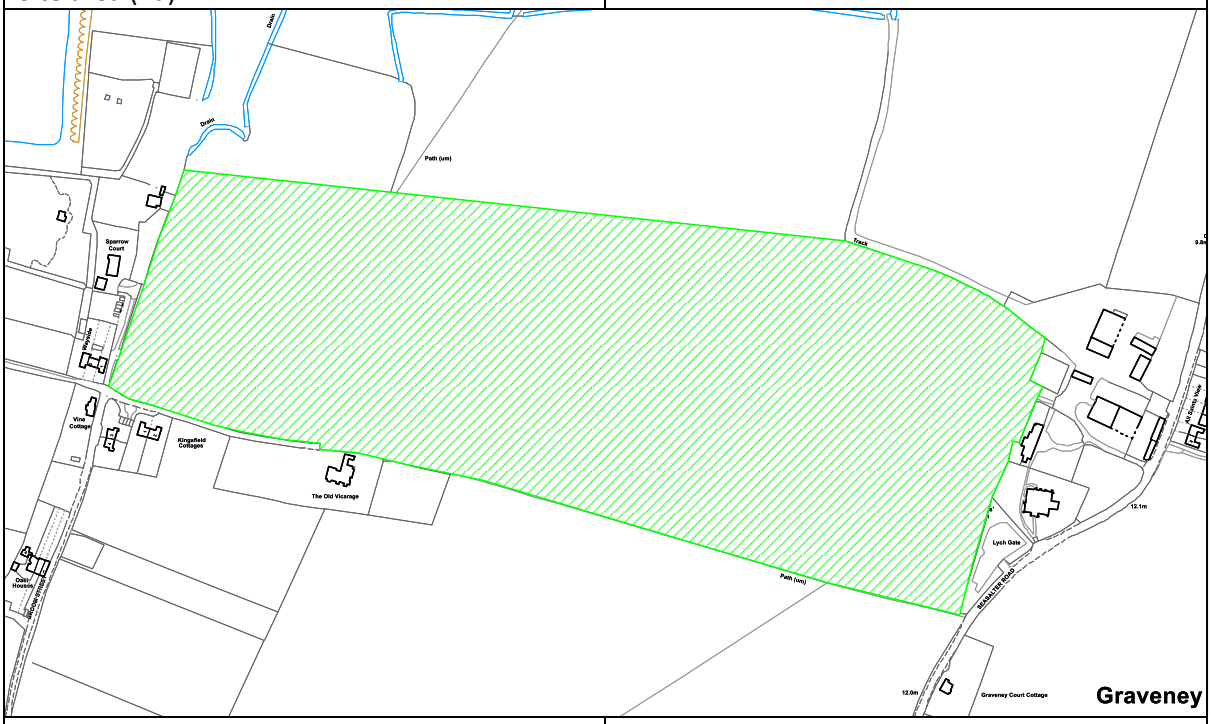
Site reference	LGS/029
Site name and settlement	Land adjacent to Langdon Court Cottages, Head Hill Road, Graveney with Goodnestone
Site area (ha)	1.3
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Graveney and Goodnestone.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this is agricultural land which forms part of the pleasant route through the villages but does not hold any particular significance as listed to set it apart from wider rural landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

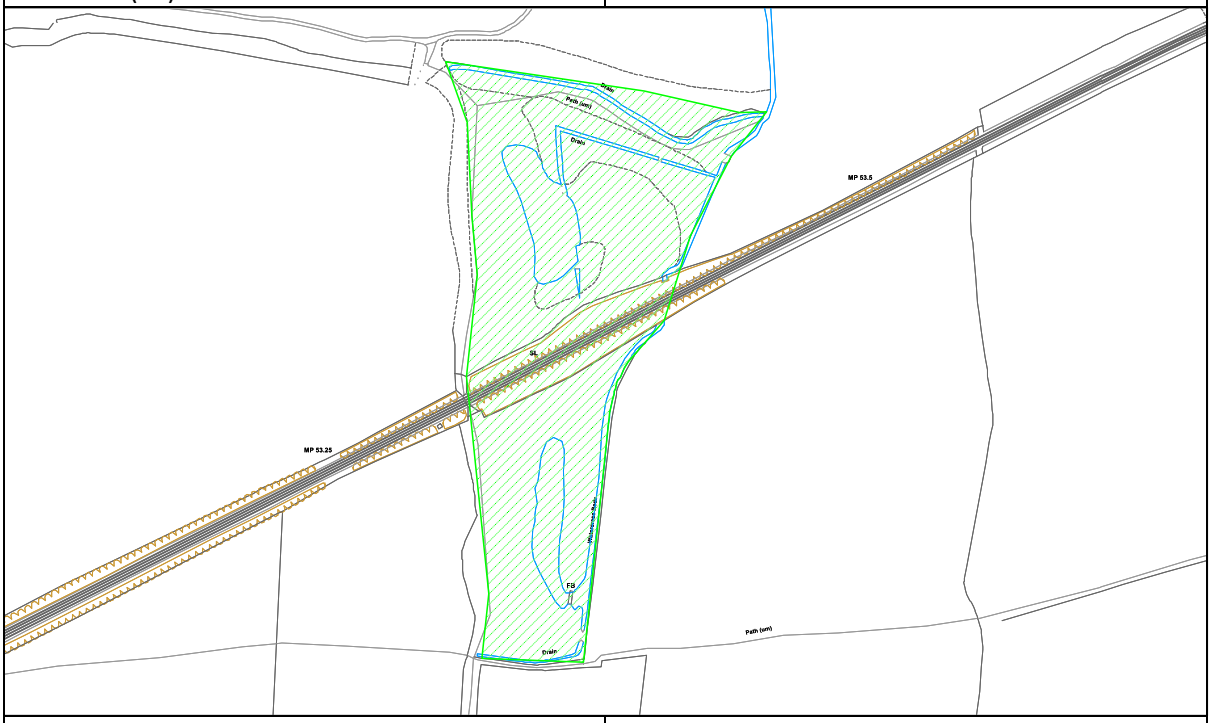
Site reference	LGS/030
Site name and settlement	Land adjacent to Four Horseshoes Park, Head Hill Road, Graveney with Goodnestone
Site area (ha)	1.7
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Graveney and Goodnestone.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this field maintains a pleasant openness on the route through the villages but holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from the wider rural landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/031
Site name and settlement	Village hall playing field, Sandbanks Lane
Site area (ha)	0.3
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – while physically separated from the villages at Graveney and Goodnestone, it does link by way of a public footpath.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this playing field, linked to the village hall, no doubt adds value as an amenity space, but it does not hold a particular significance as listed which sets it apart from other playing fields and areas in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

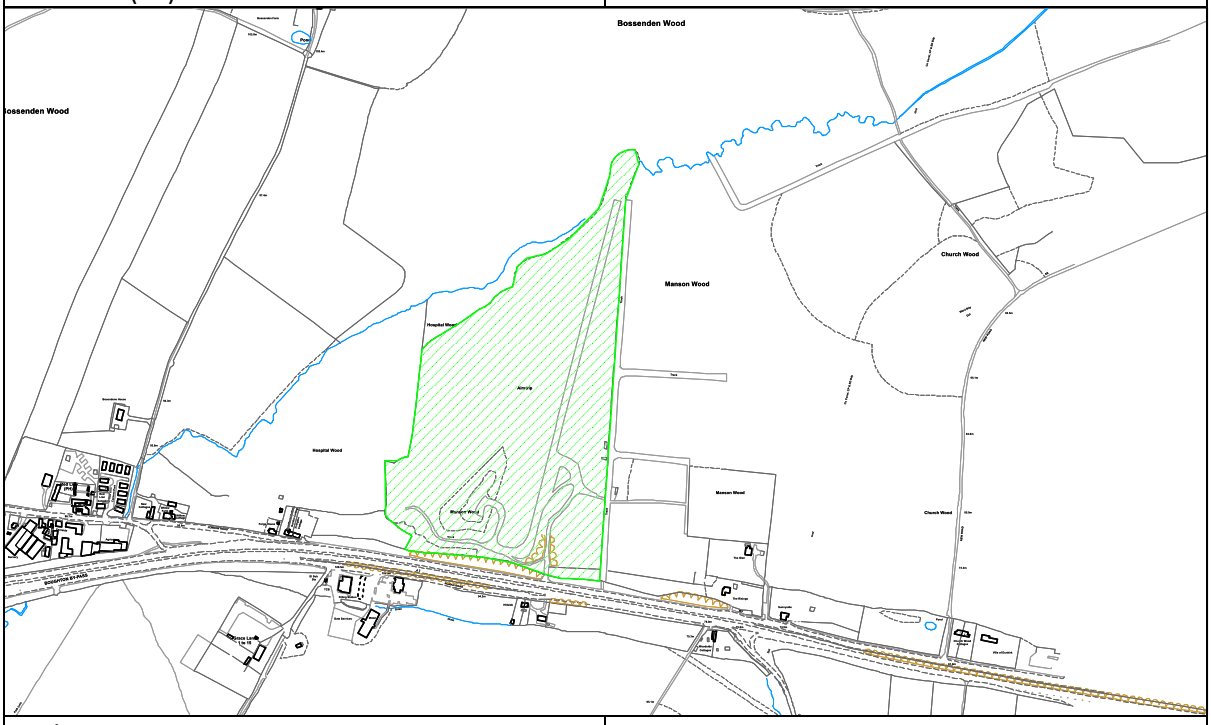
Site reference	LGS/032
Site name and settlement	Land opposite Graveney Primary School, Seasalter Road, Graveney with Goodnestone
Site area (ha)	0.3
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Graveney and Goodnestone.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – while amenity space certainly adds value to the community, this field holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from other playing fields and areas in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

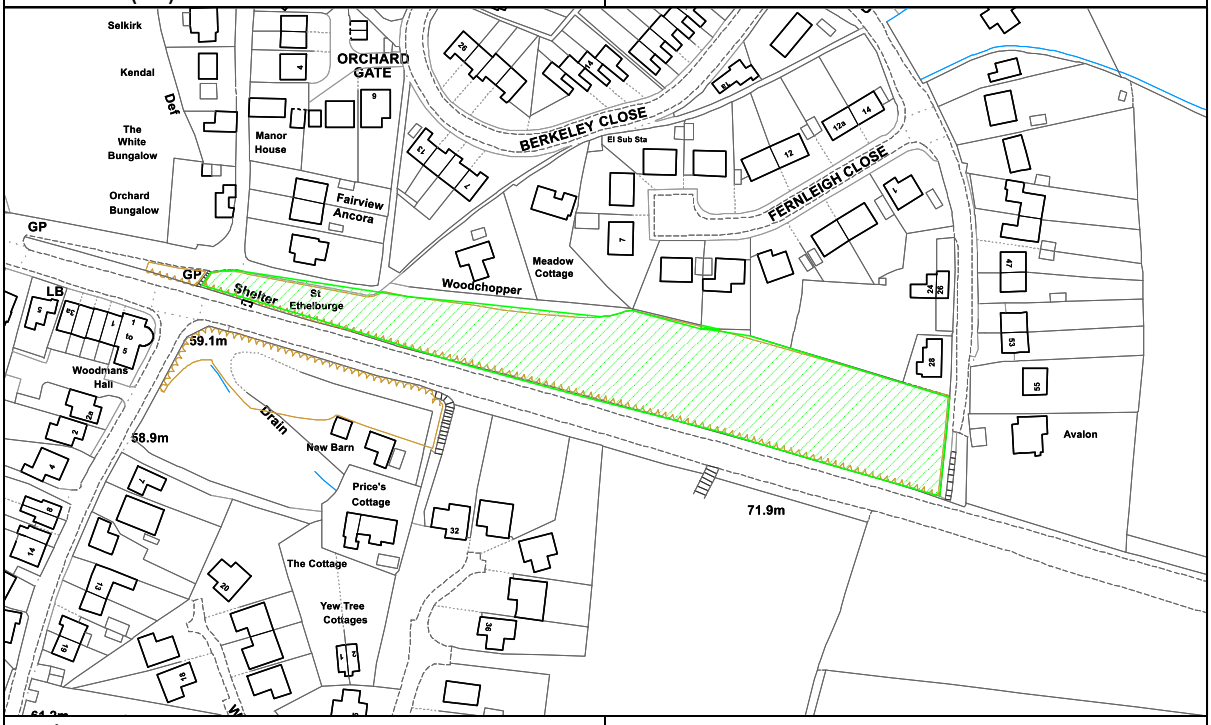
Site reference	LGS/033
Site name and settlement	Land opposite Murston Place, Seasalter Road, Graveney with Goodnestone
Site area (ha)	1.3
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Graveney and Goodnestone.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land, while contributing to the openness of this rural landscape, holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from that landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

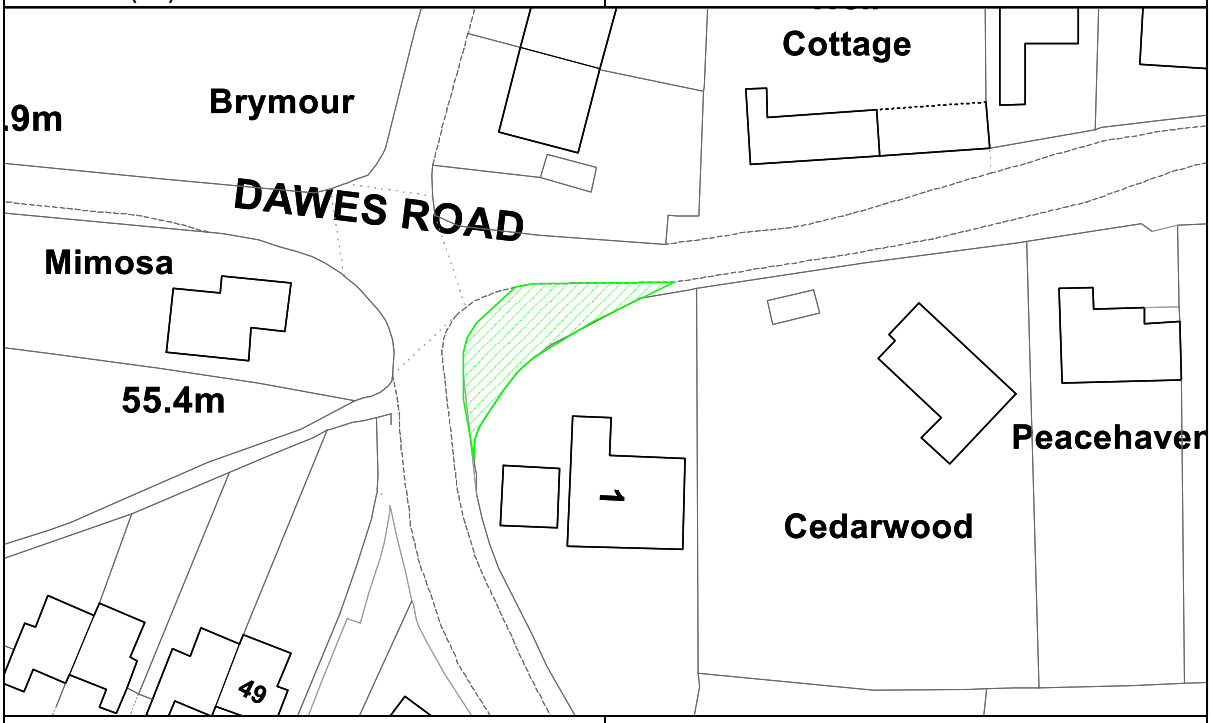
Site reference	LGS/034
Site name and settlement	Land adjacent to Odin's path between All Saint's Church, Seasalter Road and Sparrow Court, Broom Street
Site area (ha)	14.2
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Graveney and Goodnestone.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – a small part of the land forms amenity space to the rear of the church, but a large part of it is agricultural. It holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from the wider rural and agricultural landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No – while not particularly large, the land extends away from the villages and does not provide a sense of local intimacy.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/035
Site name and settlement	School Farm Springs, Graveney and Goodnestone
Site area (ha)	4.4
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	No - it is in the countryside more than 400m from the built-up area.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – Site is surrounded by farmland and woodland in an already tranquil area (notwithstanding the trainline) and detached from Faversham itself, so difficult to justify that it is special to the local community.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/036
Site name and settlement	Land off Courtenay Road, Dunkirk
Site area (ha)	0.6
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Dunkirk.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – This site is a lone green space with a basketball court in the middle in an area dominated by fields. Considering its locality it is an unremarkable piece of land and therefore hard to argue for its designation as a Local Green Space.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within an area of high landscape value designation as well as being a scheduled moment. Nonetheless, LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

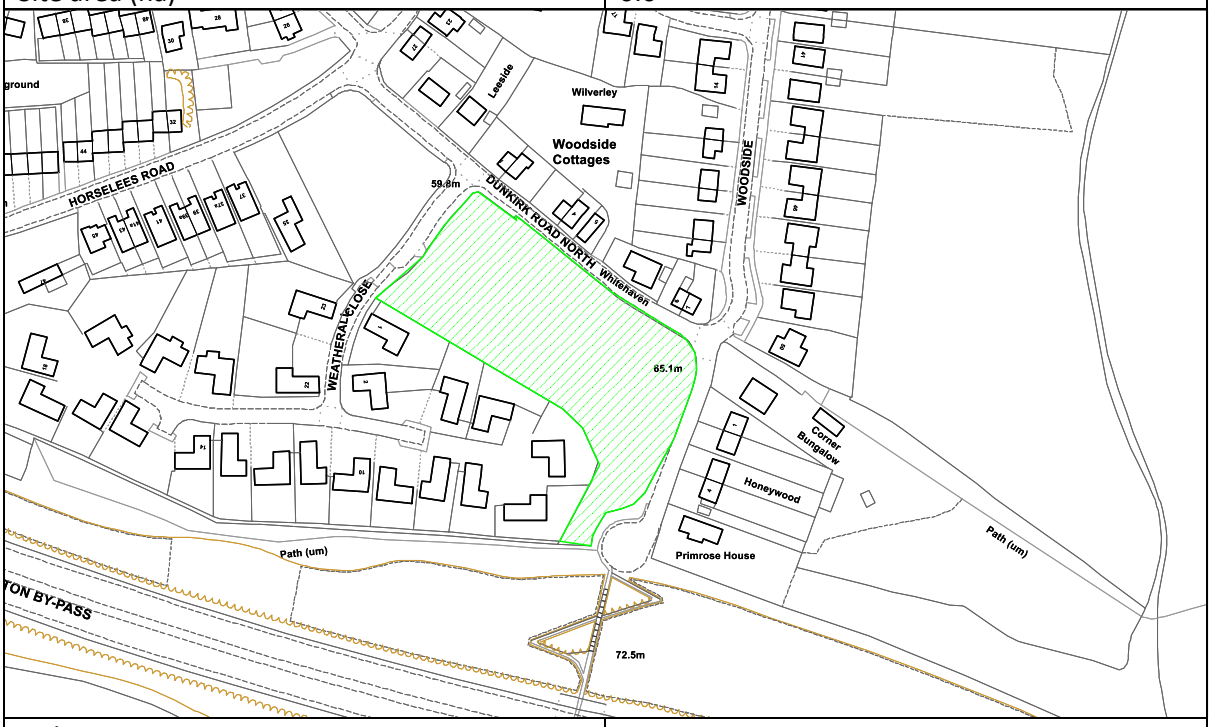
Site reference	LGS/037
Site name and settlement	Land at Manson Wood, Dunkirk
Site area (ha)	14.8
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – fairly close to the village of Dunkirk.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – the land forms a private airfield. It is not readily accessible to the wider local community, physically or in views, and therefore holds no demonstrable significance as listed.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land is within an area designated for its high landscape value, but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

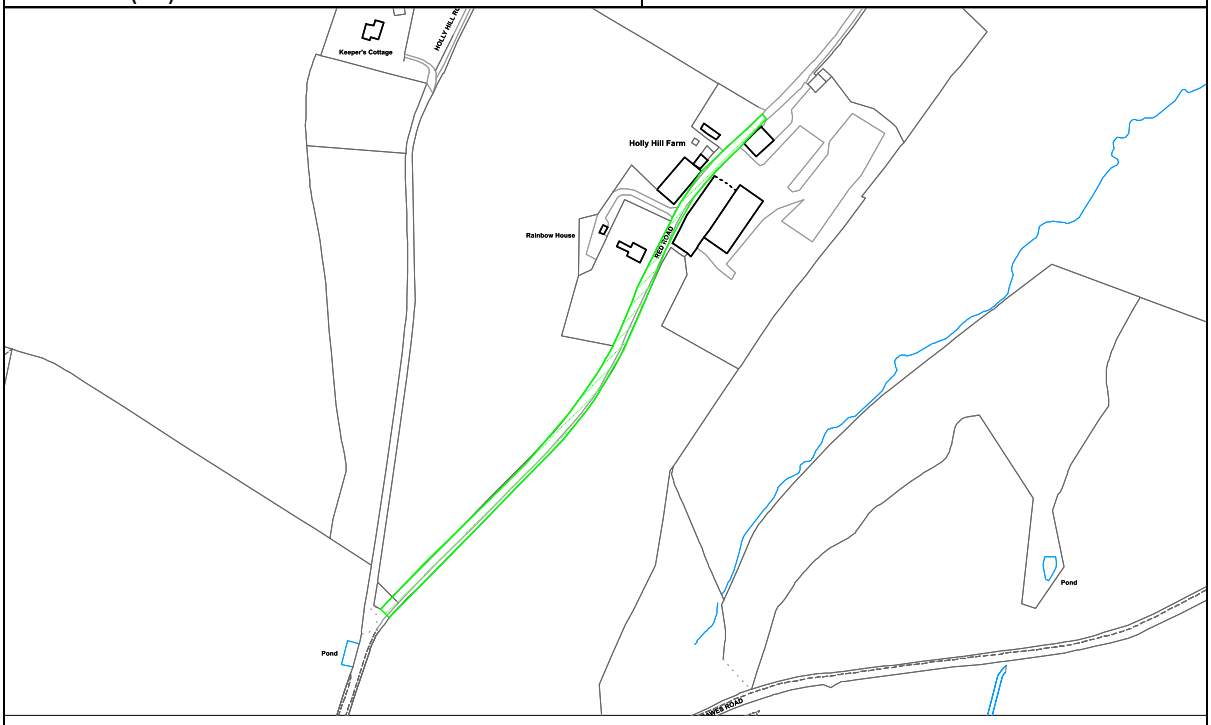
Site reference	LGS/038
Site name and settlement	Land fronting Canterbury Road, Dunkirk
Site area (ha)	0.6
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – mostly surrounded by residential development in Boughton village..
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this piece of land presents as a wooded verge to the road which is largely cut off from adjacent Jays Wood. In isolation, it is not considered to hold a particular significance as listed.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

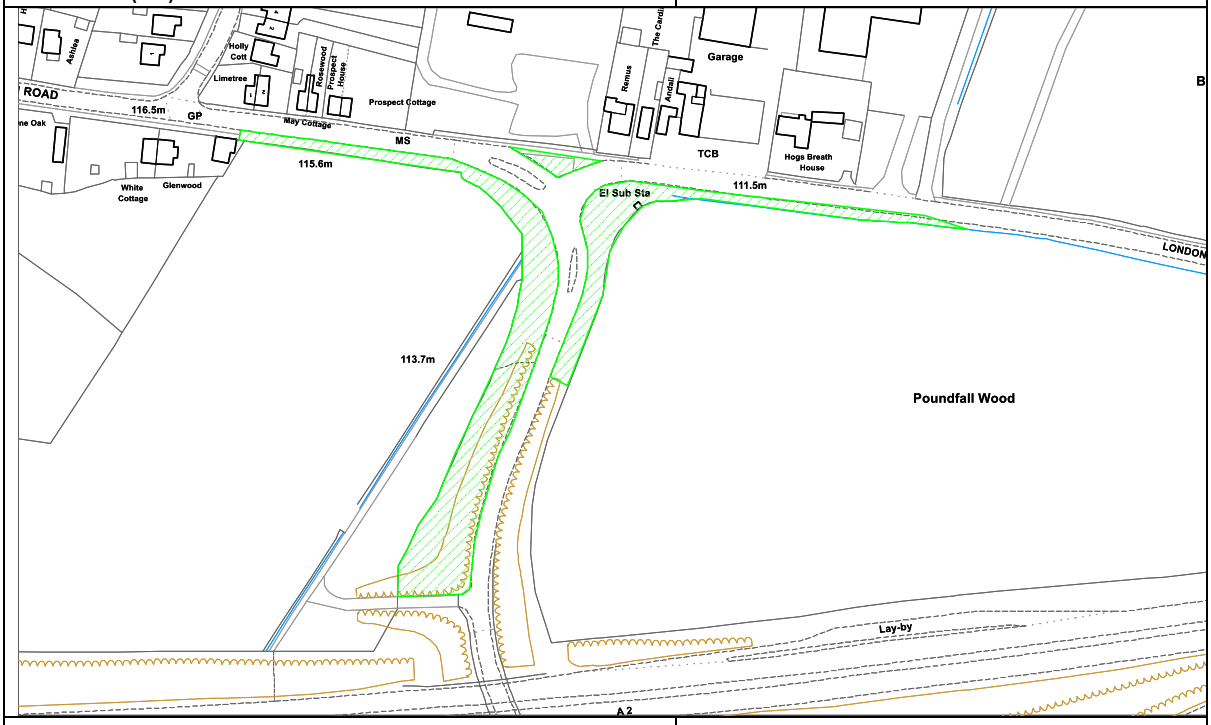
Site reference	LGS/039
Site name and settlement	Land at junction of Stoney Road and Dawes Road, Dunkirk
Site area (ha)	0.01
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – mostly surrounded by residential development in the village of Boughton.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this is a grass verge to a junction of Dawes Road and Stoney Road and holds no significance as listed which sets it apart from the many other verges in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/040
Site name and settlement	Land rear of Berkeley Close, Dunkirk
Site area (ha)	0.01
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded by residential development in the village of Boughton.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land forms a narrow strip of amenity space between dwellings which holds no significance as listed to set it apart from the many other amenity spaces in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

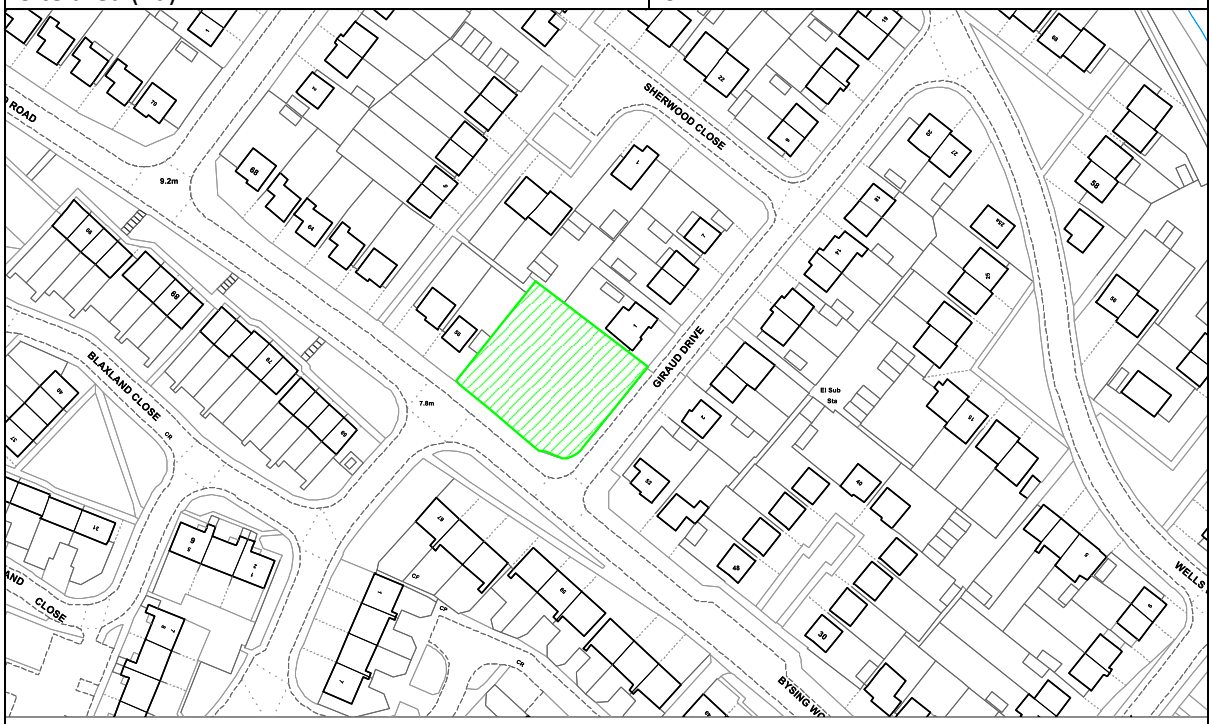
Site reference	LGS/041
Site name and settlement	Land west of Weatherall Close, Dunkirk
Site area (ha)	0.2
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Boughton village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No - this area of green space is inaccessible to the public and constitutes a small area of fruit trees viewed from the pavement and is subsequently relatively unremarkable.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/042
Site name and settlement	Land east of Weatherall Close, Dunkrik
Site area (ha)	0.6
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Boughton village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No - this area of green space is inaccessible to the public and constitutes a small area of fruit trees viewed from the pavement and is subsequently relatively unremarkable.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

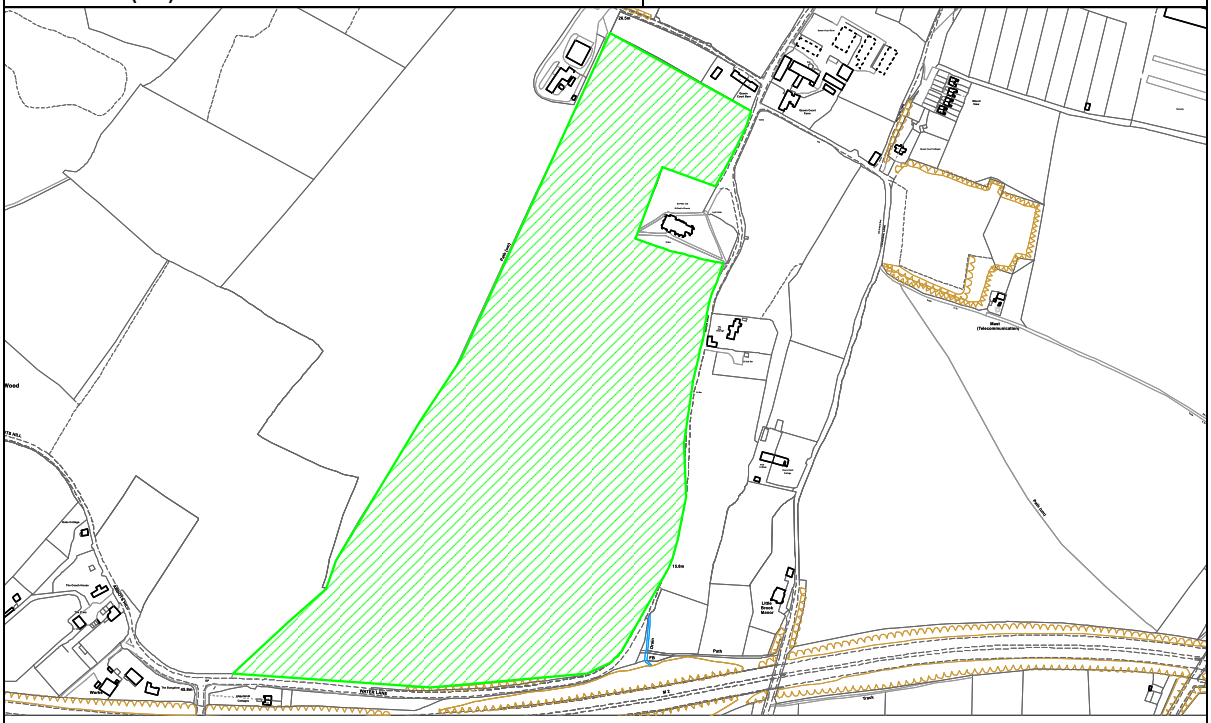
Site reference	LGS/045
Site name and settlement	Red Road, Dargate
Site area (ha)	0.2
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	No – not particularly close to any of the surrounding communities.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this track forms a route into Blean Wood but holds no significance as listed in isolation.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land is locally designated for its landscape value, although LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/046
Site name and settlement	Land at junction of Canterbury Road and Boughton Bypass
Site area (ha)	0.5
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – fairly close to residential development in the village of Dunkirk.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – these are partly grassed, partly wooded verges to a junction of Canterbury Road and Boughton Bypass and hold no significance as listed to set them apart from the many others in the area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

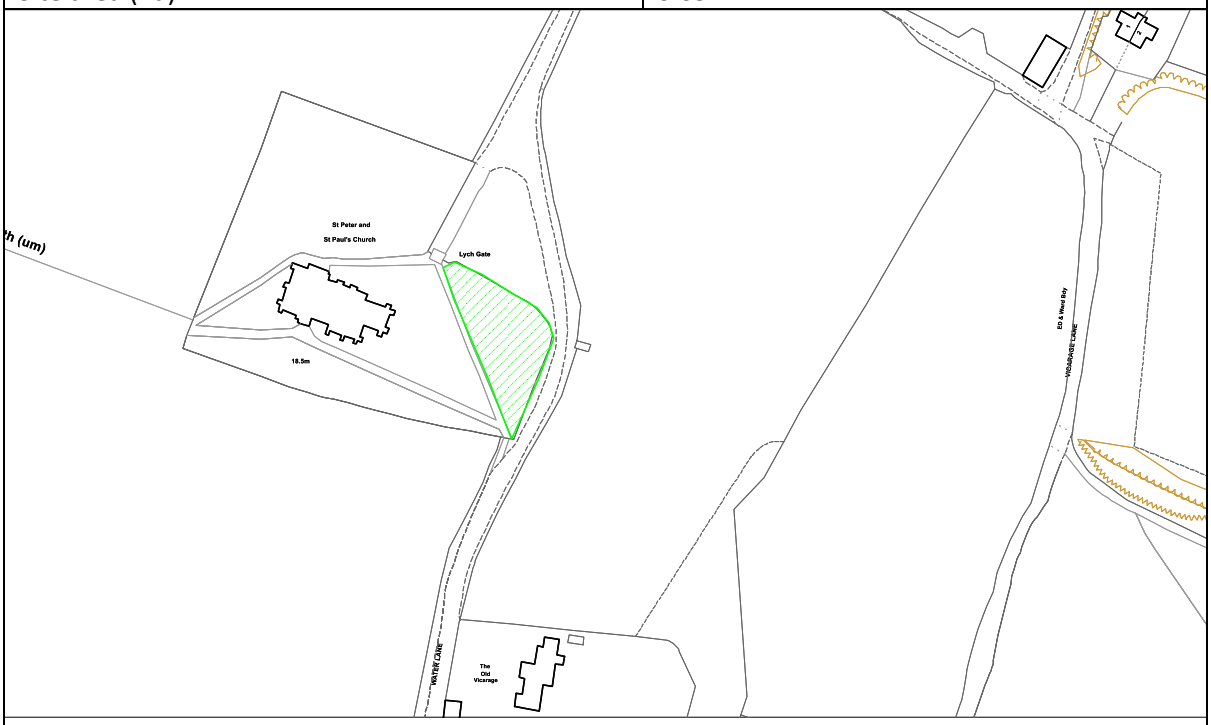
Site reference	LGS/051
Site name and settlement	Playing area and pitch at junction of Bysing Wood Road and Sherwood Drive, Luddenham
Site area (ha)	0.1



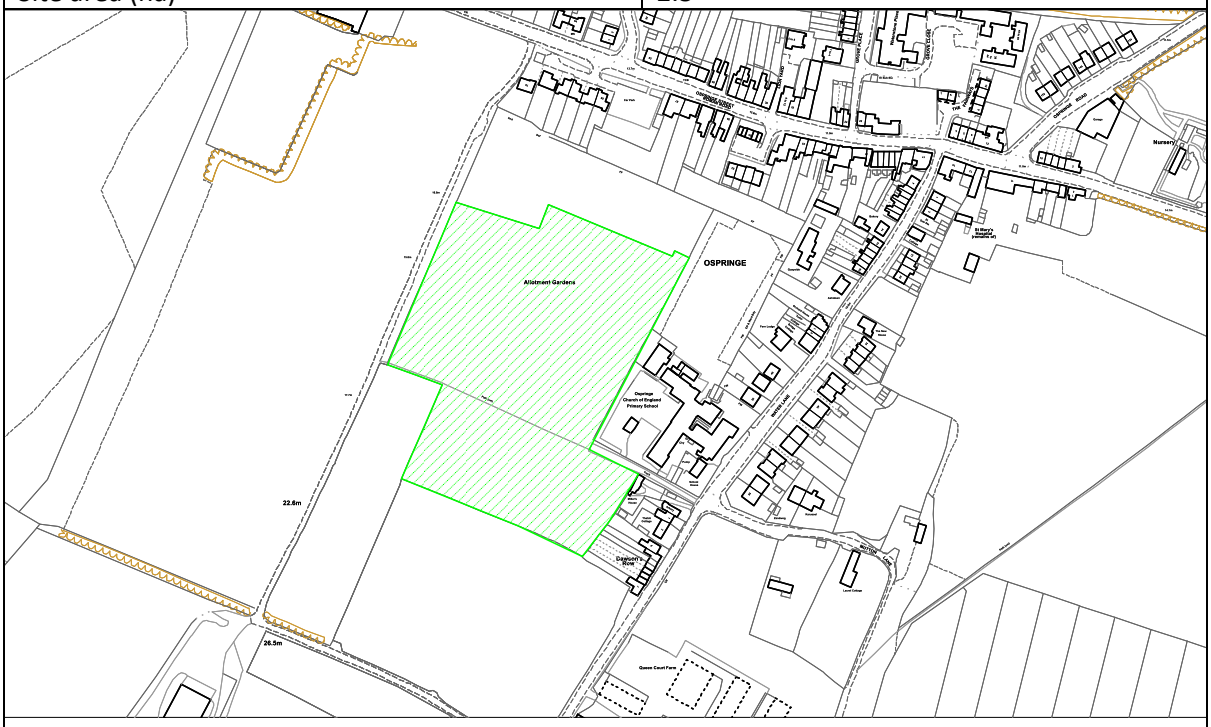
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this is an important green space in the local area, it is well used by the community.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

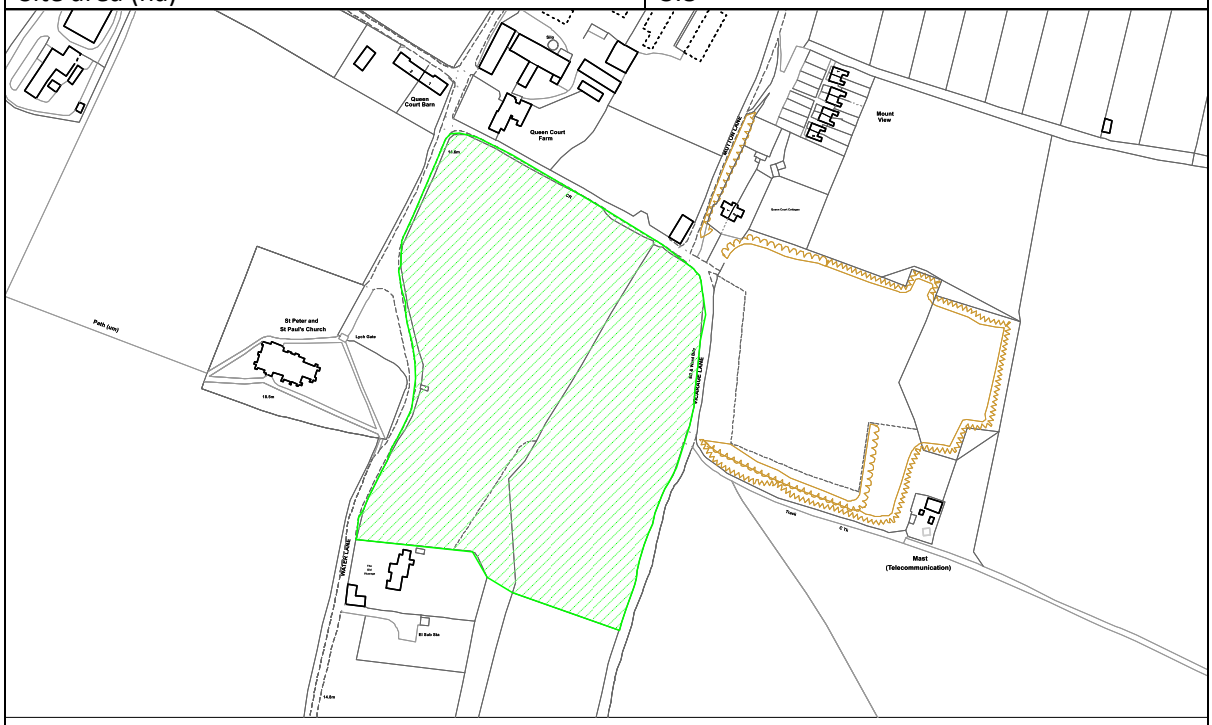
Site reference	LGS/054
Site name and settlement	Area surrounding St Peter and St Paul's Church, Water Lane, Ospringe
Site area (ha)	20.4
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – fairly close to residential development in Ospringe.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this is agricultural land which contributes to the openness of the surrounding countryside, but holds no individual significance as listed which sets it apart from that wider agricultural and rural landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No – at over 20 ha, this forms an extensive tract of land which extends away from the village and town.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/055
Site name and settlement	Triangular green fronting St Peter and St Paul's Church, Water Lane, Ospringe
Site area (ha)	0.09

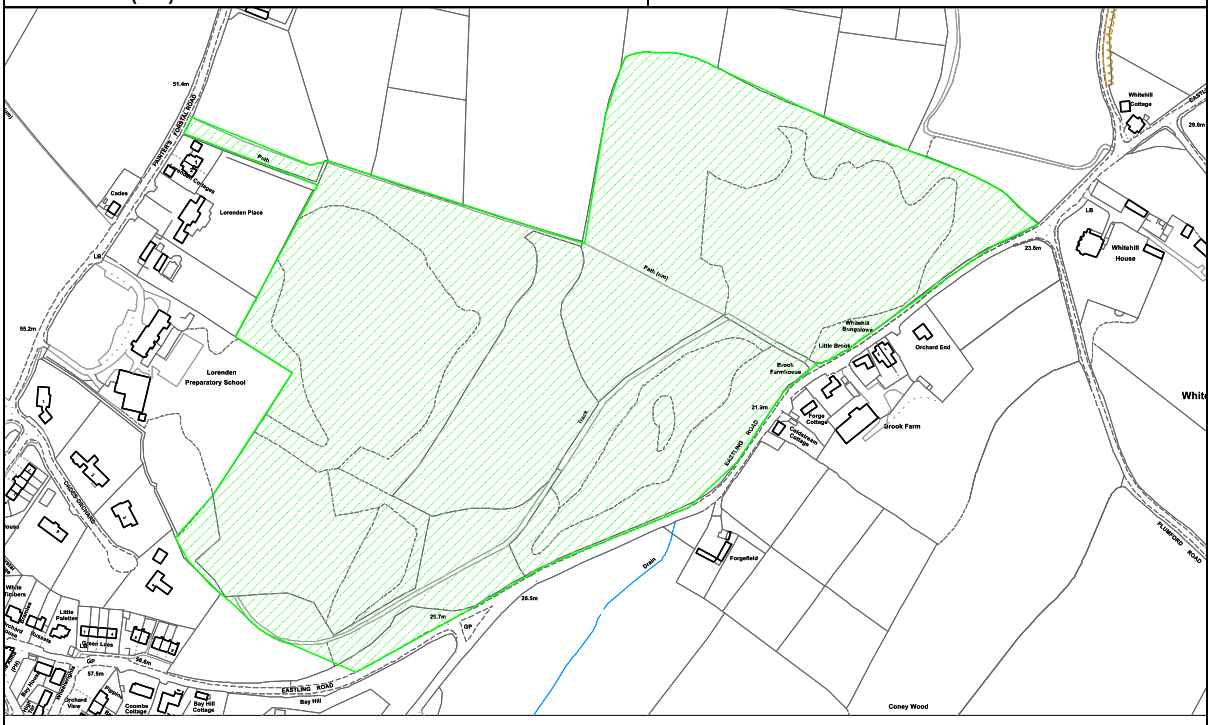


Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – fairly close to residential development in Ospringe.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this amenity space in front of the church contributes to its setting, but does not hold any particular significance as listed with no qualities over and above the rest of the surrounding space.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within a conservation area designation, but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

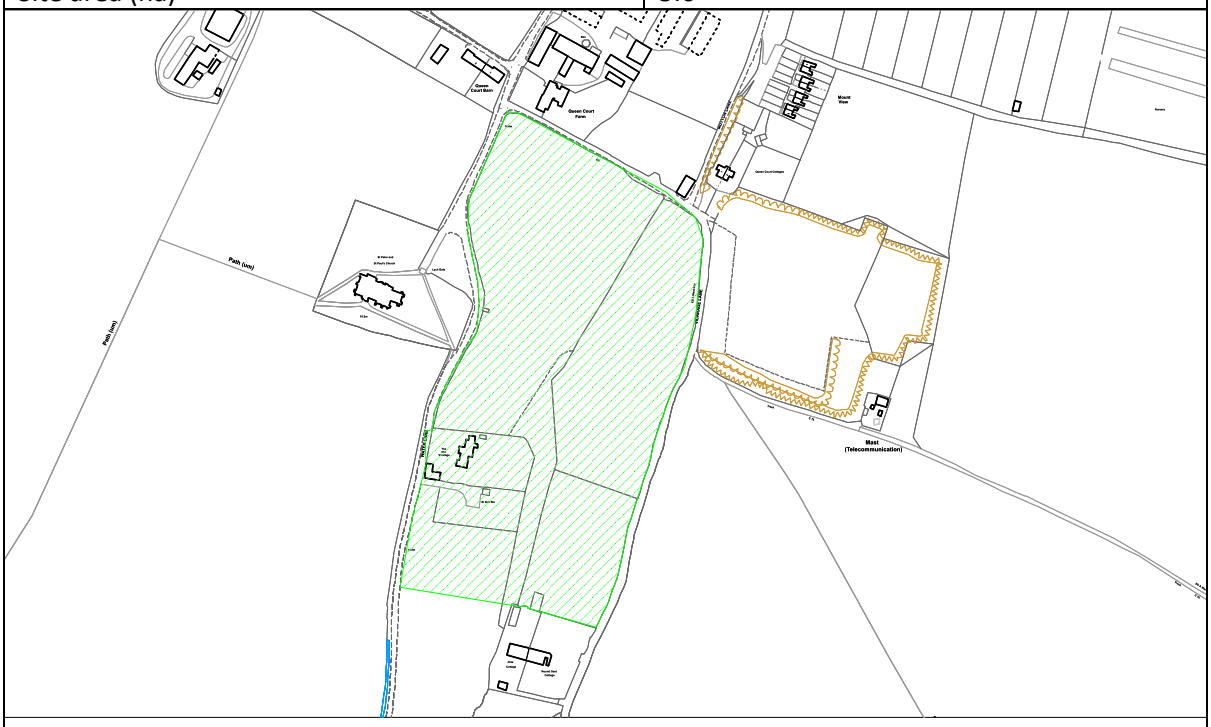
Site reference	LGS/056
Site name and settlement	Ospringe allotments, Ospringe
Site area (ha)	2.5
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – close to dwellings in Ospringe and Faversham.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – allotments provide significant recreational value and an environment rich in wildlife. Furthermore, Ospringe allotments hold a particular beauty and tranquillity.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

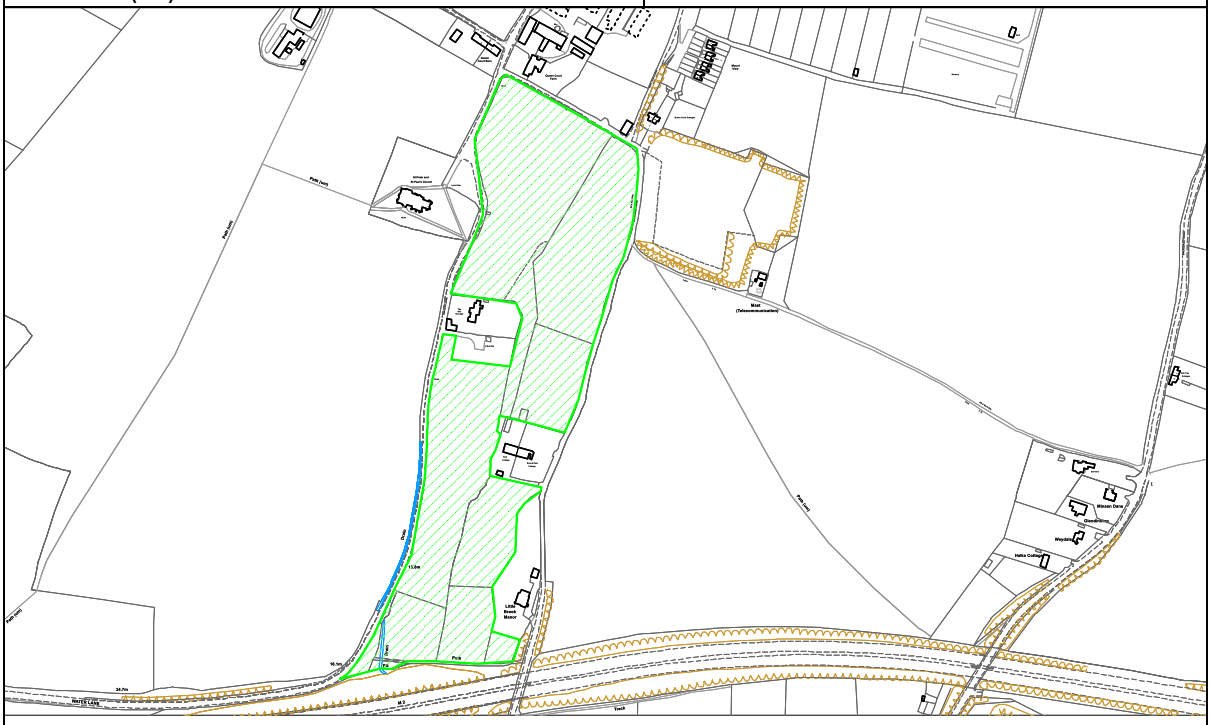
Site reference	LGS/057
Site name and settlement	Field at Water Lane, Ospringe
Site area (ha)	3.8
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Ospringe.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – This field forms part of the open and pleasant countryside to the south of Ospringe, but holds not particular value as listed in itself to set it apart from the surrounding landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within a conservation area designation but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/058
Site name and settlement	Lorenden Park, Painter's Forstal
Site area (ha)	14.8

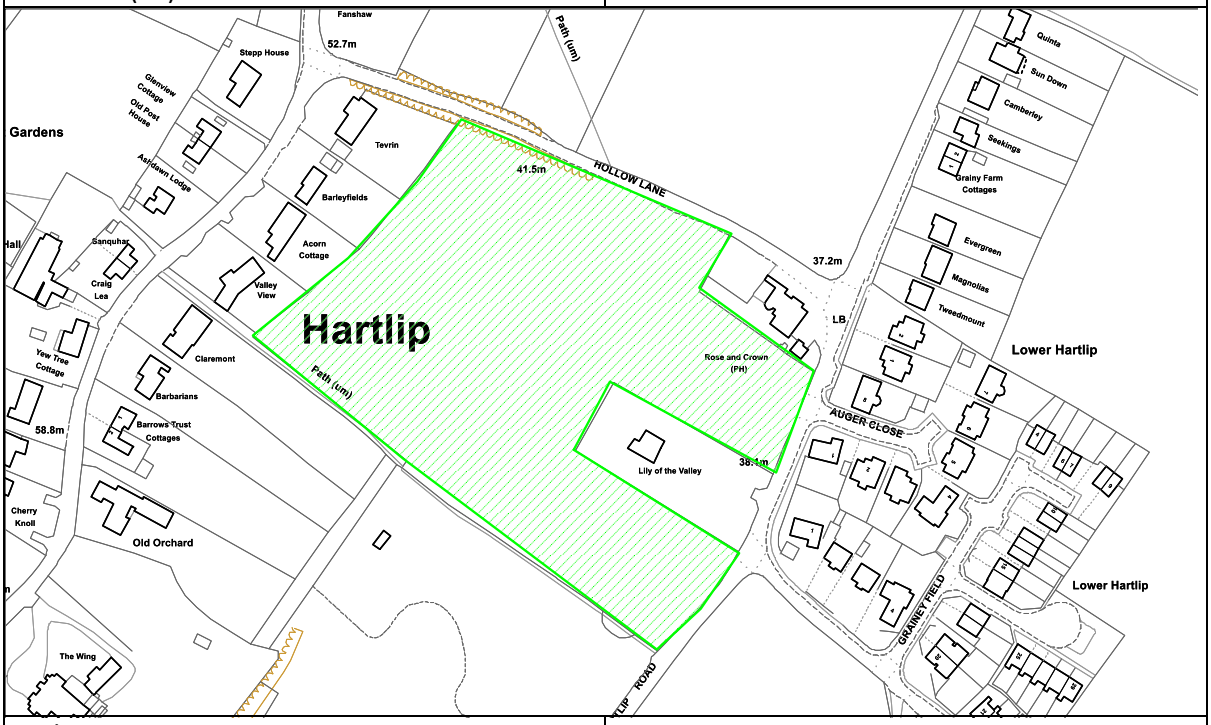


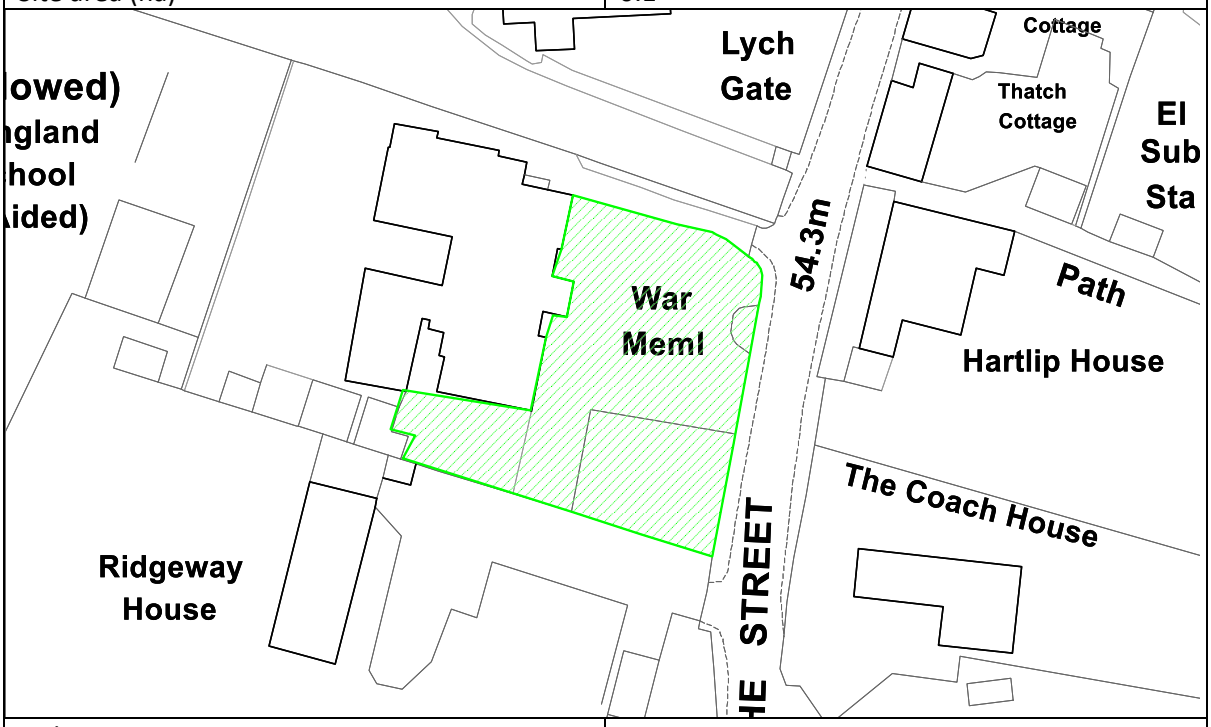
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – adjacent to Painter's Forstal village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this wooded green space provides a particularly tranquil and beautiful area and holds a recreation value given its access via a network of footpaths. It holds a richness of wildlife and is of historic significance given the Westbrook stream previously flowed through it, evidenced by remaining footbridges.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No - large area of parkland
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	It is looked after by Lorenden Parkland Trust in perpetuity
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/059
Site name and settlement	Echo field, Ospringe
Site area (ha)	5.6
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Ospringe.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land includes a field, some wooded land and a private property. While it forms a part of the pleasant open countryside here, the land itself holds no particular significance as listed to set it apart from the wider landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	Part of the land falls within a conservation area designation but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

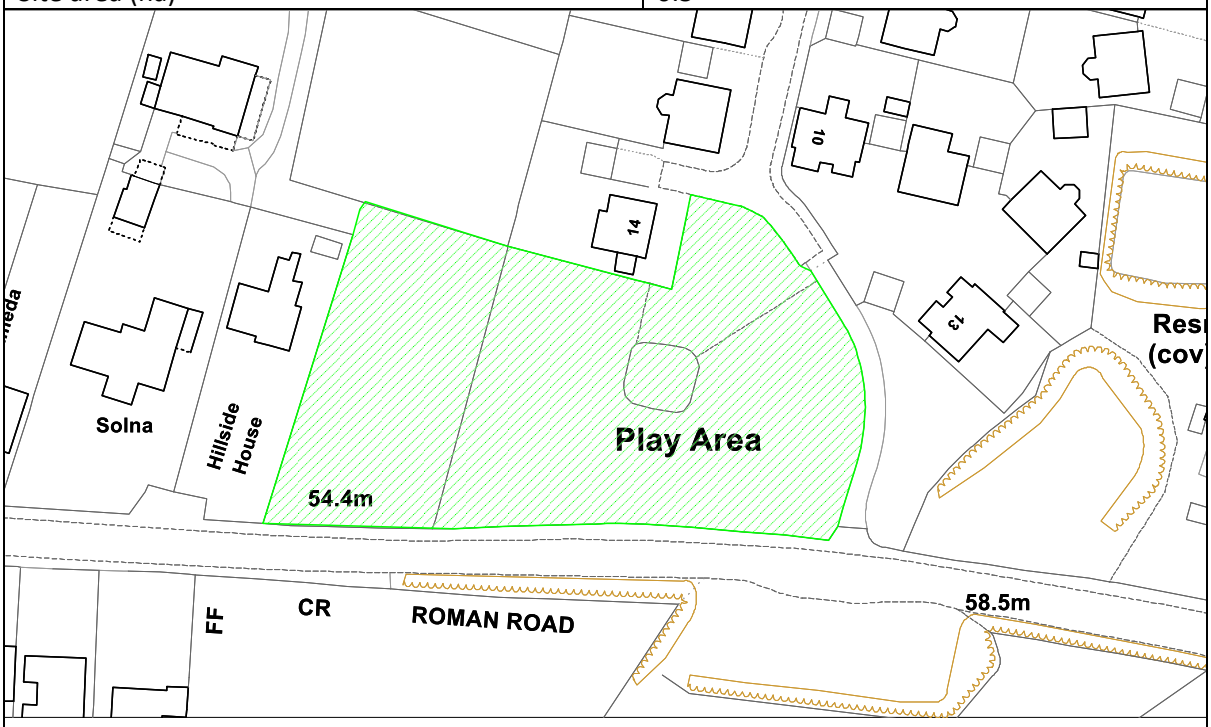
Site reference	LGS/060
Site name and settlement	Land between the M2, Water Lane and Vicarage Lane, Ospringe
Site area (ha)	8
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Ospringe.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – This strip of land forms part of the open, pleasant and in places, wooded countryside to the south of Ospringe and Faversham. However, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from the wider surrounding landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No – although not overly large, the land extends away from Ospringe in a linear manner which does not provide a sense of local intimacy.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	Part of the land is within a conservation area designation although LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/061
Site name and settlement	Field between the Carpenter's Arms and St Mary's Church, The Street, Eastling
Site area (ha)	1.5
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded by the dwellings in Eastling village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this is an agricultural field which, although contributing to the rural character of the village, holds no significant quality as listed which sets it apart from the wider agricultural landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within the Kent Downs AONB and a conservation area designation, although LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

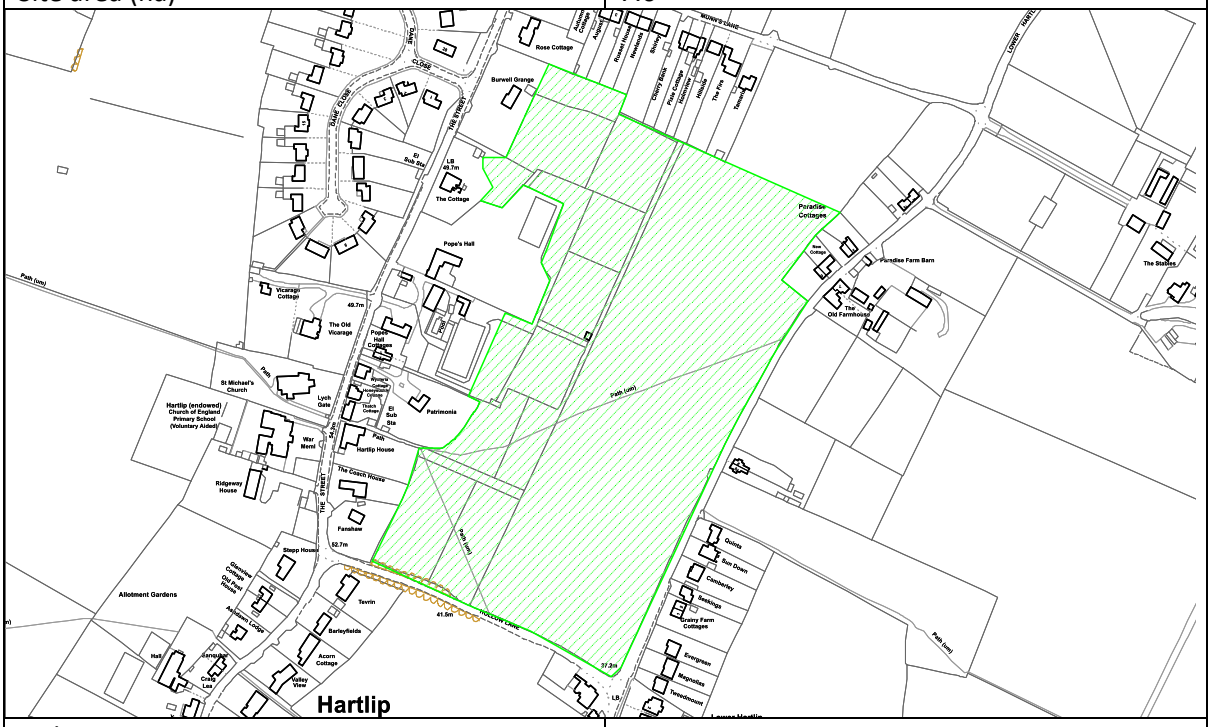
Site reference	LGS/062
Site name and settlement	Underlynch, between Hollow Lane and Lower Hartlip Road, Hartlip
Site area (ha)	2.4
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – adjacent to, and connects, 2 parts of Hartlip village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No –the land is not publicly accessible, and while viewing the site is possible from points on Hollow Lane and the Rose and Crown pub car park, the site itself is an unremarkable open grazing paddock, with short grass and little biodiversity of note.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

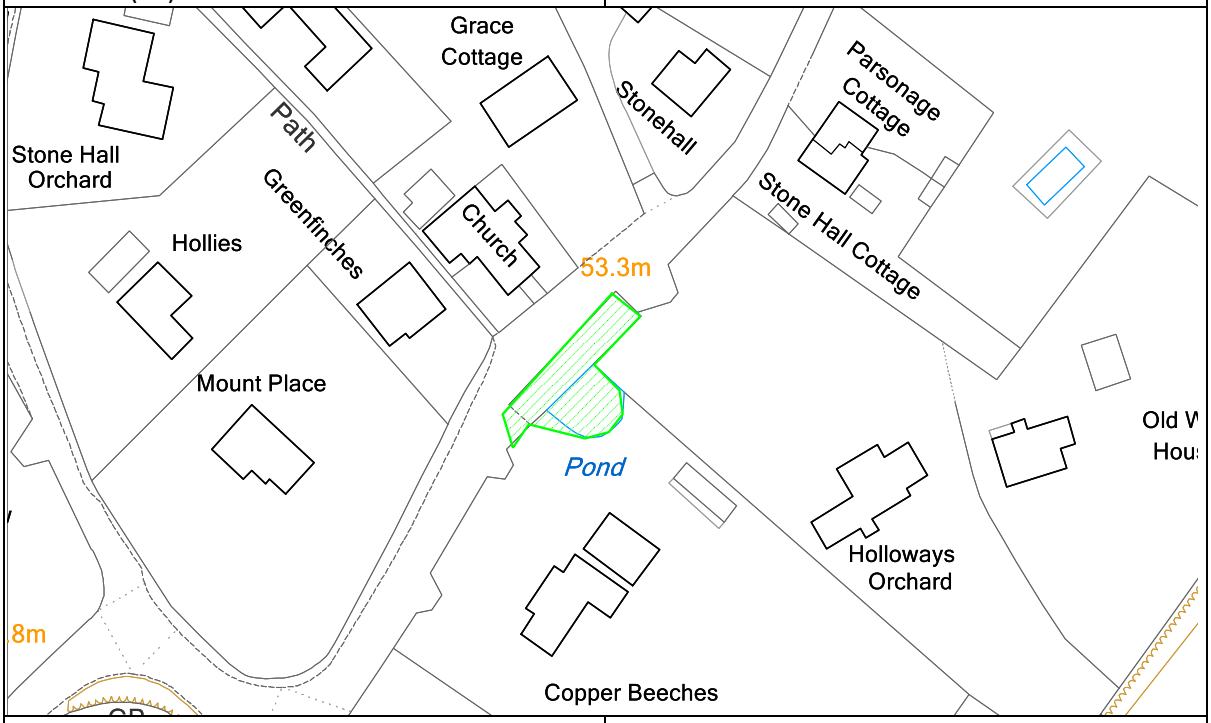
Site reference	LGS/064
Site name and settlement	War memorial and garden, The Street, Hartlip
Site area (ha)	0.1
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – sits within the core of the village surrounded by residential development and a school.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – This site definitely has historical significance in its remembrance of village residents lost in WWI and II but it is not green and therefore cannot be designated as a Local Green Space.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within a conservation area designation however LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

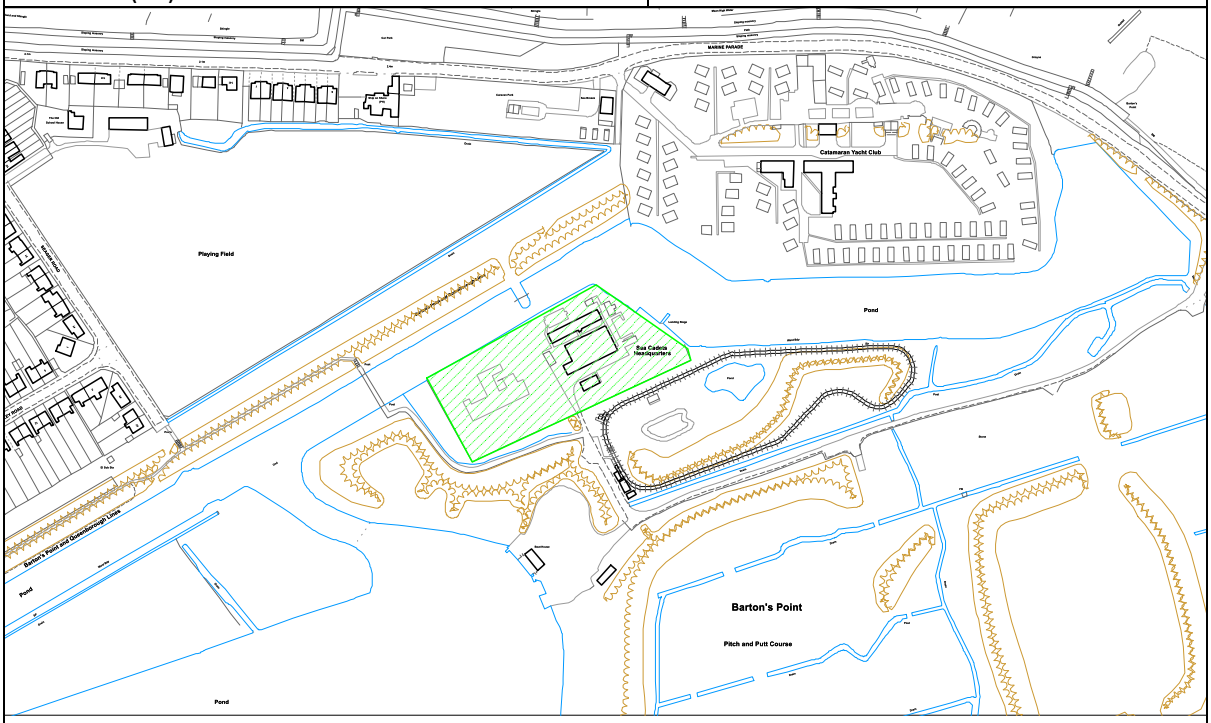
Site reference	LGS/065
Site name and settlement	Rooks View, Keycol Hill, Bobbing
Site area (ha)	0.5

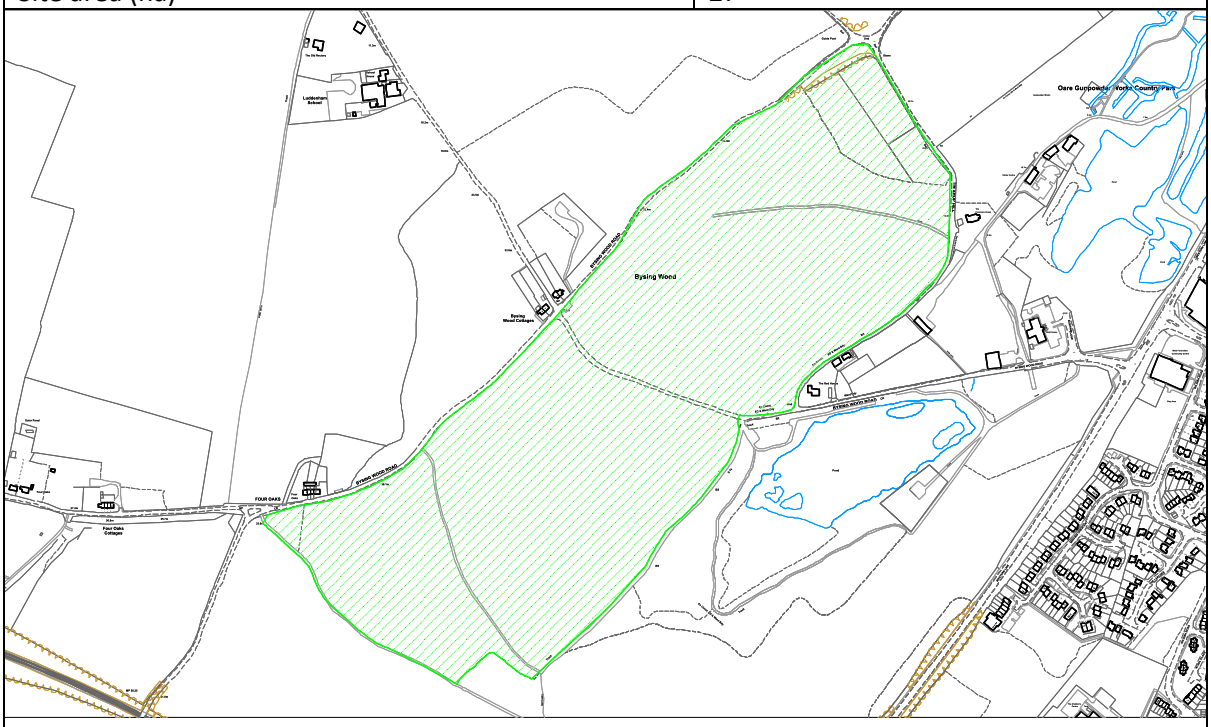


Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – partly surrounded by residential development on Keycol Hill.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land forms a play area and adjacent field. It is a very pleasant amenity space but holds no significant value as listed to set it apart from others in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

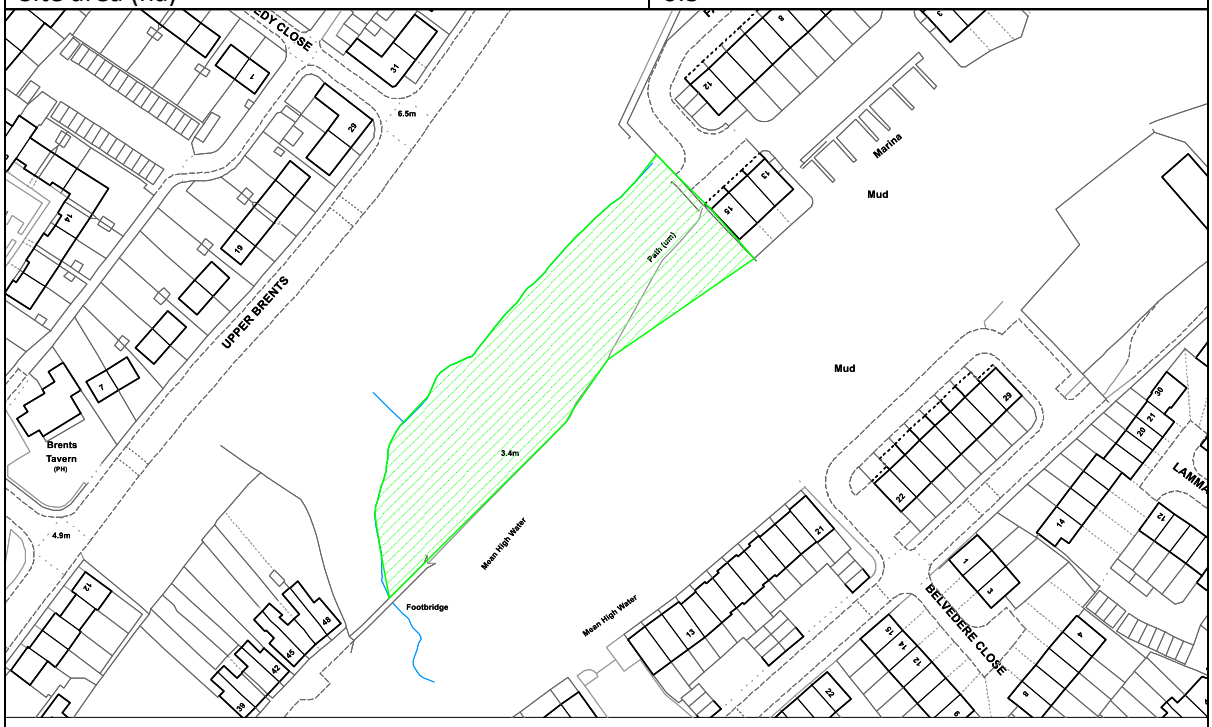
Site reference	LGS/066
Site name and settlement	Field backing onto The Street, Hartlip
Site area (ha)	7.6
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – adjacent to 2 residential parts of the village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this field certainly contributes to the character of the wider landscape and contains a public right of way which is used by the community. However, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from that wider landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/067
Site name and settlement	The Village Pond/The Old Wheel Wash, The Street, Hartlip
Site area (ha)	0.03
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded by residential development and within walking distance of the majority of the village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – Despite holding historical significance in regard to the its previous use as a wheel wash, this site is a pond and therefore not a green space. It is hard to justify its designation as a green space.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within a conservation area designation but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/069
Site name and settlement	Land within Barton's Point Coastal Park, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	0.8
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land forms part of Barton's Point Coastal Park and is largely developed. The rest of the park is already a designated LGS. While important to the use of the coastal park, this part of it holds no particular significance as listed to warrant adding it the existing designation.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within a local designation for wildlife but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

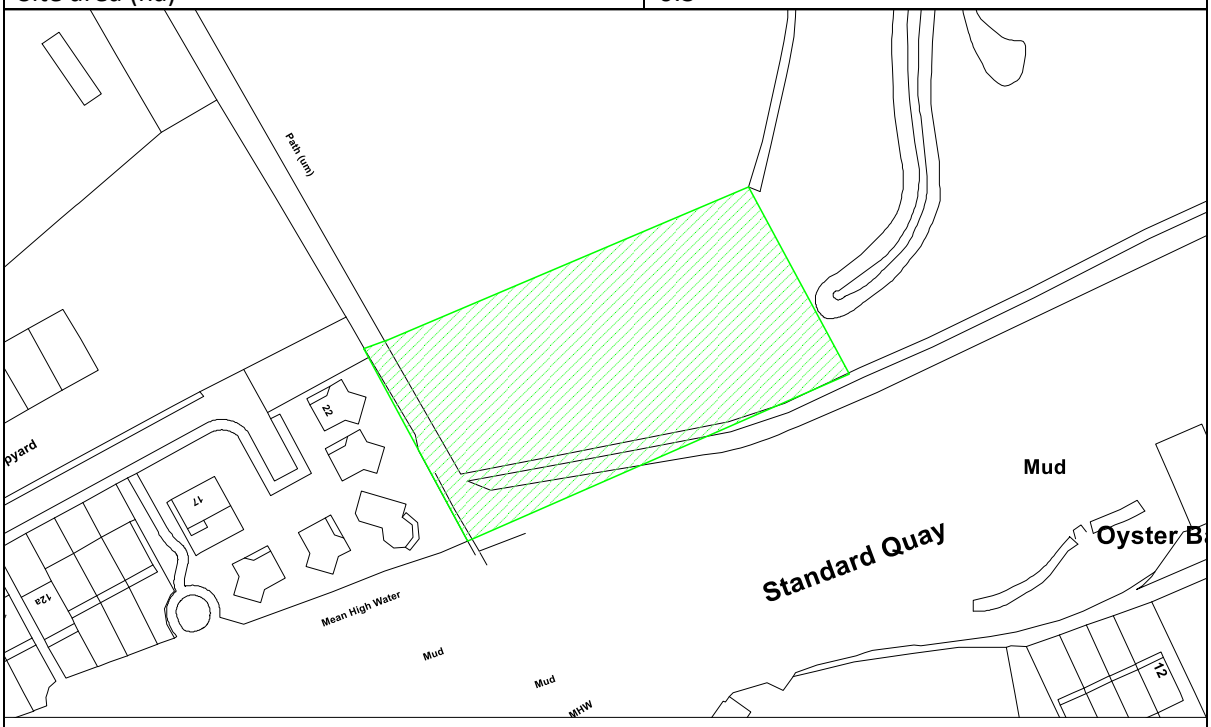
Site reference	LGS/071
Site name and settlement	Bysing Wood, Faversham
Site area (ha)	27
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – fairly close to Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this land forms part of Bysing Wood. Such dense woodland is not common in the wider, mainly agricultural landscape and it provides a tranquil oasis which is rich in wildlife.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No – at over 20 ha, this forms an extensive tract of land which is contrary to the aims of LGS designation which seeks smaller, modest space. This does not demean the importance of the woodland, however.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within an area designated for biodiversity and its high landscape value, but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/072
Site name and settlement	Crab Island, Front Brents, Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.3

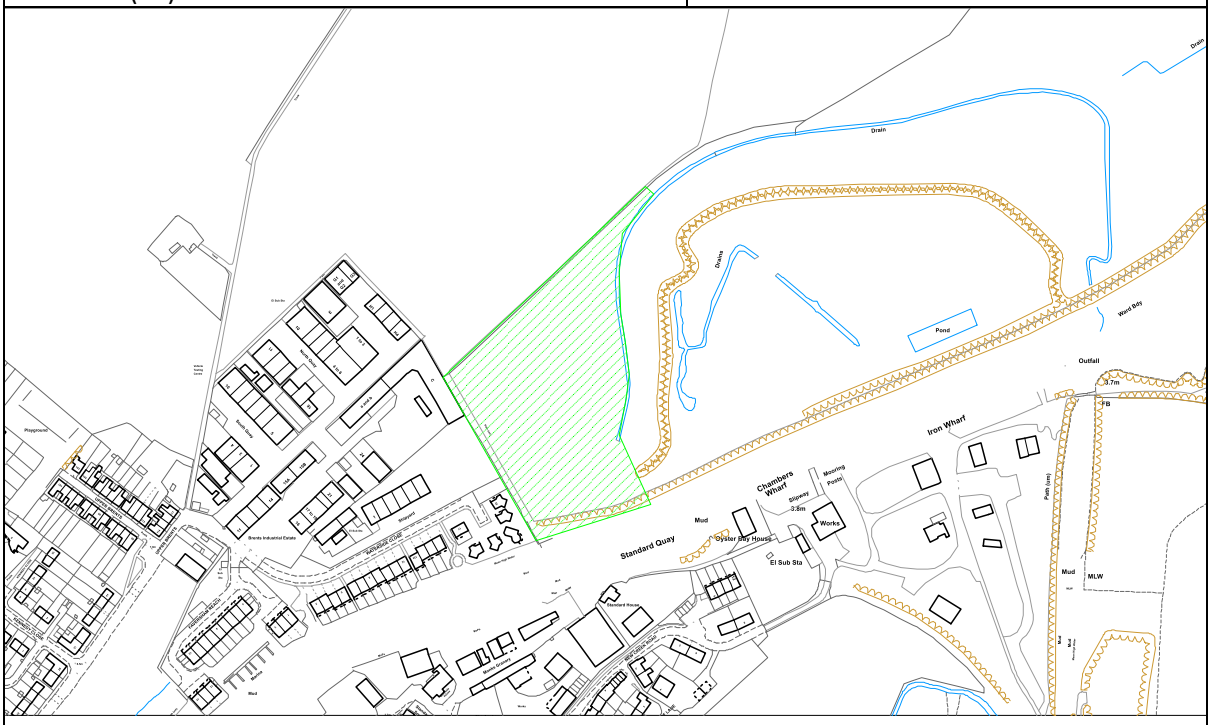


Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – it is the only tidal marsh withing the boundary of the town and provides ecosystem services.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

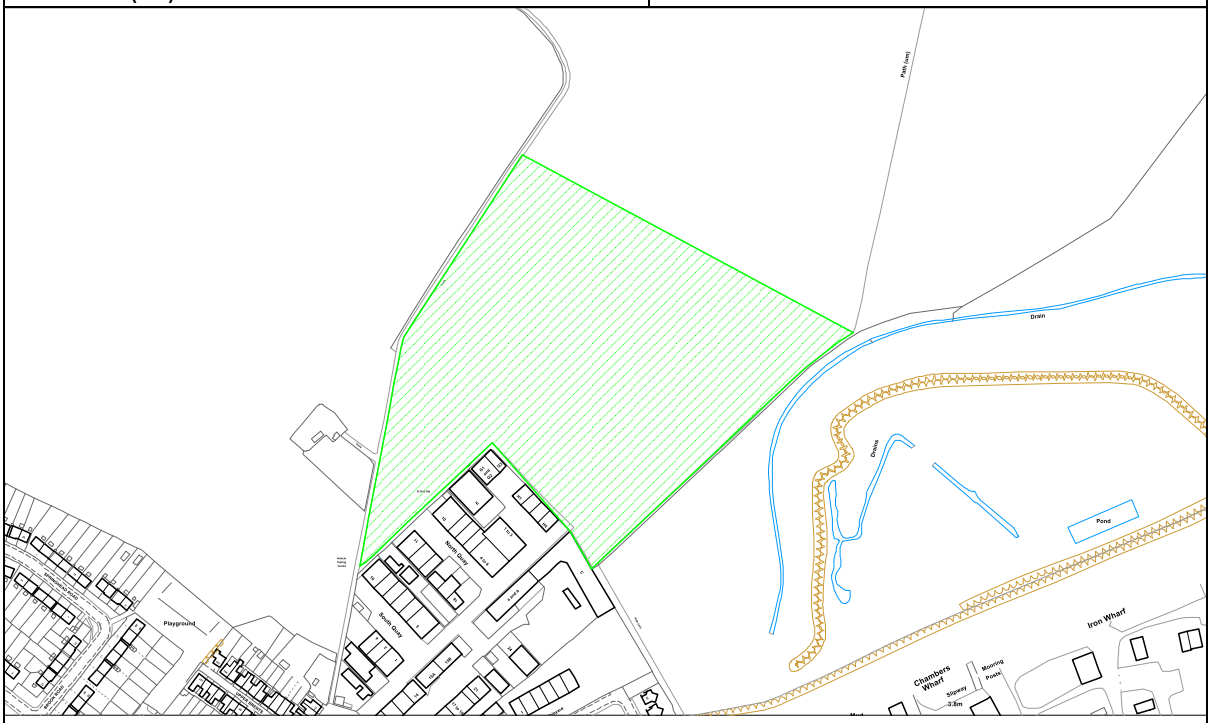
Site reference	LGS/073
Site name and settlement	Meadow Gap to the SSSI, Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.3



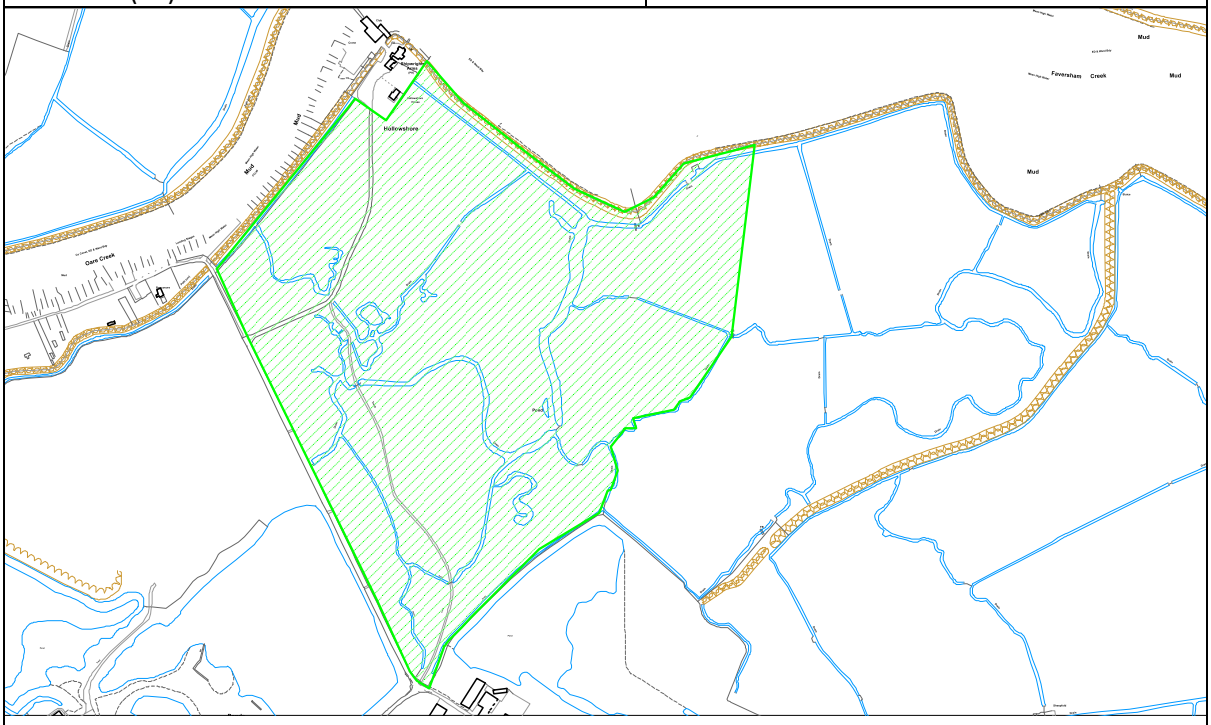
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No - Although there may be some wildlife, there is no public access or defined boundary to demonstrate particular local significance, with the green area merging into the adjacent SSSI.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No - It is modest, but not contained as there is no defined boundary
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls partly within an area designated for its high landscape value, however LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/074
Site name and settlement	Faversham Creek to the SSSI, Faversham
Site area (ha)	1.7
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No - Similar to site 073 (which is also incorporated into part of this site) although there may be some wildlife, there is no public access or defined boundary to demonstrate particular local significance, with the green area merging into the adjacent SSSI.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No – fairly modest in size, but not really contained- it merges into an SSSI.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls partly within an area designated for its high landscape value, however LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

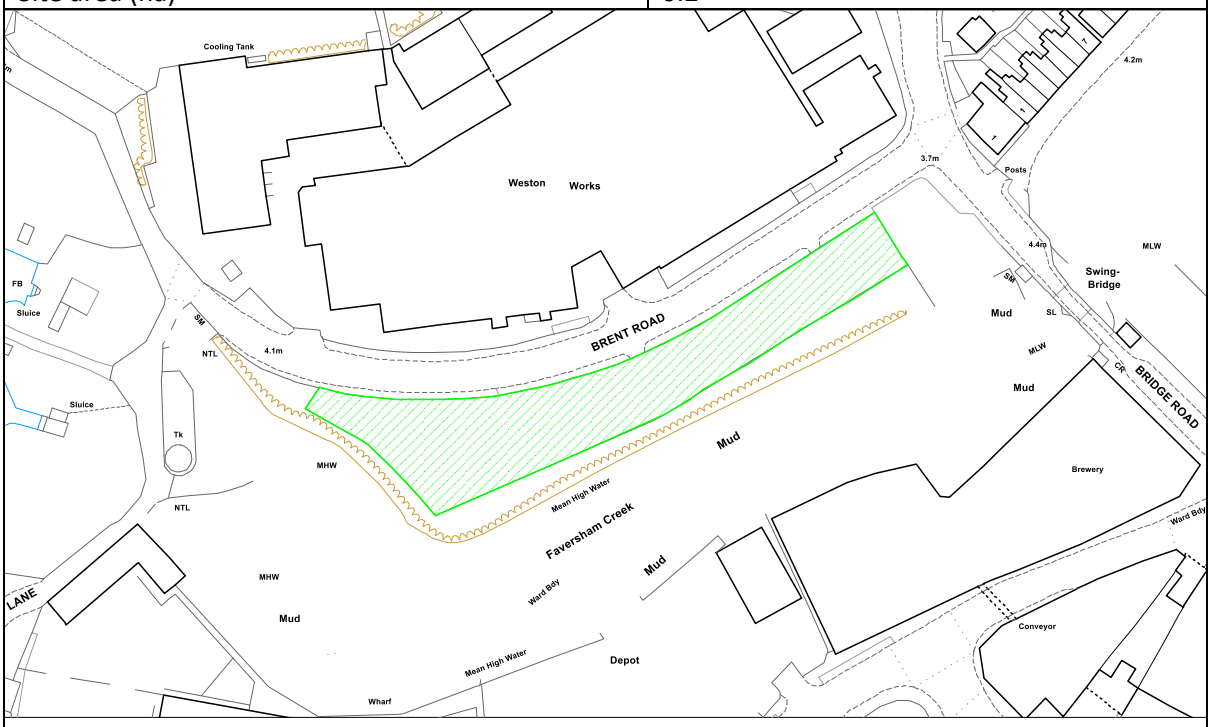
Site reference	LGS/076
Site name and settlement	Fields from Upper Brents towards Faversham Creek, Faversham
Site area (ha)	4.6



Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – close to dwellings to the north east of Faversham.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this area provides a buffer for the SSSI and the footpaths on this site are heavily used by the local community.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	Part of the land falls within a local biodiversity designation but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

Site reference	LGS/077
Site name and settlement	Fields on the either side of Ham Road
Site area (ha)	27.5
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Oare.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this land forms part of Ham Marshes which are nationally designated (as part of the SSSI) for their richness of wildlife. The area also holds a beauty and tranquillity.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No – at over 20 ha, the land is extensive and contrary to the aims of LGS designations which seek smaller, more modest spaces.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land is covered by SSSI and high landscape value designations and is already significantly protected. LGS designation would not afford significant additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

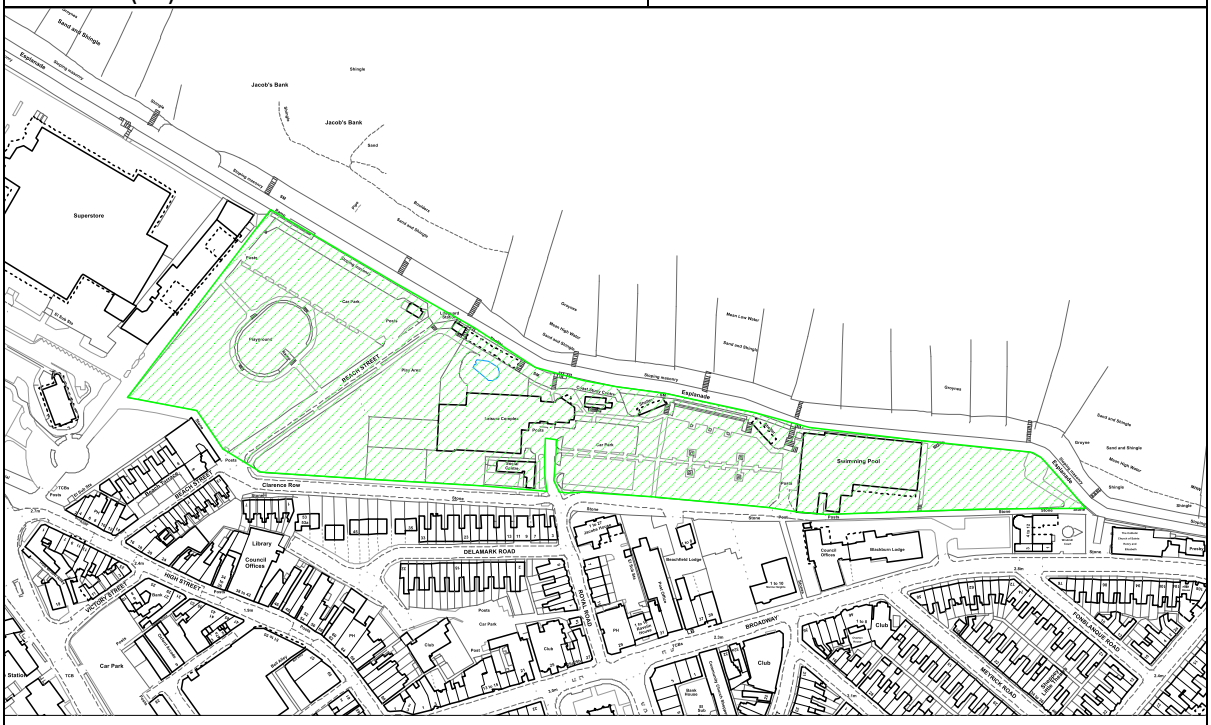
Site reference	LGS/078
Site name and settlement	Footpath parallel to Brent Road, Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.2



Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this land forms a green link along Faversham Creek's tidal basin which holds a richness of wildlife and connects to the wider marshes.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

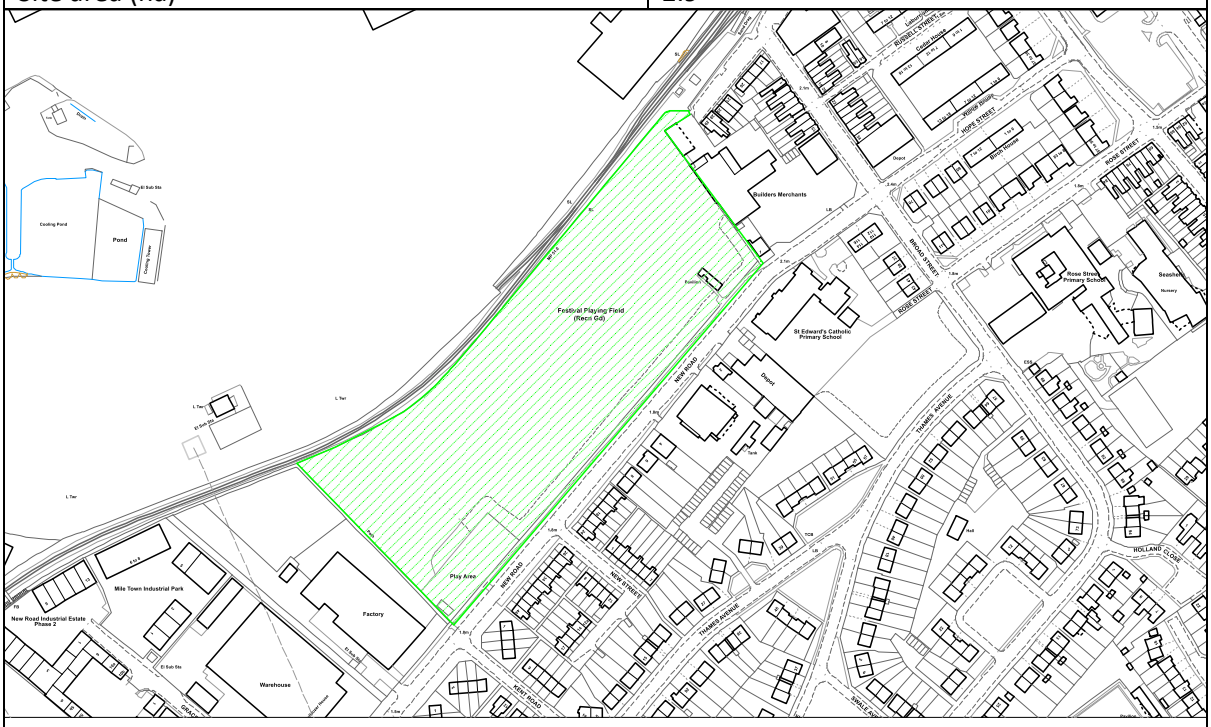
Site reference	LGS/079
Site name and settlement	Playing area and field adjacent to Vincent Gardens, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	0.6
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this is a playing area and field and, while all such amenity spaces are of value to the community, particularly in urban locations, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from others in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/080
Site name and settlement	Beachfields Park, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	3.8

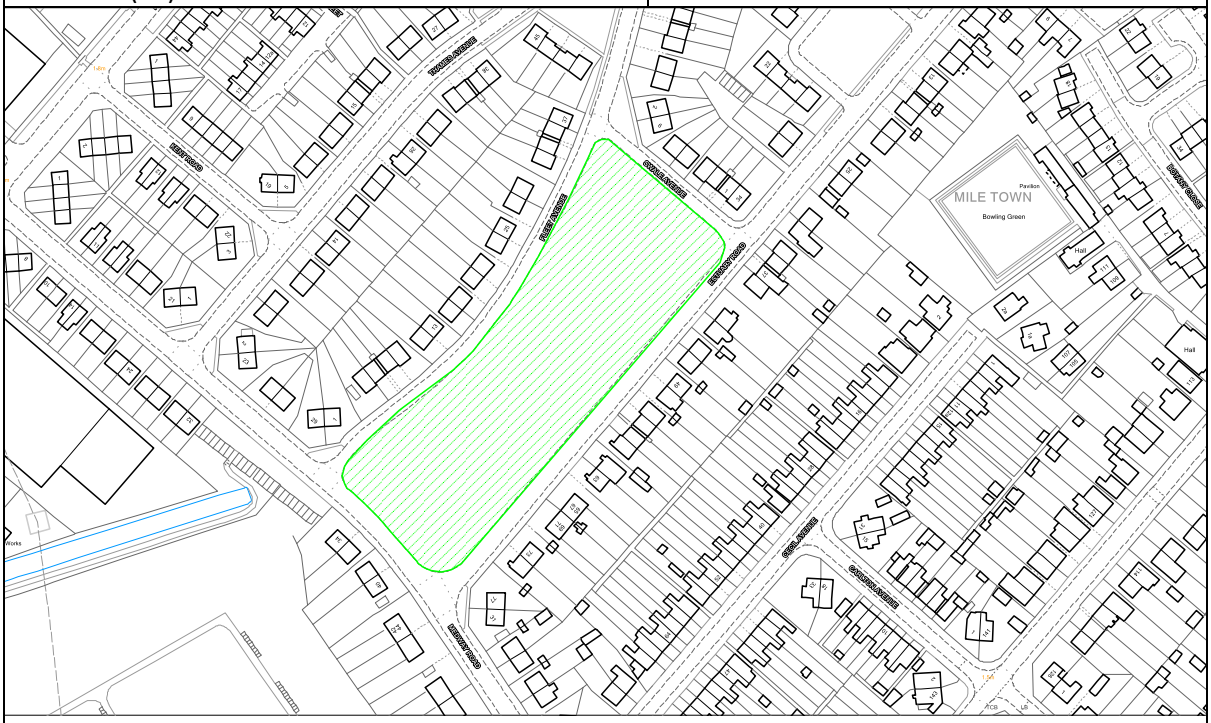


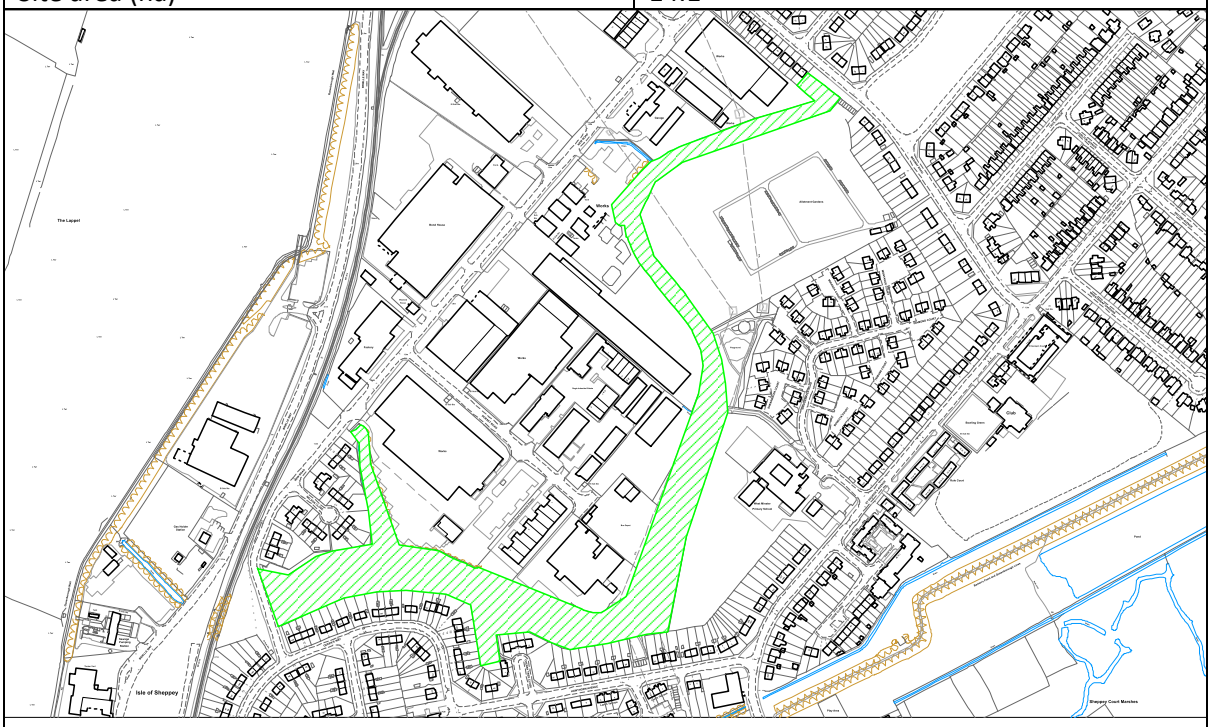
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land contains the Sheppey Leisure Complex and Healthy Living Centre with some surrounding amenity space. Clearly an important part of the community, the majority of the land is not 'green space' and that which is does not hold a particular significance as listed so set it apart from others in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

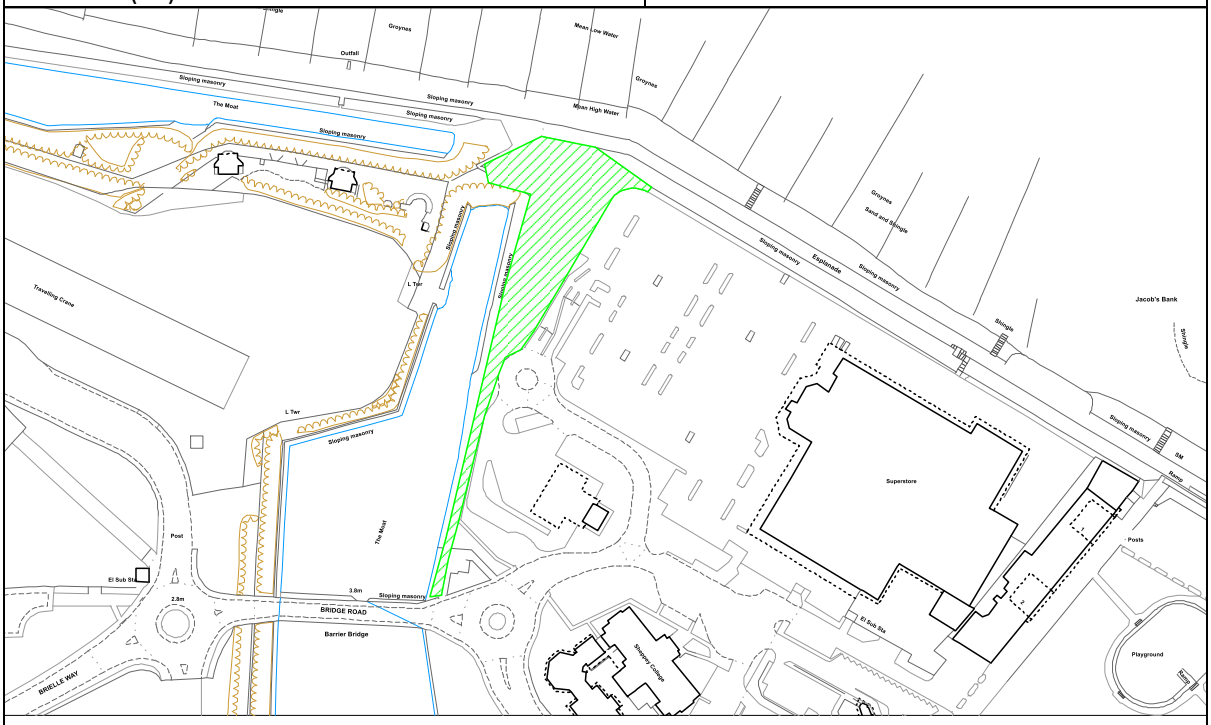
Site reference	LGS/081
Site name and settlement	Festival Playing Field, New Road, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	2.9



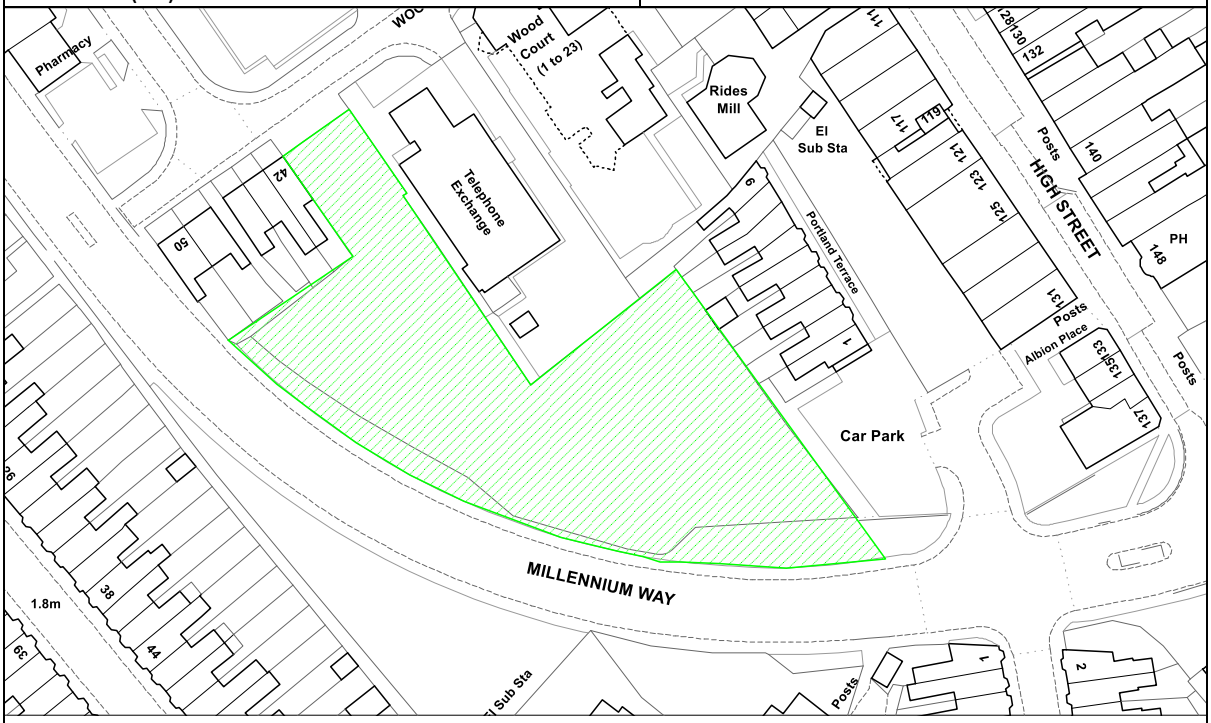
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – This site holds great recreational value from sports to dog walking.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

Site reference	LGS/082
Site name and settlement	Green adjacent to Estuary Road and Fleet Road, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	1.1
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this amenity space stands out from others within the area. Its tree lined boundary, with a green, open area running through it, provides a particular beauty to an otherwise highly urbanised location.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

Site reference	LGS/084
Site name and settlement	The Fleet, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	14.1
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this is a small waterway separate to the Queenborough Lines. A footpath and cycle path gives this space a recreational significance, and the waterway attracts a richness of wildlife. Although in need of maintenance, this is a space of unique beauty.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

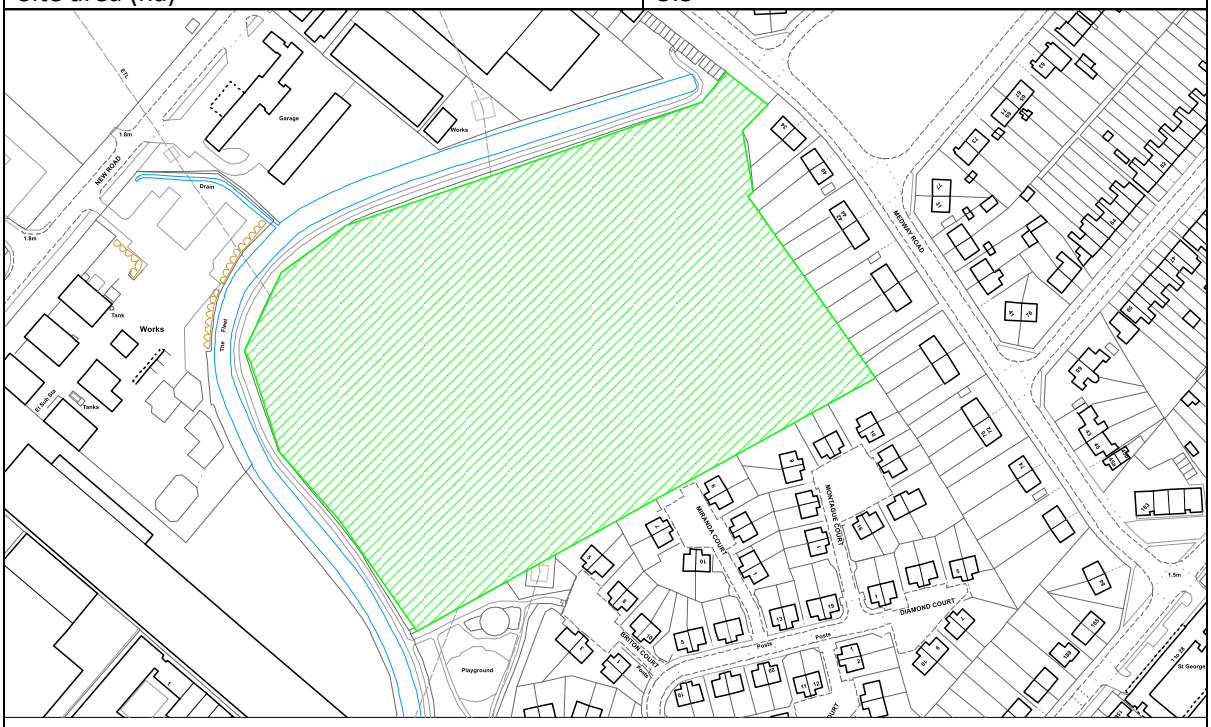
Site reference	LGS/085
Site name and settlement	Green space, west of Tesco, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	0.4
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this piece of amenity land sits between a supermarket car park and The Moat. While linking to the important scheduled monument of The Moat, the land in itself holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from other connecting amenity spaces in the area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/086
Site name and settlement	Land adjacent to Millennium Way, south of Rides Windmill, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	0.3



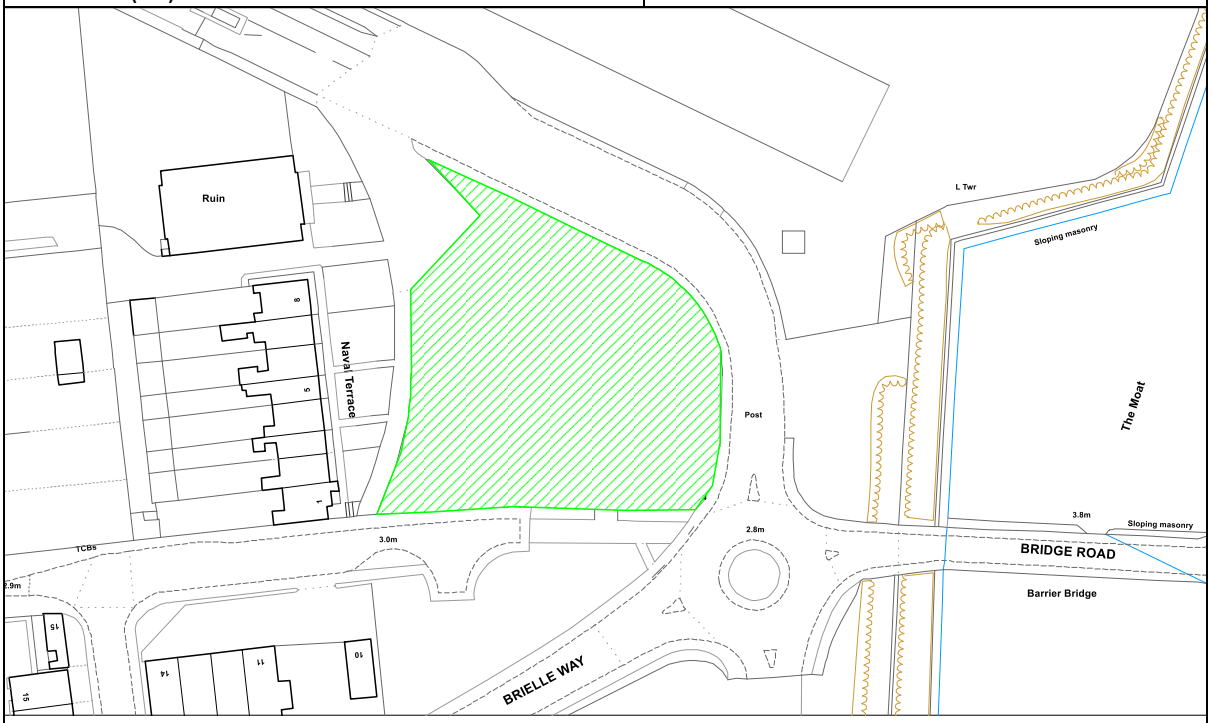
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this amenity space softens an urban edge of the town but holds no significance as listed which sets its qualities above that of other such spaces within the area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	Yes – this land has extant planning permission for residential development.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	No – as above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/087
Site name and settlement	Allotments, Medway Road, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	3.3

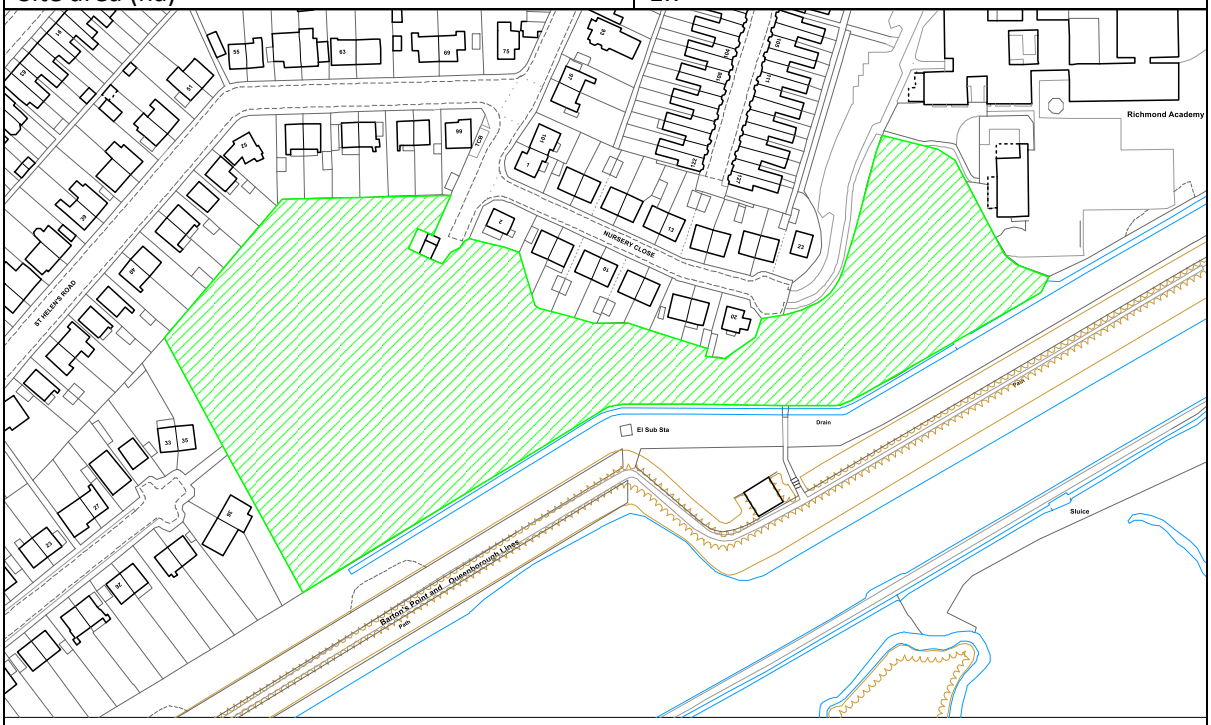


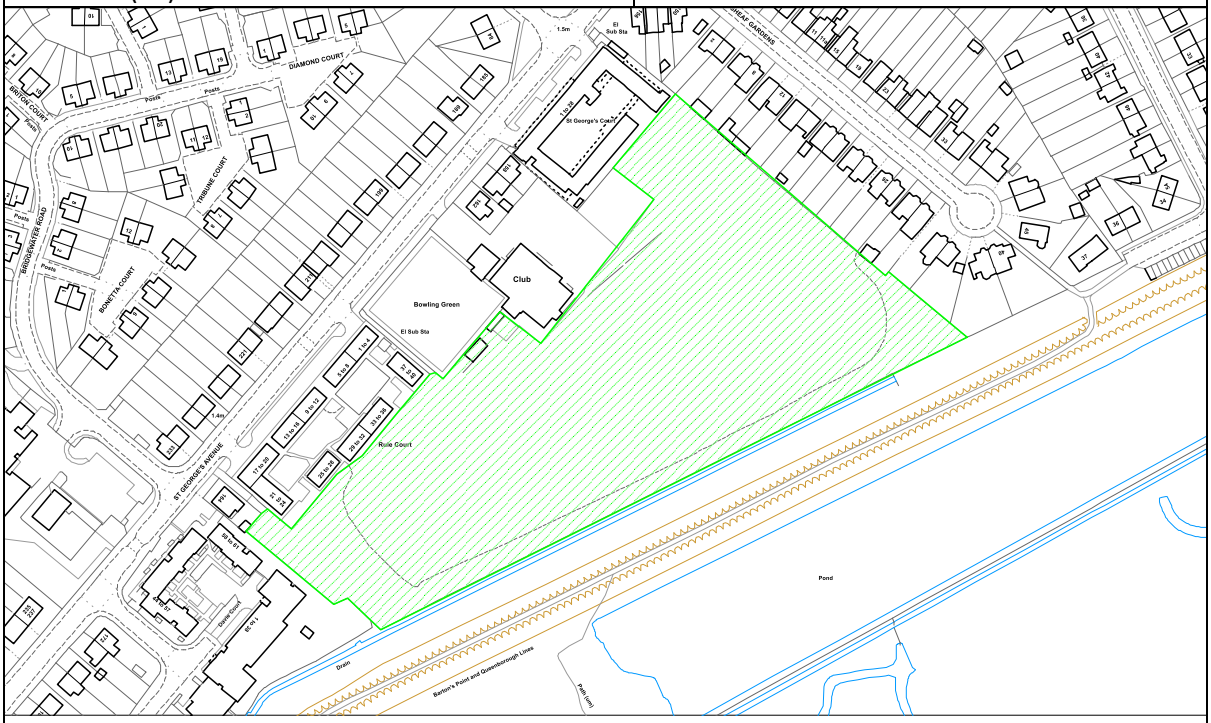
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – partly surrounded by residential development in Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – allotments provide great recreational value as well as an environment which promotes a richness of wildlife. They are of particular significance here considering the densely urbanised location.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

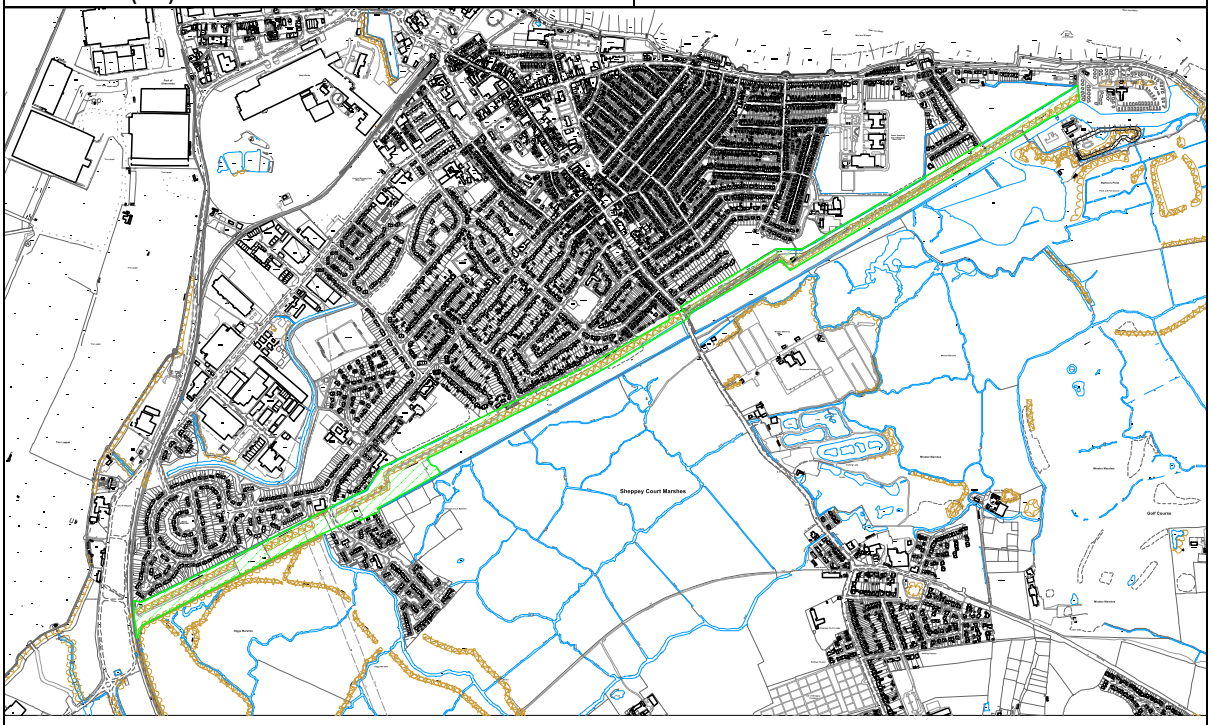
Site reference	LGS/088
Site name and settlement	The Paddock adjacent to Garrison Road, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	0.4

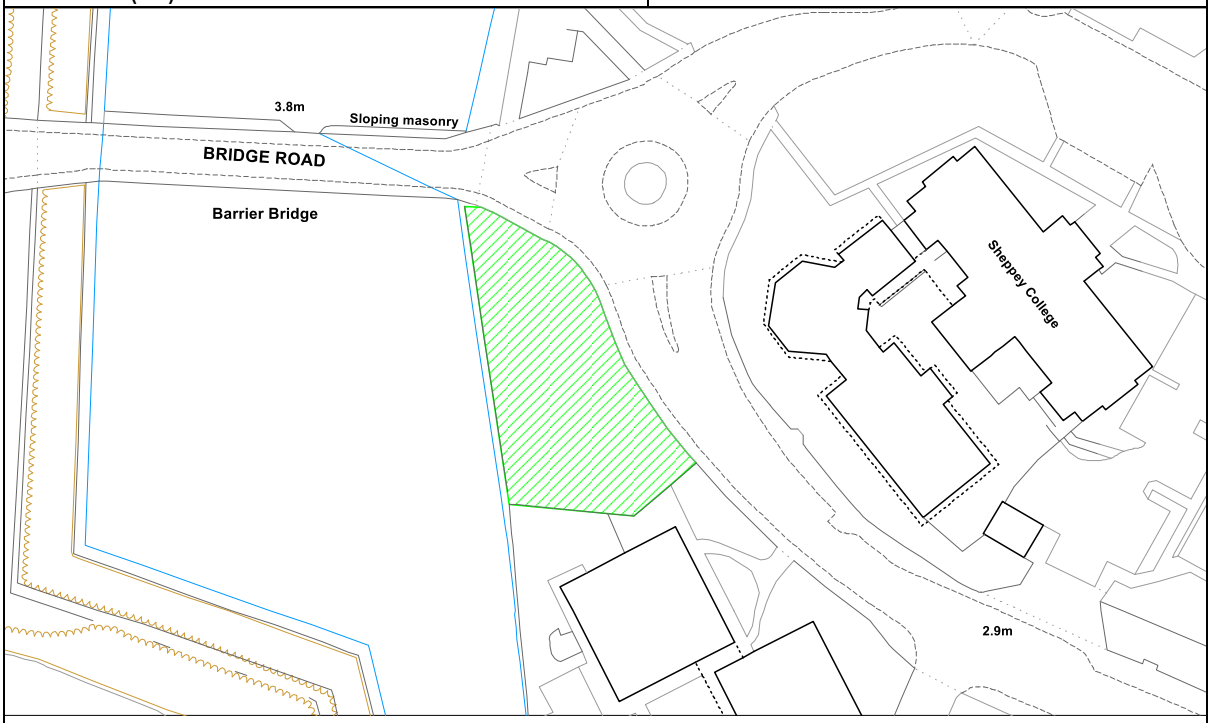


Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – the land forms attractive amenity space to the front of Naval Terrace. The dwellings in Naval Terrace are all listed and this lands holds a linked, historic significance.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	Yes – the land has extant planning permission and is unlikely to remain in its current form.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	No – as above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within a conservation area designation but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

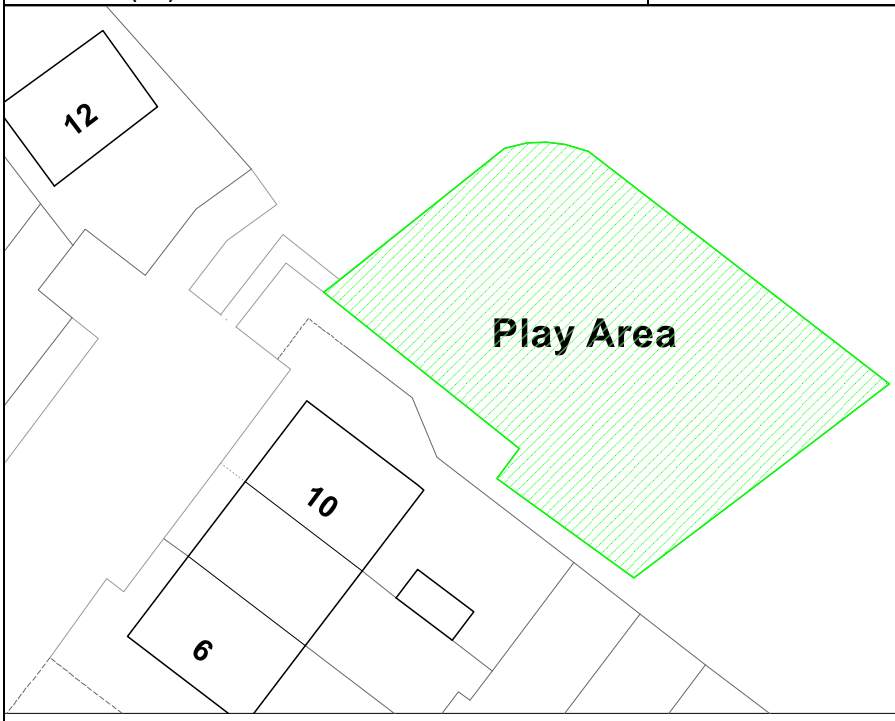
Site reference	LGS/089
Site name and settlement	Allotments, Nursery Close, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	1.7
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded by residential development in Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – allotments provide a haven for, and richness of, wildlife as well as having significant recreational value. They are of particular significance here due to the highly urbanised surroundings where such spaces are limited. This land also provides a view towards the Queenborough Lines which falls within a scheduled monument designation.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land is covered by an Important Local Countryside Gap designation but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

Site reference	LGS/090
Site name and settlement	Sports field, Co-op sports and Social Club, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	2.5
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded by dwellings in Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this sports field to the rear of a sports and social club holds a recreational value for the community which is of particular importance in such a densely urbanised town. Furthermore, it provides views to the Queenborough Lines which fall within a scheduled monument designation.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within an Important Local Countryside Gap designation, however LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

Site reference	LGS/091
Site name and settlement	Queenborough Lines, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	14.1
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of much of Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – the Queenborough Lines form the last earthwork defensive line constructed in the country and hold a very significant historic value. Today, they have developed a richness of wildlife and hold a recreational value for the town.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No – This site is too large and spans over 3.5km therefore it is an extensive track of land.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within a scheduled monument designation but LGS designation could afforded additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

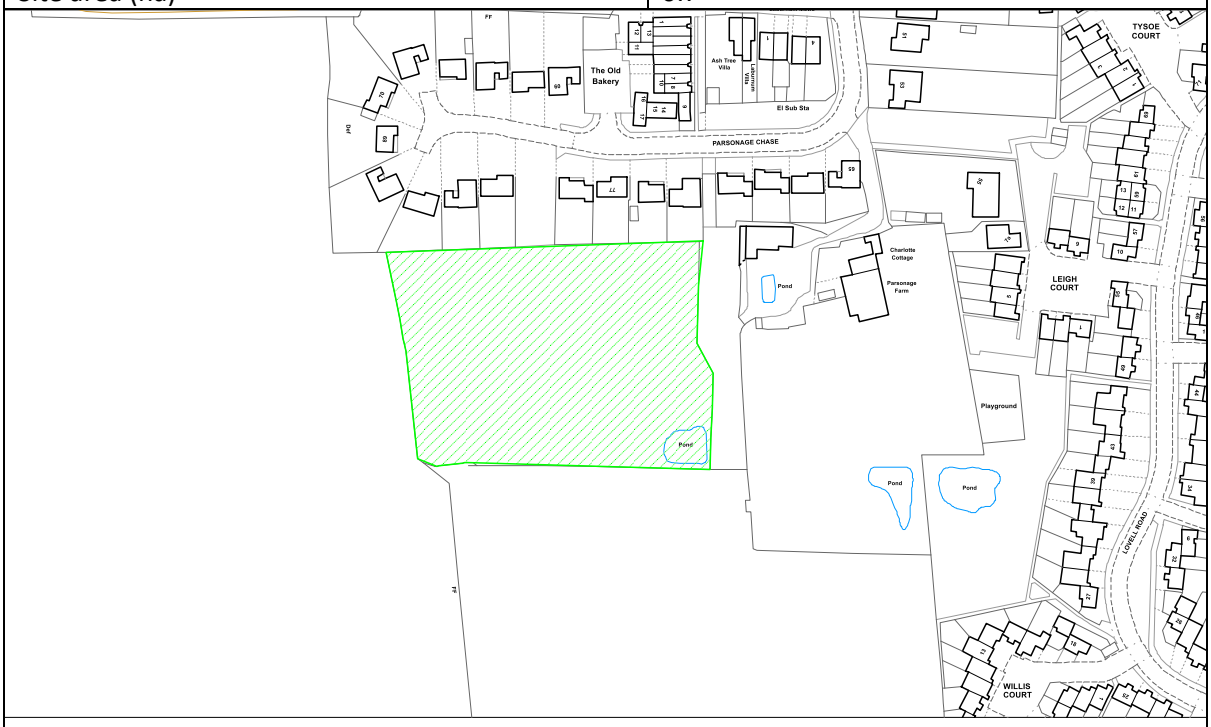
Site reference	LGS/092
Site name and settlement	Land at Bridge Road, Sheerness
Site area (ha)	0.1
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Sheerness town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land forms a pleasant amenity pace adjacent to The Moat. While attractive, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from the other such amenity spaces in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/093
Site name and settlement	Plover Road play area, Minster
Site area (ha)	0.05



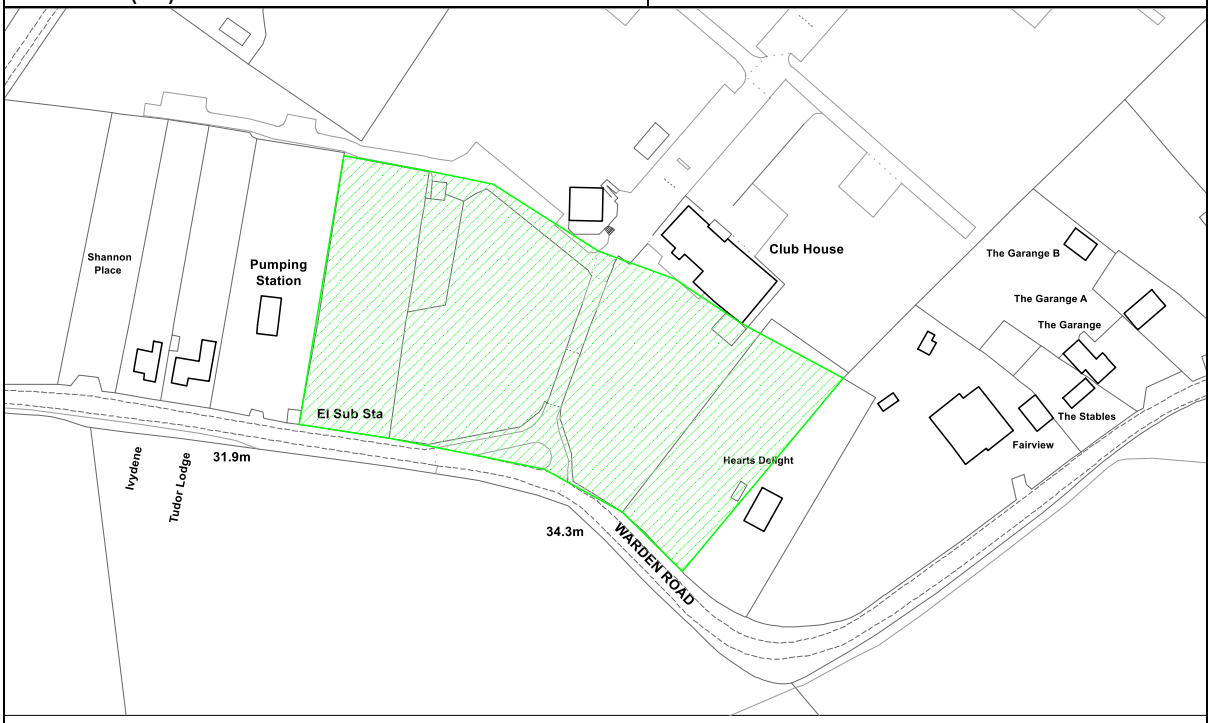
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Minster.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – while all amenity spaces are of value, this play area holds no significance as listed and is not discernible from others in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/094
Site name and settlement	The Old Orchard, Parsonage Chase, Minster
Site area (ha)	0.7



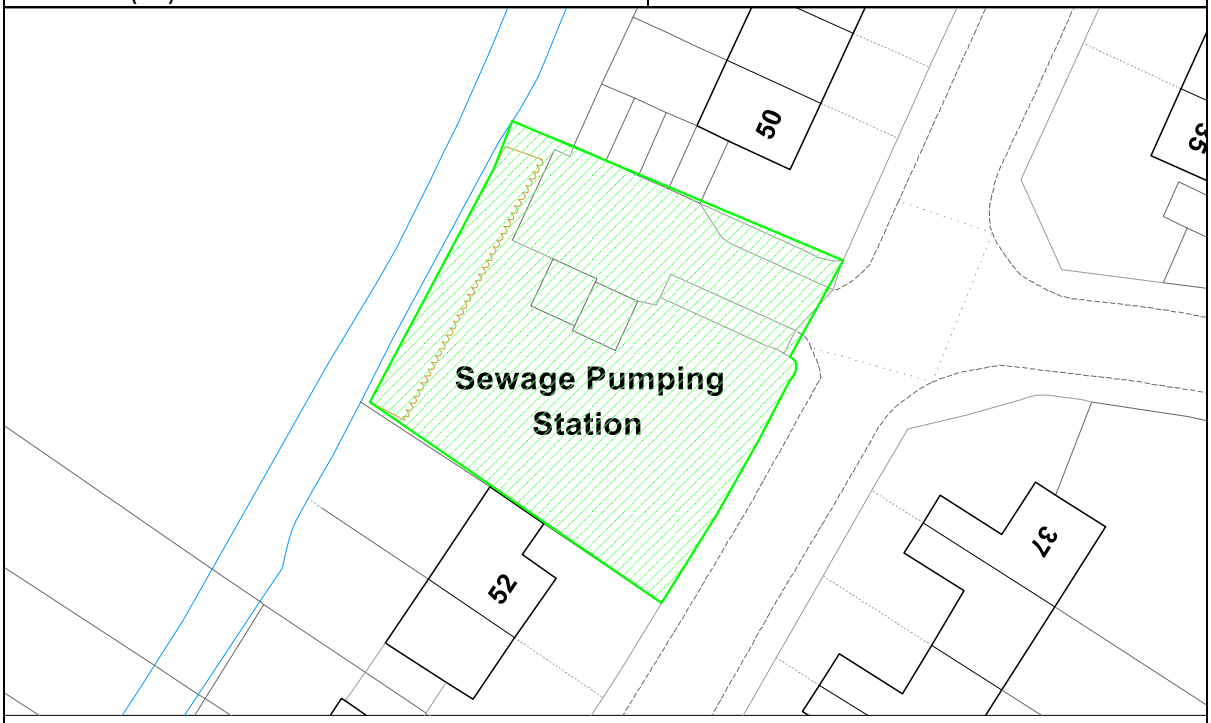
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – close to dwellings in Minster.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – This piece of land is now severely overgrown and the entrance is blocked.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No – the land forms part of a recently granted planning permission, however this part of site is to be retained (and enhanced).
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/102
Site name and settlement	Shurland Dale holiday park frontage
Site area (ha)	1.3



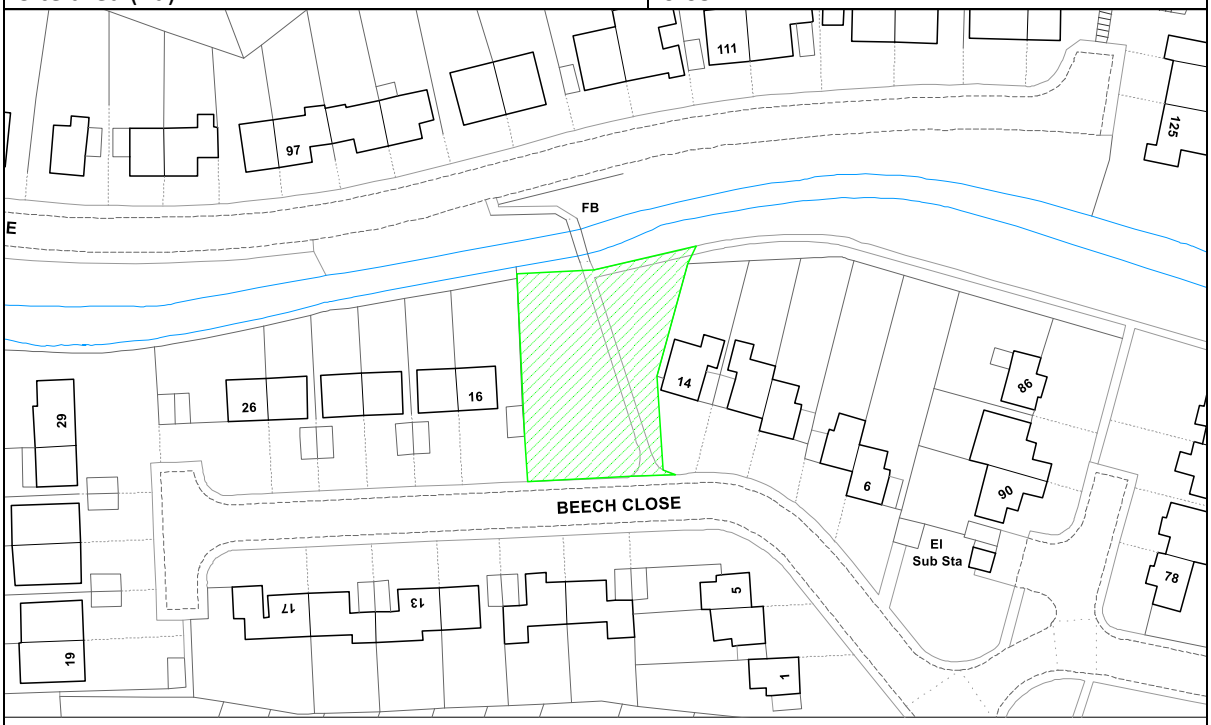
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	No – the land serves a holiday park rather than a local community per se.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – the land serves the entrance to a holiday park, and while a pleasant amenity space, holds no particular significance as listed.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/104
Site name and settlement	Pumping station, The Knole, Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.07



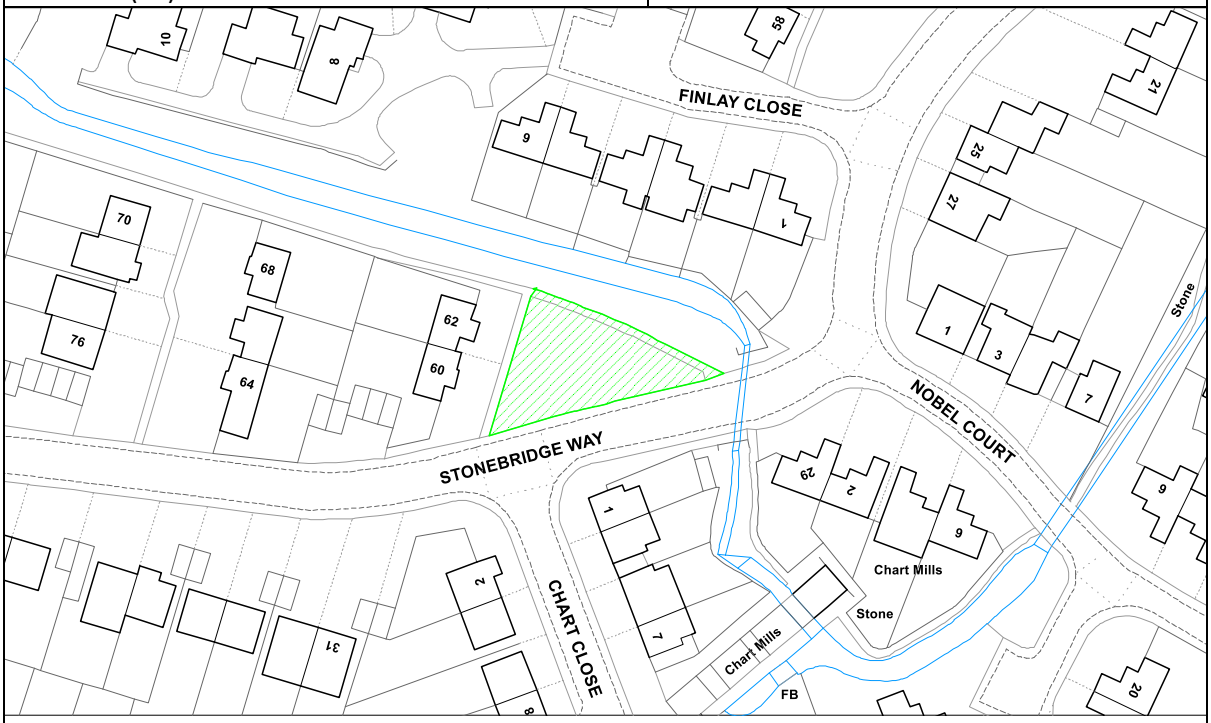
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – the land is adjacent to an existing LGS designation at The Knole which is heavily wooded. In isolation, this land forms a grassed outlet from it and holds no significance in itself to warrant inclusion with this existing designation.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/106
Site name and settlement	Footpath to The Westbrook stream, Beech Close, Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.09



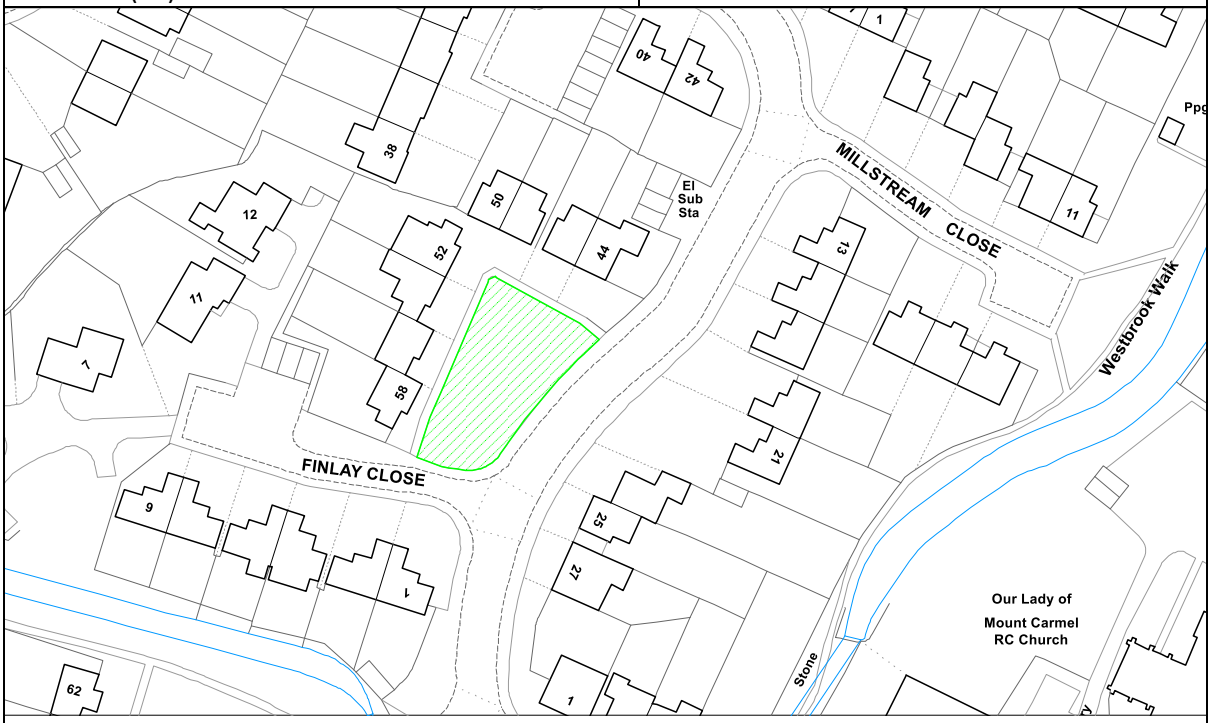
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – the land forms an entrance to the Westbrook which is an existing LGS designation. In itself, it has no particular quality as listed which would warrant expanding the designation.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/107
Site name and settlement	Willow Tree green, Stonebridge Way (opposite Chart Close), Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.05

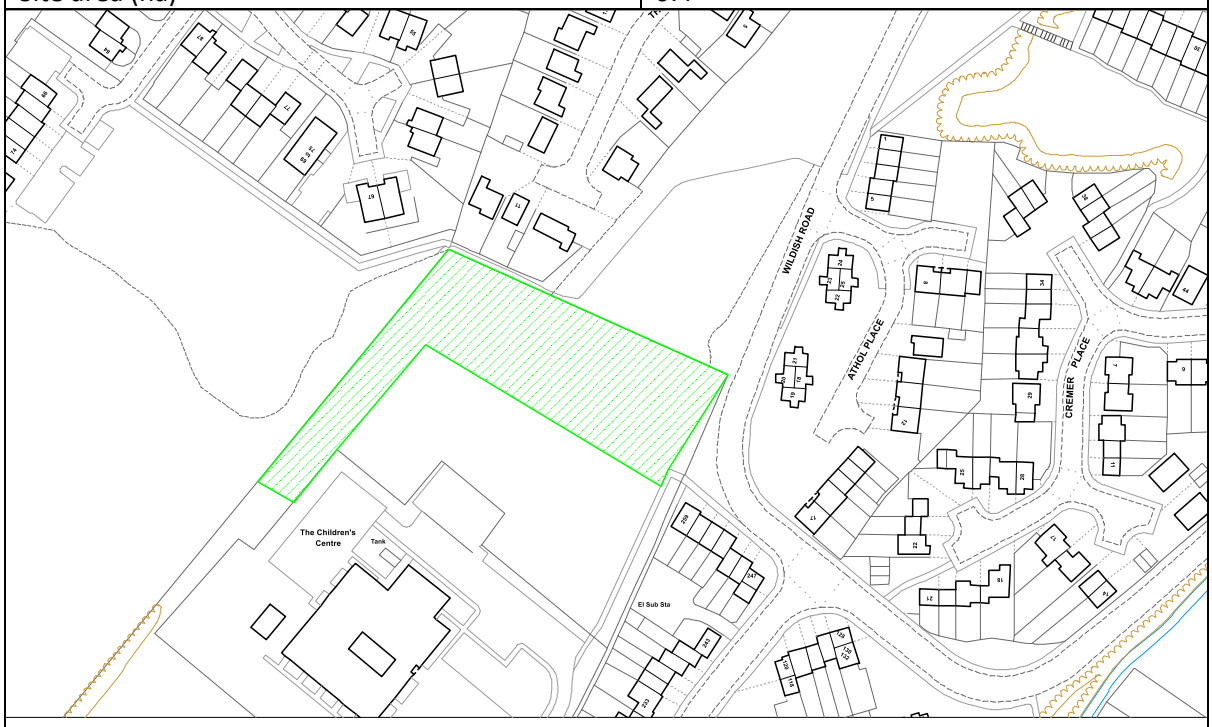


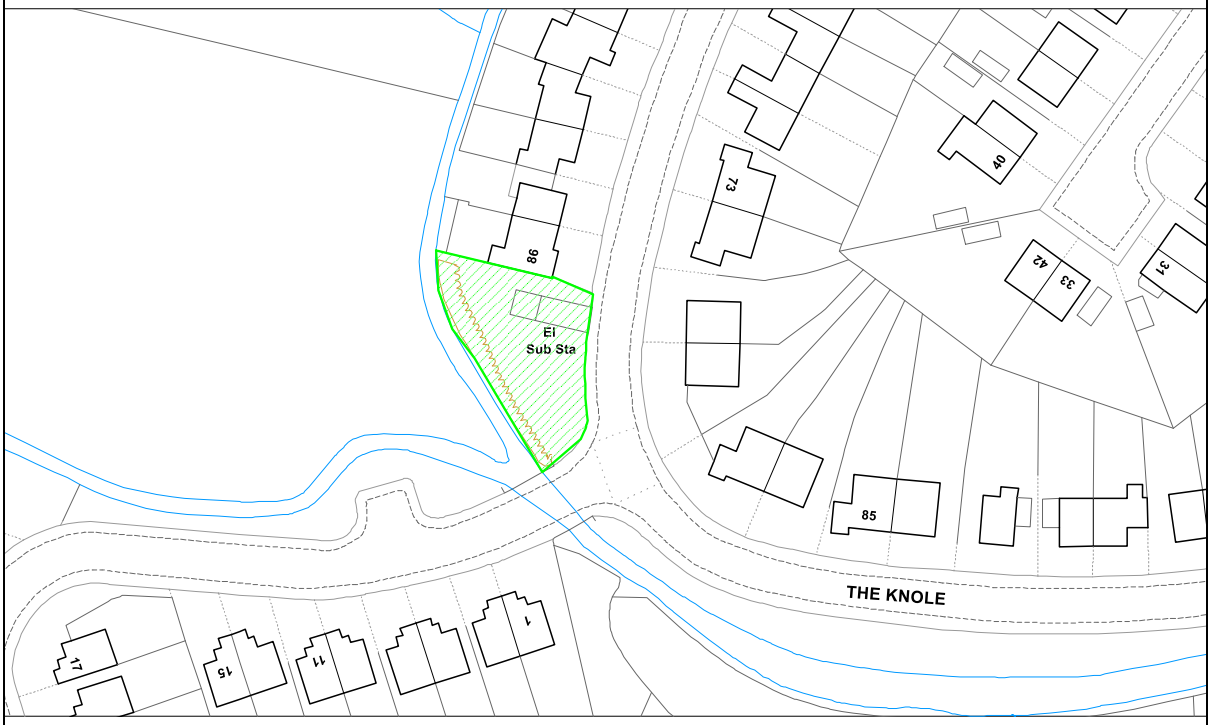
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – the land forms an entrance to The Westbrook stream which is an existing LGS designation. In itself, it holds no particular quality as listed which would warrant expanding the existing designation.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

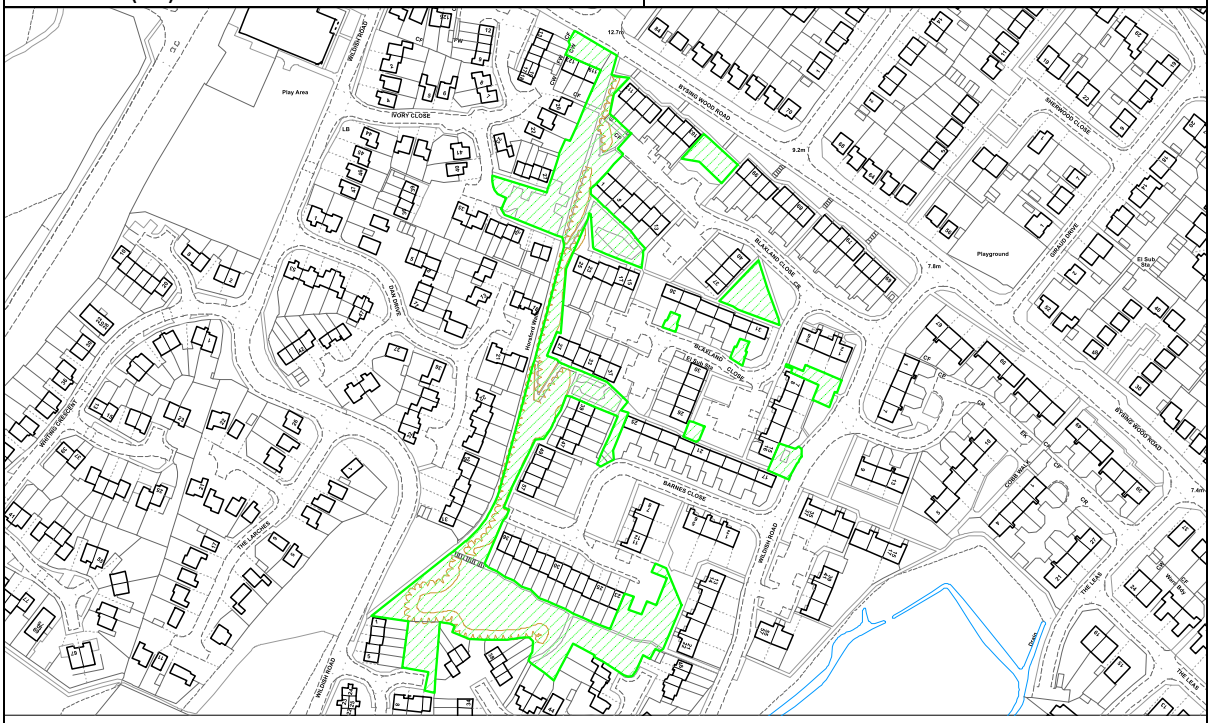
Site reference	LGS/108
Site name and settlement	The green on Stonebridge Way (adjacent Finlay Close), Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.05

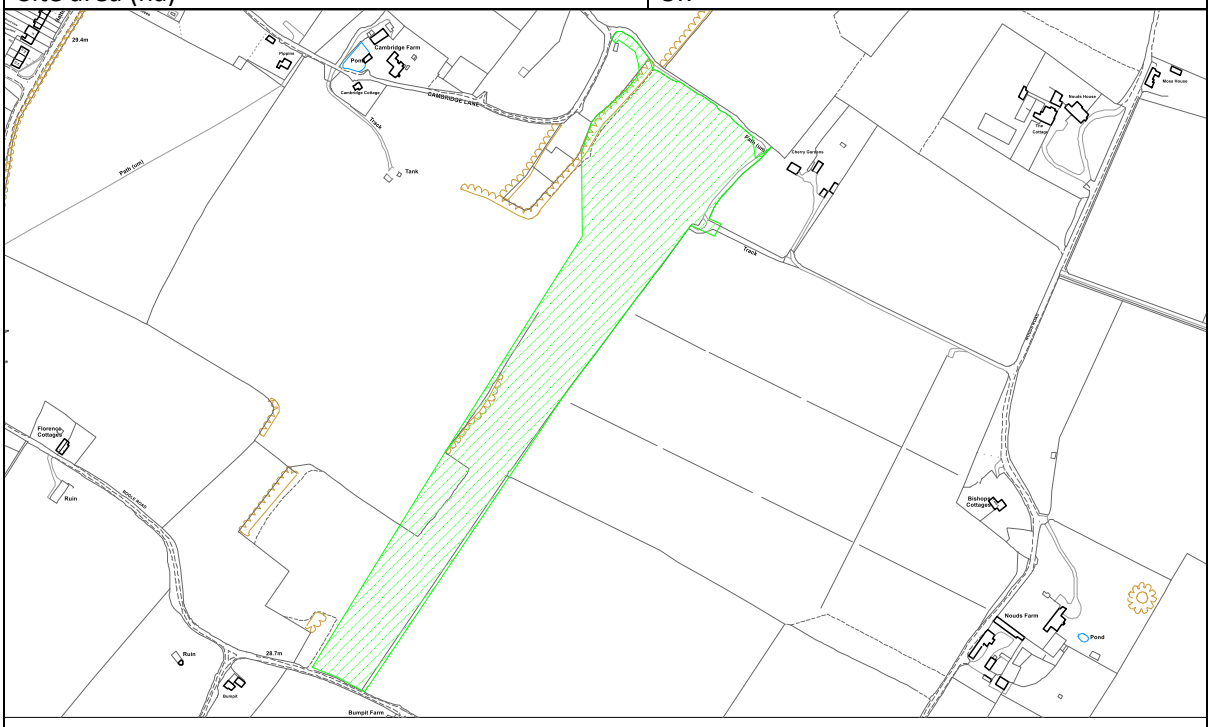


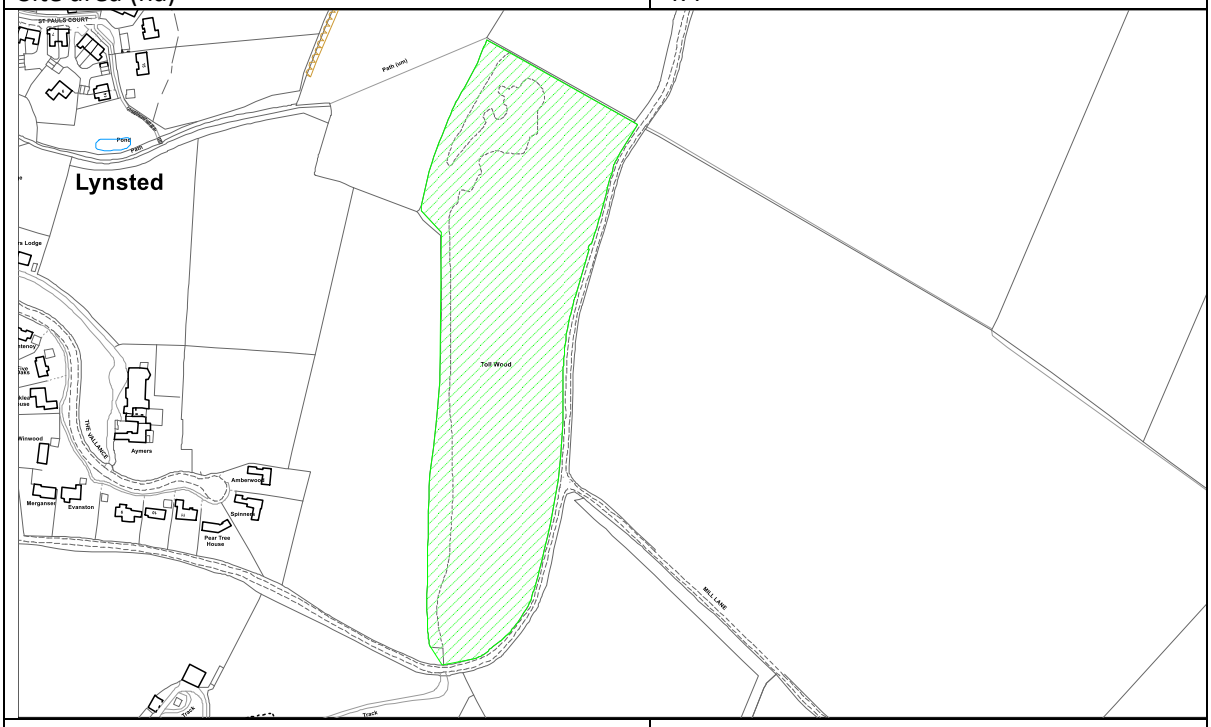
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within the town of Faversham.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land forms a pleasant amenity space which softens the urban features of the estate. However, such spaces a commonplace throughout the Borough and there is no distinctive quality here as listed which sets it apart from them.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

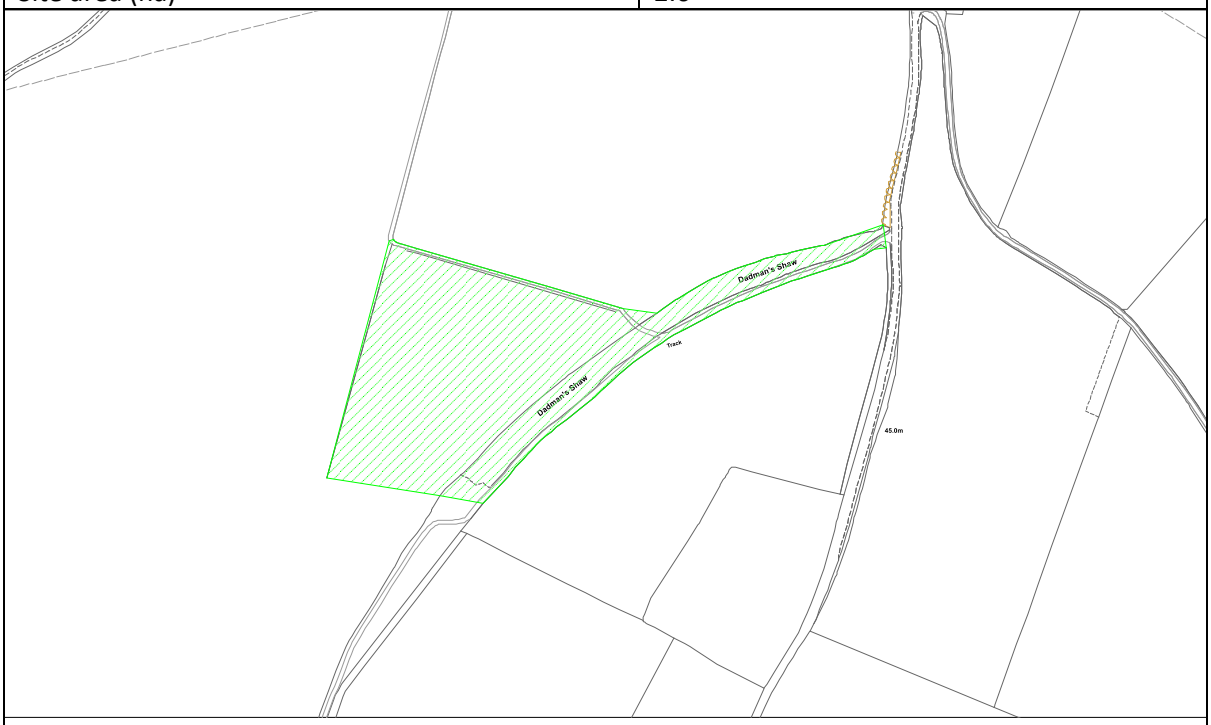
Site reference	LGS/109
Site name and settlement	Woodland at Wildish Road, Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.4
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this piece of land sits between 2 existing LGS designations. It is similarly heavily wooded to one of them, and the nearby designation at The Knole, which are unique being within an otherwise urbanised town. It similarly provides a tranquillity and richness of wildlife.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	Yes – the land is, and proposed to remain, allocated for residential development.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	No – as above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

Site reference	LGS/110
Site name and settlement	Sub-station/community orchard at The Knole, Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.06
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this piece of land forms a mainly grassed outlet from the existing LGS designation at The Knole. While all amenity space adds value, it presents as a roadside verge which holds no particular significance as listed and does not warrant inclusion with the existing designation.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

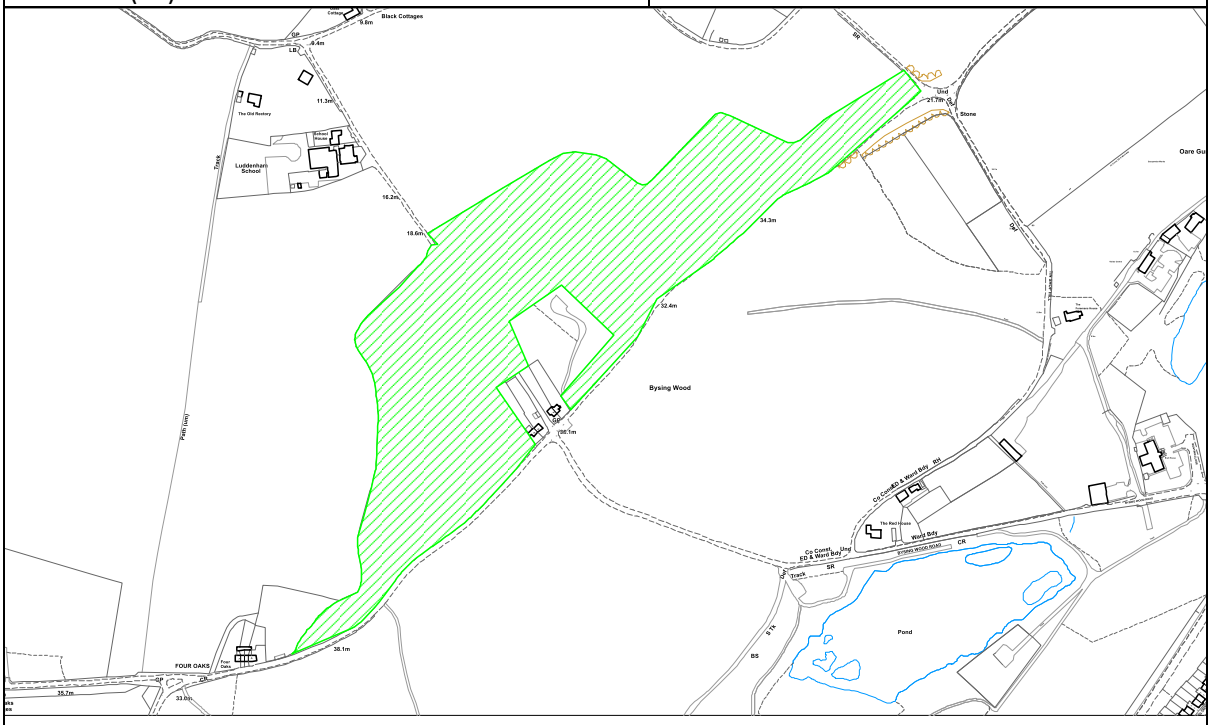
Site reference	LGS/115
Site name and settlement	Ball court, green walkways and open spaces within the Moat estate, Faversham
Site area (ha)	1.1
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land forms various amenity spaces within a housing estate. Its southern extent is adjacent to an existing LGS designation. While softening the urban environment and providing open space, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets its qualities apart from other such amenity spaces in the wider area. It does not warrant an addition to the existing designation.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/117
Site name and settlement	The Gallops, Lynsted
Site area (ha)	5.7
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of Lynsted village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this land gives views of the historic River Lyn dry valley as well as towards the Isle of Sheppey and a range of agricultural landscapes. It is of great beauty and particularly tranquil.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No – Site is over 5ha making it an extensive tract of land
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

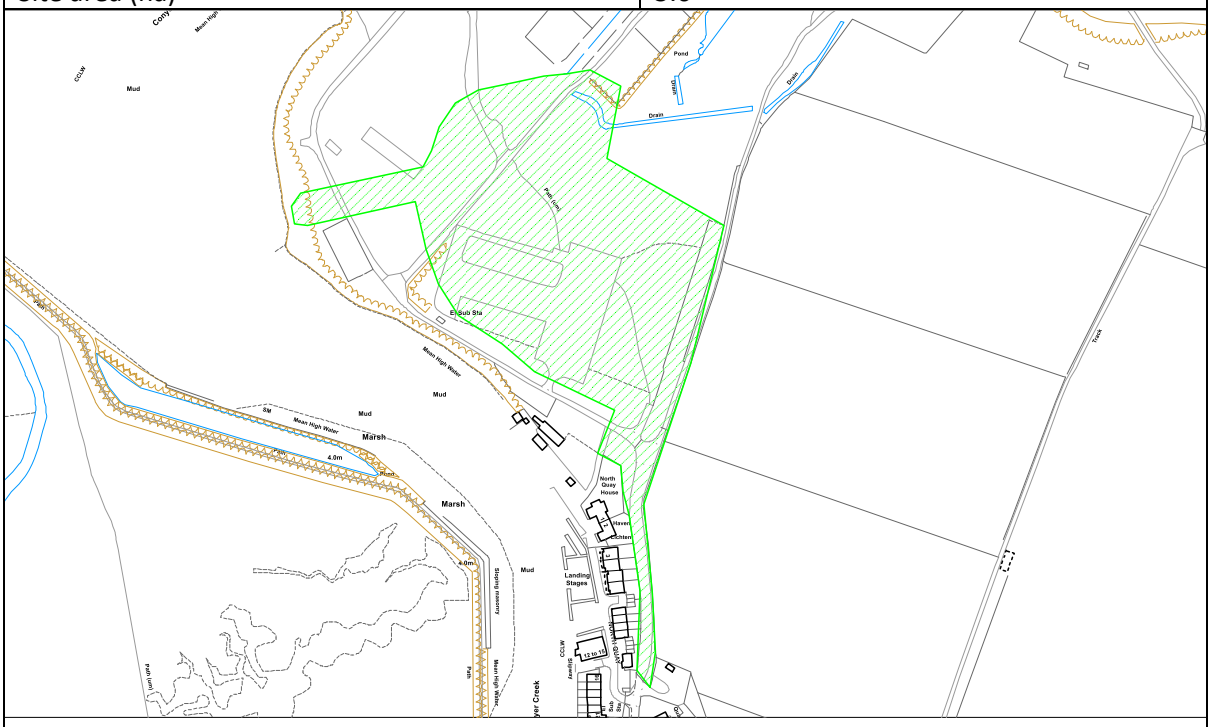
Site reference	LGS/118
Site name and settlement	Toll Wood, Lynsted
Site area (ha)	4.4
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of Lynsted village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – This site is an ancient woodland and therefore holds a richness in wildlife however there is no access into the woods making it hard to justify its designation as a Local Green Space.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	This site is ancient woodland would is protected by the NPPF
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/119
Site name and settlement	Dadman's Shaw, Lynsted
Site area (ha)	2.6
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of Lynsted village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – This site is within walking distance from the village however it is along the road with no footpath connectivity. Additionally, it is an open field surrounded by more open fields. It is an unremarkable piece of land making it hard to justify it as a Local Green Space.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

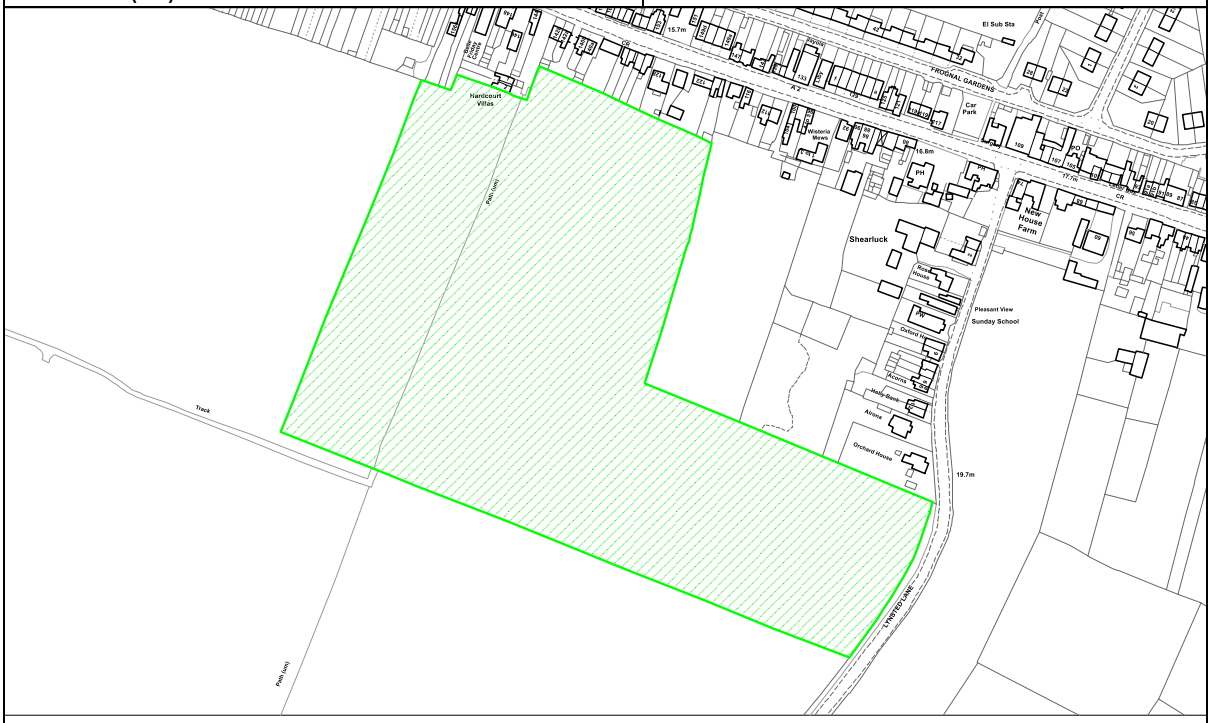
Site reference	LGS/120
Site name and settlement	Bysing Wood, Faversham
Site area (ha)	8.9



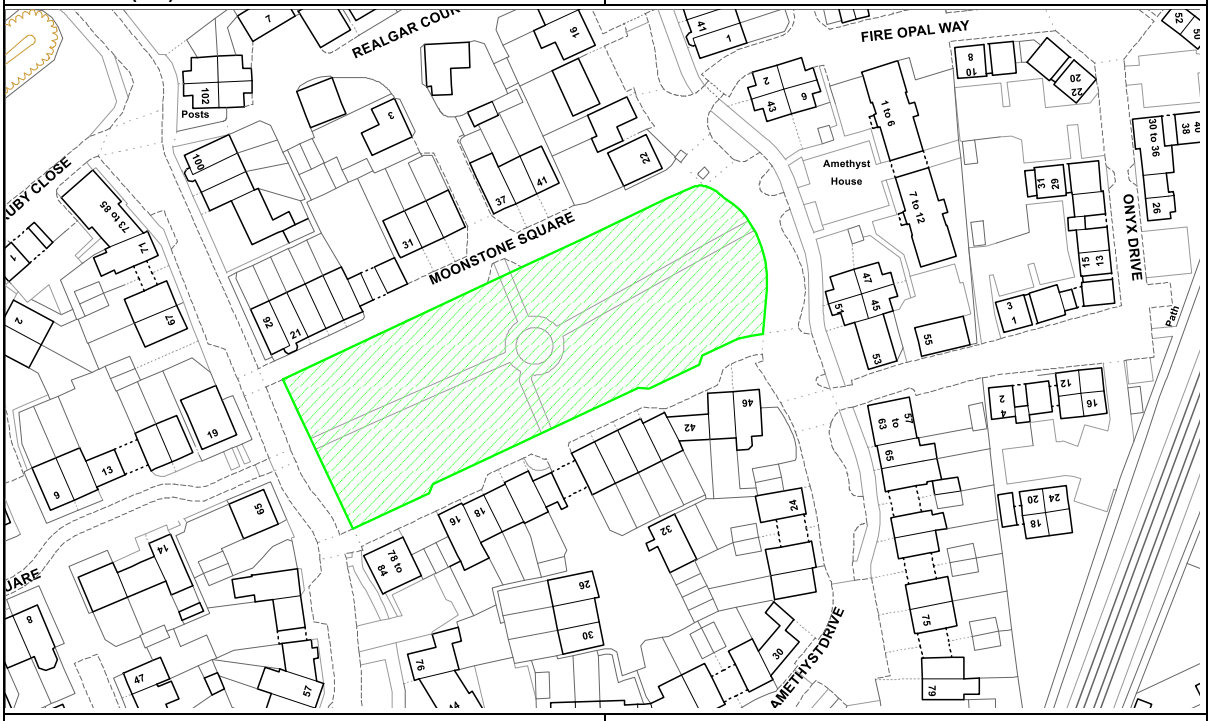
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – fairly close to the west of Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this land forms part of Bysing Wood and such dense woodland is not common in the wider, mainly agricultural landscape. The wood is tranquil and rich in wildlife.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No – unlike the nearby LGS designation at Oare Gunpowder Works Country Park, this land, though not covering a large area overall, is more extensive, separated by roads and does not provide a sense of local intimacy.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within an area designated for biodiversity and its high landscape value, but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

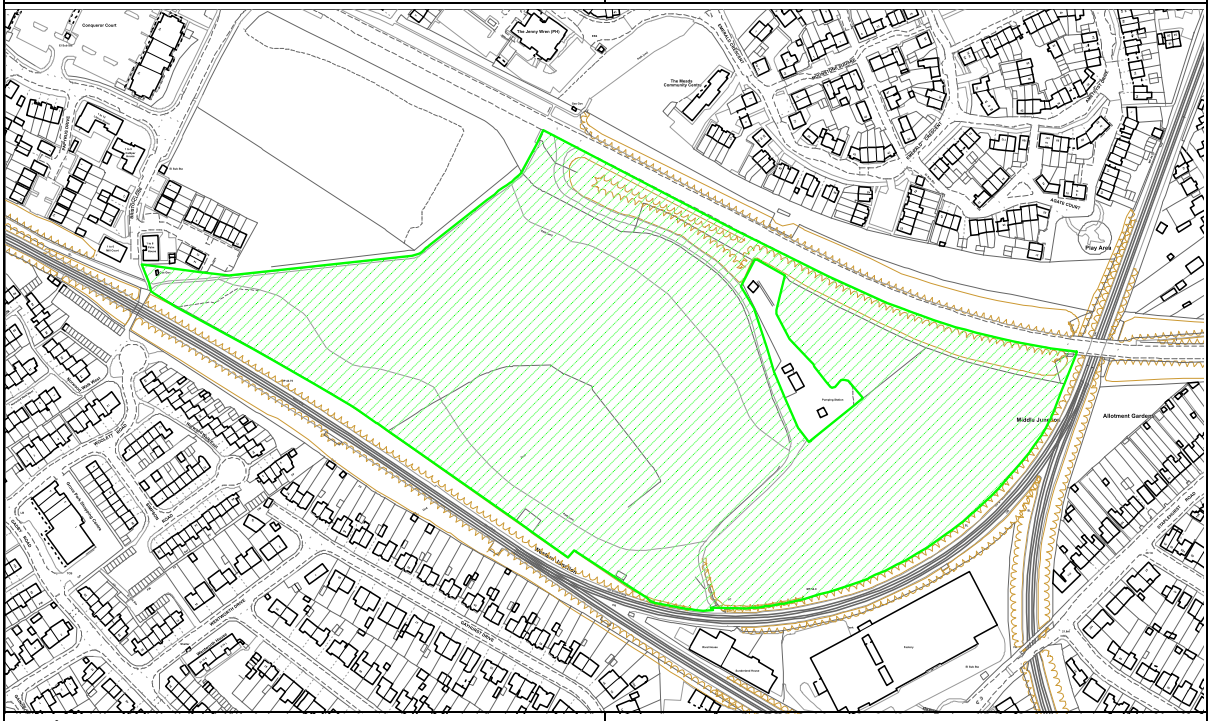
Site reference	LGS/121
Site name and settlement	The former Conyer Brickworks, Teynham
Site area (ha)	3.6
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Conyer.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – the former brickworks has evolved over time into an area rich in wildlife, and of tranquillity. This is evidenced by its current local designation for biodiversity.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	Yes – this land has extant planning permission (as well as a current, revised application) for residential development.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	No – as above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land is covered by a local biodiversity designation, although LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/122
Site name and settlement	Land south of London Road, including the Coffin Pathway, Lynsted
Site area (ha)	6.3

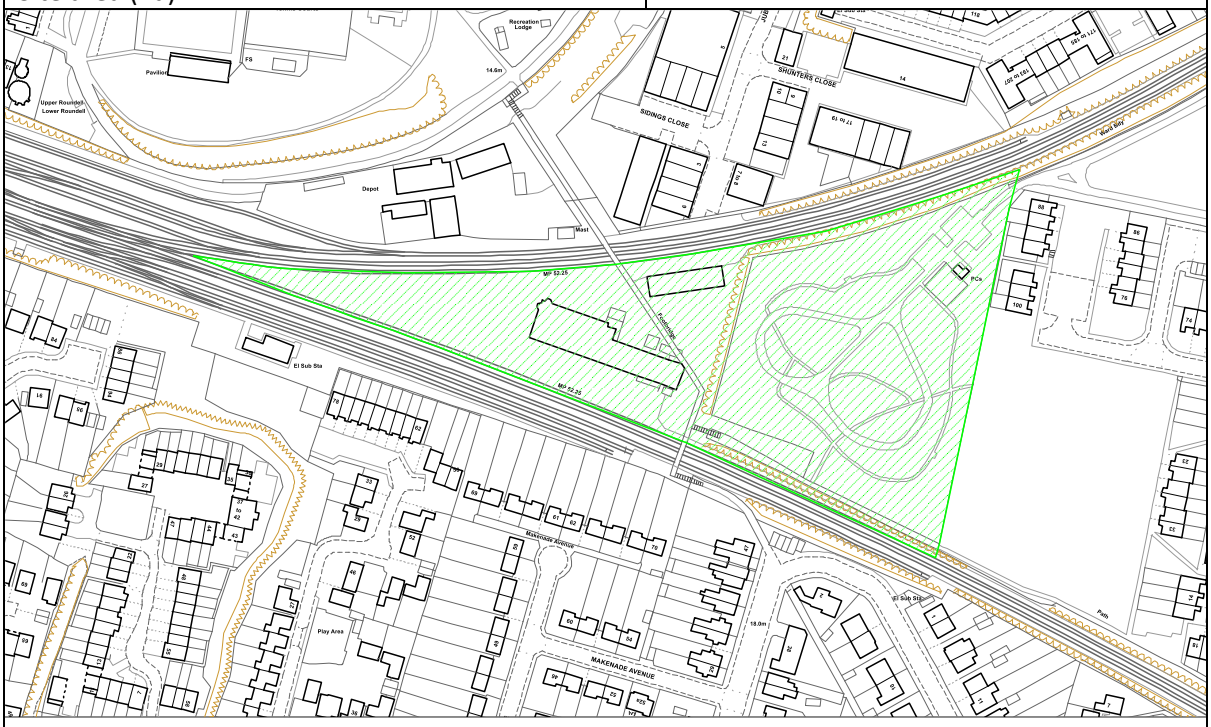


Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – close to dwellings in Teynham.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – the land forms an agricultural parcel of land which holds not particular value as listed which sets its qualities apart from the wider landscape and the many acres of agricultural land.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	Yes – the land has a current planning application for residential development pending considering and also falls within the proposed 'Area of Opportunity' allocation in the Local Plan Review.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	No – as above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/123
Site name and settlement	Moonstone Square, The Meads
Site area (ha)	0.3
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Sittingbourne town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – while all amenity space adds value to the community, this is of a fairly common design for newer developments within the Borough and holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from others.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/124
Site name and settlement	The Meads Community Woodland, The Meads, Sittingbourne
Site area (ha)	9.2
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Sittingbourne town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – the woodland provides an area of tranquil recreational value which has also developed a richness of wildlife. Its replica henge also allows for an appreciation of the town's heritage.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

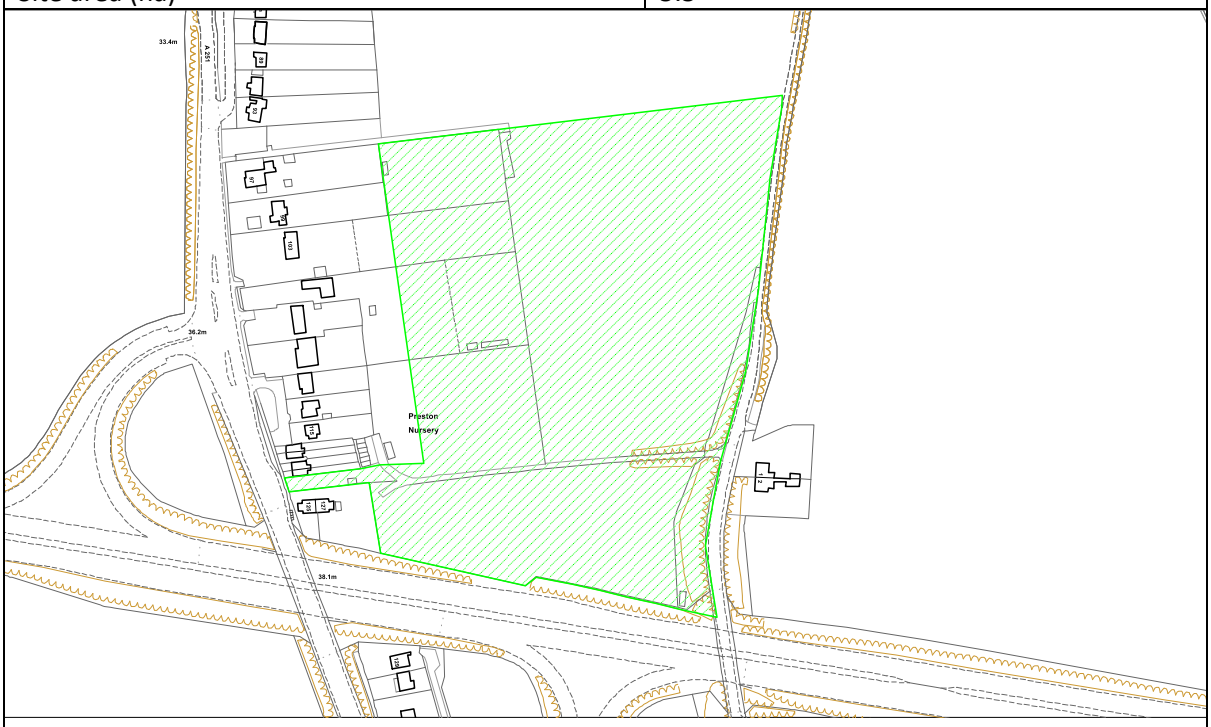
Site reference	LGS/125
Site name and settlement	Land between the recreation ground, Jubilee Way, Bromley Avenue and the Windermere estate, Faversham
Site area (ha)	2.1

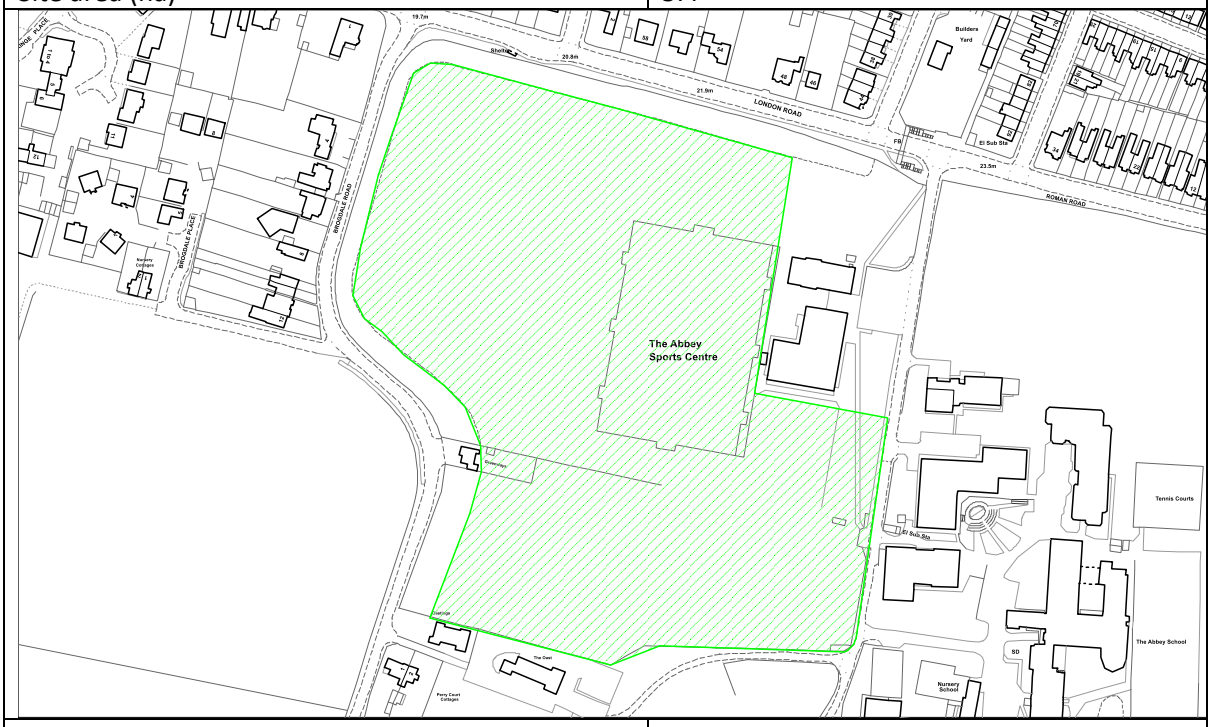


Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this land includes derelict railway sheds and lies beneath the footbridge connecting the recreation ground and Bramley Avenue. It is densely vegetated with trees and shrubs and has developed a richness of wildlife as well as adding to the recreational value of the wider area, including the recreation ground.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

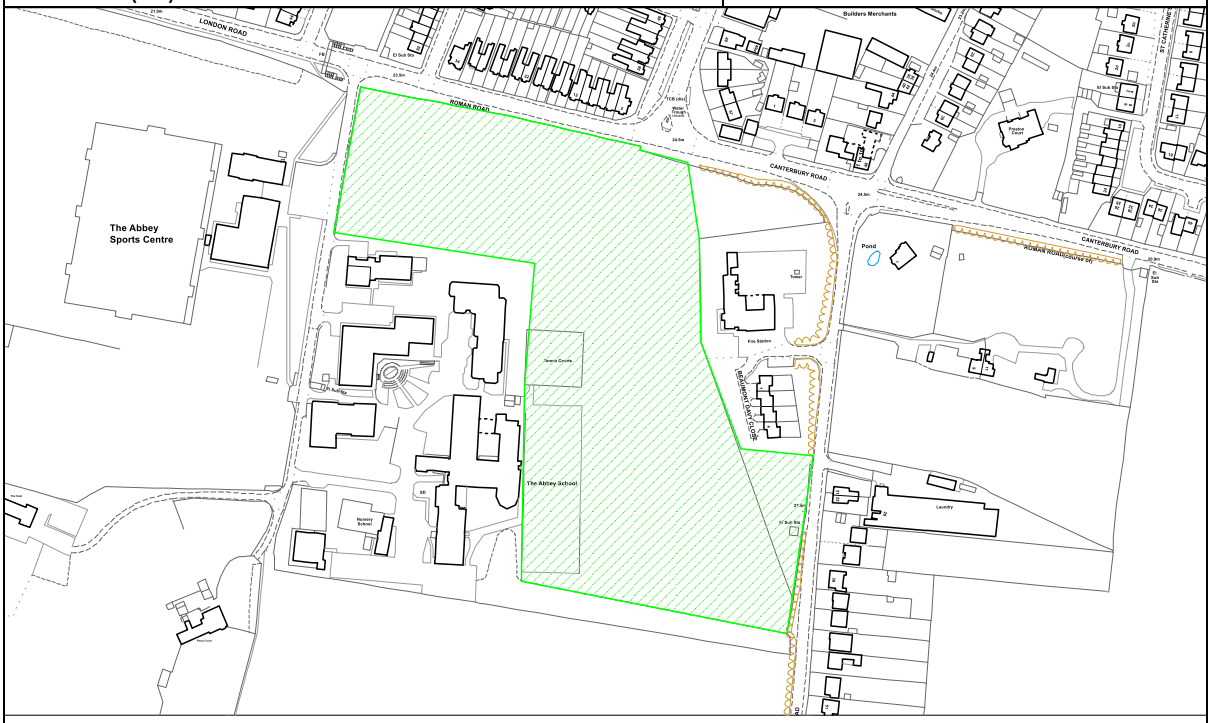
Site reference	LGS/126
Site name and settlement	Former chalk pit at Vicarage Lane, Faversham
Site area (ha)	2.2

Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Ospringe.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this former chalk pit is steep and inaccessible, nor is it readily visible due to its tree lined boundary. It therefore is not demonstrably special to the local community as listed.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

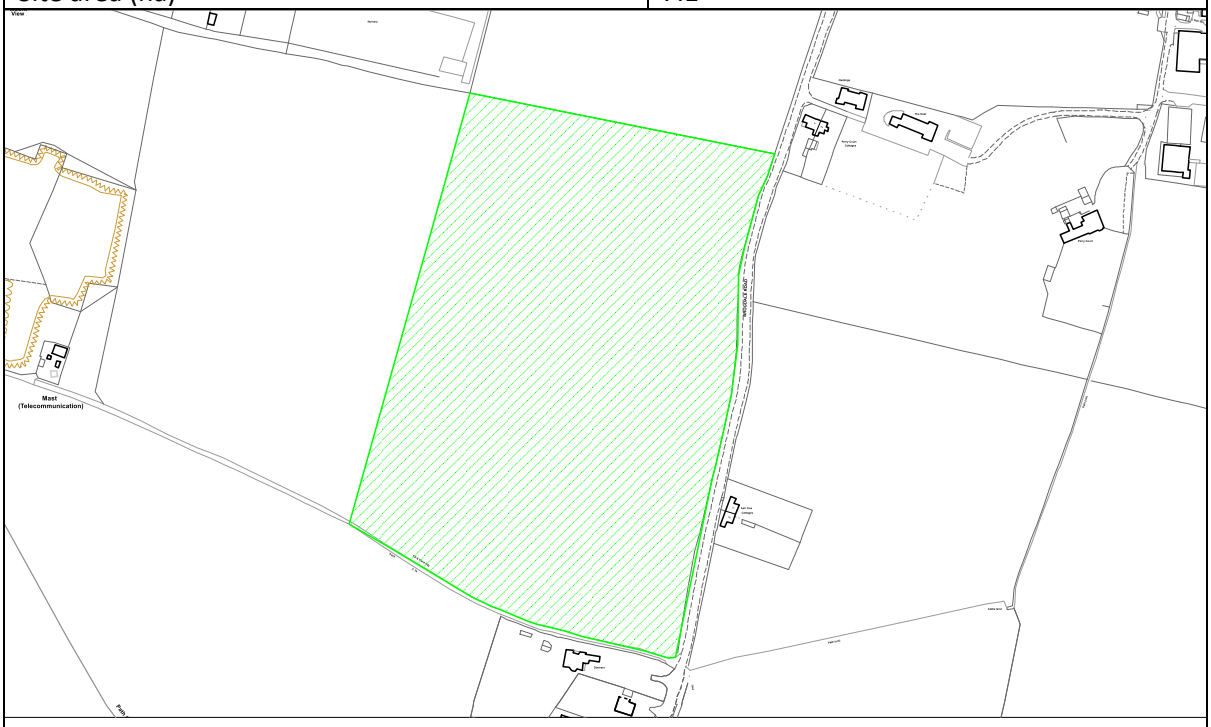
Site reference	LGS/127
Site name and settlement	Preston Nursery, Faversham
Site area (ha)	5.5
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – to the rear of dwellings in Ashford Road.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – the land forms partly agricultural, partly vegetated land between Ashford Road and Salters Lane. It holds no significance as listed which sets it apart from the surrounding, similar countryside.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	Yes – the land holds an extant planning permission and remains as a proposed allocation in the Local Plan Review.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	No – as above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/128
Site name and settlement	Abbey School playing field 1, Faversham
Site area (ha)	5.4
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded on 2 sides by dwellings in Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – the land forms a playing field to a school and sports centre. It clearly has significant recreational value for the community.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	Yes – the land falls within the ground of a school. Local planning policy supports the ability of schools to expand and use land as necessary. LGS designation may inhibit this.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	No – as above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

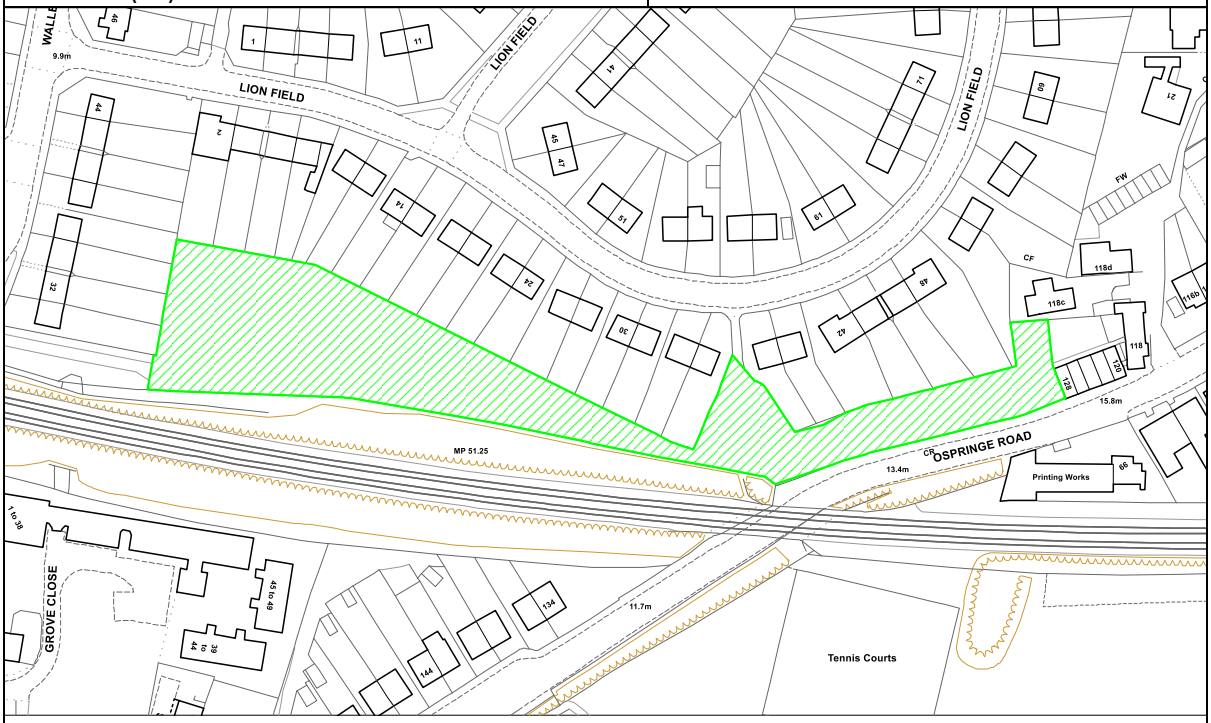
Site reference	LGS/129
Site name and settlement	The Abbey School playing field (2), Faversham
Site area (ha)	4.2



Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded on 2 sides by dwellings in Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – the land forms a playing field to school. It clearly has significant recreational value for the community.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	Yes – the land falls within the grounds of a school. Local planning policy supports the ability of schools to expand and use land as necessary. LGS designation may inhibit this.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	No – as above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/130
Site name and settlement	Field adjacent Brogdale Road, Faversham
Site area (ha)	7.1
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Ospringe and Faversham.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this tree lined agricultural field contributes to the pleasant route into the town, but in itself holds no particular significance which sets it apart from the wider, similar rural landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/133
Site name and settlement	Play area off Wallers Road and rear of Lion Field, Faversham.
Site area (ha)	0.4

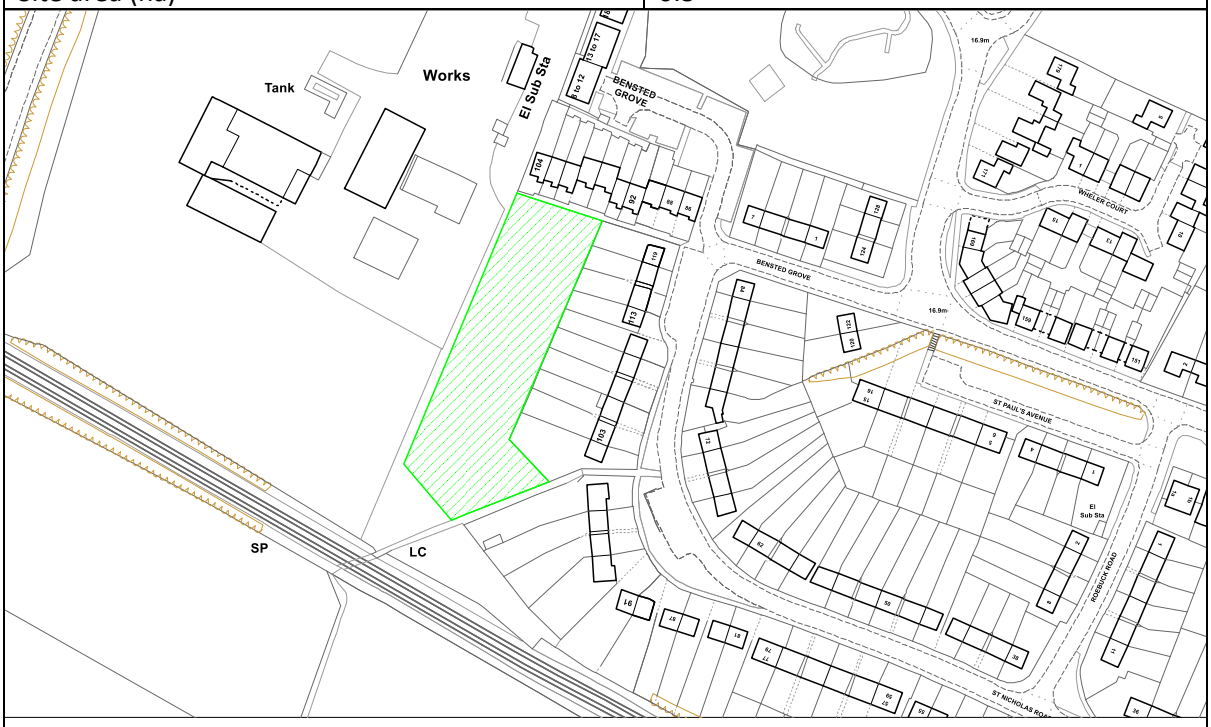


Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this green spaces is well used by the local community for play and dog walking.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

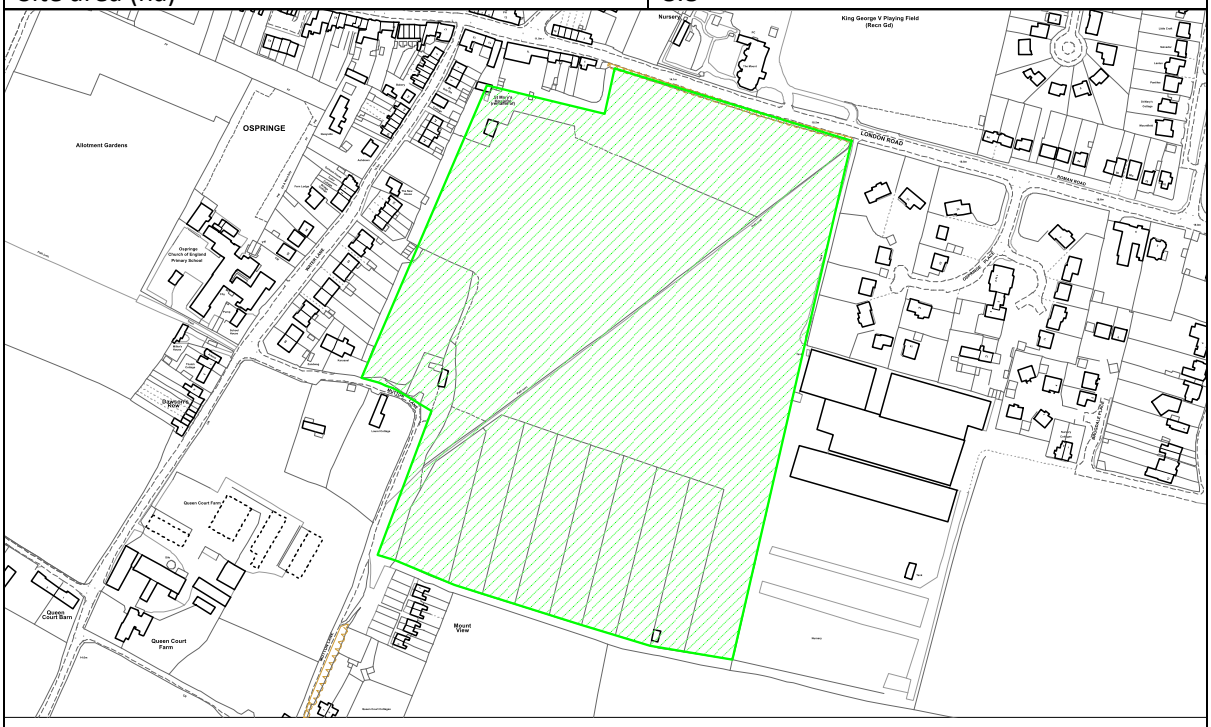
Site reference	LGS/134
Site name and settlement	Playing area and field at Lower Road/Bensted Grove, Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.6

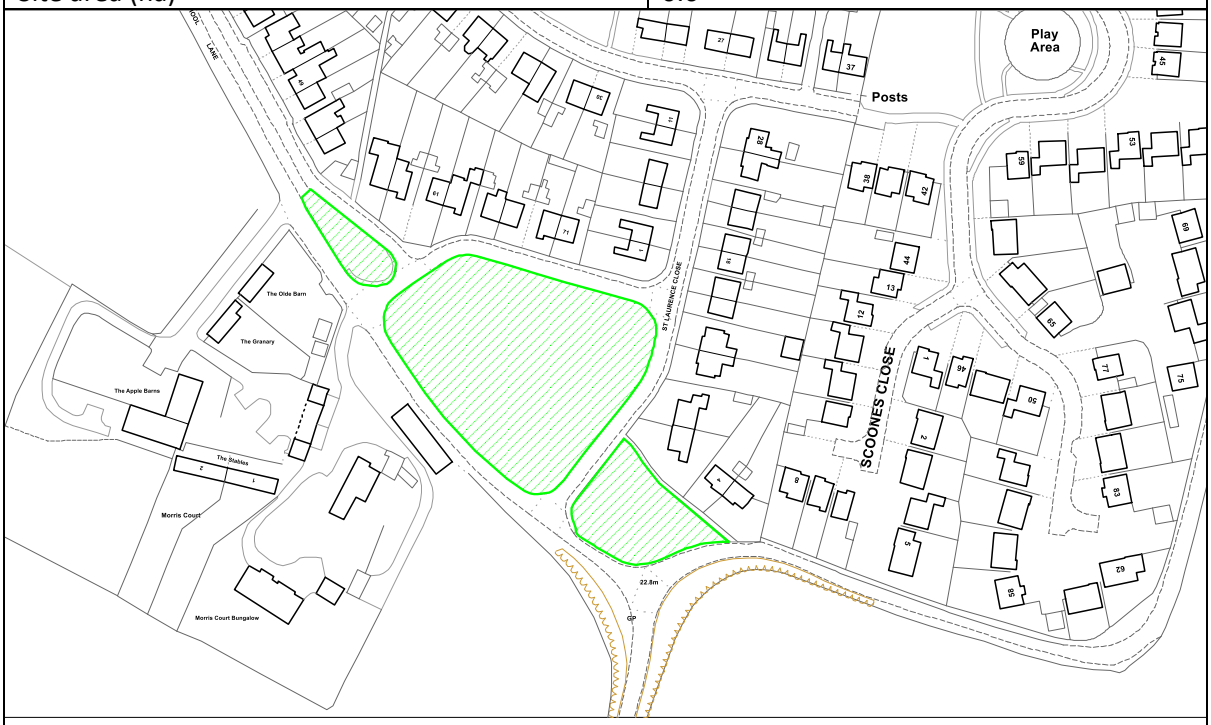
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – This land is part of a playing area and field. It is well used by the local community and serves a high density area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

Site reference	LGS/135
Site name and settlement	Allotments at St Nicholas Road, Faversham
Site area (ha)	0.3

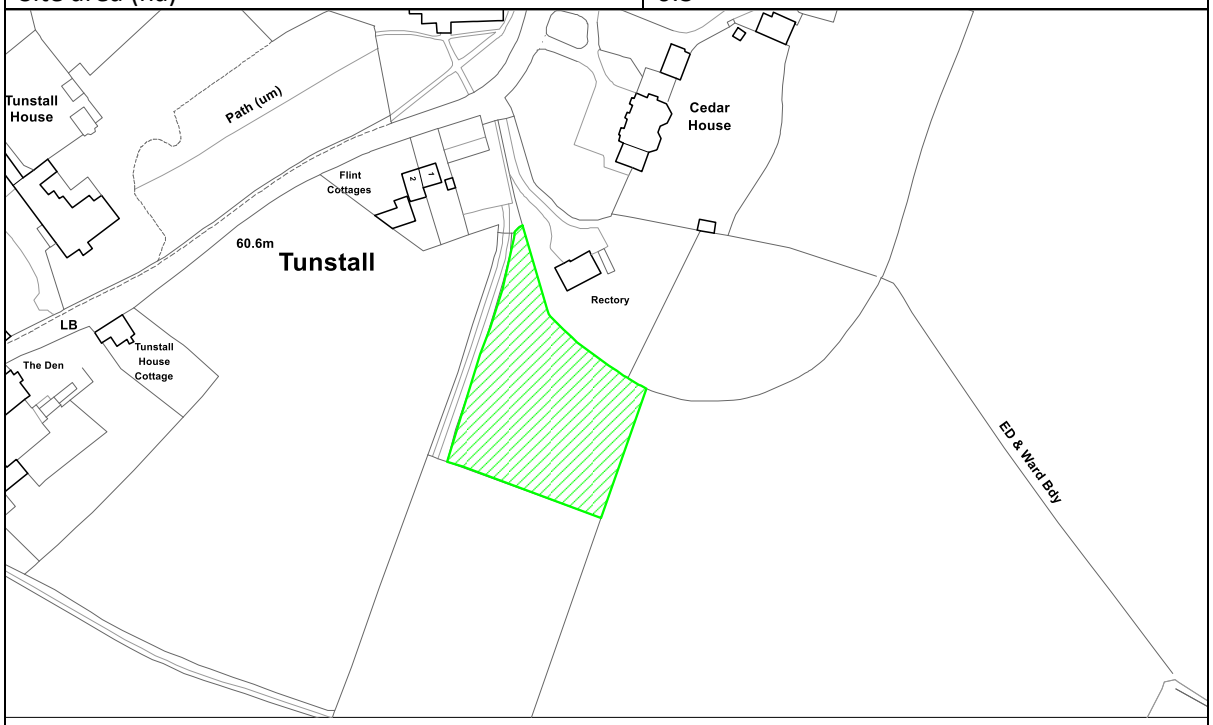


Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – close to dwellings in the west of Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – allotments provide a particular recreational value for the local communities and a haven for biodiversity which promotes a richness of wildlife.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

Site reference	LGS/136
Site name and settlement	Green Gap, Ospringe
Site area (ha)	8.8
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – close to dwellings in Ospringe and Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this land forms a green space which maintains separation between Faversham and Ospringe. It provides beautiful views over west Faversham and towards Syndale as well as of the roofscape of Ospringe. It is itself of tranquil beauty, being edged by orchards and grazing horses.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

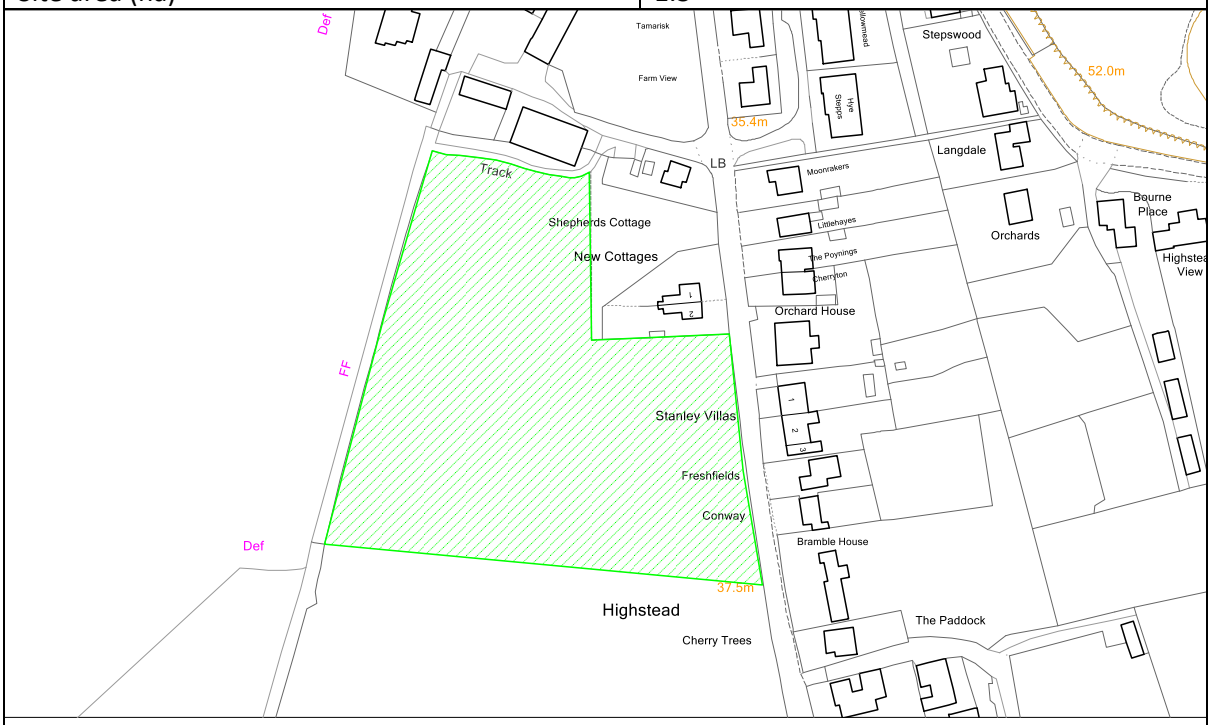
Site reference	LGS/137
Site name and settlement	Land at Bapchild
Site area (ha)	0.6
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Bapchild.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – these amenity spaces form a pleasant edge to the village but hold no particular significance as listed which sets them apart from the many such spaces throughout the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/139
Site name and settlement	Field adjacent The Vicarage, Tunstall
Site area (ha)	0.3



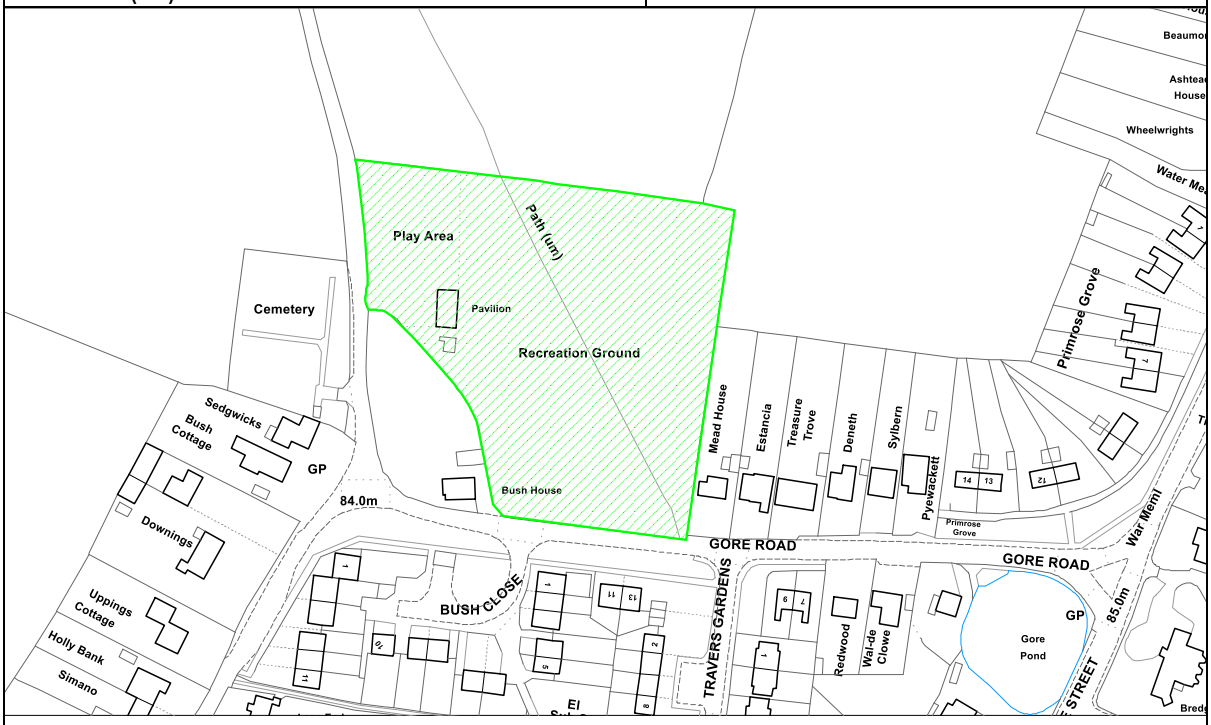
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – close to dwellings in Tunstall and the south of Sittingbourne town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this field is adjacent to an existing LGS designation and holds a similar beauty and sense of tranquillity in its densely tree lined boundaries, which sets it apart from the wider landscape which is much more open.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

Site reference	LGS/140
Site name and settlement	Land west of Farm Cottages, Rodmersham
Site area (ha)	1.3

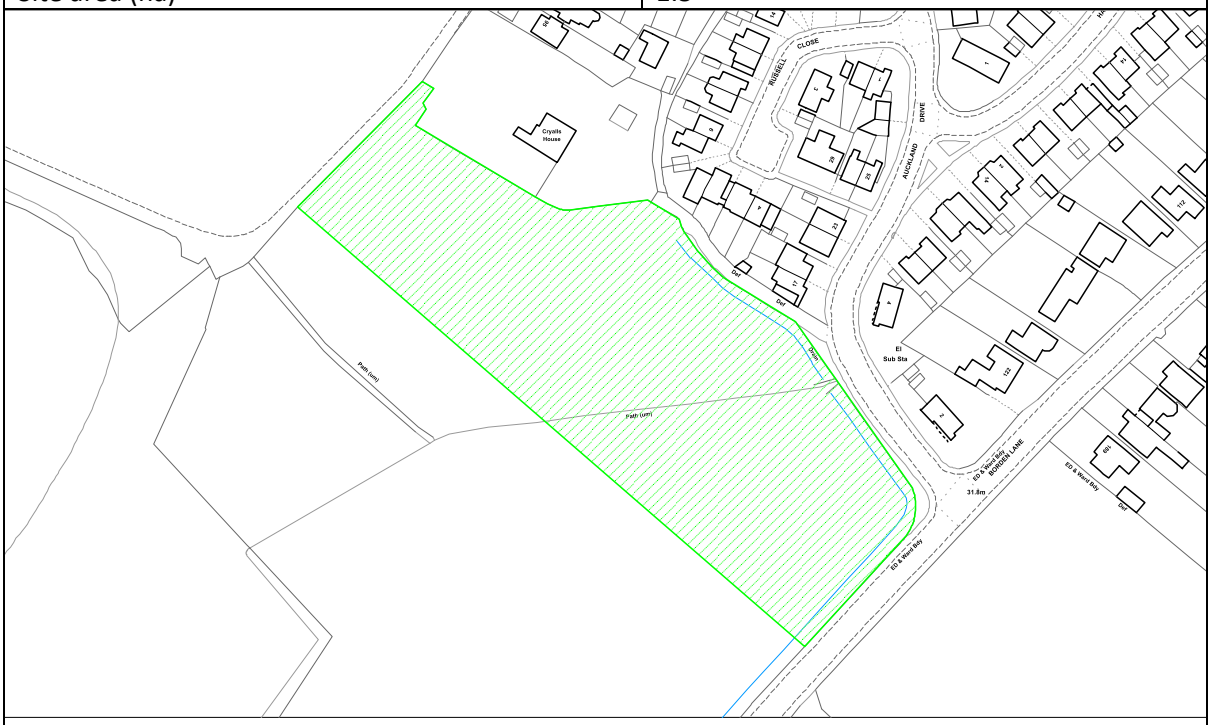


Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – close to dwellings within Rodmersham.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land forms part of an orchard, however there is no public access and it cannot be seen from the road.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land is within an area designated for its high landscape value, but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

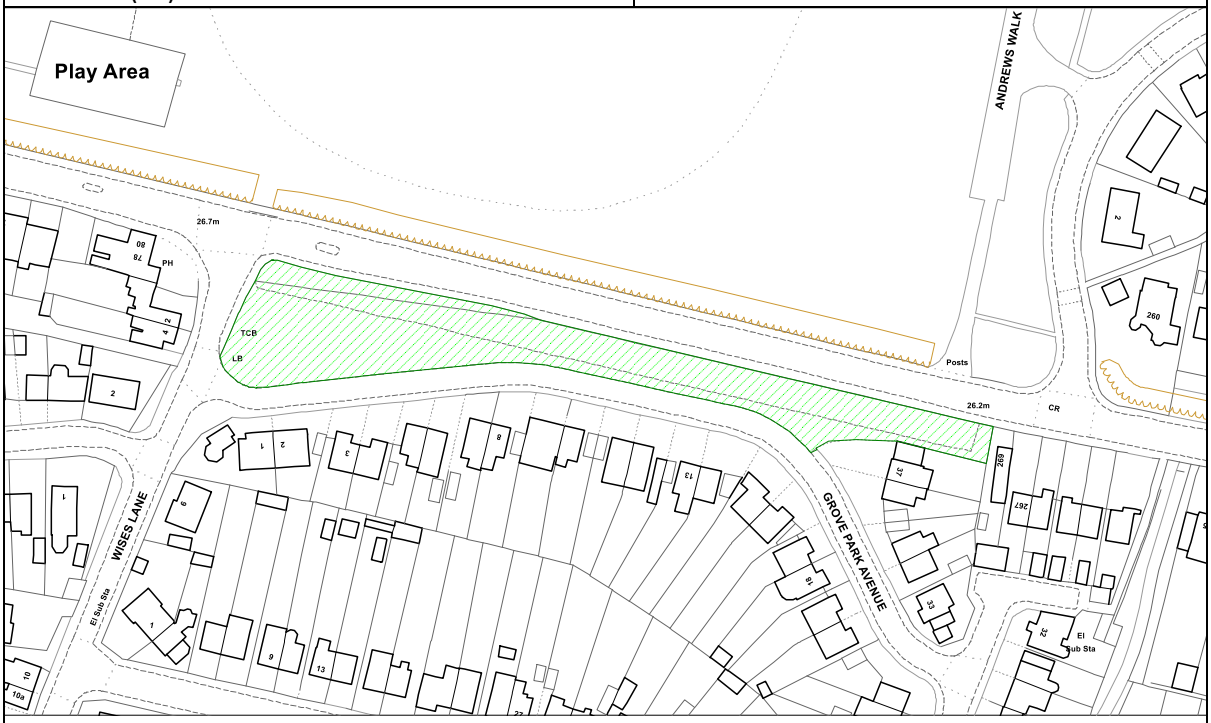
Site reference	LGS/141
Site name and settlement	Bredgar Recreation Ground, Bredgar
Site area (ha)	1.1



Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Bredgar.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this is a formal recreation ground which clearly holds value to the community in that regard. Additionally, it is particularly attractive, the boundary being lined with trees, but also providing views and a transition into the wider AONB landscape.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land falls within the AONB designation, but LGS designation would afford additional protection.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

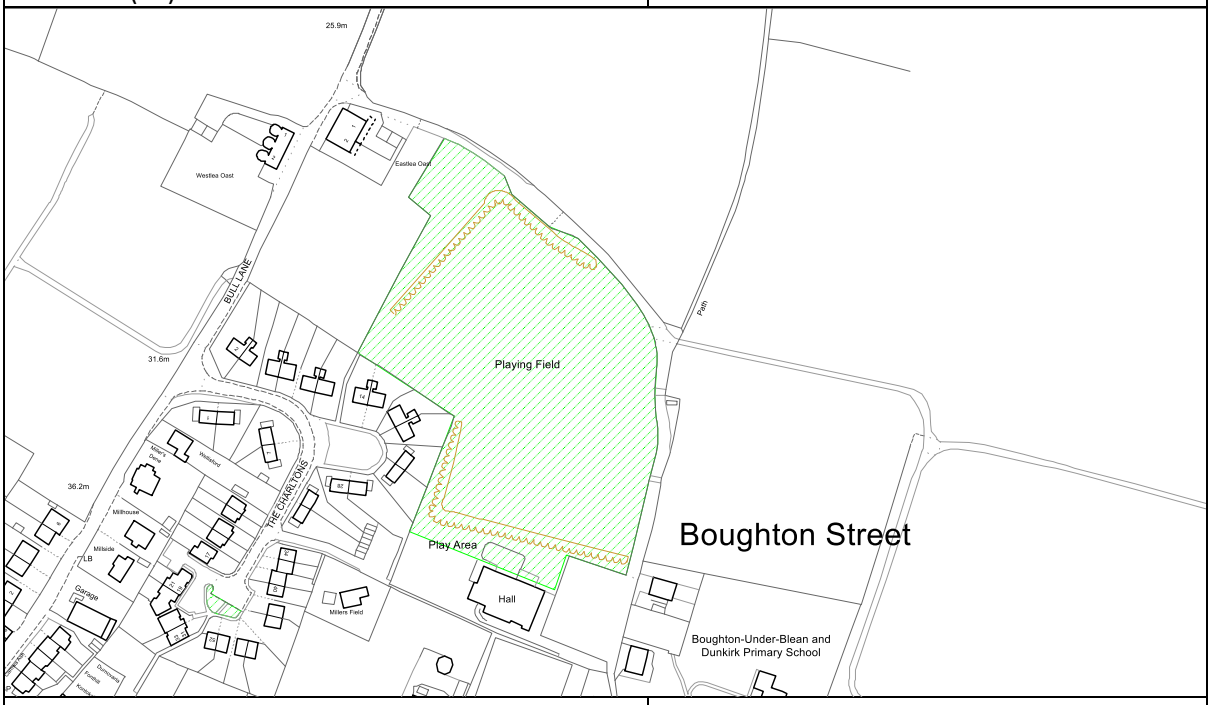
Site reference	LGS/143
Site name and settlement	Land east of Borden Nature Reserve, Borden
Site area (ha)	1.5
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of Borden and much of Sittingbourne town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No - although adjacent to the Borden Nature Reserve, which may have recently held a level of recreational and biodiversity value, the land has largely been cleared as part of a larger development to the north.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	No - Modest but not contained with arbitrary boundary around the majority of the site
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No – subject to the outcome of a planning appeal which may require use of this land.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes – subject to the above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/144
Site name and settlement	Land between the A2 and Grove Park Avenue, Bobbing
Site area (ha)	0.3



Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Sittingbourne
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – This piece of land is unremarkable although it does have TPOs on it, it is hard to justify it as a Local Green Space.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No – subject to the outcome of an existing planning appeal which may result in the need for some of this land to be taken for highway improvements.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes – subject to the above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

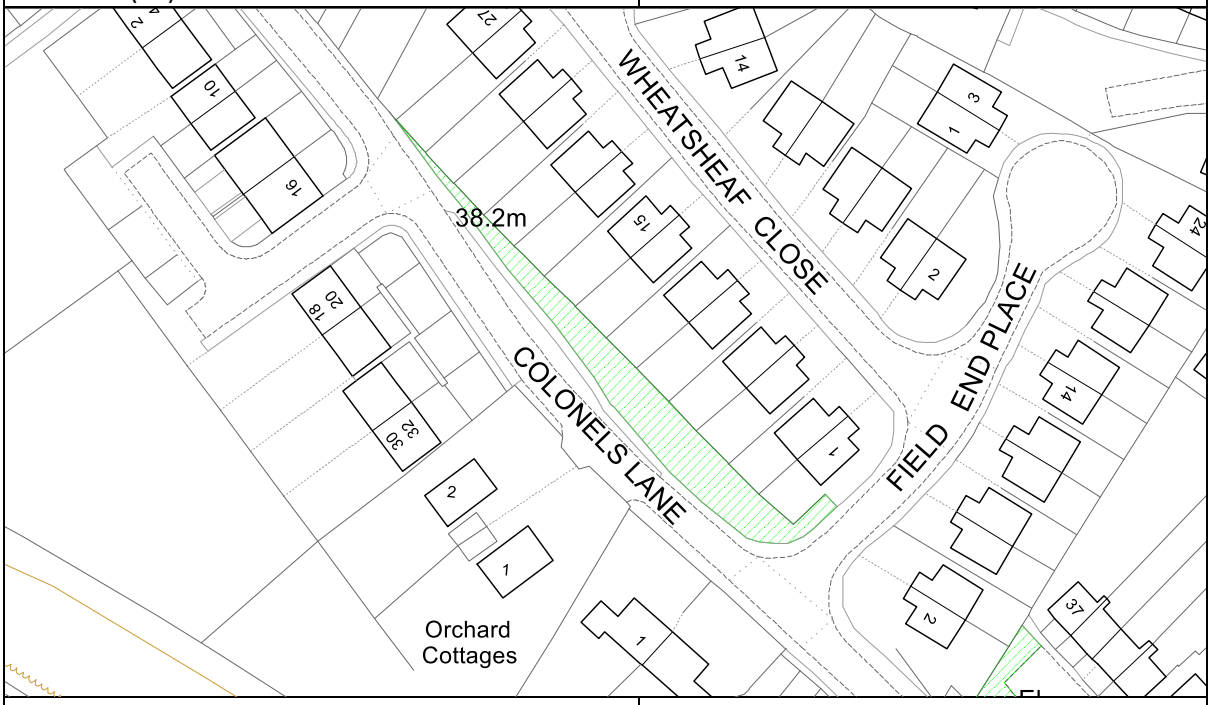
Site reference	LGS/145
Site name and settlement	Land at The Charltons, Boughton
Site area (ha)	0.01
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded by residential development of the village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this is a small piece of amenity space at the end of a cul-de-sac which holds no particular significance as listed. Land like this is repeated countless times throughout the Borough and there is nothing discernible to set this space apart from others.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/146
Site name and settlement	Land off Bull Lane, Boughton
Site area (ha)	2.1
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within walking distance of dwellings in Boughton village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this land is a formal recreation ground and holds a significance for the village in this regard. It is a particularly attractive space which denotes the transition from the village to the wider countryside setting.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

Site reference	LGS/147
Site name and settlement	Land at junction of The Street/Colonels Lane, Boughton
Site area (ha)	0.1
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded by residential development of the village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – these strips of land form verges to the road and hold no significance as listed. Such land is commonplace and there are no qualities here which set them apart from others in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/148
Site name and settlement	Land on corner of Colonels Lane
Site area (ha)	0.005
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded by residential development of the village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – the land forms a verge to the road which holds no significance as listed. Such verges are commonplace and there is nothing which sets this one apart from others in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/149
Site name and settlement	Land on junction of Colonels Lane/Field End Place, Boughton
Site area (ha)	0.05

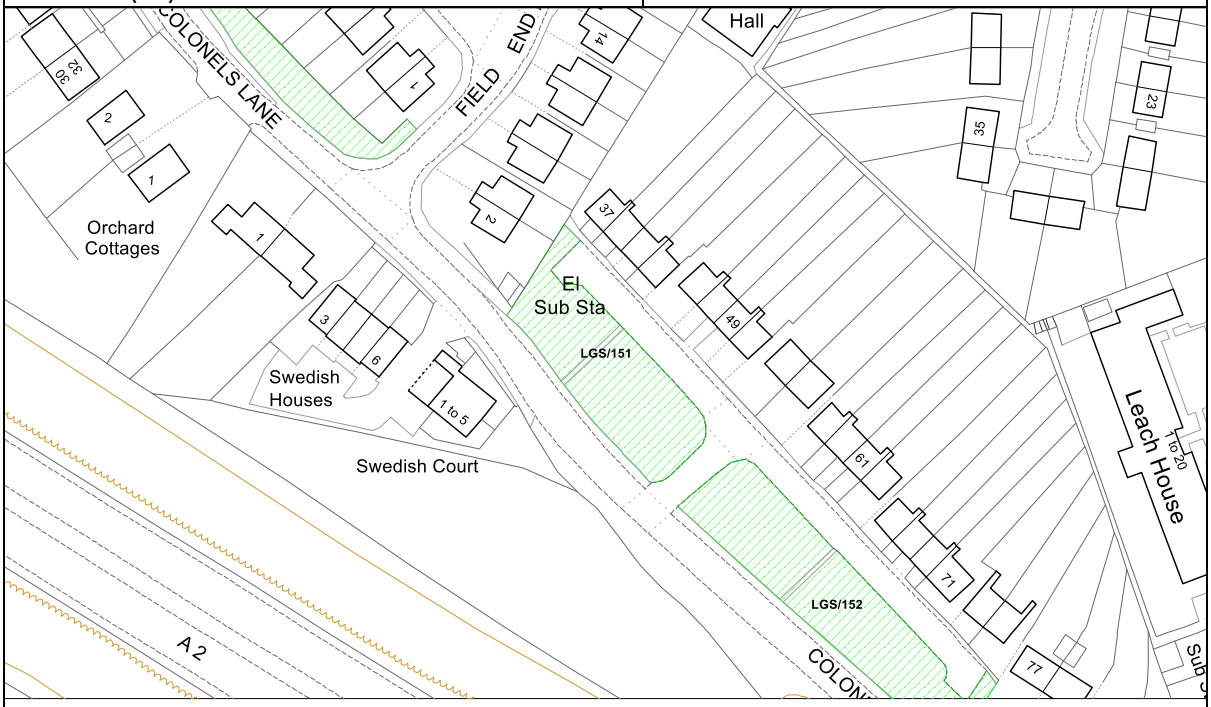


Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded by residential development in the village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this land forms a strip of partly vegetated amenity land to the rear of dwellings in Wheatsheaf Close and holds no particular significance as listed. Such land in and around residential areas is commonplace and there is nothing with sets this apart from others.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

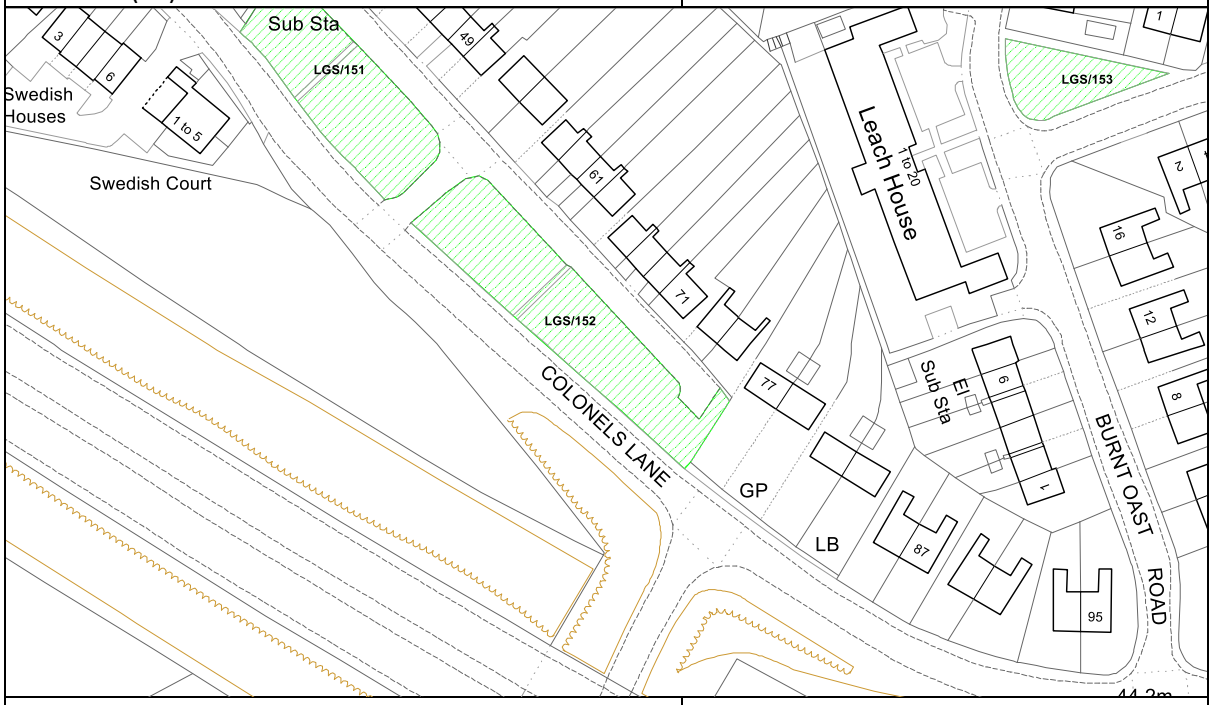
Site reference	LGS/150
Site name and settlement	Land at The Ridgeway, Boughton
Site area (ha)	0.1

Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded by residential development of the village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this is a small field, and while all amenity space adds value to the community, it holds no particular significance as listed. Such space is commonplace within developments across the Borough and there is nothing to set this apart from others.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/151
Site name and settlement	Land at Colonels Lane (opposite Swedish Court), Boughton
Site area (ha)	0.08



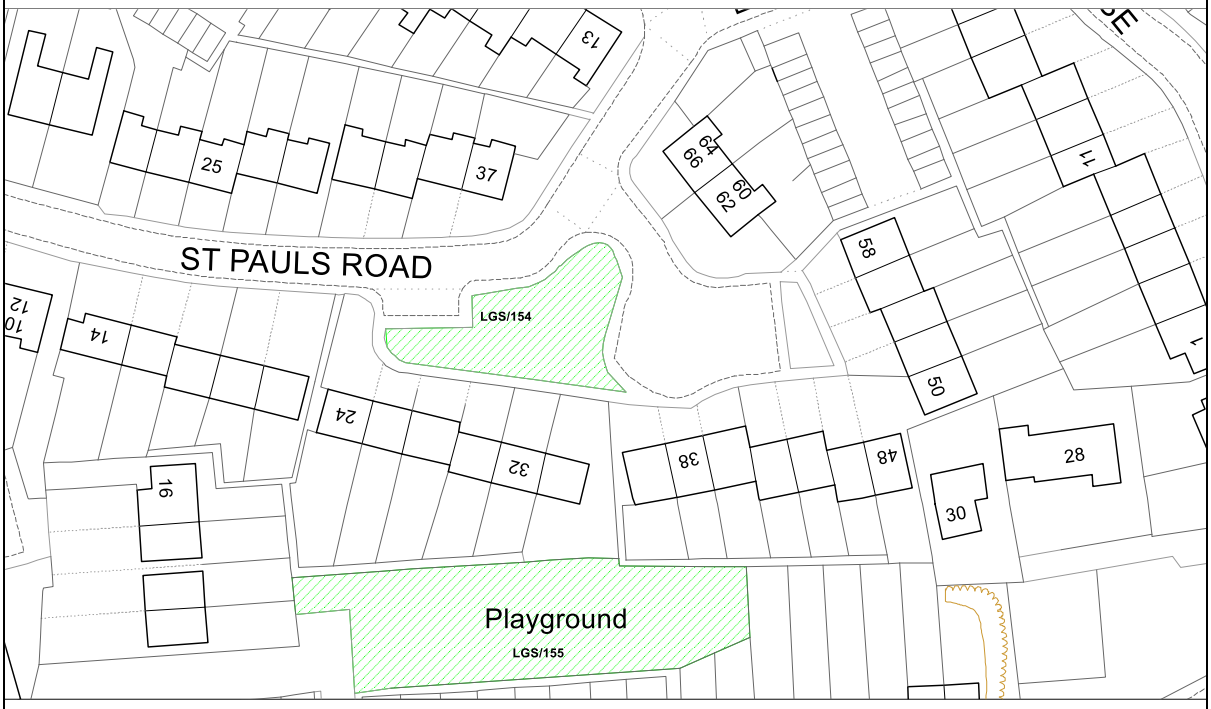
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – mostly surrounded by residential development of the village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – the land forms a sloping piece of amenity space to the front of dwellings in Colonels Lane. Whilst adding to the pleasant character of the road, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from others in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/152
Site name and settlement	Land at Colonels Lane (adjacent no. 77), Boughton
Site area (ha)	0.1
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – partly surrounded by residential development of the village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – the land forms a sloping piece of amenity space to the front of dwellings in Colonels Lane. Whilst adding to the pleasant character of the road, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from others in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/153
Site name and settlement	Land at Burnt Oast Road, Boughton
Site area (ha)	0.03

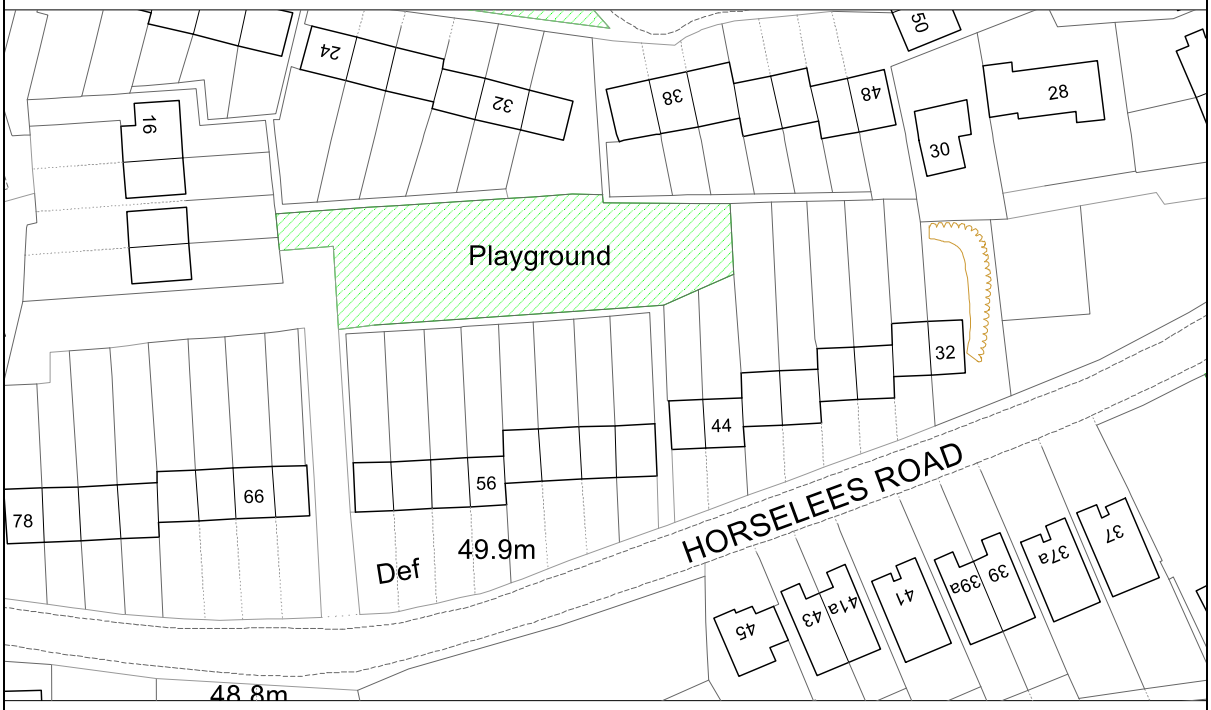
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded by residential development of the village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this is a corner/verge at a junction of Burnt Oast Road. Whilst adding to the pleasant character of the street scene, it holds no particular value as listed which sets it apart from other such pieces of land.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/154
Site name and settlement	Land at St Pauls Road
Site area (ha)	0.04

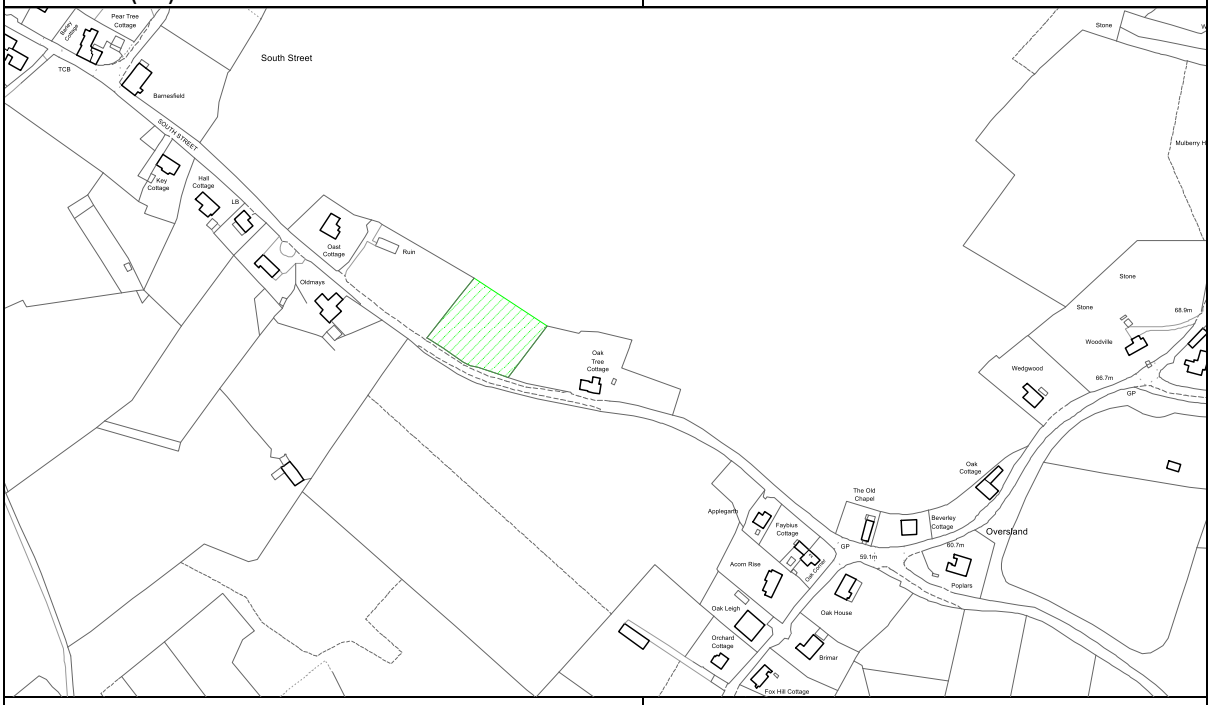


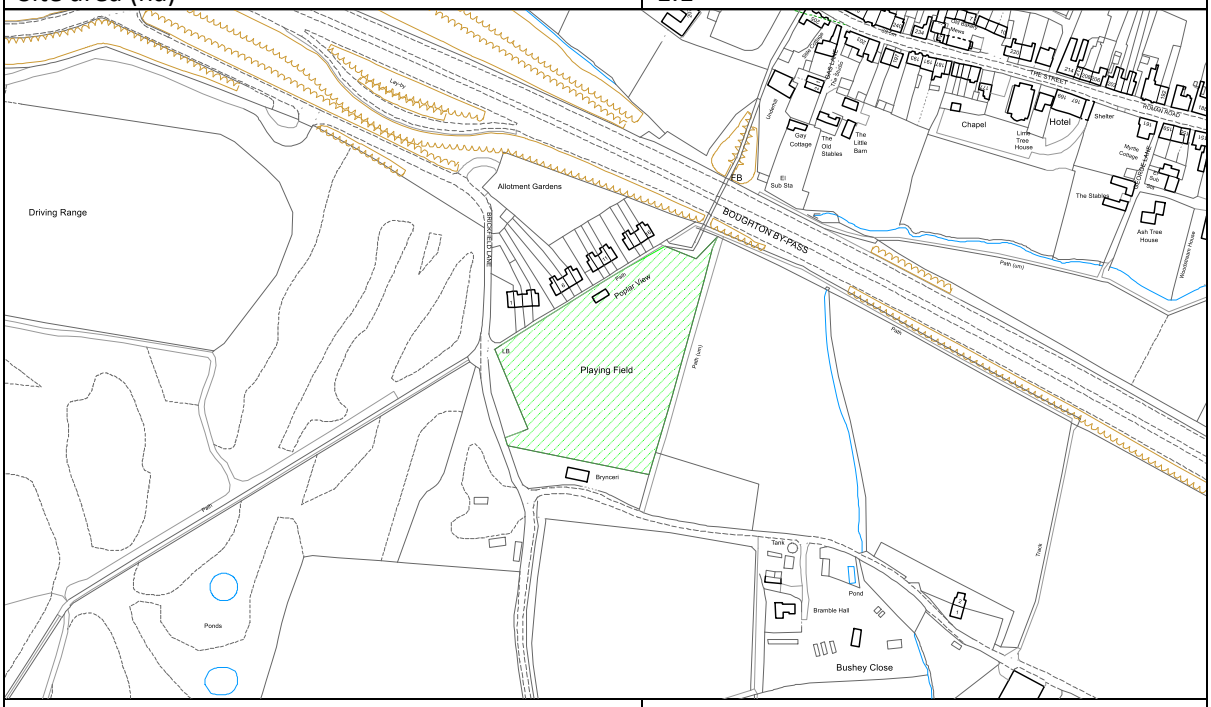
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded by residential development of the village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this forms amenity space within a road which, while adding to the pleasant character of the street scene, holds no particular significance as listed which sets it apart from other such pieces of land.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

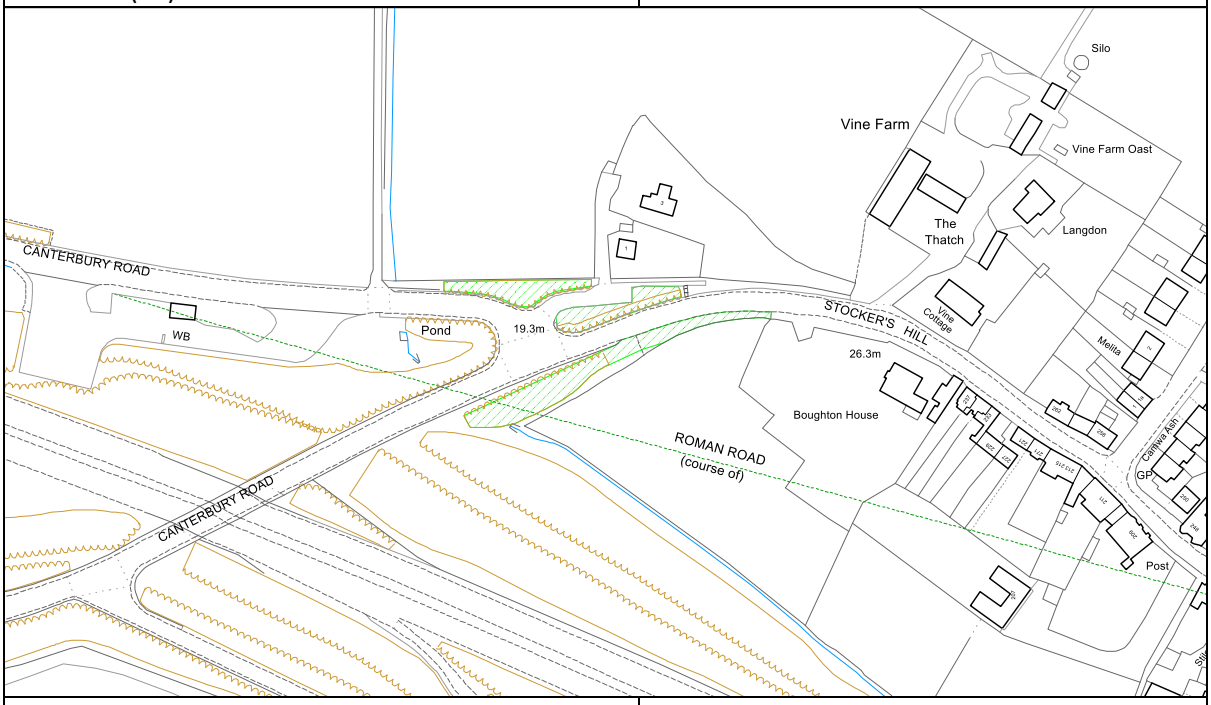
Site reference	LGS/155
Site name and settlement	Land rear of Horselees Road, Boughton
Site area (ha)	0.1



Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – surrounded by residential development of the village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this is a playing area and field, which is certainly an attractive amenity space. However, it holds no particular significance as listed which sets it above others in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/156
Site name and settlement	Land at South Street, Boughton
Site area (ha)	0.2
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – although development is sporadic in this location, the land is close to a number of dwellings.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – this forms a small piece of a larger parcel of agricultural land which holds no significance as listed which sets it apart from the acres of surrounding agricultural land.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

Site reference	LGS/157
Site name and settlement	Land at Brickfield Lane, Boughton
Site area (ha)	1.1
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – opposite dwellings in Brickfield Land and connected to the rest of Boughton village via a footpath.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this land is a formal recreation ground which holds a value in that regard. Furthermore, it is a particularly attractive, tree lined space which gives views over the wider countryside setting. This sets it apart from other such spaces which tend to be more enclosed within the villages and towns themselves.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	Yes

Site reference	LGS/158
Site name and settlement	Land at junction of Canterbury Road with Stockers Hill, Boughton
Site area (ha)	0.1
	
Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – a short walk from residential development of the village.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	No – these strips of land form vegetated roadside spaces which are commonplace and hold no particular significance as listed to set them apart from others in the wider area.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	No.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	Yes.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	No current designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No

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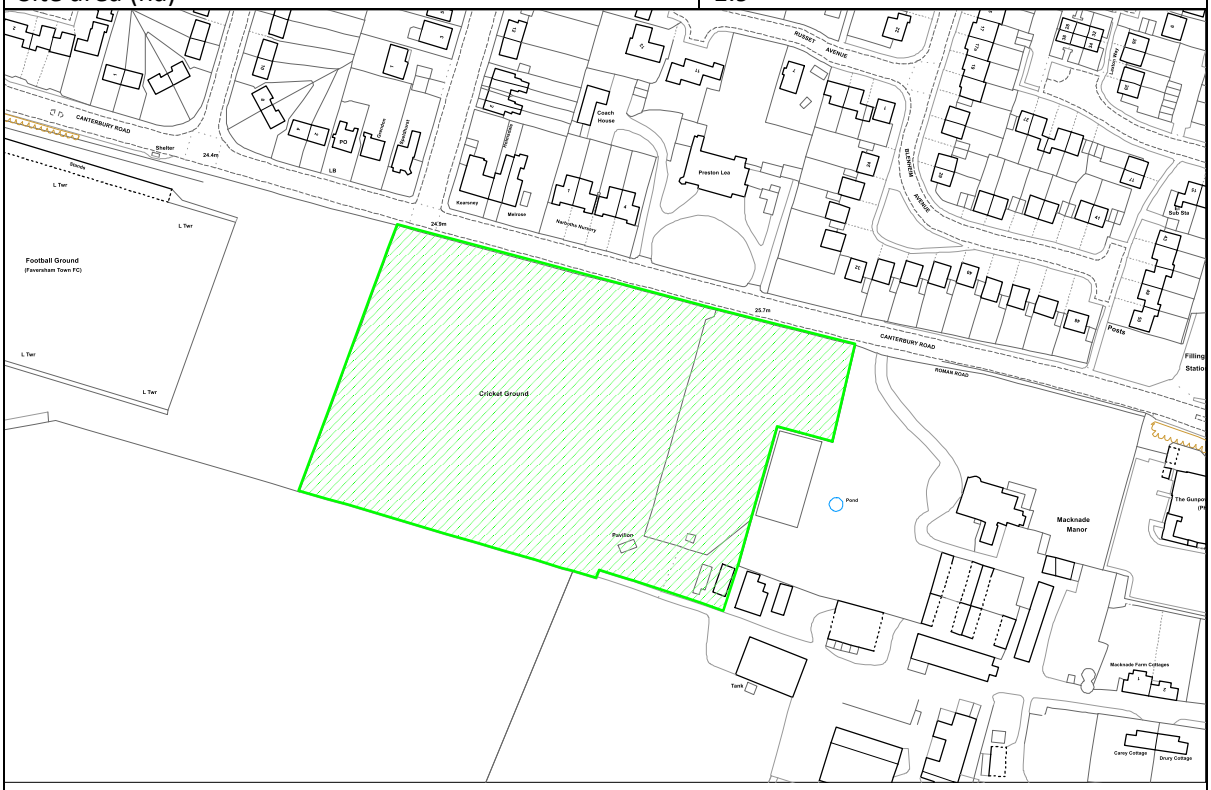
Site reference	Dedes01
Site name and settlement	Faversham Cricket Ground, Faversham
Site area (ha)	1.9



Is the green space:	
• In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	Yes – within Faversham town.
• Demonstrably special to a local community and of particular local significance? (For example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of its wildlife.)	Yes – this land forms a cricket ground which subsequently holds significant recreation value for the community.
• Local in character and not an extensive tract of land?	Yes – modest and contained.
Would designation conflict with the overall Local Plan strategy for delivering sustainable development?	Yes – this land is within a large, proposed development allocation in the Local Plan Review. While the precise layout of this allocation is yet to be determined, this land is unlikely to be remain in its current form.
Could designation endure beyond the end of the plan period?	No – as above.
Is the land already protected by another type of designation? If so, would any additional local benefit be gained by its designation as a Local Green Space?	The land is an existing LGS designation which is proposed for de-designation.
Designate as a Local Green Space?	No – de-designate.

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Local Green Space Technical Consultation Responses

Table 1: Summaries of responses received from the technical consultation and The Council's response.

Name	Summary	Response
Cllr Monique Bonney	• Inquired about Stones Farm Country Park's status as a LGS and that it should be allocated as a Local Green Space.	• A small portion of the Country Park sits within an allocated LGS. The Reg 19 will present an opportunity for a new LGS sites to be nominated and considered by the Council.
Cllr Alastair Gould	• Inquired whether two sites in Hernhill were considered. • Noted that Dunkirk Parish Council are disappointed that their playing field was not included in the report.	• The only sites that were considered were sites from the 2020 call for sites. • The Reg 19 will present an opportunity for a new LGS site to be nominated and considered by the Council.
Hernhill Parish Council	• Inquired about two sites within their ward and why they were not considered. Accompanied by two detailed assessments for these sites.	• The Reg 19 will present an opportunity for a new LGS site to be nominated and considered by the Council.
Cllr Rich Lehmann	• Supports Hernhill Parish Council's two sites	• The Reg 19 will present an opportunity for a new LGS site to be nominated and considered by the Council.
Tunstall Parish Council	• Confirming if the Tunstall playing field is still a LGS	• The Tunstall Playing is still a designated LGS.
Dunkirk Parish Council	• Pointed out that in the assessment document some sites referred to the wrong parish.	• Noted and will be corrected.

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Planning and Transportation Policy Working Group	
Meeting Date	30th June 2026
Report Title	Local Plan Review – Regulation 19 Consultation Launch
EMT Lead	Emma Wiggins – Director of Regeneration & Neighbourhoods
Head of Service	Joanne Johnson – Head of Place
Lead Officer	Natalie Earl – Planning Manager (Policy)
Classification	**Open**
Recommendations	1. To recommended that Policy and Resources (P&R) and Full Council (FC) agree the changes to the proposed housing and employment allocations as set out in paragraphs 2.17 – 2.21; 2. To recommend that P&R recommend that FC delegate to the Head of Planning, in consultation with the Planning and Transportation Policy Working Group (PTPWG) Chair, any required updates to and/or deletions of sites with extant planning permissions; 3. To note that the completion of the transport and air quality modelling is outstanding and that engagement between PTPWG and the consultants has provided PTPWG suitable reassurance to recommend to P&R that the Regulation 19 proceeds to consultation; 4. To note that the Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulation Assessment are due to be available in final draft form in advance of the Policy and Resources Committee, and that the drafts set out at Appendices II and III have provided PTPWG suitable reassurance to recommend that P&R recommend that FC delegate to the Head of Planning, in consultation with the PTPWG Chair, any required updates and/or deletions to policies (Development Management, Strategic or Allocation) if required, once the transport and air quality modelling, Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulation Assessment are complete; 5. To note that the Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment may recommend mitigations which will need to be added to relevant allocation policies and to recommend that P&R recommend that FC delegate to the Head of Planning, in consultation with the PTPWG Chair, any required updates to policies (Development

	Management, Strategic or Allocation) if required, once assessment is complete; 6. To provide comment on, as appropriate, and recommend the Local Plan Regulation 19 document in Appendix I, the draft non-technical summary of the Sustainability Appraisal in Appendix II, the draft Habitat Regulation Assessment in Appendix III and the Draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan in Appendix IV to P&R for recommendation to FC for approval for consultation purposes; and 7. To recommend that P&R recommend that FC delegate to the Head of Planning, in consultation with the PTPWG Chair, any minor amendments and corrections to the Local Plan Regulation 19 document prior to the start of the consultation period.

1 Purpose of Report and Executive Summary

1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the draft Regulation 19 Local Plan that is set out in Appendix I, the draft non-technical summary of the Sustainability Appraisal in Appendix II, the draft Habitats Regulation Assessment in Appendix III and the draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Schedule in Appendix IV.

1.2 This is a formal Regulation 19 consultation stage that seeks feedback from stakeholders and the public.

1.3 This Regulation 19 stage consultation differs from previous consultations on the Local Plan Review, as the planning inspector will be interested in comments related to the plan's soundness and legal compliance. This is the final consultation stage before the plan is submitted to the government who will appoint a planning inspector to run what is known as an Examination In Public [1]and is likely to take place next year.

1.4 The consultation period on the Regulation 19 Local Plan is intended to run from Monday 10th August until Monday 21st September at 5pm and officers are working with the Communications team on a variety of engagement opportunities to enable wide ranging participation. Consultation arrangements will be in line with the adopted Statement of Community Involvement.

1.5 Given the scale and complexity of the documents and the required pace to achieve the adopted Local Development Scheme, it is inevitable that some minor clarifications/corrections may be required prior to the start of the formal Regulation 19 consultation and therefore recommendation 7 is deemed reasonable and pragmatic. An example may be where additional words or

[1] For further information on the Examination in Public (legacy system) see Local plans: the examination process legacy system - GOV.UK

terms could usefully be added to the glossary or formatting/grammatical errors need correcting or internal links and images still need inputting.

2 Background, Context and Proposals

2.1 For a comprehensive history of the Local Plan Review please see the background section of the Local Plan Review - Regulation 18 Consultation Launch PTPWG report.

2.2 The Regulation 18 Local Plan went out for consultation between Monday 12th January 2026 and Monday 23rd February 2026. The document contained the vision, objectives, portrait of the borough and Development Management (DM) policies. Comments made by stakeholders through the consultation have been incorporated, and policies and text amended where appropriate. These changes were noted by PTPWG on 27th May 2026.

2.3 All of the comments received during the consultation were reported to PTPWG on 27th May and are viewable at Local Plan Review (Regulation 18), January 2026 - What people say - Keyplan, alongside the Council's summary of each representation and the Council's draft response.

Regulation 19 Local Plan Document Structure

2.4 The draft Regulation 19 includes a number of new elements that were not within the recent Regulation 18 Local Plan (January 2026). This includes Strategic Policies, a new Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) Development Management (DM) policy and proposed allocations.

2.5 **Strategic Policies** sit above the DM policies and provide the high-level, long-term planning principles that guide development across a local area, setting out the key principles for growth, infrastructure and the conserving and enhancement of the environment. Officers took as their starting point the strategic policies that were included within the Regulation 19 Local Plan that was consulted on in Spring 2021, and have been updated using:

- feedback received from members at a workshop in Summer 2024,
- updates to national policy and guidance, and
- new and updated evidence base documents.

2.6 The **Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) Development Management policy,** which members raised as an aspiration at Policy and Resources Committee on 14th March 2026 following a Council Motion in October 2025, will sit alongside the Council's emerging HMO Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and Article 4 Direction. The policy was drafted using examples from other adopted Local Plans and to ensure compatibility with the Council's emerging HMO SPD and Article 4, and was presented to PTPWG for feedback on 27th May 2026.

2.7 The draft Regulation 19 includes **allocations for housing, employment and gypsy and traveller sites**. The preferred growth option (development strategy) and new, proposed sites were agreed by Full Council on 1st April 2026 after being considered by P&R on 11th March 2026 (informed by PTPWG

who debated these recommendations on 22nd January 2026). These policies have been drafted in consultation with colleagues across the Council, including those in development management, heritage and design, active travel and leisure. There are no new gypsy and traveller sites, the policy proposes an intensification of existing ones.

2.8 Some proposed allocations are extant planning permissions[2] which are yet to be built out and some are allocations from the adopted Local Plan which have yet to be developed or finished. They have been carried forward into this Local Plan, as is standard practice.

2.9 Extant planning permissions are sites that had full planning permission as of 1st April 2025 but which had not commenced development (NB these will be updated to 1st April 2026, once monitoring and analysis has been completed, for the submission version of the Local Plan.[3]). It is therefore important that there is flexibility in managing revisions on these sites if any circumstances have changed by the intended December submission date. e.g. if the site is now complete and fully built out. These sites are generally considered to be deliverable, subject to phasing, within the 5-year housing period.

2.10 The **structure** is similar to that of previous Local Plans, for continuity and to enable ease of use for both development management officers, stakeholders and the public.

2.11 In addition to an introductory section, the opening part of the document is made up of five main sections:

- Introduction:
  - what a Local Plan is and what it can contain
  - what has happened so far
  - why SBC are consulting on a Regulation 19
  - how to comment on this consultation
  - what happens next

- What has influenced the development of the Local Plan:
  - National Planning Policy and Guidance
  - community and stakeholder engagement
  - other relevant plans, strategies and evidence base
  - environmental impacts

- Characteristics of the Borough and the Key Issues and Challenges to be addressed

- Vision and Objectives

[2] Planning permission can be described as extant if all pre-commencement conditions have been adequately satisfied, and the time limits set by condition for starting the development and/or submitting reserved matters have not expired, or material operations comprising the development or the use authorised by the permission have been initiated before those deadlines expire.

[3] Monitoring includes an evaluation of planning permissions, housing starts and physical completions across Swale from 1st April. It includes site visits to all sites with live planning applications to ascertain whether a site is 'not started', 'under construction' or 'complete.' The results then have to be inputted into databases and analysis undertaken. This year there have been almost 250 housing sites to visit and 150 commercial sites.

- The Local Plan Strategy for Swale
  - Key Diagram (This is a high-level map which provides a broad illustration of the Council's spatial strategy, highlighting strategic priorities such as major housing and employment growth, protected environmental zones and key transport links.)

2.12 Strategic Policies are set out next:

- Policy ST1 Delivering Sustainable Development in Swale
- Policy ST2 Swale Settlement Strategy
- Policy ST3 Climate Change
- Policy ST4 Development Needs for the Borough
- Policy ST5 Building a Strong, Competitive Economy
- Policy ST6 Delivering a wide Choice of High-quality Homes
- Policy ST7 Good Design and Placemaking
- Policy ST8 Health and Wellbeing
- Policy ST9 Planning for Infrastructure
- Policy ST10 Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel
- Policy ST11 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment
- Policy ST12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

2.13 The following sections contain the draft allocation policies:

- Existing allocations
- Strategic allocations
- Regeneration areas
- Proposed housing allocations
- Proposed employment allocations
- Neighbourhood Plans

2.14 The Development Management (DM) policies have been grouped thematically into:

- Cross-cutting
- Good design
- Housing
- Economic Development
- Infrastructure
- Climate Change, Pollution & The Water Environment
- Bio-diversity and Landscape
- Historic Environment

2.15 Finally, there is a section on ‘Implementation and Monitoring’ and the appendices, which include a glossary and list of acronyms used throughout the document.

2.16 As with the National Planning Policy Framework, the Local Plan should be ‘read as a whole’ (including its footnotes and annexes) so all parts of the plan hold equal weight and repetition of policies and guidance is not necessary.

Amendments to proposed non-strategic sites - housing

2.17 As part of preparing the Regulation 19 Local Plan consultation document, detailed site allocation policy drafting has resulted in necessary amendments to five non-strategic housing sites and one employment site from those that were agreed by Full Council on 1st April 2026. The site details and amendments are set out in Table I (housing) and paragraphs 2.19 – 2.21 (employment) below:

Site Name	Proposed Number of Dwellings (As at FC 1st April)	Issues Arising
SHELAA/270 Land at Tonge Road, Sittingbourne	19 dwellings	Further investigation has identified this site as having extant outline planning consent and so it is considered within the existing housing land supply and must be removed as a new allocation. This results in a loss of 19 dwellings.
SHELAA/421 Land at West Minster off Brielle Way, Sheerness	76 dwellings	As part of detailed design considerations whilst preparing the site allocation policy, it is considered that the presence of overhead power cables constrains this site to a capacity of up to 30 dwellings. This results in a loss of 46 dwellings.
Queenborough and Rushenden Regeneration Area sites		
The Council has been in ongoing discussions with Homes England over the revised dwelling capacities for these sites, as is best practice. Homes England have recently shared with the Council that due to viability issues and discussions with developers, they do not feel that they can deliver the number of dwellings proposed in the adopted masterplan. They have proposed capacities lower than the adopted masterplan; around 500 dwellings across the whole site. Due to a potential change in numbers, the Council have used the density multiplier used in the HELAA for similar sites and which they would consider deliverable. The figures are shown below for each of the sites. The Council position is that the HELAA approach provides the latest and most robust evidence on what the likely deliverability of those sites would be and the appropriate density multiplier to use and should be the starting point for what the sites can deliver. These figures will now be taken forward into the Regulation 19 Local Plan consultation document. They total 898 dwellings.		
SHELAA/217 South of Queenborough Creek	380 dwellings	Up to 246 dwellings: a loss of 134 dwellings.
SHELAA/218 Former Istil site Rushenden Road	240 dwellings	Up to 140 dwellings: a loss of 100 dwellings.
SHELAA/220 West of Rushenden Road	278 dwellings	Up to 368 dwellings: a gain of 90 dwellings.

Table I: Amendments to proposed non-strategic housing sites

2.18 The revisions to these five housing sites have resulted in a net loss of 209 dwellings to the Council's housing land supply for the Regulation 19 Local Plan consultation. Whilst this loss is disappointing, revisions to site capacities and deliverability is part of the Local Plan drafting and consultation process. As mitigation, members previously agreed to apply a 5% buffer to the figures to allow for these types of matter and to avoid the need to consider adding sites late in the Local Plan drafting process. The housing land supply trajectory within the Regulation 19 Local Plan document, (Appendix I) at a base date 1st April 2025, sets out that there remains a buffer against the housing need for the Local Plan of 727 dwellings. The housing land supply position will be updated to a 1st April 2026 base date for the submission of the Local Plan in December 2026 that will include detailed site phasing from engagement with promoters of sites. The update will be reported to members when competed.

Amendments to proposed non-strategic sites - employment

2.19 After further, more detailed site work on the employment sites previously chosen for allocation by members, site CFS34 Land adj. Kemsley Substation, Sittingbourne – proposed for allocation for up to 5ha of employment land – has been withdrawn by the site promoter and owner, National Grid, making it no longer available. Site SBC17/005 Land at Pheasant Farm (west), Howt Green, Sittingbourne – proposed for allocation for 1.6ha of employment land - has also been removed as this site now has planning consent for 42 dwellings. This has resulted in a loss of 6.6ha of employment land from the supply.

2.20 Additionally, the employment site CFS50 Land East of Faversham Expansion - proposed for allocation for up to 21 ha of employment land - has had its site boundary amended from that presented in the HELAA and agreed by members. The boundary amendment reflects the site being considered for employment use only rather than the HELAA submission that considered a much a larger mixed use scheme. Through considering the design options for employment use on this site, it has been considered appropriate to locate the existing proposed quantum of employment use within the southeastern portion of the site (as shown in Appendix V) to reflect best access to the strategic road network. The name for this site has been amended to "Land at A2/M2 junction" to more accurately reflect its location.

2.21 In a similar context to housing land supply the loss of 5ha of employment land is disappointing, however a buffer was applied to the supply for Local Plan drafting and resilience. The supply of employment sites as presented to Full Council on 1st April 2026 was a net supply position of 96ha once land lost for residential allocations had been considered and the revised figure following the loss of the two sites results in a net position of 89.4ha for employment allocations and this is still in excess of the 73ha target set for the Local Plan.

Transport and Air Quality Modelling

2.22 Swale's transport modelling consultants, Jacobs, will be presenting the high level findings of the outputs report earlier on the agenda at the 30th June PTPWG meeting and will cover:

- the impacts of the forecast scenario and the Local Plan scenario[4]
- the junction hot spots that are being modelled
- early findings of the junction modelling,
- what likely mitigation recommendations are being developed
- the modal shift strategy.

2.23 Officers are expecting the junction modelling, including high level recommendations for mitigation for the Local Plan, to be completed in early July before the Regulation 19 is scheduled to be considered by P&R on 13th July.

2.24 The air quality modelling is in a similar situation as this work is not due to be completed until early July as it is dependent on the forecast scenarios and Local Plan scenarios of the transport modelling being complete.

2.25 The final piece of work Jacobs are preparing is a modal shift strategy. This was requested by members at P&R on 27th November 2024. It aims to transition the movement of people or goods from one transport mode to another, typically by moving away from carbon-heavy, private vehicles towards more sustainable, public, or active forms of transport. It is a critical component of urban planning aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and congestion. The strategy will look at commuting patterns of proposed development through the Local Plan and what existing infrastructure is available to enable sustainable commuting (such as the Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans, [LCWIPs]). The study will also set out opportunities for further mitigation and the potential for internalisation of commuting on large development sites. Modal shift looks at sustainable transport for people, rather than goods. However, KCC's Local Transport Plan 5 contains a number of actions and ambitions around moving freight from the road network onto the rails and water and enhancing rail freight gauges for international traffic. Opportunities to move freight on to the rail network continue to be explored at Ridham Docks and Sheerness Port by their owners and GB Rail.

2.26 Whilst it is not ideal that evidence of transport and air quality need for mitigation will not be completed until the Regulation 19 consultation, the consultants have been working to a tight timetable since the sites were agreed at Full Council and officers are content that they will have evidence ready sufficient for consultation. Officers and the consultants have been working closely with National Highways and Kent County Council Highways to determine their requirements to ensure that once the Council reaches submission, both of these key stakeholders will be satisfied with the transport elements and mitigations required of the Local Plan. Canterbury's recent Regulation 19 consultation had their transport work to the point of identifying the junction hotspots requiring mitigation with the recommendations to design the mitigation. Swale will have a similar type of report for consultation, which will cover forecast, local plan scenarios and junction modelling to identify the hotspots with recommendation for mitigation. The key outputs of this work will

[4] A forecast scenario looks at the impact on the road networks from consented development that will come forward if there was no Local Plan growth. A Local Plan Scenario considers the impacts of both the forecast scenario and the additional development on the road network from the proposals.

be working up of the design of mitigation that will occur as sites move forward to allocation as part of plan drafting and examination.

2.27 The Regulation 19 Local Plan will set out a strategy for Swale including sites to meet development needs. As part of the consultation the deliverability of the Plan and its strategy will need to be demonstrated including mitigating the impacts of development. As part of this the Transport and Air Quality evidence will seek to set out what the impacts are on the road network from growth in the Local Plan with mitigated recommendations. Those recommendations will be worked up into mitigation design for submission of the Local Plan with Statement of Common Grounds with statutory parties National Highways and KCC setting out what matters are agreed and being worked upon as part of the mitigation design process.

2.28 The evidence on transport modelling will continue to evolve due to the representations the Council are likely to receive during the Regulation 19 consultation and as design of the recommended mitigation is worked up. This is an iterative process normally addressed through statements of common ground with strategic partners like National Highways and KCC and agreed as part of the Local Plan's refinement through its Examination.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2

2.29 As the earlier committee report explains in paragraphs 2.5 – 2.8, a scoping exercise on the sites identified by Swale Borough Council to potentially take forward within the Local Plan was undertaken and guidance given as to whether a Level 2 SFRA should be undertaken. This demonstrated that 25 sites are 'least preferable' (over 20% of the site at risk from surface water, fluvial or tidal flood risk). A Level 2 SFRA will be carried out for these sites which will be ready in time for submission of the Local Plan. Consultant advice to date is that all sites are developable, with mitigation. This mitigation could be in the form of site layout changes, sustainable drainage requirements, land raising, flood resilience and resistance requirements, Flood Risk Emergency Plans and relevant wording would need to be added to the relevant allocation policies.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)

2.30 The draft non-technical summary of the Sustainability Appraisal is included at Appendix II. The full, detailed Sustainability Appraisal will be available with the papers at Policy and Resources committee.

2.31 The Sustainability Appraisal will present an appraisal of the plan comparing the preferred growth scenario to other potentially reasonable alternative scenarios for growth in the Borough. The Sustainability Appraisal framework contains a list of 13 sustainability topics under which scenarios are assessed; three other alternative scenarios have been formulated for assessment with the preferred approach.

2.32 The scenarios are alternative approaches to delivering Swale's housing target (plus a buffer taking into account the housing supply pipeline.) To form the alternative scenarios for the exercise, the existing housing supply, windfall

supply and regeneration sites were taken as constant, that is they appeared in all the scenarios. The reasonable alternative scenarios were developed by Sustainability Appraisal specialists in liaison with officers. The strategic site, South East Faversham (sometimes known as the Duchy of Cornwall site) was also considered constant in all scenarios as it already benefits from a resolution to grant planning permission, whilst Land to the West of Bobbing, though included in the preferred approach, is treated as a variable as the application is (at the time of writing) yet to be determined. East and South East of Sittingbourne (known as Highsted Park) which featured in two of the six broad growth options considered by PTPWG is also considered a variable for the purpose of the SA exercise. Finally, East of Faversham which has been considered through the committee process is also considered a variable. Winterbourne, which is the subject of a live planning application, is not considered in any of the scenarios as it is not required to meet the housing target and guidance states that authorities do not need to test an unlimited number of scenarios.

2.33 The preferred non-strategic sites are treated as variables in the different alternative scenarios based on the Sustainability Appraisal accessibility criteria where 12 lower-ranking accessibility preferred non-strategic sites are excluded.

2.34 A high-level summary of the options is as follows:

- Scenario 1 - This the preferred growth scenario for the local plan as selected by members. Constant + Bobbing + Preferred non-strategic sites).

- Scenario 2 – Excluding some preferred non-strategic sites but including East of Faversham Extension (Constant + Bobbing + East of Faversham Extension.)

- Scenario 3 – Preferred growth scenario including East of Faversham Extension. (Constant + Bobbing + Preferred non-strategic sites + East of Faversham Extension.)

- Scenario 4 - Excluding Bobbing but including preferred non-strategic sites. (Constant + Highsted + Preferred non-strategic sites - Bobbing).

- Scenario 5 - Excluding Bobbing and some preferred non-strategic sites but including East of Faversham Extension. (Constant + Highsted + East of Faversham Extension – Bobbing - Preferred non-strategic sites).

- Scenario 6 - Excluding Bobbing but including preferred non-strategic sites and East of Faversham Extension. (Constant + Highsted + Preferred non-strategic sites + East of Faversham Extension - Bobbing).

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
Existing supply	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430
Windfall	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,409
South East of Faversham	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Regeneration sites	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074
West of Bobbing	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Highsted Park	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
East of Faversham Extension	-	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
Non-strategic sites	1,809	910	1,809	1,809	910	1,809

Table II: Sustainability Appraisal Scenario dwelling distribution

2.35 The appraisal shows all the scenarios have advantages and disadvantages and score differently in different categories but concludes that the preferred growth option agreed by Full Council (Scenario 1) having weighed the pros and cons is justified as an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence (as set out in NPPF paragraph 36). It is important to note that this does not automatically mean that Scenario 1 is appraised as performing best overall. However, members have selected their preferred growth option for a range of planning reasons, and as long as the Sustainability Appraisal concludes it is justified, the relative justification of the other options is not a requirement to pursue a different option.

2.36 The draft HRA is included at Appendix III. The objective of an HRA is to identify aspects of the plan that will result in likely significant effects and adverse effects on habitat sites, special areas of conservation and special protection areas, and to propose appropriate policy mechanisms for delivering mitigation. The task is carried out in three stages, screening for likely significant effect, appropriate assessment and avoidance and mitigation.

2.37 There are ‘Identified Impact Pathways’ by which proposals in the plan can affect protected sites and these are:

- Atmospheric Pollution
- Recreational Pressure
- Water Quantity, Level and Flow
- Water Quality
- Visual and Noise Disturbance from Construction Works
- Coastal Squeeze

2.38 There is a pending assessment for atmospheric pollution as this is dependent on input from work currently being carried out associated with the transport modelling. This will be completed when air quality data has been received so

any allocations which may have an effect (if any) under this pathway are yet to be determined. If any impact is determined, and any necessary mitigation wording is required, appropriate wording will be added to the policy.

2.39 For the other pathways, the assessment shows that the sites identified below have impacts but do not require further assessment:

- Recreational Pressure:
    - The Swale SPA / Ramsar and Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA/Ramsar
    - Land at West Street
    - South of Queenborough Creek
    - West of Rushenden Road, Queenborough
    - Ridham Dock - redevelopment
- Loss of Functionally Linked Land
    - Former Istil site Rushenden Road/Thomsett Way
    - Three Lakes Park, Church Road, Sittingbourne
    - Ridham Dock – redevelopment
    - Smeed Dean Works, Eurolink Industrial Estate, Castle Road
    - South of Queenborough Creek
- Visual and Noise Disturbance from Construction Works:
    - Land at West Street
    - South of Queenborough Creek
    - West of Rushenden Road, Queenborough
    - Ridham Dock - redevelopment
    - Smeed Dean Works, Eurolink Industrial Estate, Castle Road, Sittingbourne
    - Three Lakes Park, Church Road, Sittingbourne

2.40 The HRA has made policy recommendations based on the effects identified. If these are included, which they have been, it can be concluded that the Plan will provide a sufficient protective policy framework to ensure there are no adverse effects on the integrity of protected sites.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

2.41 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) (Appendix IV) strategically analyses and assesses the future infrastructure needs arising from development set out and planned for in the Local Plan. It cannot deal with current deficits in infrastructure provision. The IDP demonstrates what infrastructure is required to deliver the development and policies within the plan, helping to show that the plan is deliverable. It is a live document and will be updated up until the Local Plan is submitted. It shows all of the engagement that has been undertaken with infrastructure providers and their requirements for Swale to date.

2.42 It is not a final version and engagement continues with key infrastructure providers and internal departments such as leisure, waste and active travel colleagues.

2.43 It will be updated once the transport modelling and modal shift assessment are complete with any necessary junction upgrades and sustainable and active travel schemes included.

Timeline and Consultation Process

2.44 As previously set out, the draft Local Plan timeline is challenging, with concertinaed time between the Regulation 18, Regulation 19 and submission stages of the Local Plan which is required to meet the previously agreed ambition to submit the plan for Examination before the wholesale changes to plan-making are introduced from January 2027.

2.45 It is for this reason that the Regulation 19 consultation is proposed to last for six weeks. This period is considered appropriate in this case due to:

- It is imperative to meet the submission date; and
- Consultation dates will be highlighted to consultees suitably ahead of time.

2.46 The consultation will be able to be responded to online via the consultation portal, Objective. The Council will notify all those on Swale's Objective consultation database prior to the consultation to provide them with the dates of the consultation and links to the documents. All libraries in the borough and council offices (Sittingbourne, Faversham and Sheerness) will have hard copies of the documents available for inspection.

2.47 Parish and Town Councils will be made aware of the consultation period ahead of the start of the consultation period to allow them time to schedule meetings to discuss the document.

2.48 At Regulation 19 stage, the Local Plan is published for comments, known as representations, on its soundness and legal compliance. These questions are set by planning legislation. These are the matters on which the Planning Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State will later examine the Local Plan and reach a conclusion as to whether or not it can be recommended for adoption. For further guidance and for the questions which respondents will need to answer, please see the draft guidance note on making a representation as part of the Regulation 19 in Appendix VI.

2.49 All representations received at this stage will be passed directly to the independent Planning Inspector who will then consider whether any changes are needed to the Local Plan. The Council will read through and analyse all of the comments received and produce a schedule setting out any major and minor amendments to the Regulation 19 Local Plan which they feel are required as a result of representations received. That schedule is sent directly to the Inspector who then decides through the Examination which amendments to accept.

3 Recommendations

1. To recommended that Policy and Resources (P&R) and Full Council (FC) agree the changes to the proposed housing and employment allocations as set out in paragraphs 2.17 – 2.21;

2. To recommend that P&R recommend that FC delegate to the Head of Planning, in consultation with the Planning and Transportation Policy Working Group (PTPWG) Chair, any required updates to and/or deletions of sites with extant planning permissions;

3. To note that the completion of the transport and air quality modelling is outstanding and that engagement between PTPWG and the consultants has provided PTPWG suitable reassurance to recommend to P&R that the Regulation 19 proceeds to consultation;

4. To note that the Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulation Assessment are due to be available in final draft form in advance of the Policy and Resources Committee, and that the drafts set out at Appendices II and III have provided PTPWG suitable reassurance to recommend that P&R recommend that FC delegate to the Head of Planning, in consultation with the PTPWG Chair, any required updates and/or deletions to policies (Development Management, Strategic or Allocation) if required, once the transport and air quality modelling, Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulation Assessment are complete;

5. To note that the Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment may recommend mitigations which will need to be added to relevant allocation policies and to recommend that P&R recommend that FC delegate to the Head of Planning, in consultation with the PTPWG Chair, any required updates to policies (Development Management, Strategic or Allocation) if required, once assessment is complete;

6. To provide comment on, as appropriate, and recommend the Local Plan Regulation 19 document in Appendix I, the draft non-technical summary of the Sustainability Appraisal in Appendix II, the draft Habitat Regulation Assessment in Appendix III and the Draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan in Appendix IV to P&R for recommendation to FC for approval for consultation purposes; and

7. To recommend that P&R recommend that FC delegate to the Head of Planning, in consultation with the PTPWG Chair, any minor amendments and corrections to the Local Plan Regulation 19 document prior to the start of the consultation period.

4 Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

4.1 The alternative option is for members not to progress with a Local Plan review and not to publish the Regulation 19 Local Plan. This would be contrary to central government expectations, and to the Council's Corporate Plan objective to "progress a Local Plan with local needs and capacity at its heart." This would also be contrary to the Local Development Scheme (Local Plan timescale) adopted by Full Council.

5 Consultation Undertaken or Proposed

5.1 All formal stages of a Local Plan go through statutory consultation with the public, Parish/Town Councils, Statutory and Non-Statutory Consultees and local interest groups. Details of this can be seen in the Swale Statement of Community Involvement

5.2 A consultation strategy is being developed for the Regulation19 Local Plan, in line with the recently adopted Statement of Community Involvement, and will include:

- Emails sent out setting out the forthcoming dates to those on the Council's Local Plan consultation database ahead of the start of the consultation;
- Officers will attend the Swale Local Parish Council Liaison Forum;
- Printed copies of the documents will be placed at all of Swale's libraries, including the mobile ones. They will also be provided with posters to display advertising the consultation;
- The team will produce another video explaining the consultation document, what a Local Plan is and how to get involved with the consultation.;
- Emails will be sent to Swale's Green Grid contacts;
- An article will be included in the Swale Means Business newsletter;
- An article will be included in the new resident newsletter and in Inside Swale;
- Posters will be made available to Parish and Town Councils and available to download from Swale's website for other community groups to share;
- The communications team will share regular social media posts promoting the consultation;
- Regular email reminders will be sent throughout the consultation period to those on the database;
- The team will update the Frequently Asked Questions document from the Regulation 18 consultation to assist stakeholders;
- A Statement of Representations Procedure has to be produced which will cover:
    - When you can make representations
    - The deadline for making representations
    - How you can make representations
    - How you can view key documents.
- A guidance note on making a representation will be available which will explain what is meant by soundness and legal compliance and to explain to stakeholders how to make their points clear for the planning inspector.
- The documents will be available to read on the Objective portal and be downloaded and printed, or a copy can be purchased; and
- A separate document of the site plans of the proposed allocations will be placed on the website so that they can be viewed separately to the whole Local Plan document and they will be able to be downloaded for all stakeholders to print and share as required.

5.2 The vision, objectives and DM policies have been through public consultation as part of the recent Regulation 18 consultation.

5.3 The draft Strategic Policies were taken to PTPWG on 27th May and comments were fed into policies where appropriate.

6 Implications

Issue	Implications
Corporate Plan	The Local Plan supports the delivery of the Corporate Plan, aligning with the following priorities: • Environment - To provide a cleaner, healthier, more sustainable and enjoyable environment, and to prepare our borough for the challenges ahead. • Community - To enable our residents to live, work and enjoy their leisure time safely in our borough and to support community resilience. • Economy – Working with our businesses and community organisations to work towards a sustainable economy which delivers for local people. • Health and Housing - To aspire to be a borough where everyone has access to a decent home and improved health and wellbeing. The Corporate Plan contains a specific objective to 'progress a Local Plan with local needs and capacity at its heart.'
Financial, Resource and Property	The Local Plan work programme is fully funded across a combination of base budget, committed reserves and a contribution from the government's Local Plans Delivery Fund.
Legal, Statutory and Procurement	Preparation of a Local Plan is carried out under a national legislative and regulatory framework.
Crime and Disorder	There are no direct crime and disorder impacts arising from this decision.
Environment and Climate/Ecological Emergency	As part of the Local Plan, there will be a Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulation Assessment at each key stage in decision making and these assess the environmental impact of the Local Plan as a whole.
Health and Wellbeing	No implications identified at this stage.
Safeguarding of Children, Young People and Vulnerable Adults	No implications identified at this stage.
Risk Management and Health and Safety	The risks of not submitting a Local Plan in line with the current Local Development Scheme have been previously debated by members and include needing to submit the Plan under the new planning framework, and Swale Borough Council not being the adopting authority. This is in addition to an increased risk of

	speculative applications and appeals as long as Swale's Local Plan is considered out of date.
Equality and Diversity	No implications identified at this stage.
Privacy and Data Protection	No implications identified at this stage.
Local Government Reorganisation	The current Local Plan timetable expects the Local Plan to be submitted for its Examination in Public and to be adopted before local government reorganisation is expected to be complete.

7 Appendices

7.1 The following documents are to be published with this report and form part of the report:

- Appendix I: Draft Regulation 19 Local Plan
- Appendix II: Draft Non-technical Summary of the Sustainability Appraisal, June 2026
- Appendix III: Draft Habitat Regulation Assessment, June 2026
- Appendix IV: Draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Schedule, June 2026
- Appendix V: Reduced Employment Site at Land at A2_M2 Junction
- Appendix VI: Draft Guidance Note on making a representation as part of the Regulation 19

8 Background Papers

8.1 Local Plan Review - Regulation 18 Representations, Summaries and Response

8.2 National Planning Policy Framework

8.3 Bearing Fruits 2031

8.4 Local Plan growth strategy and sites for allocation at P&R 110326

8.5 Informal Discussion on Local Plan Sites at PTPWG 120316

8.6 Local Plan growth strategy and sites for allocation at FC 010426

8.7 Draft Strategic Policies PTPWG 270526

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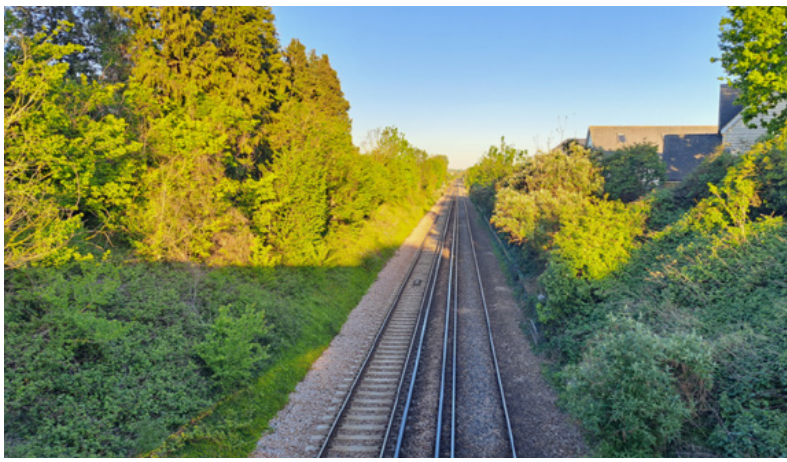

Swale Borough Council

Local Plan Review

(Regulation 19)

Summer 2026

Foreword 12

Swale Borough Council Local Plan (Regulation 19) - Summer 2026

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Foreword

Thank you for taking the time to engage with our local plan. It sets out the Council's vision for the borough over the next 15 years and will help shape our communities for generations to come.

This plan has been developed in a spirit of compromise. No plan can satisfy every aspiration or address every concern, but we hope residents and businesses will recognise it as a considered and balanced framework for guiding our borough through the years ahead.

In preparing this plan, we have had to balance a range of competing priorities. These include:

- protecting our vital agricultural land while meeting government targets for new housing;
- pushing for the highest possible environmental protections within the limitations of national planning law; and
- tackling the affordable housing crisis by securing the social rented housing local families need, while demanding the infrastructure to support it.

It is not perfect. No compromise ever is. But it provides an opportunity for local people to help shape the future of Swale.

Adopting a local plan allows us to retain greater influence over where and how development takes place, rather than leaving more decisions to be shaped by developers' proposals, appeals or Government decisions.

That is why we commend this plan to you. As councillors from different political parties and different parts of the borough, we have worked together to support a plan that we believe offers the strongest and most secure foundation for Swale's future.

Yours,

Cllr Tim Gibson (Leader of the Council)

Cllr Charles Gibson (Chair of the Planning & Transportation Policy Working Group)

ADD PICS

1 Swale Borough Council Local Plan (Regulation 19)

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The Local Plan should be read as a whole (including its footnotes and annexes and maps.)

1.2 What is a Local Plan?

1.2.1 The Local Plan is a document that addresses the needs and opportunities of an area and guides decisions of future developments. The Local Plan includes policies on housing, employment, the natural and historic environment and infrastructure. It also identifies areas where development should take place and areas where development should be restricted. The Local Plan must be in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework [1](NPPF). The NPPF is a land-use planning policy set by central government and are the overarching guidelines a Local Plan must adhere to.

1.2.2 Once a Local Plan is adopted, it will form part of the 'development plan' for the borough which means it will legally be the main consideration in deciding planning applications. The emerging Local Plan will replace the existing Local Plan, Bearing Fruits 2017. However, unimplemented development land allocations from Bearing Fruits will roll forward to meet the development needs of the borough for the plan period.

1.2.3 Kent County Council's Minerals and Waste Local Plan [2] will continue to provide the policy framework for waste and minerals and all Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) will roll forward as they will relate to the parent policy in this plan once approved. The made Faversham Neighbourhood Plan [3]and Boughton and Dunkirk Neighbourhood Plan [4] and any further Neighbourhood Plans prepared by town and parish councils will also make up the 'statutory development plan' and will have an important status in determining future planning applications in the area.

1.2.4 All policies in this Regulation 19 document are draft until the Local Plan is adopted by the Council after its Examination in Public.

How is a Local Plan prepared?

1.2.5 Local Plan preparation follows a process set out by central government. Local Plans must be informed by evidence and engagement with communities and stakeholders to identify issues and potential options for addressing them. The process on how to prepare a Local Plan can be found here[5]. The Council has undertaken previous stages of Local Plan consultation and the issues raised have informed this document and helped shape the priorities and vision.

1.3 What has happened so far?

Previous Local Plan Stages/Consultations

1.3.1 There have been several stages of consultation on the emerging Local Plan since Bearing Fruits was adopted.

1 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
2 https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/service-specific-policies/economic-regeneration-and-planning-policies/planning-policies/minerals-and-waste-planning-policy/kent-minerals-and-waste-local-plan-kmwlp
3 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/neighbourhood-planning/faversham#h2
4 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/neighbourhood-planning/boughton-under-blean-and-dunkirk#h2
5 https://www.townplanning.info/town-planning-in-england/development-plans/local-plan-preparation-and-process-guide/

1 The Swale New Garden Communities Prospectus April 2018

1.3.2 Similar to now, the Council understood that Swale was facing considerable challenges as to how it could plan for the significant levels of new homes that it was expected to provide and asked landowners and developers to submit proposals for new communities to see if this option showed potential for the next Local Plan. The Prospectus explained:

- what a 'garden' community is; and
- what we expected to see included within any submission.

1.3.3 The Prospectus invited landowners to submit sites for consideration. Four submissions were received and assessed.

1.3.4 The technical assessments that were undertaken showed no absolute barriers to progression for three of the submissions (Land at Bobbing, SE Faversham and SE Sittingbourne) but identified issues of varying complexity and severity which required further work and consideration of potential mitigations which could be explored through the Issues and Options consultation and through further work with the potential developers. At that stage it was agreed to keep all of the growth options open.

1.3.5 The findings of these assessments were fed into the Issues and Options document 'Looking Ahead' and stakeholders views were asked on the concept of new settlements and if Swale should consider the opportunities offered by them.

1.3.6 For further information on the schemes submitted and the assessments of them please see the Strategic Development Options webpage [6].

2 Looking Ahead April 2018

1.3.7 The Council published a consultation and engagement document called 'Looking Ahead' to give stakeholders an early opportunity to shape the scope and content of the next Local Plan. Looking Ahead gave the Council a chance to gather opinions and gauge the wider appetite for certain approaches that could be further considered to provide for new development needs.

1.3.8 Respondents were asked for their views on a wide variety of topics including:

- the analysis of Swale's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats;
- where should Swale be locating the next generation of employment sites;
- the future of Swale's town centres;
- the approach to housing numbers;
- the required mix of new dwellings;
- what approach should Swale be considering to make further site provision for Gypsies and Travellers?
- what did stakeholders consider the broad social and physical infrastructure priorities should be for Swale in the coming years?
- mitigating impacts of climate change.

1.3.9 The responses were analysed and reported and helped to focus the Council on the community and stakeholder priorities with recommendations on how said issues could be addressed in the draft submission plan (Regulation 19) which would seek to include a longer term vision for any strategic sites (as required by the July 2021 version of the NPPF.) It also included a suite of policies and proposals that sought to address the impacts of Covid-19 and Brexit on the economy and our town centres.

1.3.10 Consultation on a draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was also carried out in 2018, to determine how the environmental, social and economic impacts of a future Local Plan would be assessed.

6 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/sd-options

3 Swale Borough Local Plan Review (Regulation 19) Pre-submission Consultation February to April 2021

1.3.11 This was a statutory consultation [7] during which the Council specifically sought comments on the Plan's soundness and whether we had complied with legal requirements.

1.3.12 The Local Plan Review contained policies to support other key Council objectives and previous consultation responses, including:

- addressing climate change;
- improving health and wellbeing;
- the provision of affordable housing in all parts of the borough;
- supporting the provision of homes for older people and those with mobility issues; and
- development on small and medium sites in recognition of the important role SME builders make to housing delivery in the borough.

1.3.13 The pre-ambles to the Development Management policies from this document have been refreshed and updated for this Regulation 18 document using new national guidance and comments received to the consultation from stakeholders and the public.

4 Issues and Preferred Options consultation (Regulation 18) Oct/Nov 2021

1.3.14 The reasons for carrying out this further consultation [7] were to seek additional views on the options for a development strategy in light of the recently revised NPPF, and to set out potential approaches to address the challenges that faced the borough following the covid pandemic and Brexit.

1.3.15 Through the Issues and Preferred Options consultation, Swale sought views on different options for distributing future development across the borough and on possible alternative or additional approaches in certain policy areas, such as town centres and economic development, climate change and providing new homes.

1.3.16 It was accompanied by an Interim Sustainability Appraisal (October 2021) which provided the evidence to inform, and the framework to test and develop, options ultimately helping to deliver a more sustainable strategy. The aim was to ensure that the Local Plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.

1.3.17 This document, and the consultation responses received at that stage, have fed into later stages of the Local Plan. Responses to the key issues and challenges and the responses received to the questions asked about policy issues (Climate change, Place shaping/design, protecting and enhancing environment and heritage, New Homes, Economy and town centres) have helped to shape the DM policies.

1.3.18 It may appear unusual that the Council are repeating certain stages of plan making, however this is not uncommon. As circumstances and legislation changes, legally the Council need to allow stakeholders a renewed chance to comment on updated text and policies.

1.3.19 During this period the Boughton and Dunkirk Neighbourhood Plan [8] was 'made' in February 2023 and the Faversham Neighbourhood Plan [9] in December 2024. A large suite of evidence base documents have been undertaken, and some are still ongoing, and can be viewed at: Local Plan Review - Evidence [10].

1.3.20 Since the last stage of consultation, work has been undertaken on a wide range of evidence base documents which will be used to inform the Local Plan. They can be seen at Local Plan Evidence Base

5 Local Plan Regulation 18 Consultation January - February 2026

7 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review/public-consultation
8 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/neighbourhood-planning/boughton-under-blean-and-dunkirk#h2
9 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/neighbourhood-planning/faversham#h2
10 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence#h2

1.3.21 This consultation asked for feedback from stakeholders and the community on a series of questions about the Local Plan's vision, objectives and Development Management policies. Swale Regulation 18 Local Plan

1.3.22 Alongside the Regulation 18 consultation the Council also consulted on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

1.3.23 The comments made were fed into the next stage of plan making (this Regulation 19 Local Plan.) The representations made, summaries of these comments and the Council's response to these can be viewed at Objective - What People Said

1.4 Neighbourhood Plans

1.4.1 The Localism Act 2011 [11] introduced rights and powers that allow local communities to shape new developments within their area by coming together to prepare a neighbourhood plan. These Plans can be prepared by Town and Parish Councils or 'neighbourhood forums', which are community groups intended to undertake neighbourhood planning in areas without parishes. Such forums apply to the local planning authority for appropriate recognition to take the lead of a Neighbourhood Plan.

1.4.2 The criteria for establishing neighbourhood forums are intended to encourage new and existing residents' organisations, voluntary and community groups to put themselves forward. These groups can use neighbourhood planning powers to establish general planning policies for the development and use of land in a neighbourhood. These are described legally as 'neighbourhood development plans.'

1.4.3 Communities can also use neighbourhood planning to permit the development they want to see - in full or in outline – without the need for planning applications. These are called 'neighbourhood development orders.'

1.4.4 The Local Plan sets the strategic context within which neighbourhood development plans sit.

1.4.5 A neighbourhood plan puts in place planning policy for a neighbourhood area to guide future development. A neighbourhood plan is about the use and development of land and may contain a vision, aims, planning policies, proposals for improving the area or providing new facilities, or allocation of key sites for specific kinds of development.

1.4.6 It can deal with a wide range of social, economic and environmental issues (such as housing, employment, design, heritage and transport) or it may focus on one or two issues only. It can specify policies and guidance on how new development should be designed, orientated and located. Neighbourhood plans can be a powerful tool in shaping the development of a neighbourhood.

1.4.7 Neighbourhood Plans also have to meet a number of 'basic conditions' before they can be put to a community referendum and legally come into force. These conditions are to ensure plans are legally compliant and take account of wider policy considerations (e.g. national policy). The conditions are that:

1. they must be in general conformity with local (Swale Local Plan and associated guidance) and national planning policies (NPPF);
2. they must be compatible with European obligations and human rights requirements; and
3. they must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

1.4.8 If the local planning authority says that an area needs to grow, then communities cannot use neighbourhood planning to block the building of new homes and businesses.

1.4.9 An independent qualified person will check that a neighbourhood development plan or order appropriately meets the conditions before it can be voted on in a local referendum. This is to make sure that referendums only take place when proposals are workable and of a decent quality. Neighbourhood

11 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20

development plans or orders do not take effect unless there is a majority of support - more than 50% - in a referendum of the neighbourhood. If proposals pass the referendum, the local planning authority is under a legal duty to bring them into force.

1.4.10 Currently, Swale has five designated neighbourhood plan areas, these are:

- Faversham;
- Boughton-Under-Blean and Dunkirk;
- Minster;
- Hernhill; and
- Borden.

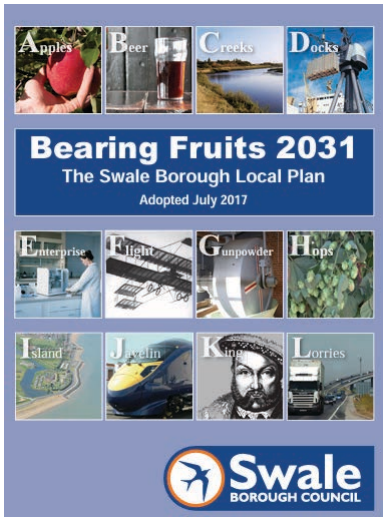
1.4.11 Two Neighbourhood Plans are 'Made' (Adopted). The Localism Act 2011 considers Neighbourhood Development Plans as 'made' [12] when completed. Boughton and Dunkirk Neighbourhood Plan made in February 2023 and Faversham Neighbourhood Plan made in December 2024.

1.4.12 For further guidance on how to undertake a Neighbourhood Plan please visit Neighbourhood Planning Guide.[13]

1.5 Why is the Local Plan being reviewed?

Why the Local Plan is being reviewed

1.5.1 Swale's current Local Plan, Bearing Fruits was adopted in July 2017, adopted Local Plan, Bearing Fruits [14] and has a plan period of 2014 to 2031. It is a requirement for Local Plans to be reviewed every five years and for Local Plans to have a lifespan of 15 years from adoption. This review covers the period 2022 to 2042. This is because the Local Plan must cover 15 years post adoption, which will be in 2027.



Picture 1.5.1 Front cover image of Bearing Fruits 2017

1.5.2 Swale Borough Council began reviewing its adopted Local Plan soon after adoption in 2017 to:

- deliver the spatial priorities and objectives of the Swale Borough Corporate Plan, the current version (2023- 2027) of which reflects the Council's declaration of a climate and ecological emergency in June 2019;
- address changes to national planning policy and guidance since the adoption of Bearing Fruits, including the requirement to review Local Plans at least once every 5 years (introduced in April 2018);
- extend the plan period to ensure that there will be an appropriate time horizon for strategic policies as recommended in the NPPF in order to anticipate and respond to long term requirements and opportunities;
- fulfil the Council's commitment in Bearing Fruits to undertaking an early review of its Local Plan to address local transport issues; and
- provide for additional new housing, employment and other development that is required to meet future needs.
- Since the last Reg 19 consultation in Spring 2021 and the Reg 18 consultation in Spring 2026, a number of pieces of relevant legislation and documents have been updated:

12 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20
13 https://neighbourhoodplanning.org/
14 services.swale.gov.uk/media/files/localplan/adoptedlocalplanfinalwebversion.pdf

- The NPPF was updated in 2024 so a new Reg 19 allows Swale to reflect this, and any updates to the PPGs, within the Local Plan;
- A number of new evidence base documents have been undertaken so their findings can be reflected within the Local Plan; and
- The Swale Climate and Ecological Emergency action plans have been updated, a new Swale Affordable Housing Emergency was declared in April 2024 and the Council signed the Town and Country Planning Association's 'Healthy Homes' pledge in May 2024.

1.5.3 As part of that process four stages of consultation have been undertaken. They are set out in section 1.3 'What has happened so far?' above.

1.5.4 The Council decided to undertake an additional Reg 18 consultation in Spring 2026 for several reasons, in addition to those outlined above. To:

- Allow Swale to set out a vision (excluding strategic policies or allocations) for housing, the economy, the environment, infrastructure, at the earliest stage of plan making;
- Enable Swale to reflect local issues and priorities within the Development Management Policies;
- Provide an early opportunity for the public and stakeholders to engage with elements of the Local Plan; and
- Allow the Local Plan to be submitted under the transition window and under the current planning system. [15]This will allow the current evidence base to be used and will deliver a Local Plan as early as possible. This is important because there are risks in not having an up-to-date Local Plan.

1.5.5 As part of this process, Swale agreed a new Local Development Scheme (LDS) on 30th July 2025. This is the timetable of what documents the Council will produce and when.

Local Plan Stage	Date
Publication of Regulation 18	January to February 2026
Publication of submission draft (Reg 19)	July to September 2026
Submission of Plan for Examination (with results of the public consultation) Reg 22	October to December 2026
Examination hearing sessions (Reg 24) *	April to June 2027
Main modifications consultation *	July to September 2027
Adoption, Full Council (Regulation 26) *	October to December 2027

Table 1.5.1 Local Development Scheme

*Dates reliant on availability of the Planning Inspectorate

1.5.6 A key factor in amending the LDS was that at the Highsted Planning Inquiry Highsted Park Planning Inquiry [16] on 12th June 2025 the Inspector advised that the Inquiry would need to sit for a further 2 weeks. These weeks could not be accommodated before the very end of October 2025. This was a significant delay compared with the previous end date of 29th July and meant that previous member decisions related to the nature and timing of the Local Plan consultation were no longer all workable.

15 The 2024 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) put in place transitional arrangements to support progress of advanced plans in line with the Government's objective of achieving ambitious Local Plans as quickly as possible. Plans that are submitted by December 2026 can be prepared against the current plan making legislation/guidance (the 'transition window'). This new approach allows Swale to ensure the next Local Plan is adopted within the transition window.

16 https://news.swale.gov.uk/campaigns/highsted-park-planning-inquiry

1.5.7 Waiting for the Highsted decision before any further public engagement on the Local Plan was not an option the Council wished to take.

1.5.8 **Important Caveat** - the Highsted Inquiry decision date is speculative and outside of Swale's control. The Inspector will prepare a report with findings and recommendations and then the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government will make the final decision based on the Inspector's report.

1.6 How to comment

1.6.1 This is the final draft stage of the Local Plan's preparation before we submit it to the Government for Examination by an Independent Planning Inspector.

1.6.2 At this Regulation 19 stage, we are inviting representations on whether the plan is legally compliant and sound. These are specific tests that the Planning Inspector will use to examine the plan as set out in legislation and national policy.

What does this mean?

1.6.3 Your representations should explain whether you think the plan is:

- Positively prepared: That it meets the district's housing and development needs (based on evidence)
- Justified: That it provides an appropriate strategy (compared to reasonable alternatives)
- Effective: That it is deliverable over the plan period
- Consistent: with national policy and legal requirements

1.6.4 For full guidance on how to submit your representation, please use this link: ** Add link. **

1.6.5 Your representations will be passed to the Planning Inspector, so it is important that you tell us whether you think the plan meets these tests and why. If you think changes are needed to make the plan legally compliant or sound, please set out what specific changes you would propose.

1.6.6 All comments received through our previous consultations (2018-2025) have been carefully considered in preparing this final draft of the Local Plan.

1.6.7 We're also consulting on the Habitats Regulations Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal of the draft Local Plan.

1.6.8 Following this consultation, the Local Plan and all the representations will be submitted to the Secretary of State.

1.6.9 This consultation document and its supporting documents can be found on the Council's website[17]. Copies of the Regulation 19 document are available to view in local libraries across Swale.

1.6.10 You can respond to this consultation in the following ways:

- by submitting your comments online using the Planning Policy consultation portal: **https://swale-consult.objective.co.uk/kse/.** Comments only need to be made on the policies you are interested in.
- by email to Lpcomments@swale.gov.uk or in writing to Planning Policy, Swale Borough Council, Swale House, East Street, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 3HT. If you prefer to make comments by email or letter, please reference specific questions in your response. Please submit your comments in advance of the closing date.

1.6.11 If you have any questions about using the consultation portal, please refer to our Frequently Asked Questions on the Council's website[18], where you will find answers to some of the most commonly asked questions.

17 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review/local-plan-review#h2
18 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review/public-consultation

1.6.12 If you need any assistance with the Regulation 19 consultation document or the Local Plan in general, you can:

- Call: 01795 417850
- Email: Lpcomments@swale.gov.uk

Consultation period

This consultation is open for six weeks from **10th August 2026 until Monday 21st September at 5pm.**

Please submit your comments in advance of the closing date to enable time for them to be considered by the Planning Inspector.

Privacy Notice

We are required to publish the responses we receive, including your name and the name of the organisation, body or person you are representing. Please do not include information in your comments unless you are happy for it to be published. We may also share your data with the Planning Inspectorate.

Comments made on the Local Plan Regulation 19 will be made available for public inspection, together with your name and post town. For details on how your information is handled, please see our privacy notice [19]

Question 1

Tell us about yourself and your preferences for being notified about progress of the Local Plan

1.7 What happens next

1.7.1 The comments received to the consultation will be provided in full to an independent planning inspector under Regulation 22 of the Local Plan Regulations along with this submission version of the Local Plan Review and accompanying documents.

1.7.2 The consultation document has been prepared under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024. Should the NPPF be updated before submission of this Plan, then this Plan will be reviewed against the requirements of the new NPPF.

1.7.3 The Council has published an updated timetable, known as the Local Development Scheme (LDS), for reviewing the Local Plan which is outlined in paragraph 1.5.5.

1.7.4 Further details of the Local Plan timetable are set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme which can be viewed at: Local Development Scheme[20]

19 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review/local-plans-privacy-notice
20 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/local-development-scheme

2 What has influenced the development of the Local Plan

2.1 National Planning Policy and Guidance

2.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) [21] provides the Government's policies on planning and a framework for preparing Local Plans. The planning system is plan-led and there is a requirement for Planning Authorities to prepare Local Plans to address development priorities and use of land in their area.

2.1.2 Local Plans should make provision for housing and other development in a sustainable manner. One of the soundness tests of a plan is consistency with National Planning Policies in the delivery of sustainable development. Plans should be positively prepared, realistic but aspirational, with the impact on social, economic and environmental change duly considered. Local Plan policies should also be clear on what will or will not be permitted and where.

2.1.3 National Planning Policies provides guidance on key planning issues such as sustainable transport, competitive economy, vitality of town centre, healthy community as well as sufficient supply of homes, well designed places, climate change and conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment.

2.1.4 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) is published online and updated regularly to support the NPPF, expanding on it and providing further guidance on its application. It contains a dedicated section on Local Plans [22] including plan making and the role of plans.

2.1.5 There is a legal obligation for Local Planning Authorities to undertake a Local Plan Review and the NPPF provides guidelines for reviewing adopted plans with an expectation for the revised policies to be underpinned by proportional and relevant up-to-date evidence and the review carried out every five years.

2.1.6 The Government consulted on a new National Policy Framework (NPPF) from 16th December 2025 to 10th March 2026. Until the final version is published, the Swale Local Plan will refer to the current version of the NPPF. If the NPPF is updated before the Local Plan is submitted, the Local Plan will be updated to reflect any necessary changes.

Local Plan Review and Plan Period

2.1.7 Swale's existing Local Plan, Bearing Fruits was adopted in 2017. While it has been over nine years since adoption, the NPPF is clear that policies should be prepared over a 15 year period and applications for planning permission should be determined in accordance with the adopted development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The review of the Local Plan has been undertaken in line with National Planning Policy and Guidance and in adherence to existing relevant legislation. The new Local Plan will supersede the current adopted Plan - Bearing Fruits 2031: The Swale Borough Local Plan 2017 and will cover a Plan Period extending from 2027 - 2042.

2.2 Engagement

2.2.1 Paragraph 16(c) of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) [23] states that plans should be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between plan makers and communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators and statutory consultees. There is also a 'duty to cooperate' legislative requirement built into the plan making process in line with the Localism Act 2011. This requires the Council to engage with neighbouring authorities, strategic partners and other prescribed bodies.

2.2.2 Since the commencement of the preparation of the Swale Local Plan Review, the Council has undertaken a series of consultation and engagement opportunities across all aspects of planning policy with

21 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
22 https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/creating-and-updating-local-plan
23 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

a wide range of stakeholders. This is part of the Council's commitment to cooperating with neighbouring authorities, key organisations and infrastructure providers on cross boundary issues and with the wider public.

2.2.3 The Council's statement of community involvement [24] sets out the requirements and approach towards consultation on the Local Plan. It also contains a list of specific and general consultees to be consulted. This has been duly considered and adhered to by the Council throughout the process of engaging on the plan.

2.2.4 The Council has used different engagement methods including meetings (formal, informal, virtual, 1 to 1 and in-person), consultation, workshops and information sharing. The platforms used for engagement include the Council website, press releases, social media, newsletters and direct contacts with consultees. Necessary documents were also made available for inspection in the Council offices and libraries.

2.2.5 The NPPF in Paragraph 36(c) requires authorities to produce and publish Statements of Common Ground which set out the cross-boundary issues that need to be addressed and detail the progress which has been made in dealing with them. This helps demonstrate that the plan is effective and sound. The Council will continue to engage with neighbouring authorities as the plan making process progresses, statements of common ground will be prepared to document matters on which the Council has engaged and this will be made available on the Council's website.

2.2.6 The Swale Local Plan Review Statement of Consultation [25] reports on engagement since the commencement of the Local Plan Review, as this is an ongoing process, the document will continuously be updated as the review progresses.

2.2.7 So far, the outcome of engagement on the Local Plan Review has contributed to highlighting and addressing key issues with stakeholders, developing the evidence base documents supporting the plan and ultimately shaping the drafting of policies contained in the plan.

2.3 Other plans and strategies

2.3.1 The Local Plan sets out the vision of the borough over a plan period that extends from 2027 to 2042. It does not sit in isolation and there are a number of other plans and strategies that influence and inform the Local Plan, as well as contribute to shaping development in the borough.

Corporate Plan 2023 - 2027

2.3.2 The Council's Corporate Plan 2023 - 2027[26] sets out the high level objectives and priorities for the Council and it acknowledges the Local Plan as a key tool in delivering those corporate priorities.

Kent Minerals and Waste Plan

2.3.3 The Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2024-39[27] was adopted in March 2025 and is a statutory development plan setting out the vision and strategy for waste management and mineral provision across Kent including Swale. The Plan presents:

1. the overarching strategy and planning policies for mineral extraction, importation and recycling, and the waste management of all waste streams that are generated or managed in Kent; and
2. the spatial implications of economic, social and environmental change in relation to strategic minerals and waste planning.

24 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/sci
25 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/Statement%20of%20Consultation.pdf
26 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/465341/Corporate-Plan-2023-2027-final-adopted-version.pdf
27 https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/service-specific-policies/economic-regeneration-and-planning-policies/planning-policies/minerals-and-waste-planning-policy/kent-minerals-and-waste-local-plan-kmwlp

2.3.4 The plan is accompanied by safeguarding maps identifying safeguarded wharves and rail transportation depots, as well as maps showing safeguarded economic mineral deposits within Kent. There is also a Safeguarding Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) accompanying the plan to aid in understanding how the implementation of planning policies in relation to safeguarded land-won minerals as well as safeguarded mineral and waste management infrastructure.

The Kent Biodiversity Strategy 2020 to 2045

2.3.5 The Kent Nature Partnership Biodiversity Strategy 2020 to 2045 [28] is led by Kent Nature Partnership and is a 25 year plan to protect and recover threatened species and enhance the wildlife habitat in Kent setting an environmental net gain ambition in alignment with national planning policy. The strategy sets goals for ecosystems and species in terrestrial habitats, freshwater and intertidal marine habitats, as well as goals to connect people with the natural environment. The Nature Partnership includes the Council, and the ambitions of the strategy are embedded and will be delivered by the Local Plan, as encouraged by National Planning Policy Framework [29]

Swale Borough Council Air Quality Action Plan (2023 - 2028)

2.3.6 The Air Quality Action Plan [30] sets out the Council's intention to improve Air Quality in the borough. It has been produced as part of the Council's Statutory Duties required by the Local Air Quality Management Framework. It includes key priority themes with actionable measures leading to compliance with the Air Quality Objectives for the AQMA.

2.3.7 Other relevant Plans and Strategies that will help shape development in the borough are shown in Picture 2.3.1 Other Plans and Strategybelow

28 https://democracy.kent.gov.uk/documents/s96710/20-00025%20-%20Kent%20Biodiversity%20Strategy%20March%202020.pdf

29 (NPPF Par 25) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

30 https://swale.gov.uk/bins-littering-and-the-environment/air-quality/monitoring

Picture 2.3.1 Other Plans and Strategy

2.4 Evidence base

2.4.1 An assessment for "soundness" of Local Plans as contained in Paragraph 36(b) of the National Planning Policy Framework[31] (NPPF) is whether the plan is based on proportionate evidence. This is a key test considered by Planning Inspectors to determine if a plan is justified.

2.4.2 Paragraph 32 of the NPPF elaborates on the need for evidence, stating that policies being prepared or reviewed should not only be underpinned by proportionate up-to-date evidence but the evidence should also be focused tightly on supporting policies taking into account relevant market signals.

2.4.3 The Local Plan Review has been informed and supported through the different stages of the plan making process by a number of evidence base documents which are constantly being reviewed as necessary based on changing circumstance and as the emerging plan evolves. An extensive range of information has been gathered and technical studies commissioned covering topics such as Housing, Climate Change,

31 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

Infrastructure, environment, employment and others. These can be found on the Council's website[32]. The work undertaken with regards to gathering and preparing evidence to support the plan are interlinked and it can be beneficial to consider it as a whole.

2.5 Environmental impacts

2.5.1 The importance of the environment and its integral role in achieving sustainable development is established and emphasised by National Planning Policy and enshrined in legislation.

2.5.2 Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 [33] requires authorities preparing a plan to do so with the objective of contributing to achieving sustainable development. The National Planning Policy Framework (Para 8c) [34] lists an environmental objective as one of the three overarching objectives of the planning system important in achieving sustainable development.

2.5.3 The environmental objectives (alongside the other objectives) are expected to be delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans. It is expected that significant adverse impact is avoided, and where possible alternative options eliminating the impact are pursued. Where impact is unavoidable, mitigation measures should be proposed (Para 33 of the NPPF).

2.5.4 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA Regulations) [35] requires a comprehensive assessment of Environmental Impact to determine likely significant effect in the process of plan making. Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 [36] also legally requires that a full sustainability appraisal is carried out on the proposed plan.

2.5.5 The Local Plan seeks to ensure that growth in the borough will be delivered while safeguarding and improving the environment. Since the commencement of the Local Plan review, the sustainability appraisal (SA) has been developing along with it, and evolving with the development of the plan. This is to ensure that environmental impact and the wider sustainability considerations of likely significant effect are integrated in the plan and by extension decision making.

2.5.6 An SA scoping report [37] was produced in Dec 2018 in line with the SEA regulations to take comments from statutory consultees. The outcome of this fed into the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Swale Local Plan [38] report published in February 2021 to accompany the then Regulation 19 version of the emerging Local Plan. Born out of a desire to 'take a step back' and reconsider issues, opportunities and options for the Local Plan Review, the Swale Local Plan Interim SA Report [39] was published in October 2021.

2.5.7 Given that time has passed since the publication of the initial SA Scoping Report, a refresh of the document was prepared [40] for the Reg 18 Stage of Plan Making.

2.5.8 As well as the Sustainability Appraisal, there is also a requirement for the preparation of a Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) to assess the impacts of the Local Plan on European designated sites.

32 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence
33 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents
34 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
35 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/contents/made
36 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/section/19
37 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/FINAL%20Swale%20SA%20Scoping%20Report%20DECEMBER%202018.pdf
38 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/Swale%20Local%20Plan%20Review%20SA%20-%20SA%20Report%20210209.pdf
39 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/Reg%2018%20October%202021/Swale%20Local%20Plan%20SA%20-%20Interim%20SA%20Report%20211015.pdf
40 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review/public-consultation

These sites include Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites and there are a number of such sites within or close to the borough. The requirement is set out in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)[41]

2.5.9 An HRA [42] was prepared at the previous stage of the Local Plan and has been updated to support the emerging plan.

2.5.10 An HRA and SA have been prepared for this Regulation 19 Local Plan and can be viewed at INSERT LINKS.

41 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents

42 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/Swale%20LPR%20HRA%202021%20FINAL%20(V2)%20issue.pdf

3 Characteristics of the Borough and the key challenges to be addressed

3.1 Key characteristics

Geography and Demographics

3.1.1 Swale lies on the North Kent coast, bordered by the authorities of Medway (to the west), Maidstone (to the south), Ashford (to the southeast) and Canterbury (to the east).

3.1.2 It has good road, rail and water transportation links, with the M2 / A2 traversing the borough east / west and with regular High Speed rail services between London and the coast. Sittingbourne is just under an hour from London, whilst journeys from Faversham to London St Pancras can be achieved in one hour and six minutes. There are also train stations at Newington, Kemsley, Teynham, Swale, Queenborough, Sheerness-on-Sea and Selling.

3.1.3 The Port of Sheerness is a major UK port, providing direct deep-water access to the Thames Estuary. It is strategically positioned for shipping to Northern Europe, making it a key logistics hub.

3.1.4 There are north / south links via the A249 and A251. Recent highway upgrades have supported in particular junction 5 of the M2, and the A2 and A249.

3.1.5 The borough covers an area of 144.2 square miles. Much of the borough outside of the highest tier centre of Sittingbourne and the second-tier centres of Faversham and Sheerness is rural in character. The largest rural settlements are Boughton, Teynham, Newington, Iwade, Eastchurch and Leysdown.

3.1.6 At the time of the 2021 census, the population was 151,700. This is an increase of 11.7% since 2011 which made Swale the 138th most populous of 309 local authority areas. This increase was higher than the southeast (7.5%) and England (6.6%) averages. Swale remains within the lowest 40% for population density across English authorities.

3.1.7 The average age of a Swale resident, as recorded at the census, was 41. The age profile is as follows:

Age Bracket	Percentage	Change from 2021
0-15	19.6	-0.5%
16-64	61.3	-0.9%
65+	19.0	+2.3%

Table 3.1.1

Employment and Skills

3.1.8 There were 79,700 economically active residents in Swale in 2022, which is 84% of those aged 16-64. Job density is comparatively low at 0.65, with a Kent average of 0.81 and a national average of 0.86. Approximately 10,000 Swale residents commute out of the borough for work (Employment Land Review Update, 2024 [43]).

3.1.9 There is a discrepancy between average resident wages and average workplace wages, with the average resident wage matching the county average, but the average workplace wage being 12% below this (and 20% below the England Average [43]).

43 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence/economy-and-employment#h2

3.1.10 The latest qualifications data (2021) [43] suggests that the skills gap which has been a typical feature of the Swale economy is reducing. 31.2% of Swale's population have qualifications at or above NVQ Level 4. Whilst this is a gap of 7.3% when compared with the County average, this has reduced from 10% in 2018. 9% of Swale residents have no qualifications, and this is higher than both Kent and England.

3.1.11 Swale's main town centres have fewer commercial unit vacancies on average than the national picture. Faversham has the lowest vacancy rate of 6.2%. The figure for Sheerness is 8.69%, whilst Sittingbourne has a vacancy rate of 12.02%. These compare with a national average of 13.9%.

Housing Stock

3.1.12 The makeup of the existing housing stock within Swale is as follows:

Total Dwelling Stock	64,250
Owner-Occupied	42,822
Private Rent	12,588
Shared Ownership	666
Social Rent / Affordable Rent	8,174

Table 3.1.2

3.1.13 As of 31st March 2026, there were 2,069 households on the Housing Register.

Heritage and Ecological Assets

3.1.14 Swale is the proud home to a range of heritage and ecological designations, as follows:

Designation	Asset
Ramsar (wetlands)	Medway Estuary; Swale Estuary and Marshes
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	The Swale; Medway Estuary and Marshes; Sheppey Cliffs and Foreshore; Church Woods; Ellenden Wood; Queendown Warren; Purple Hill.
Special Area of Conservation	Queendown Warren; The Blean complex
Special Protection Area	Swale SPA; Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA; Outer Thames Estuary SPA
Marine Conservation Zone	Swale Estuary; Medway Estuary
National Nature Reserves	Blean Woods, Elmley and Th Swale
Rivers and waterways	The Medway Estuary; The Swale, Milton Creek, Conyer Creek, Oare Creek, Faversham Creek
Scheduled Monument	23
Listed Buildings	1,440 (37 Grade I; 93 Grade II*)
Conservation Areas	51
Historic Parks and Gardens	4

Table 3.1.3

3.1.15 Swale includes an extensive stretch of the Kent Downs National Landscape (formerly known as the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty).

3.1.16 A Local Heritage List complements these formal national designations, recognising over 150 cherished local assets.

3.1.17 Swale contains a diverse range of cultural assets - both physical and organisations that add to the vibrancy of the area and provide jobs and skills training for residents.

3.2 Key issues and challenges

3.2.1 Reviewing the Local Plan provides an opportunity to celebrate the richness of the borough but also to address key challenges. The challenges below have been identified by the evidence compiled and by consultation responses during previous stages of Local Plan development. They may be the subject of complementary documents, such as Swale Borough Council's Corporate Plan, the Climate and Ecological Emergency Declaration, and the Affordable Housing Emergency Declaration.

3.2.2 The key challenges being addressed by this Local Plan Review are:

- Delivering a net zero carbon borough by 2045;
- Embedding active travel within new and existing developments to improve air quality, reduce road traffic accidents, reduce congestion and improve overall health and wellbeing;
- The significant shortfall in the supply of affordable homes leading to a growing number of families facing homelessness and those reliant on holiday accommodation as their primary residence;
- Delivering the infrastructure required to support growth and the creation of quality places, without negatively impacting existing communities;
- Protecting and enhancing our historic and ecological assets;
- Supporting our town centres to remain vital, competitive and attractive places; and
- Supporting our economy to remain competitive and to sustain and create quality local jobs, accessible to local people.

Net Zero Carbon and Climate Change Emergency

3.2.3 The scale of the challenge that the climate and ecological emergency presents us with is unprecedented. The crisis is not something that any of us are immune from, and we will be seeing the impacts on every aspect of our lives. While of course it needs global entities to do much of the work, we can make a small difference across our borough.

3.2.4 The updated National Planning Policy Framework [44] (NPPF) contains significant amendments concerning climate change.

3.2.5 The NPPF (para 161) now explicitly refers to the transition to net zero by 2050. This enshrines in planning policy the net zero obligation that was set out in the Climate Change Act 2008 (amended 2019) [45]. Local Plans are required to take full account of all climate impacts including:

- overheating;
- water scarcity;
- storm and flood risks; and
- coastal change.

3.2.6 Local Plans are required to shape places in ways that:

- contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience;
- encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and
- support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.

3.2.7 The Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency in 2019, with a borough-wide net zero target subsequently set for 2045. A related Action Plan [46] remains a live document.

44 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
45 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents
46 https://news.swale.gov.uk/news/action-plan-against-climate-change

3.2.8 The typology of Swale's economy leads to the borough having higher energy consumption and carbon emissions from the commercial sector than other Kent districts.

3.2.9 The Local Plan Review supports the mitigation of and the adaptation to climate change. A suite of Development Management policies will underpin the Council's role in this. These are supported by five new policies for this Local Plan period which specifically respond to climate change:

- C1: Sustainable design and adaptation principles;
- C2: Net zero operational carbon in new build residential development;
- C3: Net zero operational carbon in new build non-domestic development;
- C4: Embodied carbon and waste; and
- C5: Renewable energy development and infrastructure.

3.2.10 Other policies have been updated for the emerging Local Plan including:

- C6: Coastal change management;
- C7: Implementing the Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy;
- C8: Flood risk;
- C9: Sustainable drainage;
- C10: Water quality and water resources;
- C11: Air quality; and
- C12: Pollution & land instability.

Affordable Housing and Affordable Home Emergency

3.2.11 On 3rd April 2024 Swale's Full Council unanimously declared an Affordable Housing Emergency. This links to the Council's Corporate Plan priority for Swale "to aspire to be a borough where everyone has access to a decent home and improved health and wellbeing".

3.2.12 The driving forces behind this emergency declaration are referred to in the motion as systemic and structural. A significant link between the impact of quality affordable homes and the wider determinants of health is recognised. In turn, health is recognised as a widespread driver of economic inactivity [47].

3.2.13 The wording of the motion presented to Full Council explained this as follows:

Despite the housing growth in the area, the delivery of affordable rented properties falls far short from demand, It has become increasingly challenging to secure Registered Providers (RPs) on schemes with low numbers of s106 affordable homes, however the introduction of First Homes as part of the s106 affordable housing contribution has been catastrophic and severely reduced the number of affordable/social rented and shared ownership homes available to RPs. There is an increasing number of affordable homes being left dormant on approved sites across the borough - currently in Swale there are just under 500 affordable homes secured on s106 sites but with no RP to contract and deliver these much-needed homes. Despite working in effective partnership with RPs, including applying strategic partnership funding to provide additional affordable homes on land-led schemes, more innovation is required to enable smaller RPs to utilise available Homes England affordable housing grant to start to deliver homes in areas where viability is 'blocking' delivering but where homelessness and poverty are acute.

3.2.14 An Action Plan was agreed and remains a live document. The Local Plan's contribution is explained across a range of draft Local Plan policies, but most specifically:

- H1: Affordable Housing

47 https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/service-specific-policies/economic-regeneration-and-planning-policies/get-kent-and-medway-working-plan#:~:text=Our%20plan%20focuses%20on%20health%2C%20work%2C%20and%20skills,Kent%20and%20Medway%20Working%20Plan%20%28PDF%2C%203.6%20MB%29

Infrastructure Delivery

3.2.15 Infrastructure can be grouped into three main types:

- Physical infrastructure such as: transport infrastructure (roads, public transport, cycling and walking routes); gas and electricity infrastructure, water supply and wastewater treatment; flood defences;
- Social infrastructure such as: primary and secondary schools, healthcare, emergency services, libraries, sports and recreational facilities, community facilities, cultural services; and
- Green infrastructure such as: open space, allotments, formal and informal green space, green and blue infrastructure corridors.

3.2.16 Different types of infrastructure are required to support different scales of development:

- On site infrastructure is necessary to enable the delivery of a specific development. This includes roads, walk/cycleways, gas pipes, electricity cabling, water supply and wastewater disposal;
- At a neighbourhood level, infrastructure is required to mitigate the impact of the development and support the day-to-day needs of the new population. This can include schools, community facilities and GP surgeries, sports facilities; and
- At a strategic level, larger pieces of infrastructure are required to support development growth across a wider or strategic site. This can include electricity sub-stations, strategic highway network improvements, hospitals, and sewerage treatment works.

3.2.17 Identifying infrastructure over a Local Plan period can be challenging as few infrastructure providers actively plan for that length of timeframe and, therefore, identification of infrastructure needs in the later years of the plan period may be subject to change. In addition, infrastructure needs may be influenced by changes in technology and changes to the arrangements for the planning and delivery of infrastructure.

3.2.18 Where growth is planned for through significant new developments there may not be the certainty and/or funding secured for any necessary strategic infrastructure at the time the Local Plan is produced. The Council will need to be particularly clear on the infrastructure needed to deliver growth in the early stages of the plan period and to be able to demonstrate that this is deliverable in a timely manner. In the later stages there is a degree of flexibility required. As such, planning for infrastructure is a continuous and iterative process.

3.2.19 The main ways in which the planning system has a direct influence on securing infrastructure are:

- Section 106 Agreements - used to secure site specific infrastructure through negotiation with the developer where it is necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms, directly related to the development, fairly and reasonably related in scale, and kind to the development;
- Section 278 Agreements - completed between the developer and highway authority (Kent County Council) where development requires work to be carried out on the existing adopted highway;
- Planning conditions; and
- Community Infrastructure Levy payments - a charge which can be levied by local authorities on new development in their area.

3.2.20 Swale continuously works with infrastructure and service providers to assess the impact on infrastructure from delivering the homes and employment needed. This work is set out in the Swale Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which establishes what additional infrastructure and service needs are required to support the level of development proposed. The IDP establishes what additional infrastructure and service needs are required to support the level of development proposed.

3.2.21 The IDP is a 'live' document and engagement with infrastructure providers will continue until submission of the Local Plan and the document will continue to be updated.

3.2.22 A bespoke transport model will test the traffic impacts of new and existing developments on transport infrastructure across Swale, and proposed mitigations.

3.2.23 The relevant draft policies are:

- INF1: Managing transport demand & impact;
- INF2: Vehicle parking;
- INF3: Open space, sport and recreation provision; and
- INF4: Local Green Spaces.

Active Travel

3.2.24 Active travel is becoming increasingly important as challenges around climate change become more pressing and the demand for active travel solutions grows. Investment in cycling, wheeling and walking can have wider positive impacts on people and places, making roads quieter and safer, improving air quality, improving physical and mental wellbeing and creating attractive places for people to travel within and between.

3.2.25 In 2017, the Department for Transport (DfT) published its first Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy (CWIS). The aim of this was to encourage cycling and walking to become a key mode of travel for shorter journeys or as a stage of a longer journey by delivering better safety, mobility and streets.

3.2.26 Alongside the CWIS, the DfT published guidance on developing Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIPs). LCWIPs outline a "strategic approach to identifying cycling and walking improvements required at a local level". This is in order to both encourage and facilitate the modal shift away from motorised vehicles to more active modes of travel, transforming areas in ways which support active travel, reduce congestion, support local economies and improve physical and mental health.

3.2.27 A number of active travel schemes have been introduced since Bearing Fruits, such as the Faversham LCWIP (January 2022) which was revised in Autumn 2024 and the Kent Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (KCWIP, August 2024 [48]).

3.2.28 Work on a Sheppey Towns LCWIP was started and has since been merged into a Swale-wide LCWIP to put forward a coherent network of active travel routes across the borough. The Swale LCWIP [49] was adopted by the Council in March 2026. It has been designed to enable a long-term approach to developing local cycling, walking and wheeling networks over a 10-year period. It is envisaged that the LCWIP will be reviewed and updated to reflect progress made towards implementation or to reflect changes in local policies or strategies.

3.2.29 There are three KCWIP cycle routes which begin/ end in Swale and which are proposed for further public engagement and intervention planning:

- Sheerness and Leysdown;
- Sittingbourne and Faversham; and
- Maidstone to Sittingbourne.

3.2.30 The projects and proposals within the LCWIPs are reflected in the IDP, site allocations and the Strategic Transport Policies. Reference has been made to them in the Development Management transport policies within this plan.

3.2.31 Kent County Council's Improvement Plan 2018 – 2028 sets out the objectives for Kent's Public Rights of Way (PROW) network and wider public access for the next 10 years and should be referred to by planning applicants.

Historic and Natural Environment

3.2.32 The borough's outstanding environment has been influenced by its geology, soils, topography, history and biodiversity.

3.2.33 Three broad landscape types dominate the borough:

- The chalk of the Kent Downs;

48 https://letstalk.kent.gov.uk/kent-cycling-and-walking-infrastructure-plan
49 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/strategies-and-policies/active-travel

- The central agricultural plain; and
- The Thames Estuary marshes.

3.2.34 The chalk grasslands, fields, valleys and woodlands of the Kent Downs National Landscape are outstanding features of the southern reaches of the borough. Its slopes and valleys fall coastward, criss-crossed by narrow lanes. Beyond the chalk are the rich agricultural soils on the plains around the Roman road, now the A2 / Watling Street. These are some of the best graded soils in the country.

3.2.35 London clay underlies the northern and coastal boundaries of the borough. At 111km, the coast has a major influence on landscapes and wildlife. Around the Swale and river Medway and extending inland to the edges of the three main towns is a continuous belt of marsh, prone to tidal flooding. Its mudflats, grazing and salt marshes are interspersed with ditches, dykes, inlets and creeks. These watercourses and marshes provide hugely important ecological habitats, in particular for wintering and passage birds.

3.2.36 The following draft policies respond to the ecological challenge:

- B1: Biodiversity & geodiversity conservation & BNG;
- B2: Conserving & enhancing valued landscapes;
- B3: Kent Downs National Landscape Management Plan;
- B4: The separation of settlements – Important Local Countryside Gaps;
- B5: Woodland, orchards, trees and hedgerows;
- B6: Agricultural land;
- B7: The Coast;
- B8: Rural Lanes; and
- B9: The keeping and grazing of horses.

3.2.37 Historically, the borough's settlement pattern and growth has been heavily influenced and shaped by its environmental assets. This approach will continue to drive the emerging development strategy, which will seek to avoid development at these areas. It also seeks to effectively mitigate recreational disturbances on the internationally significant Medway and Swale Estuary marshes via the Strategic Access Management and Mitigation Strategy (SAMMS) that enables developer contributions to be levied to protect landscape and ecology.

3.2.38 The National Planning Policy Framework [50] (NPPF para 202) refers to heritage assets as an "irreplaceable resource" which should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations. The vast array of Swale's heritage assets is set out in the Key Characteristics section of this plan, above.

3.2.39 The following draft policies seek to best protect Swale's cherished heritage environment:

- HE1: Development involving Listed Buildings;
- HE2: Development affecting a Conservation Area;
- HE3: Parks and Gardens;
- HE4: Non-designated Heritage Assets; and
- HE5: Archaeological.

Town Centres

3.2.40 Town centres nationally are facing considerable challenges with the continued rise of on-line and out-of-town shopping. Whilst vacancy rates in all our town centres are lower than the national average (and are particularly buoyant in Faversham and Sheerness) declining rates impact on jobs, footfall, and town centre vibrancy and attractiveness and must be positively addressed.

3.2.41 A Retail and Leisure Needs Assessment was produced in 2018 and was updated in December 2023, focussing on both convenience goods and comparison retail.

50 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

3.2.42 A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted for Sittingbourne Town Centre in 2022 [51] , aiming to guide regeneration over the plan period. It will continue to form part of the Development Plan for the borough, shaping how the Council considers new development proposals.

3.2.43 The Council focussed significant investment in Sittingbourne town centre over the years 2010 to the early 2020s via the Spirit of Sittingbourne scheme which improved the public realm and created significant new leisure and experience assets at the heart of the town centre within Bourne Place.

3.2.44 Policy E3: Proposals for Main Town Centre Uses responds to the identified challenges.

Competitive Economy

3.2.45 With economic development, as with all other land uses, the guiding principle of the NPPF is that Local Plans should create the conditions for economic growth and productivity improvements, taking account of local business needs and wider opportunities for development.

3.2.46 With its strategic location between London and the continent, and good road, port and rail links, Swale is well-positioned for a strong and diverse economy.

3.2.47 An Employment Land Review was undertaken in 2018 and updated in 2024. The update was commissioned to reflect changes in national policy, and the economic climate post-Brexit and Covid-19.

3.2.48 The study evidenced the scale and quality of new land needed to support the borough's economic growth over the plan period. It assessed the suitability of a range of sites which were presented to members throughout 2024, with a decision on employment land allocations reached by Full Council in December 2024. Further sites have been submitted and will be considered by the Council in early 2025.

3.2.49 Our strategy focusses on creating a strong supply of employment land to meet the identified need, and improving the quality of our economic offer to create a better business image and a more diverse economic base. It will enable the borough to branch out into under-represented sectors, increase the number of higher-growth / higher-value businesses and ensure that it retains and develops existing strengths and capitalises on indigenous growth opportunities.

3.2.50 The draft policies promoting a competitive economy are:

- E1: Loss of employment floorspace & land;
- E2: The Rural Economy; and
- E3: Proposals for Main Town Centre Uses.

Viability of Development

3.2.51 Whilst the overall development market for Swale is perceived to be active, with a strong market for the right scheme in the right place that includes an average of 720 completed homes per year over the last 10 years [52], some areas of the borough are challenging with relatively low house prices making the delivery of new homes less easy. This is particularly the case with brownfield sites being challenging to deliver in the borough's town centres where some of the lowest house prices are located.

3.2.52 To ensure the deliverability of Local Plans the National Planning Policy Framework [53](NPPF para 35) sets out that policy requirements should be informed by evidence of infrastructure and Affordable Housing need, and a proportionate assessment of viability that takes into account all relevant policies, and local and national standards, including the cost implications of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

51 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/adopted-sittingbourne-town-centre-supplementary-planning-document-spd

52 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/485014/2024-2025-Housing_Land_Supply_Position_Statement_Nov2024_Final.pdf

53 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

and section 106. To ensure that the Local Plan policy objectives do not undermine the deliverability of the Plan a Whole Plan Viability Assessment [54] has been undertaken and has provided recommendations that have informed drafting of this Plan.

Health

3.2.53 The Council declared a mental health crisis in Swale at a meeting of its Full Council on 19th November 2025. Among a wider list of actions, the Council resolved to carry out two actions that relate to the Local Plan. They:

1. Declared a mental health crisis in Swale; and
2. Called on central Government and Kent and Medway NHS and Social Care Trust to urgently improve the doctor to patient ratio in Swale and to ensure better access to mental health services at the point of need.

54 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/510494/2024_Whole_Plan_Viability_Assessment.pdf

4 Our Vision and Objectives

4.1 The Vision for Swale

4.1.1 The vision for the Local Plan Review sets out what the Council intends to achieve for the borough through new development. It has been shaped by Council priorities and previous consultation feedback.

Statement 1

The Vision for Swale

It is 2042. Development in Swale has come forward to meet imposed Government Targets. It has supported climate and ecological imperatives and has conserved and enhanced the natural environment through significant biodiversity gain. Renewable energy initiatives have been high on Swale's agenda. Quality design and place-making has capitalised on the borough's extensive ecological and heritage assets and has supported the health and wellbeing of our communities.

Sittingbourne has a refocused town centre with a vital and viable retail heart supported by leisure and recreation opportunities and enabled by new high density residential and community activity which has recognised and respected the area's outstanding heritage. Development has secured wider regeneration benefits, including improved public realm, and reconfigured and enhanced sustainable and active transport connections – both in and around the town.

Faversham is a thriving market town and nationally known heritage destination that has successfully balanced 21st century demands with respect for the past. This has been achieved by sympathetic and symbiotic growth.

At Sheerness, Minster and Queenborough, coastal and port rejuvenation has maximised the impact of our natural and built assets and supported the needs of the local communities.

Our rural and maritime communities have seen enabling development maintain and improve local services. The local needs of residents are well catered for, supporting vibrant communities whilst maintaining the quality and special qualities of the countryside setting.

Across the borough development has improved health and air quality, and increased opportunities for local employment, active travel and affordable housing. Development has supported a vibrant sense of community, within and across the borough. There are thriving built and outdoor sports and leisure facilities, and everyone has access to a decent home. Swale is a place residents, businesses and visitors recognise as sustainable and forward-looking – a place to live, work and enjoy.

4.2 Local Plan Objectives

4.2.1 Strategic objectives of the Local Plan Review seek to guide the location of development and shape it through strategic policies. Taking account of the influences on the Local Plan and the key challenges facing Swale and its communities, a set of objectives have been drafted to set the framework for the detailed policies that follow. The objectives are shaped by local evidence, government policy, Council priorities and previous consultation feedback.

Statement 2

The Objectives for Swale

1. To provide for homes and jobs that are best suited to meet the imposed Government Targets;
2. To support and sustain communities across the borough, big and small, by planning to meet identified needs, including needs for community facilities and infrastructure;

3. To protect and manage our resources to address climate change through delivering sustainable growth that supports urban and rural economies and makes the best use of infrastructure;
4. To locate development in the least constrained parts of the borough in reasonable proximity to transport hubs;
5. To provide a range of housing developments across the borough that deliver a range of housing sizes and types to meet the needs of young people, families and older people;
6. To deliver a level of investment and growth at key locations to facilitate significant improvements to support infrastructure e.g. schools, healthcare and highways and sustainable and active travel options for the benefit of local communities; and,
7. To focus development on the contribution that larger sites can deliver in a proportionate way to meet wider plan objectives and ensure delivery during the plan period and beyond.

4.2.2 The Council will seek to meet the borough's identified development needs on brownfield sites in sustainable locations, on land at low risk of flooding within existing settlements, and on land with the least environmental or amenity value. However, due to the quantum of development required for the Local Plan Review, it is unlikely all the requirements can be met on sites that meet this criteria. It will therefore be necessary, as part of Plan drafting, to identify additional sites that can deliver sustainable development along with wider benefits that achieve the Local Plan Review's objectives and guiding principles.

5 Local Plan Strategy for Swale

5.0.1 The Local Plan needs to contain an overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and make sufficient provision for the future growth needs of the Borough for the plan period (2027- 2042).

5.0.2 In terms of broad principles to guide the location of development, the following objectives reflect local evidence, government policy and Council priorities:

- To provide for homes and jobs that are best suited to meet the imposed Government Targets;
- To support and sustain communities across the borough, big and small, by planning to meet identified needs, including needs for community facilities and infrastructure;
- To protect and manage our resources to address climate change through delivering sustainable growth that supports urban and rural economies and makes the best use of infrastructure;
- To locate development in the least constrained parts of the borough in reasonable proximity to transport hubs;
- To provide a range of housing developments across the borough that deliver a range of housing sizes and types to meet the needs of young people, families and older people;
- To deliver a level of investment and growth at key locations to facilitate significant improvements to support infrastructure e.g. schools, health care and highways and sustainable and active travel options for the benefit of local communities; and,
- To focus development on the contribution that larger sites can deliver in a proportionate way to meet wider plan objectives and ensure delivery during the plan period and beyond.

5.0.3 Sitting behind these objectives are a number of key principles that underpin the development strategy. The borough's identified development needs should be met:

- on brownfield sites in sustainable locations/within the settlement confines;
- on land at low risk of flooding within existing settlements; and
- on land with the least environmental or amenity value.

5.0.4 The quantum of new development needed to meet the identified needs for the plan period cannot be met in its entirety on sites that meet the above criteria. It has therefore been necessary to identify additional sites that can deliver sustainable development along with wider benefits that achieve the plan's objectives and guiding principles.

5.0.5 The development strategy for this Local Plan must be considered within the context of the strategy and proposals set out in the adopted Local Plan - Bearing Fruits. For Bearing Fruits (and the 2008 plan), Sittingbourne (as the Borough's principal town) and the Isle of Sheppey were part of the broader Thames Gateway growth area and were the focus for development. Large amounts of development have been forthcoming in these locations but much of it was constrained by issues around highway capacity, air quality and high level constraints such as land at high risk of flooding or sites of international and national biodiversity significance. Organic growth of Sittingbourne along the lines of 'business as usual' as set out in Bearing Fruits represents significant challenges in terms of the impacts on infrastructure and would encroach further into land that plays an important role in maintaining a settlement gap between villages, much of which is significant for its local landscape value.

5.0.6 It would be difficult to deliver the additional dwellings needed to meet the housing need for this Local Plan through new site allocations only in and around Sittingbourne as much of the land has been built out, or is being built out through existing allocations from Bearing Fruits with that remaining constrained. This has meant that the growth strategy in this Local Plan has been unable to align with the growth strategy in Bearing Fruits namely that development should be focused on Sittingbourne. This has meant that a new growth strategy has been developed for this Local Plan, containing new strategic sites capable of delivering much of their own infrastructure whilst meeting the wider needs of the borough. This Local Plan seeks to support the settlement hierarchy of the borough by seeking to place the remaining development need after strategic sites have been considered in the most sustainable settlements whilst also seeking to support rural communities.

5.1 Explaining the Development Strategy for Swale

5.1.1 The development strategy for this Local Plan must be considered within the context of the strategy and proposals set out in the Local Plan Bearing Fruits. This development strategy seeks to evolve from the approach in Bearing Fruits to deliver a range of additional sites that are both strategic and non strategic to meet development needs. This approach seeks to also respect what viably the market and infrastructure providers can deliver during the various stages of this plan period.

5.1.2 Viability in and around Sittingbourne and Sheppey has historically impacted upon housing delivery rates. Additionally, much of the planned development at Sittingbourne allocated in Bearing Fruits has been impacted by capacity issues at junction 5 of the M2. This is now resolved with improvements to junction 5 completed in 2023 resulting in allocations for development having moved forward with planning applications. However, the delivery of this development is still yet to be fully achieved. The opportunity for a new strategic site at Bobbing to the west of the A249 offers the opportunity to capitalise on the junction 5 improvements. It would provide development that is viable and less constrained than around Sittingbourne meeting much of its own infrastructure needs whilst providing for the wider needs of communities in the west of the borough.

5.1.3 It would be difficult to deliver additional dwellings in and around Sittingbourne as existing allocations are not yet fully completed, with much of the remaining land constrained by local and national policy constraints. Sittingbourne town itself contains development opportunities for redevelopment and this regeneration is a major element of the emerging development strategy. This approach makes the best use of the available brownfield land and provides opportunities to support the commercial core of the town.

5.1.4 Under Bearing Fruits and the 2008 Local Plan, significant development has been allocated in the west of the Isle of Sheppey through the strategic sites at Thistle Hill and Barton Hill Drive. Whilst much of this development is progressing other opportunities exist on the Isle of Sheppey at Sheerness, East Church, Leysdown and Warden. This includes smaller scale development in and around the settlements and is expected to be deliver through non strategic allocations over the life of the plan.

5.1.5 Redevelopment opportunities exist in and around Queenborough and Rushenden where Homes England have facilitated remedial works to get sites identified in the Queenborough & Rushenden Masterplan [55] development ready. The emerging Local Plan strategy supports the expansion of the opportunities at Rushenden for further redevelopment that will deliver a landscape-led mixed use scheme in a part of the borough where the investment will have a meaningful positive impact and deliver much needed community infrastructure and open space.

5.1.6 Faversham, one of the the borough's two secondary towns and has historically had lower levels of growth proposed through plan making. It is a historic market town that is also constrained, particularly to the north, west and south west by high level biodiversity designations, land at high risk of flooding, heritage assets and landscape designations. Along with the wider rural areas, viability is stronger at Faversham but there are concerns around affordability of housing, infrastructure capacity and local job opportunities. The opportunity for a new strategic site to the south east of the town will offer the opportunity to address some of the affordability issues and will deliver infrastructure and jobs to support both new and existing communities. Faversham Neighbourhood Plan made in 2023 sets out allocated development sites that support the urban area of the town including supporting connections that integrate the town and new development.

5.1.7 Swale includes a number of vibrant rural communities, many of which offer a broad range of shops and services that meet many day-to-day needs but residents still need to travel to access the full range of services needed, for example employment and education. Small-scale development in those locations may be acceptable but the general quantum of development needed to deliver additional infrastructure could be so large it could impact on the character of the settlements and exacerbate existing infrastructure capacity issues in the short to medium term. To address this some non strategic site allocations are proposed in

55 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/queenborough-rushenden-masterplan

smaller settlements with development proposed that is appropriate in scale to the settlement and levels of infrastructure provision available. This approach should assist the sustainability of those settlements during the plan period.

5.1.8 To address the overall need for development in this Local Plan and considerate of the settlement patterns and land constraints two strategic sites have been chosen to be delivered through this Local Plan. One strategic site is proposed in the east of the borough and one in the west, with the spread of the sites optomising some of the least constrained land within the borough, the sites will provide for much of their own infrastructure needs whilst also supporting the needs of local communities across the whole borough. To support the existing settlements of the borough including the main settlements, the balance of development need after the strategic sites is proposed to be met on non strategic sites for allocation with this development sought at the most sustainable locations and seeking to support the needs of the rural communities.

5.1.9 Further development on unallocated sites will be supported through the application of the policies in this plan that include:

- 17.2 Policy H2 Small and Medium sites for Housing Development;
- 17.3 Policy H3 Rural Exception and Community-Led Housing Development;
- 17.4 Policy H4 Self-Build and Custom Build;
- 17.5 Policy H5 Park Homes;
- 17.6 Policy H6 Gypsy, Traveller & Travelling Showpeople Accommodation;
- 18.1 Policy E1 Loss of Employment Floorspace & Land;
- 18.2 Policy E2 The Rural Economy; and
- 18.3 Policy E3 Proposals for Main Town Centre Uses.

5.2 The Key Diagram

5.2.1 Our Key Diagram provides the spatial representation of our vision and the development strategy as set out above. It shows the priority areas for development, conservation and enhancement and infrastructure. ADD IN.

6 Strategic Policies

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Strategic planning policies in local plans are high-level, overarching policies that set out the scale, pattern, and quality of development across a local authority's area. They provide the high-level, long-term planning principles that guide development, setting out the key principles for growth, infrastructure and the protection of areas. They sit above the development management (DM) policies which are set out in chapters 15 - 22.

6.2 Policy ST1 Delivering Sustainable Development in Swale

6.2.1 The purpose of the Development Plan is to facilitate and manage sustainable development. There are three dimensions to sustainable development:

- economic;
- social; and
- environmental.

6.2.2 The policies within this in the Local Plan seek opportunities to make a positive contribution to these dimensions.

6.2.3 Sustainable development means meeting present needs - specifically for homes, jobs, and infrastructure - without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. It is the core purpose of planning, balancing economic, social, and environmental objectives to create, beautiful, safe, and healthy communities, underpinned by a 'presumption in favour of sustainable development.' (Add internal link to the glossary.)

6.2.4 In essence, the presumption in favour of sustainable development lies at the heart of the Local Plan and should be seen as a golden thread running through it. The strategy for Swale has been shaped by a desire to deliver sustainable growth that brings benefits for all sectors of Swale's community – for existing residents, businesses and organisations as much as for new ones. In order to deliver these benefits, it is necessary to take a bold approach to addressing the impacts of climate change, to embracing opportunities to enhance health and wellbeing, through improving our environment and ensuring communities are supported with the opportunities and infrastructure needed to enjoy a good quality of life, including jobs and homes.

6.2.5 This policy provides the basis for action and the means to locally determine whether development proposals merit the national presumption in favour of sustainable development. It emphasises the importance of joint working, placing the requirement on all stakeholders to demonstrate their commitment to sustainable development in Swale.

Picture 6.2.1 Swale Estuary and Solar Panels

Policy ST1

Delivering sustainable development in Swale

To deliver sustainable development in Swale that provides both mitigation and adaptation to climate change, all development proposals will contribute to:

1. Build a strong competitive and green economy by meeting identified needs for inward investment and indigenous growth on allocated and suitable sites, including meeting the needs of under-represented sectors;
2. Ensure the vitality of town centres by: strengthening the principal centre role of Sittingbourne; improving the role of Sheerness as the Island's main centre; or consolidating, proportionate to its scale and character, Faversham's role as a centre for the town itself and its local catchment;
3. Support a prosperous rural economy, especially for sustainable farming and tourism, or where enabling communities to meet local needs or benefiting countryside management;
4. Accord with the Local Plan settlement strategy;
5. Offer the potential to reduce levels of out-commuting and support the aims of the Swale Local Transport Strategy, including the promotion of zero carbon and active transport;
6. Support high quality communications infrastructure;
7. Deliver a wide choice of high quality, low carbon homes by:

    a. meeting the full, objectively assessed need for housing in the housing market area;

    b. providing housing opportunity, choice and independence with types of housing for local needs; and

    c. keeping vitality within rural communities with identified housing needs, proportionate to their character, scale and role;

d. promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy and district heat networks on new developments;

e. promoting the use of recognised certification schemes to demonstrate the environmental quality of new housing.

8. Achieve good design through reflecting the best of an area's defining characteristics;

9. Promote healthy communities through:

a. location of development to achieve safe, mixed uses and shared spaces;

b. rejuvenation of deprived communities;

c. provision of the infrastructure requirements set out in the Local Plan implementation and delivery plan and schedule;

d. safeguarding services and facilities that currently do, or could support communities;

e. maintaining the individual character, integrity, identities and settings of settlements;

f. protecting, managing, providing and enhancing open spaces and facilities for sport and recreation;

g. implementing the Swale natural assets green infrastructure strategy; and

h. enabling and fostering the conditions for cultural enterprises to establish and flourish within Swale.

10. Meet the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change through:

a. promotion of sustainable, low carbon and resilient design and construction, the installation and use of renewable energy, the efficient use of natural resources and the management of emissions;

b. the management and expansion of green infrastructure; and

c. applying planning policies to manage flood risk and coastal change;

11. Protect and enhance the natural environment by:

a. applying international, national and local planning policy for:

(i) areas designated for their biodiversity (inc. Nature Improvement Areas), geological or landscape importance; and/or

(ii) priority habitats and populations of protected, priority and notable species;

b. using landscape character assessments to protect, and where possible, enhance, the intrinsic character, beauty and tranquillity of the countryside, with emphasis on the estuarine, woodland, dry valley, down-land and horticultural landscapes that define the landscape character of Swale;

c. integrating the benefits of ecosystems to society across all policy areas;

d. achieving plentiful native landscaping of local provenance in and around developments;

e. achieving net gains in biodiversity within and around developments by use of such measures as natural/semi-natural greenspace and the creation of coherent ecological networks;

f. avoiding significant harm to biodiversity or, when not possible, adequately mitigating it, or, as a last resort, compensating for it with off-site action at identified Biodiversity Opportunity Areas or other appropriate locations;

g. using areas of lower quality agricultural land for significant levels of development (singly or cumulatively) where compatible with other criteria; and;

h. applying national planning policy in respect of pollution, despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated, unstable and previously developed land;

i. having regard to and contribute to the delivery of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy.

12. Conserve and enhance the historic environment by applying national and local planning policy through the identification, assessment and integration of development with the importance, form and character of heritage assets (inc. historic landscapes).

6.3 Policy ST2 Swale Settlement Strategy

6.3.1 There are a wide range of towns, villages, hamlets and isolated settlements across Swale. The development strategy presents the approach to development for these locations and examines their role within the overall strategy for the broad distribution of growth, and decisions about other development.

6.3.2 In consideration of the options for our development strategy, we looked closely at what is set out in Bearing Fruits and sought to complement that strategy with this Local Plan Review.

6.3.3 Other key drivers that shaped this strategy include delivering sustainable growth, addressing climate change and enhancing health and wellbeing.

6.3.4 The Borough of Swale has constraints in terms of landscape designations, land at risk of flooding, coastal change and ecological designations. Approximately 60% of the Borough is covered by such designations. Of the remaining 40%, there are areas that are locally important for their landscape value or high quality agricultural land, for example. To meet the borough's development needs, difficult choices had to be made.

6.3.5 In the first instance, the availability of brownfield sites were considered. The Council has followed an approach of focussing development on brownfield sites for a while.

6.3.6 There were limited opportunities now and within this context, Sittingbourne town centre was been identified as providing considerable redevelopment potential that will yield a minimum of 988 dwellings.

6.3.7 Other brownfield sites were identified in Faversham, which were included in their Neighbourhood Plan, and in Sheerness, that could come forward outside of the Local Plan.

6.3.8 Nevertheless, there were insufficient brownfield sites to deliver the quantum of development needed and the Local Plan Review had to look elsewhere to deliver sustainable growth. The process was completed through the HELAA where potential sites have been assessed with the most suitable allocated to meet the borough's housing need.

6.3.9 Defining and implementing a settlement strategy is assisted by the identification of settlement tiers that guide the location of development and services. The means that the urban centres and the larger well-connected villages occupy the higher settlement tiers whilst those with strong environmental character, poorer access to services and/or limited capacity for change generally occupy the lower. Settlements are assigned to the tiers as shown in Table 6.3.1 Settlement Strategybelow.

Tier	Settlement	Role
Tier1 Principal town	Sittingbourne	Sittingbourne remains at the top of the hierarchy, justified by it being the largest town in the Borough with the greatest range of services and facilities. These include all key and higher-order services and facilities including secondary schools, a college, a minor injuries unit and the Borough's main library. It holds the largest share of the Borough's population and economy with over 2000 employment units. There is a retail centre in the high street, Sittingbourne retail park and Princes Street retail park. It is also the location of the Eurolink industrial estate and Trinity trading estate. The ongoing town centre regeneration has and is expanding the leisure and retail offer further with a cinema, hotel and restaurants. Sittingbourne is served by a train station and

		bus hub with the greatest and most frequent variety of destinations. It is the most sustainable settlement within the Borough.
Tier 2 – Secondary towns	Faversham and Sheerness	Faversham and Sheerness, smaller than Sittingbourne, are unique in their identity and offer all of the key services and facilities and most of the higher-order ones too. Sheerness falls short of having its own hospital but benefits from that nearby at Minster. These towns also offer a wide range of employment, retail and leisure facilities. Faversham, the Borough's smaller market town, acts as a focal point for trade and services for the wider rural area here and has around 780 employment units. For the Isle of Sheppey, Sheerness is its main centre with an employment base in its high street and industry linked to the Port of Sheerness. There are around 430 employment units here. Public transport provision is good at Faversham, and fair at Sheerness but with connections to Sittingbourne. Away from Sittingbourne, these are the Borough's most sustainable locations.
Tier 3 – Urban service centres	Minster & Halfway and Queenborough & Rushenden.	Individually, the settlements within this tier are more limited in their range of services and facilities, although still having many of the key ones but at a lower frequency. However, due to their proximity to each other, Minster and Halfway and Queenborough and Rushenden combined create larger urban service centres which are able to support and be supported by their proximity to Sheerness and each other. There is an employment focus to the West of Minster, at Neatscourt retail park and around Queenborough Creek. Minster and Halfway have around 410 employment units and Queenborough and Rushenden have some 225. Public transport is more limited, although still fair with connections in and amongst each other and Sheerness
Tier 4 – Village service centres	Boughton, Eastchurch, Iwade, Leysdown, Newington and Teynham.	The villages in this tier provide the majority of the following key services and facilities: GP surgeries, primary schools, recreational grounds, convenience stores, public houses, post offices and places of worship. Newington and Teynham have the highest level of services and facilities serving their communities as well as having train stations, but overall, public transport provision is fair or limited. They are more isolated from the strategic road network but generally closest to the main link roads in between (the A249 and the A2). Those on the eastern end of the island have less services and facilities but given the distance to the nearest town at Sheerness, act as local centres for their communities. Leysdown and the surround have a unique tourism offer but otherwise would benefit from more diverse employment opportunities, public transport improvements and support for local services. As a whole, the eastern end of the island has around 295 employment units. All of these villages are likely to serve their and the surrounding rural populations' day to day needs with some sharing of services

		with nearby smaller settlements. They will need to travel to other centres for a wider range of retail, leisure and employment needs.
Tier 5 – Small villages	Bapchild, Bayview, Borden, Bredgar, Conyer, Doddington, Dunkirk, Eastling, Hartlip, Kingsborough Manor, Lewson Street, Lower Halstow, Lynsted, Neames Forstal, Newnham, Oare, Painters Forstal, Rodmersham Green, Selling, Sheldwich Lees, Upchurch and Warden.	These smaller villages vary in size and offer. The more sustainable provide primary schools, recreation grounds, convenience stores and have fair public transport provision. These include the likes of Upchurch, Bredgar and Bapchild. The less sustainable are without a few or most of the key services and facilities with limited or no public transport offer. A common theme for these villages, however, is their isolation from the nearest urban service centres and towns, as well as the main transport corridors to access these locations (the A249 and the A2). Even by foot, there are not always suitable, lit footpaths for use. Single or occasional clusters of villages may contain enough services to meet the day to day needs for their own communities, whilst others would require investment to provide or improve them. Travel to the urban service centres and towns is necessary for many or most needs.
Tier 6 – The open countryside	Baddlesmere, Bobbing, Bobbing Hill, Chestnut Street, Danaway, Dargate, Goodnestone, Graveney, Hernhill, Milstead, Staplestreet, Throwley Forstal and Tunstall.	The remainder of the Borough's settlements are without defined boundaries and form very small villages, hamlets, ribbon development, clusters of houses and isolated houses. Services and facilities here are extremely limited with public transport provision generally limited or non-existent. They are usually well away from the Borough's main transport corridors with poor foot links in and amongst them. Occasionally, a small range of day to day needs can be met but on the whole, there is no immediate access to a wider range of services, facilities and employment opportunities.

Table 6.3.1 Settlement Strategy

6.3.10 In combination with the adopted Local Plan allocations which are still being built out, Sittingbourne, as the Borough's principal town, remains the main focus for sustainable growth. With the largest share of the Borough's population, services, facilities and economy, it is constrained by environmental designations. The regeneration of the town centre needs to continue to capture the benefits of a growth in population. Swale's settlement hierarchy is:

i. Sittingbourne
ii. Faversham
iii. Isle of Sheppey
iv. Rural local service centres
v. Other villages with built up area boundaries
vi. Outside the built up area boundaries

Policy ST2

Swale Settlement Strategy

By use of previously developed land within defined built up area boundaries and on sites allocated by the Local Plan, development proposals will be permitted in accordance with the following settlement strategy:

1. The principal town and main Borough urban centre of Sittingbourne will provide the primary urban focus for growth where development will support town centre regeneration and make the best use of previously developed, vacant or underused land;
2. Faversham, as one of the Borough's secondary towns, will provide a key focus for growth where development includes a sustainable urban extension and will deliver significant infrastructure improvements;
3. Redevelopment at the Regeneration Area of Queenborough & Rushenden to provide mixed use led regeneration that will provide new homes, jobs, infrastructure, open space and community facilities;
4. Village service centres to provide the tertiary focus for growth;
5. Small villages with built-up area boundaries that can provide some services and offer more sustainable travel options than private car travel on infill and redevelopment sites within the built up area boundaries where compatible with the settlement's character, amenity, landscape setting, heritage or biodiversity value; and
6. At locations in the open countryside, outside the built-up area boundaries shown on the Policies Map, development will not be permitted unless supported by national planning policy and able to demonstrate that it would contribute to protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing the intrinsic value, landscape setting, tranquillity and beauty of the countryside, its buildings and the vitality of rural communities.

6.4 Policy ST3 Climate Change

6.4.1 As a coastal borough in the south of England, Swale's population and environment is particularly vulnerable to the local impacts of climate change including:

- drought and water shortages
- overheating
- flooding, including from surface water, sewage and tidal sources
- sea-level rise and coastal squeeze
- erosion
- increased storms

6.4.2 Effects are already being felt, particularly by communities and businesses and by local ecosystems and landscapes. Generally, the most deprived communities and most depleted ecosystems will be impacted most.

6.4.3 In response to the threats of climate change, in June 2019 the Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency. This included a commitment to facilitate the action required to make Swale carbon neutral, with an agreed target of 2045 (updated in 2025 from a former target of 2030). Following on from this the Council has developed, and updated, an Action Plan with actions for departments across the Council.

6.4.4 The Council's approach to addressing climate change must be seen within the international context. The UK is a signatory to the international Paris Agreement 2015, brokered via the United Nations. This commits signatories to ensure global average temperatures rise is limited to 2˚Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and to pursue a limit of 1.5˚C. This commitment requires fast and drastic cuts to global carbon emissions.

6.4.5 In 2019 the UK Government also declared a climate emergency and updated the legally binding carbon reduction goal for 2050 enshrined in the Climate Change Act 2008. The Act comes with 5-yearly carbon budgets that are devised by the independent Committee on Climate Change (CCC) and passed into law by Parliament.

6.4.6 The CCC's, Seventh Carbon Budget (2025, September)

- in nearly all scenarios considered by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), long-term warming exceeds 1.5ºC; under current policies, the global carbon budget for 1.5ºC would be exhausted by 2030;
- it is still possible to limit long-term warming with deep and immediate emissions cuts;
- long-term warming above 1.5ºC, even temporarily, will bring impacts that need to be adapted to. The greater the overshoot, the larger the climate risks;
- a greater overshoot implies a larger need for CO2 removal measures many of which are not yet proven.

6.4.7 The urgency of the situation is clear and local plans (and thereby planning applications) have a duty and a mandate to respond, as follows:

i. The Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 125 establishes that local plans are obliged to include policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change;

ii. The Climate Change Act 2008 sets the UK's 2050 net zero carbon goal, and also interim 'carbon budgets', that reduce every 5 years;

iii. The Planning & Energy Act 2008 grants local planning authorities the power to set reasonable requirements for:
   - Energy efficiency standards higher than those set by Building Regulations; and
   - Renewable or low carbon sources 'in the locality of the development' to supply a proportion of energy used at the development.

iv. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that:
   - The planning system should support the transition to net zero by 2050 and take full account of all climate impacts including overheating, water scarcity, storm and flood risks and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure (para 161);
   - Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating and drought from rising temperatures, in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008 (para 162);
   - The need to mitigate and adapt to climate change should also be considered in preparing and assessing planning applications, taking into account the full range of potential climate change impacts (para 163);
   - New development should be planned for in ways that help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design (para 164);
   - To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources (para 165).

v. The Planning Practice Guidance chapter on Climate Change explains why it is important for planning to consider climate change and the legal mandate for such. It highlights opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change including:
   - Reducing the need for travel and providing sustainable transport;
   - Providing opportunities for renewable and low carbon energy and decentralised energy; and
   - Promoting low-carbon design approaches to reduce energy consumption in new buildings.

6.4.8 A positive response to the mitigation and adaptation of climate change is fundamental to all new development in Swale and ST3 Climate Change seeks to achieve this. This response cuts across other objectives and policies of the Local Plan including ST1 Delivering sustainable development in Swale, ST4 Development needs for the borough, ST5 Building a strong, competitive economy, ST6 Delivering a wide choice of high-quality homes, ST7 Good design, ST8 Health & Wellbeing, ST9 Planning for Infrastructure and ST10 Promoting Sustainable transport and Active travel. ADD LINKS. When done well, development

can bring benefits to Swale's communities, their health and wellbeing, their businesses and the natural environment. If done poorly, the opportunity to avoid the climate change impacts associated with development are missed.

Climate, Energy and Waste Statements

6.4.9 Applicants for planning permission are expected to set out how policy ST 3, as well as the Development Management Policies, C1-C5, have been considered and responded to in a Climate, Energy and Waste Statement, to accompany planning applications. This statement should be proportionate to the scale of the application and the impacts of the development.

Policy ST3

Climate change

All new development must demonstrate, in a Climate, Energy and Waste Statement, how it will mitigate and adapt to climate change and create places which respond to the local and national Climate Emergencies by demonstrating that:

a. the location and choice of sites, linkages to other sites, layout and land-uses of development have been chosen to mitigate and adapt to climate change;

b. new development use nature-based solutions to provide connected, accessible and multi-functional green spaces, which prioritise climate mitigation and adaption, biodiversity enhancement, health and wellbeing, flood risk mitigation, sustainable drainage and pollution prevention, in accordance with policies ST7 Good design, ST 8 Health and Wellbeing, ST10 Promoting sustainable transport and active travel; ST11 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment and the corresponding development management policies;

c. the principles of sustainable design and adaptation, including addressing overheating and creating places that are comfortable to live in and are adapted to climate change, as set out in Policy C1 Sustainable design and construction principles, are considered from the very start of the site selection and design process and integrated into the development;

d. new development is net zero carbon in operation, in line with Policies C2 Net zero operational in new build residential development and C3 Net zero operational in new build non-residential development.

e. embodied carbon and waste is minimized in line with Policy C4 Embodied carbon and waste;

f. renewable energy is enabled where it is appropriate for its site, in line with Policy C5 Renewable energy development and infrastructure;

g. existing and new development will be safe from the impacts of climate change, including coastal change and flood risk and contributes to necessary infrastructure where appropriate, in line with policies C6 Coastal Change Management, C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary and Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy, C8 Flood Risk and C9 Sustainable drainage. Where existing areas are at risk, positive approaches to adaptation and relocation are sought, in accordance with policy C6 Coastal Change Management; and

h. new development will seek to protect the ecosystem services on which we rely (including our water, air and soil) from all types of pollution and land instability in line with policies C10 Water quality and water resources, C11 Air quality and C12 Pollution and land instability.

6.5 Policy ST4 Development Needs for the Borough

6.5.1 Quantum of new housing land

6.5.2 The Borough's Local Housing Need for 2027 to 2042 (the timeframe for this plan) has been informed by a local housing needs assessment, conducted using the Governments standard method in national

guidance. The need of 1,064 [56]dwellings per annum represents an increase of 38% compared with the current local plan, Bearing Fruits, that has an objectively assessed need of 776 dwellings per annum for 2014 – 2031. The Local Plan has therefore allocated sites to accommodate the uplift in numbers for the period 2026 to 2042. The figure for the dwellings needed for this period is calculated by multiplying the number of years in the Local Plan plan period by the Local Housing Need figure calculated using the standard method, i.e. 16 x 1,064 =17,024.

6.5.3 The supply of all types of sites that have been consented and not built out for the Plan period totals 7,167 and this left a residual requirement to accommodate 9,857 dwellings. In identifying supply to meet this residual requirement, windfall delivery rates since the monitoring year 2014/15 (period of 12 years) have been considered, and an allowance for windfall was made for small sites (1 to 4 dwellings) for 1,014 dwellings over the last 13 years of the plan period. In addition, a large sites (5 or more dwellings) windfall allowance was made of 1,395 dwellings over the last 9 years of the Plan. There have also been two Neighbourhood Plans recently made that combined allocate land for 231 dwellings. These sources of supply result in the need to allocate enough land to accommodate 7,217 additional dwellings through this Local Plan Review. Whilst their remains approximately 1,703 dwellings allocated from the Local Plan Bearing Fruits without planning consent, due to the time past since that Plan was adopted, all remaining allocations have been reassessed and where they remain suitable, have been included as allocations within this Plan.

New employment land

6.5.4 Our strategy focuses on creating a strong supply of employment land to meet the identified need, and improving the quality of our economic offer to create a better business image and a more diverse economic base. It will enable the borough to branch out into under-represented sectors, increase the number of higher growth/value businesses and ensure that it retains and develops existing strengths and foster indigenous growth. In order to meet new floorspace needs, we will provide a range and choice of sites in areas of demand to meet the needs of differing sectors. We will be flexible, and plan positively to accommodate unexpected opportunities and allow for the upgrading and renewal of our existing, older sites.

6.5.5 Manufacturing has declined, but relative to Kent and the UK, the sector is strong and our strategy will seek to stabilise this sector and support the emergence of more niche and advanced manufacturing activities. In recent years, the Borough has attracted new distribution and logistics businesses and jobs.

6.5.6 We will continue to promote our strengths in industrial employment, helped by maintaining and enhancing a supply of well-located land and buildings, including those suitable for larger scale distribution. We will be focusing on continued growth from our indigenous (economic land uses) base and have identified sites to capitalise on this potential. Overall, our land bank will be flexible and has sufficient margin to grasp unexpected opportunities, such as those that reinforce the Borough's role as a recognised distribution hub.

6.5.7 Our strategy for office is supportive of its expansion, especially for central Sittingbourne, around the A249 and at Faversham. Whilst there is workforce commuting for jobs outside Swale, the distances generally travelled are modest. We will also encourage employment sectors attractive to those commuting, including those in key sectors such as finance, information and communications and science based activities.

6.5.8 Tourism is a major contributor to the local economy and we will capitalise on the continued trend for reduced travel and spending abroad to bring in greater local spending. There will be an emphasis on proposals that successfully integrate land based industries with the Borough's heritage offers and the landscapes of the North Kent marshes, the Blean, the Kent Downs and the horticultural belt. Specifically, given its location and proximity to other tourist centres at Canterbury, Whitstable and Herne Bay, Faversham has strong potential to diversify its economy around tourism, especially its food and drink based offer. On the Isle of Sheppey, we need to continue to address declines in its traditional seaside tourism offer through modernisation and improvements in quality.

56 All housing land supply figures and assumptions are based on 1 April 2025 monitoring position including use of the Local housing Need at this base date. The housing land supply will be updated to 1 April 2026 as part of the Local Plans submission.

6.5.9 Although the number of jobs in agriculture and horticulture is relatively small, our strategy anticipates forecast growth in this sector. For this and the wider rural economy, we will respond positively to the new opportunities for diversification and improved resilience for food production, as well as activities in other rural sectors, including growth in community based jobs and services, where these can be successfully integrated within the locality.

6.5.10 We are also keen to continue to grow Swale's burgeoning creative industry offer, however this is often a sector that likes to grow organically and outside of the traditional planning allocations route. The DM employment policies give flexibility to allow these businesses to grow and flourish.

6.5.11 Improving education provision performance will bring needed improved skills into the local workforce, but this more mobile workforce will need to be able to work and/or set up businesses locally. We provide flexible planning policies that support a greater choice of opportunity in such areas as the 'sharing economy'. It also remains important to tackle entrenched skill deficiencies so that all can benefit from growth. We will support a better range of opportunities for local people to improve their education and skills, endeavour to secure a further education facility within Sittingbourne town centre, and promote closer links between learning and employment opportunities, including the use of local labour and learning opportunities.

6.5.12 How will this strategy be visible in terms of physical development? We will be largely maintaining our current portfolio of sites, with the renewal and intensification of existing sites in and around Sittingbourne, in particular, the growth and continued improvement of its key economic product – the Eurolink business park. Close to the urban areas, the A249 is also likely to remain the focus for meeting any potential for larger scale distribution or industrial uses. On the Isle of Sheppey, the existing large pool of employment sites will be developed for industrial purposes so that the economic benefits of infrastructure investment already made can be accomplished. At Faversham, the approach is to improve the quality and availability of sites on account of the town's good location and the loss of existing sites to other uses.

6.5.13 Regeneration policies are also provided for two of the Borough's major strategic employment locations - the Port of Sheerness and the Kent Science Park. These will guide both their immediate needs for growth, and indicate the possibility of longer-term aspirations. Some port related activity will continue to be met as part of the general industrial supply, beyond the port's own portfolio, and the Science Park could attract science, technology and knowledge-based jobs that would help meet the socio-economic objectives of the Plan.

Ensuring the vitality of town centres

6.5.14 Our town centres are facing considerable challenges at present and it is the Council's approach that there should be flexibility in the range of uses that are provided in these shopping areas, especially to encourage unexpected opportunities that occur on the fringes of the Primary Shopping Areas. This flexibility will help to enhance the vitality and viability of the Borough's town centres and maximise their contribution to the local economy. A wide range of uses can potentially have a key role in maintaining a diverse and commercially prosperous centre without undermining their primary retail function.

Supporting a prosperous rural economy

6.5.15 Our rural areas support a wide range of businesses and the strategy is to support their expansion. However, this will not be by micro-management through the allocation of sites, as innovation comes from locations and sectors that we cannot hope to identify and write into the plan. Flexible planning policies will therefore be supportive of the right business at the right scale and in the right place. Our strategy will also maintain and enhance vibrant and viable rural services, particularly when we are shown innovative new ways of delivering them. A factor affecting the development of the rural economy is the limited availability of land and buildings and we will look to their use for employment before considering other uses such as housing.

6.5.16 We intend to further encourage tourism and other businesses that are linked by and harmonised with our landscapes and communities. Across the rural area, business proposals, tourism related or otherwise, able to support the active and sustainable management of the countryside will be supported.

6.5.17 The strategy does not overlook the importance of the agricultural sector and there are likely to be changes in the way land is used which will present challenges. We will harness the confidence that has re-emerged within fruit production and will encourage sustainable initiatives that respond to global challenges, including the realignment of the marketplace, climate change and the decline in pollinators, whilst encouraging more local food production and sales.

Swale's Jobs and Housing ratio

6.5.18 It is an aspiration of the Council that for our strategic, mixed use sites, for every house that is built a new job is provided. Mixed use schemes were identified in the Employment Land Review 2018 as a practical means of delivering jobs, and a 1:1 ratio would help to reduce our out-commuting rate, thus reducing congestion and air pollution and help to foster and grow our own economy.

Employment Need

6.5.19 The Employment Land Review update October 2023 (ELR) evidences the scale and quality of new land needed to support the Borough's growth over the period of 2022 – 2040. This document provides an update to the ELR 2018 to address recent macro-economic 'shocks' that have led to major structural changes in employment and business habits and significant changes to the planning system and guidance as they relate to the economy and employment.

6.5.20 The ELR update 2023 concludes the demand for, and take-up of industrial land has been stronger and faster than was anticipated in the 2018 ELR, led by the strategic distribution market (particularly for retail and third-party logistics companies, but also manufacturing and freight and wholesalers). This has produced a higher need figure at 73 ha – with demand of 48 ha, plus a margin of 25 ha.

6.5.21 The ELR update 2023 also sets out that the requirement for offices has shifted significantly since the 2018 assessment. Both the demand and the availability of office space remains low and broadly in balance, with the market serving essentially local businesses. Rents are insufficient to stimulate viable development and the long-standing weak performance of the office market, coupled with the shock of Covid and its aftermath, has pulled the assessment substantially downwards. The latest assessments of office demand broadly align, suggesting the market is at equilibrium at best, but could equally see contraction. This means that the unmet need for new office floorspace is just 1.1 ha; virtually no requirement.

Policy ST4

Development needs for the Borough

1. The Council seeks to meet its development needs through the implementation of existing consented sites and by allocating sites for development as set out in this Local Plan.

Swale's development needs for jobs and homes 2026 – 2042

2. Land is identified by the Local Plan Review to meet the following development targets:

- B Class Employment floorspace provision (ha): 73ha
- Housing provision: 17,024 dwellings (1,064 dwellings per annum)

3. The Council will monitor and review the Local Plan as required by national policy. Infrastructure requirements to support housing and employment will be delivered as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

6.6 Policy ST5 Building a Strong, Competitive Economy

6.6.1 The requirement in the PPG and NPPF to plan for business uses - office and industrial/warehousing allocations remains. The introduction of Use class E in September 2020 sits alongside this, however there is no requirement to plan for such uses. . The Employment Land Review 2018 (ELR) Swale ELR gave a

need figure for Swale so we will allocate for use class B and the parts of use E class that are relevant – office and R&D (E(g)i &ii) and light industrial (E(g)iii. We will refer to them as 'economic land uses' through the LPR. This may need to be revised before submission/examination if Government legislation changes.

Building a strong, competitive economy

6.6.2 The Council will encourage and support sustainable economic development in Swale and ensure that local residents will benefit from a thriving, healthy and more diverse local economy. The Local Plan will support the local economy by protecting the existing stock of property where it has a reasonable prospect for ongoing employment use and allocating new sites to meet our economic needs.

6.6.3 The Council aims to meet the needs of our residents and provide employment opportunities that match their skills and ambitions, providing the space to attract inward investment into the borough and supporting our own home-grown businesses to further grow and expand. We will support proposals that help create the conditions to support start-up businesses, especially in our future growth sectors and in the creative, science related and high tech industries.

6.6.4 The economic objective of achieving sustainable development through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is "to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure." (NPPF, paragraph 8a.)

6.6.5 Policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development. (NPPF, paragraph 85.)

6.6.6 The creation of the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP) in April 2011 included Government, Councils, businesses and education providers from Kent, Greater Essex and East Sussex. Their vision was "a more productive and prosperous economy in which everyone has the opportunity to succeed." Since their demise in April 2024, the role of supporting local growth has largely been led by Mayoral and Local Authorities.

6.6.7 The English Devolution White Paper, published in December 2024, placed the requirement to develop "ambitious Local Growth Plans" on Mayoral Strategic Authorities. Whilst Kent is not subject to this, work to develop a Local Growth Plan has been commenced at County level, but is at an early stage of development.

Picture 6.6.1 Swale Employment site

6.6.8 Prior to Covid-19 Swale's economy was growing, dominated by manufacturing and a number of small niche sectors. Post Covid-19, the economy remains similar, we are still a net exporter of labour mainly to London and adjoining areas of Kent, with some weaknesses in the local labour market, including relatively high unemployment levels, below average skills and lower earnings. Our rates of new business formation are also currently lower than the county averages. Most of our stock of employment space comprises industrial uses, with comparatively modest amounts of office accommodation, although this has grown in recent years.

6.6.9 This policy, along with ST1 'Delivering Sustainable Development in Swale' and ST4 'Development needs for the Borough', ADD IN INTERNAL LINKS supports the vision and objectives of the Local Plan Strategy to strengthen economic development in the Borough and addresses the issues highlighted by the Swale Employment Land Review 2018and it's 2024 Update, Strategic Market Housing Assessment and it's 2026 Update ,the Local Housing Needs Assessment (2020) and the Swale retail and Leisure Needs Assessment 2019 and 2023 Update to produce a strategy to meet employment needs over the Plan period.

6.6.10 In line with the evidence on need this policy supports our future potential growth sectors (see Statement ** box below) and the needs of:

- the manufacturing sub-sectors and their underlying strengths in certain specialist sectors;
- the retail sector;
- the visitor economy (recreation, accommodation and food services);
- growth focused on the natural environment and heritage offer;
- our emerging creative industry sector; and
- expansion proposals in the pharmaceutical sector.

6.6.11 This policy confirms and encourages the appropriate development of the 'Strategic Employment Locations', as set out in the proposed allocations chapter and within Regeneration and town centre policies as appropriate, at:

- Sittingbourne, Sheerness and Faversham town centres;
- Ridham, Kemsley, Eurolink and the Kent Science Park in the Sittingbourne area; and
- Neatscourt and the Port of Sheerness on the Isle of Sheppey.

6.6.12 An objective of the Council is to promote port related activities in and around the Sheerness Port estate Policy Regen 1 ADD IN INTERNAL LINKS (whilst recognising that the port land is outside of the scope of normal planning control) and to promote high tech industries at the Kent Science Park Policy Regen 4. ADD IN INTERNAL LINKS

Statement 3

Swale's Future Potential Growth Sectors

- General and advanced manufacturing and engineering
- Logistics and distribution
- Agriculture/ forestry/woodland
- Financial/business services
- Environmental technologies (low carbon sector)
- Healthcare/biotechnology
- ICT, media/telecommunications
- Construction
- Creative industries
- Retail/leisure, cultural activities, tourism, hotels and catering and boat repair

6.6.13 Future growth depends on attracting inward investment, developing the sectors where there are already established strengths and stimulating growth of smaller scale home-grown firms (inc. creating a positive climate to encourage school and higher education leavers to base new businesses in Swale). We also need to diversify into higher value manufacturing, logistics and distribution and the environmental sectors, all of which offer potential that can build on the area's strengths.

6.6.14 Agriculture is also an important economic sector and the industry needs to keep pace with innovation in the sector and the changing context brought about by climate change, food security, global markets, major food retailers and changing legislation/guidance.

Statement 4

The Importance of Swale's Agricultural Sector

- Swale has 37,000 ha of land; of which 24,000 ha is farmed and approximately 60% is classified as best and most versatile (BMV).
- The best and most versatile land (ALC Grades 1, 2 and 3a) farmed in Swale is worth approximately £360 million at the current average market price for good quality arable land in England. It is estimated to support £105m– £255m of agricultural output each year.
- Swale is within the top 20% of local authorities in England with the highest numbers of agricultural workers - Swale had 2,494 workers in 2016. In Swale, the agricultural workforce has increased in recent years.

6.6.15 Policy E2 'The Rural Economy' ADD IN INTERNAL LINKS aims to support the agriculture sector adapt to the challenges it faces and continue to be a key feature of Swale's economy.

6.6.16 As a Borough with a woodland resource, there is also potential employment through its better management, both for woodland products and as a renewable energy source.

6.6.17 This policy safeguards for future use the employment potential of existing land or buildings, but acknowledges the desirability of releasing older, poorer performing industrial sites to other uses. The Employment Land Review 2018 and the Update (2024) assessed the existing stock of premises and land, and identified just six existing sites and no allocations that were suitable for managed release. This safeguarding includes both land or buildings in current employment use or allocation, land where planning permission has expired or other vacant land and premises where their potential for employment remains relevant. For sites not considered suitable or viable, the Council must be convinced that evidence points to wider, fundamental and deep seated structural problems with the site, rather than shorter term difficulties caused by a particular economic context. This is important where allocations and committed employment sites have been made on the basis of a particular economic and/or locational need to serve the plan period. Policy E1 ADD IN INTERNAL LINKS gives more detailed guidance on the evidence that the Council requires.

6.6.18 Given the outstanding environment in Swale, this policy seeks to expand our potential for sustainable rural tourism to benefit local communities and raise awareness and support for conservation of the environment. There is an important link between the quality of the environment (both historic and new) and economic development, in particular the area's ability to attract investment, jobs and population. Swale's historic environment has the potential to play a significant role in supporting enterprise, especially in helping under-performing parts of Swale to transform themselves, such as at Sittingbourne town centre and Sheerness. Also important is our current portfolio of principal tourism assets (see Statement Box 3), with this policy supporting their growth and, if necessary, their protection from inappropriate development proposals.

Statement 5

Swale's Principal Tourism Assets and Potential

- Coast - beaches, cliffs, lively seaside resorts including holiday parks and amusements, wild landscapes and marshes, Saxon Shore Way, King Charles III England Coast Path, Church Marshes, bird life and quiet sailing waters. The Isle of Sheppey is unique within Kent.
- Countryside - down land, valleys, woodlands, orchards, parkland, narrow lanes, picturesque villages and houses and a network of foot and cycle paths (including a National Cycle Route) and bridleways.
- Built heritage - a great range of heritage assets reflecting its Roman and Medieval legacy, its naval and maritime history and its industrial and agricultural past.
- Fruit Heritage - the National Fruit Collection, and 'fruit' celebrations.
- Festivals – such as the Faversham International Hop Festival, Faversham Literary Festival, Brogdale Collections Seasonal Fruit Festivals, Festival of Sheppey
- Market Town of Faversham. A small historic Cinque Port town, lively town centre, unexploited creek and marshland, a multi-faceted town with links to the countryside.
- Unspoilt rural villages.
- Industrial heritage - gunpowder, naval, brewing, aviation, 'defence of the realm', sailing barges, brick and paper-making.
- Naval and aviation history, sustainable rural tourism e.g. walking/cycling, other outdoor activities and sustainable accommodation at Faversham and Sheerness
- Food and drink - high quality restaurants, pubs, brewers and local food suppliers
- Accommodation - small number of hotels, pubs with rooms, guest houses and bed and breakfast establishments, holiday parks and glamping sites

6.6.19 For our town centres and the retail and leisure sectors, our Local Plan Strategy indicates that there is a need for further comparison (non-food) floorspace support general growth and to help claw back expenditure lost to other centres and a diversification into the 'experience' sector rather than traditional retail. The creative sectors and arts and culture are an important part of the economy, which benefit from the availability of accessible flexible studio and workspace.

6.6.20 We cannot anticipate every business opportunity. This policy indicates a series of 'Priority Locations' where, when demonstrated that an existing employment location or allocation is unsuitable or unavailable for the development in question, appropriate sites will be considered. For such proposals, the Local Plan Strategy and environmental quality should not be compromised. The 'Priority Locations' are:

- the extension of our existing employment sites;
- where benefits to deprived communities can be achieved;
- well related to either the A249, A2, the built out section of the Sittingbourne Northern Relief Road or A299 Thanet Way; and
- the re-use of heritage assets or where they could deliver significant benefits to the conservation of landscape and/or biodiversity.

6.6.21 Some of our businesses will be at the front line of climate change, either by being affected by future natural processes or by offering potential for the Borough to be a focus for low carbon technologies. This policy supports improved resilience and new business opportunities within this sector.

6.6.22 Swale is a net exporter of labour, with a net outflow of 10,394 working commuters. Alongside the commuting to London, almost all commuting is very short distance into one of the immediately adjoining local authorities. (Swale ELR, 2018.) Whilst reducing the level of out-commuting will be challenging, this policy is supportive of proposals able to realistically deliver a reduction in commuting out of the Borough, especially for those sectors which currently drive this.

6.6.23 In May 2024, Swale's employment rate was 80.7% (ages 16 to 64) which was higher than across the South East as a whole and economic inactivity was 18.7% (ages 16 to 64.) (Office for National Statistics)

6.6.24 Unemployment levels in Swale in April 2026 were 3.6%, above the Kent's 3.4%. (KCC Economic Indictors) Improving the skills performance of the local labour supply is needed.

6.6.25 Swale performs above the national median in 3 indicators: median gross weekly resident earnings; employment rate; and 5-year percentage change in employees. Swale performs below the national median in 9 indicators: job density; unemployment rate; median gross weekly workplace earnings; percentage qualified to RQF level 4 and above; percentage qualified to RQF level 2 and above; stock of businesses; 3-year business survival rate; GVA per head; and percentage of employees in the knowledge economy.

6.6.26 High speed internet connectivity is important to encourage economic growth, especially in the rural areas. All new development will be required to provide for access to this technology regardless of location.

Policy ST5

Building a strong, competitive economy

Actions by public, private and voluntary sectors will work towards the delivery of the Local Plan economic strategy.

1. Development proposals for current employment sites that re-provide the same employment land uses will be supported.

2. Development proposals for employment use on sites used for non-employment purposes will be encouraged where they meet the needs identified in the Council's Employment Land Review and/or where other considerations weigh in their favour.

Development proposals will be encouraged where they:

3. Stabilise losses of jobs within the manufacturing sector or exploit competitive strengths in the Swale economy including uplifting sectors related to the visitor economy and expansion of the pharmaceutical and science sectors;

4. Bring forward an increase in homegrown business creation and inward investment, including those able to encourage younger people to retain and use their skills within Swale;

5. Encourage educational facilities or an expansion of vocational learning, developing links between institutions and the private sector or work-based learning at key locations;

6. Grow opportunities for the creative and cultural sector through opportunities in underused properties or new developments for creative start-up space, skills hub, and flexible public facing creative exhibitions and events;

7.Contribute to the delivery of a comprehensive land portfolio for the Borough by:

a. safeguarding and maximising the potential of identified ‘Strategic Employment Sites';

b. bringing forward the stock of existing committed employment sites for industrial use;

c. addressing qualitative issues with new provision at Local Plan allocations to support established industrial markets, additional office space, the release of poorer quality locations and the broader upgrade of the supply; or

d. managing existing and future employment potential by upgrading older industrial areas.

8. Include sectors that are under-represented in Swale, and/or that may potentially enable a reduction in commuting out of the Borough;

9. Avoid proposals that would harm existing employment locations and allocations where appropriately located and suitable, viable for users under normally functioning economic conditions or required to meet the identified needs for the plan period;

10. Address future challenges to the agricultural and woodland/forestry industries with sustainable and appropriate proposals to create new markets and greater resilience;

11. Safeguard or enhance Swale's 'Principal Tourism Assets' and consolidate or widen the Borough's tourism potential, particularly where embracing principles of sustainable tourism;

12. Focus larger scale development where they utilise the strategic and primary road networks, or introduce sustainable solutions to the transportation of both freight and people at scale.

13. Support sectors attractive to the local population who would otherwise out-commute for work;

14. Facilitate the delivery of digital infrastructure, including access to high speed Internet connectivity from all new developments;

15. Create improved resilience for existing businesses by measures to address flood risk, climate change and natural processes and lead to an expansion of businesses in the low carbon sectors; or

16. Provided the Local Plan strategy is not significantly compromised, and sites cannot be found within criterion 7, meet unanticipated needs on appropriate sites within one or more of the following 'Priority Locations':

a. the extension of an existing employment site;

b. where benefits to deprived communities can be achieved;

c. sites well related to the A249, A2, Sittingbourne Northern Relief Road or A299 Thanet Way; or

d.re-use of heritage assets or where delivering significant benefits to the conservation of landscape or biodiversity.

6.7 Policy ST6 Delivering a Wide Choice of High-Quality Homes

Delivering a wide choice of high-quality homes

6.7.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is clear that local plans should make sufficient provision to meet housing needs and that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed. Councils are expected to deliver a wide choice of high-quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities.

6.7.2 The Council is committed to delivering housing through the Local Plan that reflects the needs and preferences of local people and that the adverse effects of development on communities is offset by properly funded infrastructure. The Swale Borough Council Corporate Plan (2023– 2027) [57]sets out that the Council will progress a Local Plan with local needs and capacity at its heart. This will be achieved through this Local Plan by ensuring that future housing delivery is more closely aligned to the Borough's ability and capacity to provide for genuine sustainable housing needs, in terms of location, type and tenure and that the impact of housing growth is offset through improved physical, environmental, social and health infrastructure.

6.7.3 The strategic priorities of the Swale Borough Housing, Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2023-2027 [58] are to deliver affordable homes; to prevent homelessness; to develop a more efficient housing options service; and to improve conditions in existing homes. Delivering a range of choice of quality homes through the policies and proposals in this Local Plan Review will assist in delivering these priorities.

6.7.4 Provision is made in this Local Plan for at least 8,068 dwellings (from non-consented allocated sites) [59]to address the identified local housing need using the standard method set out in the national planning practice guidance Housing and economic development needs assessments [60]. Major new development will be delivered at the strategic sites identified in this plan.

6.7.5 In addition to the strategic and non strategic site allocations, new housing development for park homes, older person accommodation and Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People accommodation will be delivered in accordance with the specific policies in this Plan.

6.7.6 The Boughton and Dunkirk Neighbourhood Plan was made in February 2023 and The Faversham Neighbourhood Plan in December 2024. The two Plans combined have allocated sites for 263 dwelling over the life of the Plan. There are other areas that have been designated Neighbourhood Planning Areas with work commenced but no draft plans prepared to date.

6.7.7 The Swale Housing Market Assessment (HMA) update 2026, [61](HMA) provides the evidence needed to identify the mix of housing needed for the Borough during the plan period. It sets out detailed information about the size profile and the tenure split for the period 2026 to 2042 for new dwellings. It also sets out the number of specialist dwellings for older persons needed and the need for new adapted housing to meet the needs of people with disabilities.

6.7.8 The Government's standard method local housing need calculation for Swale of 1,064 is disaggregated using the Long Term Balancing Housing Markets model (LTBHM) [62]to identify the tenure and size of housing that should be sought over the plan period to best accommodate the future population. The outputs of this model determine the size and tenure of the new housing required as a guide, acknowledging that it may be appropriate to divert away from this profile in particular instances.

6.7.9 The HMA concluded that affordable rent demand is highest for 3 bed properties, then 1 bed properties, and then followed by demand for 2 bed properties. Given that the HMA is a snapshot in time, the latest information available from the Council's Housing Register should be used as the starting point for identifying and agreeing the sizes of properties need for affordable rent in development proposals.

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57 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/council/corporate-plan

58 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/strategies-and-policies/housing-homelessness-strategy

59 All housing land supply figures and assumptions are based on 1 April 2025 monitoring position including use of the Local housing Need at this base date. The housing land supply will be updated to 1 April 2026 as part of the Local Plans submission.

60 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments

61 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/332801/Housing-Market-Assessment-update-2026-final.pdf

62 This model breaks down the overall housing need into the component types (tenure and size) of housing required.

6.7.10 The HMA also sets out in terms of size profile, the greatest demand in market housing is for 4 bed properties (23.8%), followed closely by 2 bed properties (23.1%), with the lowest demand being for 1 bed properties (11%). The tenure split for the new dwellings in the Borough is for 76.8% market housing; 3.3% First Homes, 4.0% Shared ownership, 4.1% affordable rent; and 11.8% Social rent.

6.7.11 Specialist dwellings for older persons has a need for 928 additional units of sheltered housing for older people/ retirement housing and 267 additional extra care units/ supported living housing over the Plan period. It is also identified that an additional 360 Registered Care spaces (nursing and residential care homes) will be required. The HMA concludes that the need for new adapted housing is required for an additional 5,376 households (and therefore should meet M4(2) space standards) and of those, 1,123 dwellings should be M4(3) Category 3 homes, i.e. dwellings suitable for wheelchair users.

The most effective approach to ensuring the housing stock has the flexibility to meet the requirements of the future population is for the Council to implement a policy of universal Category 2 standards in all new build housing. The Viability evidence confirms this can be achieved and that 5% of new dwellings can also achieve the higher standard of M4(3).

Policy ST6

Delivering a wide choice of high-quality homes

Development proposals will, as appropriate:

1. Provide affordable housing in accordance with Policy H1;

2. Be steered to locations in accordance with Policy ST 2 (Swale's Settlement strategy), including:

i. at local plan and neighbourhood plan allocations and Community Right to Build initiatives;
ii. windfall sites where, its design, layout and landscaping would support and enhance the character of the area and can demonstrate that development of the site within its local context, would benefit the existing community and support sustainable development.
iii. town centres when contributing to their vitality and viability; or
iv. deprived communities when improving local housing markets and supporting communities.

3. Use densities determined by the context and the defining character of the area;

4. Provide dwellings that meet minimum space standards M4(2) on 95% of all dwellings and the accessible standards M4(3) on the remaining 5% of dwellings;

5. Achieve the mix of housing types needed as reflected in the findings of the latest Housing Market Assessment or similar needs assessment, and for affordable homes to use the information from the Council's Housing Register to ascertain specific needs at that time;

6. Meet the housing requirements of specific groups including families, older persons or disabled and other vulnerable persons;

7. Bring vacant homes back into use and up to the relevant standards; and

8. Achieve sustainable, healthy and high quality designed homes in accordance with Policy ST 7 Good Design, ST8 Health and Wellbeing and policies GD1 Local Design Principles and C1 Sustainable design and adaption principles.

6.8 Policy ST7 Good Design and Placemaking

6.8.1 National planning policy requires planning policies and decisions to ensure that development is well-designed, responsive to context, and contributes positively to environmental, social and economic sustainability. The National Planning Policy Framework [63] National Design Guide [64] and National Model

63 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67eafe83f2941f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
64 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/602cef1d8fa8f5038595091b/National_design_guide.pdf

Design Code [65] together establish the framework for achieving well-designed, context-sensitive and inclusive places. Policy ST6 applies and builds on that framework, tailoring it to the particular character, constraints and opportunities of Swale.

6.8.2 Swale is characterised by a diverse and sensitive environment, including extensive coastal, creekside and estuarine landscapes, together with a network of historic towns, villages and rural settlements shaped by long-standing interactions between people and place. This distinctive character is a key asset and requires careful management through the design of new development. It creates strong expectations for development that reinforces local identity, respects landscape character and settlement pattern, and integrates well with its surroundings. Isolated, poorly connected or standardised forms of development that conflict with these qualities and fail to accord with the policies of this Plan will not be supported.

6.8.3 Swale also faces significant environmental pressures, including flood risk, coastal change, biodiversity sensitivity and the accelerating impacts of climate change. These constraints are not simply limitations on development, they are defining features of the borough that must inform the way new places are designed and built. Development that fails to respond to these pressures risks being neither resilient nor sustainable in the long term.

6.8.4 High-quality placemaking in Swale therefore depends on a thorough understanding of local context, including the natural and built environment, and the social and economic needs of communities. In line with national policy, development must seek to avoid harm to local character, landscape and amenity, and contribute positively to local identity, environmental resilience, inclusive and healthy communities, and the long-term sustainability of the borough's towns, villages and landscapes.

6.8.5 Policy ST7 establishes the strategic framework through which these objectives are pursued. It sets out the principles that development must follow to achieve well-designed, resilient and locally distinctive places. Policy GD1 (Local Design Principles) then provides the detailed criteria through which those principles are implemented. Together with relevant design codes, masterplans or supplementary guidance, this forms an integrated approach to design and placemaking across the borough.

6.8.6 Applicants will be expected to demonstrate how proposals respond to both policies, taking account of the scale, nature and sensitivity of the development and its location. Early engagement with the Council on design matters is strongly encouraged and will assist in identifying issues and improving outcomes before formal application. The Council will establish arrangements for independent design review for major, strategic and sensitive proposals, particularly those of a scale, complexity or significance where independent input can add value. Guidance on how and when engagement with design review will be sought, and the arrangements for its delivery, will be published separately by the Council.

Policy ST7

Good design and placemaking

All development will be required to achieve high-quality design that delivers sustainable, resilient and locally distinctive places. Development proposals must clearly demonstrate how they respond to the following strategic principles:

a. **Character and Identity** - Reinforce and enhance the distinctive qualities of Swale's coastal, creekside, estuarine and rural landscapes, its historic towns, villages and settlements, and its built and archaeological heritage. Development must contribute positively to local identity and sense of place through a contextually responsive and high-quality design approach.

b. **Inclusion and Safety** - Create inclusive environments that promote health, wellbeing and social interaction. Development must ensure that buildings and spaces are safe, accessible, easy to navigate and reduce opportunities for crime.

65 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-model-design-code

c. **Connectivity and Permeability** - Provide a clear, legible and well-connected network of streets, routes and spaces that are attractive and permeable. Development should prioritise walking, cycling and public transport, and provide strong and integrated connections within sites and with surrounding areas, including links to the coast, countryside, green spaces and heritage assets where appropriate.

d. **Sustainability and Climate Resilience** - Maximise resource efficiency and minimise carbon emissions, while integrating multifunctional green and blue infrastructure that supports amenity, biodiversity net gain, water management and climate adaptation. Development must respond to Swale's particular vulnerability to flood risk, coastal change and climate change, demonstrating resilience to current and future impacts.

e. **Well-managed and Built to Last** - Ensure buildings and spaces are durable, adaptable and designed for longevity, delivering a high standard of amenity. Development must include clear and effective arrangements for long-term stewardship, management and maintenance, and contribute positively to the quality of Swale's built and natural environment.

f. **Context** - Ensure that the use, scale, height, massing, density and appearance of development are appropriate to their location, responding positively to both the immediate context and the wider area. In smaller settlements, rural areas and sensitive coastal, creekside and historic environments, development must take account of established character, grain and setting.

g. **Public Spaces** - Deliver high-quality, well-designed public spaces and public realm that support social interaction, community cohesion, recreation and active use. Public spaces should respond to and reflect Swale's distinctive character, including its maritime, industrial and landscape heritage.

Major, strategic and sensitive development proposals, particularly those of a scale, complexity or significance that would benefit from independent scrutiny, will be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes. Details of the arrangements for independent design review will be published separately by the Council.

Where appropriate, including for major, sensitive or strategically significant development, proposals may be required to prepare or comply with design codes, or to have regard to relevant design codes where these apply, to guide the delivery of high-quality and locally distinctive design.

6.9 Policy ST8 Health and Wellbeing

6.9.1 The Council aim to reduce health inequality by developing more productive relationships with local health partners and making health and wellbeing a central consideration in all relevant council decision-making, recognising the link between housing and health.

6.9.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 96) [66] stresses the importance of healthy, inclusive and safe places that encourage social interaction, provide good accessibility and support healthy lifestyles. The importance of positive planning for the provision of social infrastructure including schools, health facilities, sports facilities, open spaces, local shops, allotments and community centres is also a key thread through the Local Plan. Planning for and protecting existing services and open space are also recognised by the NPPF as important elements of creating healthy communities.

6.9.3 The Healthy Places programme was set up in 2013 by Public Health England (PHE) in recognition that where people live, their homes and their communities' connections have a big impact on health and wellbeing and need to be integrated with high-quality health services. The learning from the Healthy New Towns programme has since been distilled into 'Putting Health into Place' [67] 2019 which sets out the role Councils, developers and the NHS can play as well as outlining the ten principles for healthy place-making:

1. Plan ahead collectively

66 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67eafe83f2d41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
67 https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/innovation/healthy-new-towns/

2. Assess local health and care needs and assets
3. Connect, involve and empower people and communities
4. Create compact neighbourhoods
5. Maximise active travel
6. Inspire and enable healthy eating
7. Foster health in homes and buildings
8. Enable healthy play and leisure
9. Develop health services that help people stay well
10. Create integrated health and wellbeing centres

6.9.4 The Department of Health and Social Care have published guidance [68] regarding the mutual relationship between wellbeing and health. Healthier lifestyles and good health status are both associated with higher levels of wellbeing and wellbeing is important to health. Therefore, focusing policies on wellbeing could lead to improved wellbeing and also improved health outcomes. The five ways to wellbeing are connectivity in terms of relationships and community, physical activity, engagement in life, continuous learning and giving back. In addition, there is clear evidence that good work improves health and wellbeing across people's lives.

6.9.5 Community programmes to improve diet should address the needs, concerns and interests of local people and can be delivered in formal or informal ways. Increasing knowledge and skills in healthier eating and cooking is assisted with Public Health England's Eatwell Guide [69] which sets out recommendations on eating healthily and achieving a balanced diet.

6.9.6 The Marmot Review: Implications for Spatial Planning (2011) identified the role planning can play in affecting health through: the design of developments, ensuring that services are joined up and easier to access, community participation, accessible transport, well located services and by the pursuit of healthy lifestyles through active travel and use of green space.

6.9.7 Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On (2020) [70] highlights that: people can expect to spend more of their lives in poor health; improvements to life expectancy have stalled and declined for the poorest 10% of women; the health gap has grown between wealthy and deprived areas and irrespective of wealth or deprivation where you live negatively impacts on life expectancy by nearly five years. The Council is committed to addressing these heath inequities.

6.9.8 Kent and Medway Councils have set up a joint Health and Wellbeing Board[71] as an advisory joint sub-committee to tackle system-wide health challenges and health inequalities with a focus on adult social care and health integration (local care) and on prevention. The Kent Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy recognises that shaping the physical environment of the community so that it can better promote healthier lifestyles is central to the health improvement role of local authorities.

Statement 6

Key Heath Facts for Swale

1. The health of people in Swale is mixed when compared with the average for England. The Public Health England publication Swale Health Profile reveals levels of health/deprivation significantly worse than the England average in the following areas: mortality rate at birth for males; suicide rates; smoking during pregnancy; teenage pregnancies'; and prevalence of smoking in adults [72].

68 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wellbeing-and-health-policy
69 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-eatwell-guide
70 https://www.health.org.uk/reports-and-analysis/reports/health-equity-in-england-the-marmot-review-10-years-on-0
71 https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/KMP%20PDF.pdf
72 Local Authority Health Profiles - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care

2. The Public Health England publication Swale Health Profile show that obesity levels in children was higher in Swale than in Kent in both reception (11.1%) and year 6 (23.9%) [73].
3. There are significant health inequalities depending on where people live within the Borough. Life expectancy is about 8.3 years lower for men and 6.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Swale than those in the least deprived areas [74].

6.9.9 There are significant health and wellbeing issues in Swale, especially in its deprived communities. To address these issues, it is important that community needs are supported through appropriate physical and social infrastructure and by other facilities and key services which contribute to improving wellbeing and the overall quality of life experienced by residents. The Local Plan, therefore, makes provision for improved access to local services, healthy transport choices such as cycling and walking, access to green infrastructure, open space and active recreation, good design in the built environment and recognises the role that mixed use developments can play in providing healthy communities. Specifically, to encourage healthy eating the negative impact of access to hot food takeaways (use class order sui generis) in close proximity to schools is addressed. In 2020 the PHE and partners provided practical support for local authorities that wish to use the planning system to achieve these important public health outcomes regarding obesity.

6.9.10 On 19th November 2025, the Council declared a mental health crisis which is committed to ending the stigma around men's mental health and promote the support services available to residents such as Mind, MenTalk Health Swale Group, the Samaritans and CALM.

6.9.11 The Council has undertaken an audit of open space and sports facilities and determined standards to be applied to new developments. These can be found in 19.3 Policy INF3 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision. Existing provision, whether of open space, health or other community facilities should also be safeguarded against development proposals that would result in their loss. The Council also adopted a borough wide LCWIP in March 2026 and development proposals will be expected to assist with the delivery of the LCWIP.

6.9.12 In May 2024, the Council signed the Town and Country Planning Association's Healthy Home Pledge [75]. This pledge:

1. Ensures the provision of high-quality homes and places that will protect and promote all residents' physical, mental and social wellbeing, as well as to support planetary health. This is a commitment to ensure all homes meet the Healthy Homes Principles.
2. Is to not knowingly engage in any form of development, activity or decision making likely to create harm to human health.
3. Supports the provision of genuinely affordable homes, based upon people's ability to pay.
4. Ensures all residents have defined legal protections against poor build quality, management or maintenance and landlord harassment.

6.9.13 Culture also plays a role in supporting health and wellbeing and place-making and should be viewed as fundamental part of living well. Participation in creative and cultural activity can help people feel happier, healthier, more connected and more resilient while also strengthening communities and reducing inequalities. This is highlighted by the Arts Council England's Creative Health & Wellbeing document [76]. The Council is preparing a cultural statement which will be a 'stocktake' of all of the cultural facilities, organisations and practitioners within Swale and show that culture and creativity are part of Swale's history and modern day DNA.

73 Obesity, physical activity and nutrition - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care
74 Public Health Outcomes Framework - at a glance summary
75 https://www.tcpa.org.uk/healthy-homes-pledge/
76 https://www.artscouncil.org.uk/developing-creativity-and-culture/health-and-wellbeing/creative-health-wellbeing

6.9.14 This policy brings together all the relevant matters affecting health to provide an integrated approach. If fully implemented, this approach towards health should potentially reduce costs to health services in the long term. Health impact assessments will be used to ensure these issues are properly considered and integrated at the planning application stage. The use of such assessments will be appropriate as identified by Local Plan allocations, or when statutory.

Policy ST8

Health and Wellbeing

The Council, working in conjunction with relevant organisations, communities and developers, will undertake targeted interventions to identify Swale's most disadvantaged families and communities, improve our understanding of the issues they face, and develop new ways of working to reduce social exclusion and enhance opportunities and quality of life to reduce health inequalities.

Development proposals will, as appropriate:

1. Bring forward accessible new community services and facilities, including sufficient health facilities with developers contributing towards the provision of built facilities and other improvements to healthcare services, as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan;
2. Safeguard existing community services and facilities where they are viable or can be made so, or where replacement facilities can be provided without leading to any shortfall in provision: access to open space to facilitate physical activity, cultural activities, activities which strengthen social bonds, healthy eating learning, childcare and youth provision;
3. Safeguard or provide multifunctional open space, sport and recreation in accordance with INF3 Open space, sport and recreation provision, additionally enabling access to nature in accordance with the green infrastructure strategy in 6.12 Policy ST11 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment;
4. Promote healthier options for transport, including cycling and walking by ensuring that the site chosen for the new place is suitable for sustainable transport links with other places, where appropriate is designed to be mixed use, compact and provided with safe pedestrian and cycle routes to make active travel easier in accordance with 6.11 Policy ST10 Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel;
5. Improve or increase access to a healthy food supply such as allotments, markets and farm shops;
6. Limit new hot food takeaways within 400m of a school perimeters;
7. Create social interaction and safe environments through mixed uses and in the design and layout of new development in accordance with 6.7 Policy ST6 Delivering a Wide Choice of High-Quality Homes and 6.7 Policy ST6 Delivering a Wide Choice of High-Quality Homes;
8. Create a healthy environment that regulates local climate by providing open space, green and blue infrastructure and nature-based solutions to achieve shading and cooling, particularly within existing urban environments in accordance with 21.5 Policy B5 Woodland, Orchards, Trees and Hedgerows;
9. Address air quality in accordance with 20.11 Policy C11 Air Quality;
10. Ensure mitigation and adaptation to climate change through sustainable design and construction in accordance with 20.1 Policy C1 Sustainable Design and Adaptation Principles; and
11. Undertake and implement a Health Impact Assessment for relevant proposals that are;
    a. Required to undertake Environmental Impact Assessments; or
    b. Within Swale's most deprived wards; or
    c. Identified as required by the Local Plan.

6.10 Policy ST9 Planning for Infrastructure

6.10.1 The new housing, employment and other development proposed in the Local Plan will increase demands on infrastructure in the Borough. These demands need to be managed and may involve protecting existing infrastructure, identifying where there is capacity and/or securing the timely provision of new infrastructure, which in itself may require land allocations to be made to accommodate it.

6.10.2 Identifying and making sufficient provision for infrastructure is an important thread running throughout the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF highlights the role the planning system can play in identifying and co-ordinating the provision of infrastructure [77] and the need for engagement with infrastructure providers to determine where additional infrastructure is [78].

6.10.3 Infrastructure can include roads and other transport facilities including public transport, waste, utilities, flood defences, schools and other educational facilities, health facilities, cultural services, sports and recreational facilities and open spaces. This is not an exhaustive list and there may be other infrastructure facilities and services which will be required to deliver the Local Plan.

6.10.4 The Council, in consultation with partners and service providers, has prepared an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP), setting out the key infrastructure and service needs required to support the level of planned growth across the Borough and the individual site allocations. The IDP identifies, where known, how and when this infrastructure will be delivered, who will lead on delivery and a broad indication of timing, costs and funding mechanisms. The key on-site infrastructure needed to support implementation of a particular site allocation has also been identified in the relevant allocation policy. It should be noted that the IDP principally identifies key infrastructure projects and does not include all site-specific infrastructure requirements, which will be dealt with through individual planning applications.

6.10.5 The IDP has been published separately and can be viewed on the Council's website. The IDP is a 'living' document, which will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis. The Council will continue to engage with service providers to ensure that the IDP provides the most up-to-date picture of the infrastructure needs of the Borough, particularly regarding infrastructure needed to support development later in the plan period, and to monitor progress in the delivery of infrastructure projects, their costs and funding.

6.10.6 It is critical that sufficient infrastructure is available to serve new development and that it is delivered in a timely manner to ensure the needs of the occupiers of new development can be met without placing undue burdens on existing infrastructure facilities and services. The policy seeks to ensure that new infrastructure and services are delivered either in advance or alongside the development they are intended to support. Where appropriate, applicants will be expected to collaborate on the provision of infrastructure needed to serve more than one site.

6.10.7 In some circumstances, due to the timing of critical infrastructure projects such as off-site highway improvements, it may be necessary for development of a site to be phased to ensure it does not proceed until the provision of this infrastructure. Should this be the case, the Council may grant permission with conditions or planning obligations restricting full or partial occupation until the completion of critical infrastructure projects or phases of projects. Where site allocations coming forward are dependent on the delivery of infrastructure projects this has been reflected in the phasing of the allocation in the housing trajectory.

6.10.8 In the event issues arise with the delivery of strategic infrastructure required to enable growth, the Council will seek to work actively with developers, infrastructure providers and other partner organisations to resolve the issue.

6.10.9 The Local Plan is based on a whole plan viability approach. The Whole Plan Viability Assessment tested whether the Local Plan strategy, taken as a whole, is realistic and able to be delivered and has considered the impact of the Local Plan policies and other requirements on the viability of development likely to come forward over the plan period in the borough. The assessment found that the policy requirements in this plan are viable across most site typologies.

77 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf Para 8a

78 necessary https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf Para 26

6.10.10 As a starting point, therefore, it is assumed that all development proposals will be viable unless exceptional circumstances are demonstrated, and it should not normally be necessary for viability assessments to be submitted with individual planning applications. It will be for an applicant to justify, in line with paragraph 59 of the NPPF, the need for a viability assessment at the planning application stage. Where the applicant can justify that the particular circumstances warrant the need for a viability assessment the council will follow national guidance, as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance [79] , in determining the weight to be given to the assessment. Any viability assessment should reflect the government's recommended approach to viability assessment and be prepared at the applicant's expense.

6.10.11 Where a viability assessment demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Council that a reduced level of developer contribution would be appropriate in order to enable the development to be delivered, the Council will take a pragmatic approach to seeking developer contributions. In doing so, the Council will generally apply the following priority to developer contributions, having regard to the latest IDP:

i. Those that are required to unlock growth, such as strategic highway improvements or ensure the safety of the development, such as flood risk mitigation; then
ii. Contributions to local infrastructure delivery to mitigate the impact arising from the development, such as education or health provision; then
iii. Affordable housing provision; then
iv. Other developer contributions that would not fall into the above.

6.10.12 Any changes to this priority will be set out in the Council's annual Infrastructure Funding Statement.

6.10.13 In recognition that the viability of development may change overtime, particularly for larger development proposals which may take many years to build out, any subsequent planning obligation will need to allow for a review of viability during the lifetime of the development at appropriate trigger points agreed between the Council and the applicant.

6.10.14 All new development should contribute towards the cost of new infrastructure. Infrastructure funding by developers is most often secured through planning obligations [80]. On-site infrastructure will be secured based on the needs of each proposal and delivered directly by the developer or through financial contributions and/or the provision of land. Off-site infrastructure will be secured through developer contributions.

Policy ST9

Planning for Infrastructure

The Council will work with Kent County Council, infrastructure providers, applicants and other key stakeholders to ensure that growth over the plan period is supported by necessary infrastructure, facilities and services in a timely manner to meet the needs of Swale's communities.

1. The Council will resist the loss or change of use of existing social and community facilities unless it can be demonstrated that:
   a. The facility is no longer needed for its existing purpose, and the site or building is not needed for an alternative social or community use;
   b. The current or alternative community uses are not viable; or
   c. The services can be re-provided in a facility of better quality on the same site or in an alternative location that is equally accessible to the community served.
2. Development proposals, including those allocated in this plan, which give rise to the need for infrastructure improvements will be expected to mitigate their impact either individually or cumulatively and at a rate and scale to meet the needs that arise from that development or a

79 https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance
80 Either through a Section106 agreement or Section 278 Highway agreement (with Kent County Council)

phase of that development. As such development may require to be phased to ensure the co-ordination with delivery of necessary infrastructure. Where appropriate, developers will be expected to collaborate on the provision of infrastructure needed to serve more than one site.

3. The Council will regularly update the Infrastructure Delivery Plan to determine the scope, cost and range of infrastructure improvement required to continue supporting the delivery of the Local Plan.

6.11 Policy ST10 Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel

6.11.1 One of the objectives of the Local Plan is to enable communities across Swale to become more sustainable. Creating safe and attractive neighbourhoods which promote walking and reduce the dominance of motor vehicles in particular have been found to be associated with increased social interactions and a sense of community. It can also help to create a sense of place and give an area an identity. This section provides policies on sustainable and active travel in the borough with an aim of creating modal shift towards sustainable and active modes and less reliance on the private car in the borough.

6.11.2 Transportation plays a key role in the delivery of the Local Plan strategy, especially sustainable transport and active travel options. An efficient transport network which has good connectivity with the regional and national network is vital in helping Swale to realise its economic potential. To promote sustainable transport choices and active travel development should, firstly, prioritise the needs of those walking, wheeling and cycling and then assess the role that public transport can contribute towards meeting the travel demands it will generate. Only once those options have been fully explored, should further highway improvements be considered in the context of the capacity of the existing highway network. The Development Transport Hierarchy for Swale is set out within Policy INF1 on Managing Transport Demand and Impact.

6.11.3 The Council declared the Swale Climate and Ecological Emergency in 2019 and developed a 'living' Action Plan in 2020, which was updated in 2025 and renamed the Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plan. A list of actions under Air Quality and Sustainable Transport promote a wide modal shift towards public transportation and active travel within Swale and its communities.

Travel Patterns

6.11.4 The need for an uptake in sustainable transport is more apparent than ever. The population of Swale is increasing, with its major towns and villages experiencing growth [81]. Swale has the third largest population in Kent, and the fourth highest level of dwelling completions over the 10 years to 2024[82]In addition, over the last 10 years more employment floorspace has been built in Swale than anywhere else in the county. Swale has high levels of road and fuel use, a below UK average use of public transport and an underdeveloped public transport network.

6.11.5 The way in which people access work shows an increased reliance on car travel, with an increase from 60% to 70% using the car to get to work in Kent. The exception appears to be London commuting, where the proportion driving has remained fairly constant at 38%, train at 46% and bus at 11%. The method of travel to work for Swale residents largely reflects the Kent data, with 70.5% of residents travelling to work by car (drive or passenger in a car or van). The second most popular method is walking, with just over and 11% share. The bar chart below illustrates the travel to work mode share. TO BE UPDATED WITH DATA FROM THE TRANSPORT MODELLING

6.11.6 These results also reflect the 2021 Census results for car ownership in Swale. The proportion of households with one or more cars available has increased to just under 83%, which is an increase on 2011

81 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/211618/Mid-year-population-estimates-total-population-of-Kent-bulletin.pdf

82 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/205826/Kent-local-authorities-dwelling-completions.pdf

figures and broadly aligns Swale to the Kent average. Kent car ownership as a whole is higher than the national average (82% of households compared with 78% nationally). The rate of increase in car ownership in Swale has been twice the national rate of increase over this period.

6.11.7 COMMUTING DATA CHART to be added (Awaiting Transport Modelling data)

6.11.8 The commuting data, therefore, suggests that there has been an increase in out commuting, particularly by car, to other Kent districts, with Medway, Maidstone and Canterbury being the most popular destinations. London commuting has risen only slightly, and whilst car commuting has also increased in absolute terms on this route, train and bus use have maintained their proportionate share of commuters. These figures therefore suggest increasing pressure on the strategic and interurban road network.

6.11.9 The UK saw traffic levels and commuting patterns turned on their heads during 2020. Commuting patterns in Swale are considered to be largely back to pre-2020 levels, other than rail travel into larger hubs, such as London. However, Covid travel behaviours and commuting are likely to have been affected and the associated longer-term impacts on Swale are unknown. This presents an opportunity to enable more sustainable travel to be embedded in policy, development and any development schemes taken forward within the borough.

Rural Lanes

6.11.10 Whilst the development strategy of the Plan is focused on locating development where the supporting transport can be provided in the most sustainable way, the Borough also has a rich heritage of rural lanes which contribute greatly to amenity. These may come under pressure with inappropriate development proposals. The issues are considered in Policy B8.

Health and Air Quality

6.11.11 Accessible transport links are vital for providing Swale's residents with access to facilities and services across the borough, county and beyond. This includes connecting businesses and communities, as well as reducing social isolation. However, there can be negative impacts associated with transport too. Road transport contributes to 32% of Swale's CO2 emissions and pollutants have a negative impact on air quality, human health and the natural environment, as well as transport increasing noise pollution. Sustainable transport choices and 'active travel' (travel requiring a person to exercise - such as walking, wheeling and cycling) in particular are able to provide an opportunity for people to build activity into their daily lives. Currently 60.5% of primary school children and 33.7% of secondary school children actively travel to school, whilst 13.5% of adults actively travel to work. Kent's Active Travel Strategy[83] aims to make active travel an attractive and realistic choice for short journeys in Swale.

Swale Transport Model

6.11.12 A multi modal strategic transport model has been undertaken during the drafting of the Local Plan Review to reflect the development strategy and proposals of this plan.

6.11.13 * A table will be included showing the Local Plan Review Modelling Scenarios.*

6.11.14 The following transport network improvement schemes are seen as necessary to support growth and the full implementation of the Local Plan strategy: (To be filled in.)

6.11.15 The Council will work with Kent Highways, as the Highways Authority, on mitigations to manage the flow of traffic especially where there are air quality, traffic congestion and road safety issues. (Estimated cost will be updated after transport modelling)

6.11.16 Furthermore, the modelling report recommended a number of mitigations for the borough which includes schemes relating to the allocated development sites. These will be encompassed within the future iteration of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

83 https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/transport-and-highways-policies/active-travel-strategy

6.11.17 Regional and National transport policies have an important role to play in tackling poor air quality, facilitating development and wider environmental and health objectives within Swale.

6.11.18 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) continues the core principle of sustainable development, through means such as using technology to reduce the need to travel, using planning policies and decisions to actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest use of public transport, walking and cycling and focusing significant developments in areas which are, or can be made, sustainable.

6.11.19 Transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating development and also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. It is nevertheless recognised that different policies and measures will be needed in different communities and that sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas.

6.11.20 Key national objectives for transport policy include:

- Working with relevant transport providers and neighbouring authorities to develop strategies for viable infrastructure necessary (including for the growth of Ports) to support sustainable development;
- Ensuring that opportunities for sustainable and active travel have been taken up to minimise the need for major new transport infrastructure to support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to reduce congestion;
- Ensuring that the necessary improvements can be undertaken as far as possible within the transport network and are cost effective at mitigating the significant impacts of development;
- Achieving safe and suitable access to sites for all people and goods; and
- Designing developments to prioritise pedestrian and cycle access and give access to high quality public transport facilities.

6.11.21 The Department for Transport Circular 01/2022: Strategic road network and the delivery of sustainable development - GOV.UK [84] Strategic Road Network and the delivery of sustainable development relates specifically to the impact of proposed development on the Strategic Road Network (SRN) which is operated, maintained and improved by Highways England on behalf of the Department for Transport. The SRN play an important part in enabling and sustaining economic prosperity as part of wider sustainable development objectives, with Highways England ensuring the continued safe operation of the network.

6.11.22 The NPPF in paragraph 109 encourages a vision-led approach to transport issues for solutions that deliver well-designed, sustainable and popular places . DfT Circular 01/2022 presents a shift from the "Predict and Provide" method of transport planning for infrastructure to a "vision and validate" model. "Predict and Provide" predicts future demand and provide capacity while a "vision and validate" model provides transport solutions set to the outcome communities want to achieve. This is also emphasised in the Transport Decarbonisation Plan (2021) [85]. According to Circular 01/2022, the vision led approach include 'vision and validate,' 'decide and provide' or 'monitor and manage' and National highways is committed to supporting local authorities in achieving the aim. KCC is also committed to delivering with district planning authorities a 'decide and provide' (also known as 'vision and validate') approach to planning and site development.

6.11.23 For the Strategic Road Network (SRN), development proposals are likely to be acceptable if they can be accommodated within the existing capacity of a section (or link or key junction) of the relevant part of the network; or they do not increase the demand for use of that section which is already operating over capacity, taking account of any mitigation and/ or capacity enhancement measures which may be proposed. Generally, development should only be prevented or refused where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe. Safety of the SRN is the key consideration for judging impact of proposed development.

6.11.24 The key issues for the Local Plan are to promote development patterns which minimise the need to travel, encourage the use of sustainable means of transport and minimise journey lengths for everyday

84 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-road-network-and-the-delivery-of-sustainable-development
85 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/transport-decarbonisation-plan

activities such as work, education, shopping and leisure. Capacity on the SRN is limited, and additions are difficult, costly and time consuming, so these measures are integral to the local plan approach to reducing the potential for congestion on the SRN.

6.11.25 The Circular states that capacity enhancements and infrastructure necessary to deliver strategic growth should be identified through the Local Plan. Where this is identified as necessary, Highways England will work with delivery agencies to assess the suitability, viability and deliverability of such proposals (including funding arrangements). If the need and deliverability is confirmed when balanced against other environmental and practical considerations, it may be considered for inclusion in the Highways England forward programme of works.

6.11.26 The objectives of the Circular are reflected throughout the Local Plan in terms of its overall development strategy, land allocations and general policies for guiding design, layout and access, they are supported by and influence complementary plans, projects and funding programmes of the transport providers.

Car Parking

6.11.27 The NPPF gives the option for local planning authorities to develop their own vehicle parking standards. Swale Borough Council has set out their Swale Parking Standards 2020[86] which must be referred to for all residential and non-residential developments within the borough. Further detail on this can be found in Policy INF 2 Vehicle Parking

Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel

6.11.28 Projects to provide new and improved transport infrastructure will play a central role in supporting growth and promoting sustainable transport within the borough as well as creating a shift towards sustainable modes. As major development will largely be concentrated in locations that are, or will be, subject to significant transport improvements, land and facilities will therefore need to be safeguarded in order to ensure delivery of these projects.

6.11.29 All transport improvement schemes which are assessed and taken forward by the Council should be focused on the promotion of sustainable transport and active travel. The figure contained within paragraph 22.0.4 of Policy INF1, on Managing Transport Demand and Impact, should be adhered to when appraising all transport schemes within the borough.

6.11.30 Swale Borough Council adopted a Swale LCWIP in March 2026 (Strategies and policies - Swale Borough Council - Active Travel). This document, alongside the Faversham LCWIP (Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan) should be key documents when planning future developments and how they should positively encourage and promote walking, wheeling and cycling.

6.11.31 These LCWIPs have an important role in supporting growth and development. By linking proposed routes to housing and site allocations, the LCWIP provides a valuable evidence base for developers preparing Travel Plans and Transport Assessments, helping to ensure that new development supports and contributes to high-quality active travel infrastructure.

Policy ST10

Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel

New development will be located in accordance with Policies ST1 and Policy ST2, Local Plan allocations and approved Neighbourhood Plans, which minimise the need to travel for employment and services and facilitate sustainable and active transport. The Council will promote an uptake of sustainable

86 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/parking-standards-supplementary-planning-document-spd

transport and active travel through the prioritisation of walking, wheeling and cycling, in line with the hierarchy of road users, and the Council's adopted Swale wide Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) and Faversham's LCWIP, along with public transport within all new developments.

Development proposals are expected to adopt the vision and validate principle in accordance with DFT circular 01/22 and set out a Monitor and Manage strategy covering all modes of transport.

The Council will:

1. Expect development proposals to adhere to the vision-led approach, as set out in Department for Transport circular 01/22, by adopting the Vision and Validate principle and setting out a Monitor and Manage strategy, covering all modes of transport;
2. Promote walking within the borough by ensuring that developments improve the pedestrian environments by supporting public realm improvements including the provision of high-quality safe road crossings, seating, signage, lighting and landscaping that are safe and easy to walk through;
3. Promote cycling in the borough by ensuring that developments provide and make a contribution towards high quality and safe cycle routes, provide for accessible, secure cycle parking taking into account the size and location of the development, and make provision for high quality facilities that promote cycle usage including showers, lockers and dryers;
4. Ensure walking and cycling routes are linked to new and existing communities with services and facilities, public transport and the Green Grid network and are accessible for all users;
5. Safeguard and promote the provision of public transport in the borough by ensuring that development contributes towards improvements to bus network infrastructure including access to bus stops, shelters, passenger seating, waiting areas, signage and timetable information. Contributions will be sought where the demand for bus services generated by the development is likely to exceed existing capacity. Contributions may also be sought towards the improvement of other forms of public transport in major developments where appropriate;
6. Require developments, where appropriate, to provide for the interchange between different modes of transport, including the provision of facilities to make interchange easy and convenient for all users, as set out in Policy INF1;
7. Facilitate the greater use of waterways for commercial traffic, where this would not have an unacceptable adverse environmental impact, through working with the Port of Sheerness and other bodies;
8. Ensure that developments contribute to transport network improvements, following the vision-led approach as set out in the Department for Transport Circular 01/2022, where capacity is exceeded and or safety standards are unacceptably compromised with particular emphasis on those identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule;
9. Make best use of capacity in the network by working together with transport providers to improve the transport network in the most sustainable way, and extending it where necessary, as demonstrated by Transport Assessments and Travel Plans in support of development proposals, as discussed in INF1;
10. Support the provision of major new transport infrastructure in accordance with national and local transport strategies; and
11. Support the maintenance and improvement of the highway network at key points to improve traffic flows and respond to the impact of new development and regeneration.

6.12 Policy ST11 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment

6.12.1 Swale's diverse and outstanding natural environment is a defining characteristic of the borough.

6.12.2 This policy sets out how our natural environment will be conserved, enhanced, and managed and how habitats, species, landscapes, natural resources, the economy and quality of life can recover. As the overarching policy on the natural environment it both sets out the Council's strategic policy on the natural

environment and is the umbrella policy for the Development Management environment policies – most specifically those which relate to climate change, pollution, water, flood risk, biodiversity, landscapes, the coast and agricultural land.

6.12.3 Conserving and enhancing the Borough's outstanding natural environment is at the heart of the Local Plan strategy which seeks to create a more robust ecology and landscape and reverse the decline in the quality and diversity of our landscapes and biodiversity as well as minimising waste and pollution, making effective use of land, using natural resources prudently and mitigating and adapting to climate change.

The Natural Environment in Swale

6.12.4 The breath of Swale's natural environment are set out elsewhere in the Local Plan (see table ****) and the preambles to policies B1 and B2) and include a swathe of designations:

- Internationally designated wetlands across the Medway and Swale Estuaries and Marshes (Ramsar sites, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas, Policy B1)
- Nationally designated sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves and Marine Conservation Zones)
- Locally designated sites for wildlife (Policy B1)
- The Kent Downs National Landscape (Policy B3)
- Areas of High Landscape Value (Policy B2)
- Coastal Change Management Area (Policy C6)
- Important Local Countryside Gaps (Policy B2)

Pressures, impacts and opportunities

6.12.5 Pressures, impacts and opportunities in relation to the natural environment, the landscapes, habitats and species of Swale, the economy and people's wellbeing come from a variety of sources:

- Pressures on land from competing interests
- Population growth and urban creep
- Water and soil pollution
- Air pollution
- Water demand
- Recreational disturbance of sensitive wildlife (especially coastal) sites
- Fragmentation of habitats
- Climate Change, which include rising temperatures, new pests and diseases, flooding, sea-level rise, coastal squeeze and coastal erosion, drought and extreme rainfall/storms, soil erosion, soil aridity and waterlogging, wildfires, soil erosion, poor air quality
- Opportunities to exercise and improve wellbeing and mental health by using the open spaces, countryside and coast
- The stunning landscapes, countryside and coast of Swale is a tourist asset that attracts visitors and provides a positive impact to the local economy
- Changes to the climate also provide opportunities for new agricultural ventures such as new crops and viticulture and longer growing seasons

6.12.6 In recognition of the risks and impacts to the natural environment caused by the climate crisis, in 2019 Swale Borough Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency and developed an Action Plan. Swale Climate and Ecological Emergency

6.12.7 Whilst other policies in this plan (most significantly ST 3 Climate Change and the Development Management Climate Change Policies C1 to C5) address mitigation and adaptation to climate change in detail, this policy recognises the interrelationship between the changing climate and impacts on the natural

environment and how these issues need to be considered and addressed together so that we can deliver places that can adapt to a change climate and provide opportunities for people and biodiversity to thrive and for nature to recover.

Statement 7

What Do We Expect from New Developments?

Swale expects all new developments to:

1. Consider green and blue infrastructure opportunities and requirements at the earliest opportunity, taking into account existing natural environment and the most suitable locations and types of new provision;
2. Be comprehensively integrated into the Green and Blue Infrastructure network (see the GBI map) for both nature and humans;
3. Have the principle of a 20% increase in biodiversity net gain at the heart of the design of the development;
4. Link with the existing active travel network and provide for its expansion, to allow residents to safely walk, cycle and scoot around their neighbourhood and between their homes, work, services and facilities and transport hubs;
5. Reflect the most up to date guidance and best practice;
6. Have put in place the funding and administrative mechanisms for the sustainable management and maintenance of the green and blue infrastructure so that it is to provide benefits and services in the long term;
7. Be designed, from the start, to achieve climate change mitigation and adaptation;
8. Integrate landscape protection and enhancement into schemes, linking landscapes to green and blue infrastructure and biodiversity net gain;
9. Seek to use natural resources, including agricultural land and water, prudently, find opportunities to improve the quality of our soils, air and water and reduce the risk of flooding; and
10. Have the natural environment and climate change adaptation as a golden thread running through their development proposals.

Picture 6.12.1 Elemey Marshes, Isle of Sheppey

6.12.8 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that Strategic policies “should make sufficient provision for: conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.” (NPPF, paragraph 20d.)

6.12.9 It also sets out more detailed guidance (paragraph 187 onward) stating that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by (in summary):

- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils;
- recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and the wider benefits of natural capital and ecosystem services
- maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast and improving appropriate public access
- minimising impacts and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks and supports species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs
- preventing development being at risk from, or adversely affected by pollution
- remediating contaminated land and improving environmental conditions

6.12.10 There is a wealth of more detailed guidance on a number of topics related to the natural environment in the Planning Practice Guidance. These include air quality, appropriate assessment, biodiversity net gain, climate change, flood risk and coastal change, contaminated land, pollution and water.

Swale Biodiversity Baseline Study

6.12.11 The Swale Biodiversity Baseline Study report Swale Biodiversity Baseline Study presents the results of a mapping exercise to record a biodiversity baseline for the Borough of Swale. The purpose is to provide guidance on how Swale Borough Council (SBC) can meet the requirements of the forthcoming Environment Bill.

Picture 6.12.2 Pollinating Bee

Green and Blue Infrastructure

6.12.12 In 2020 the Council published The Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy for Swale with the following vision:

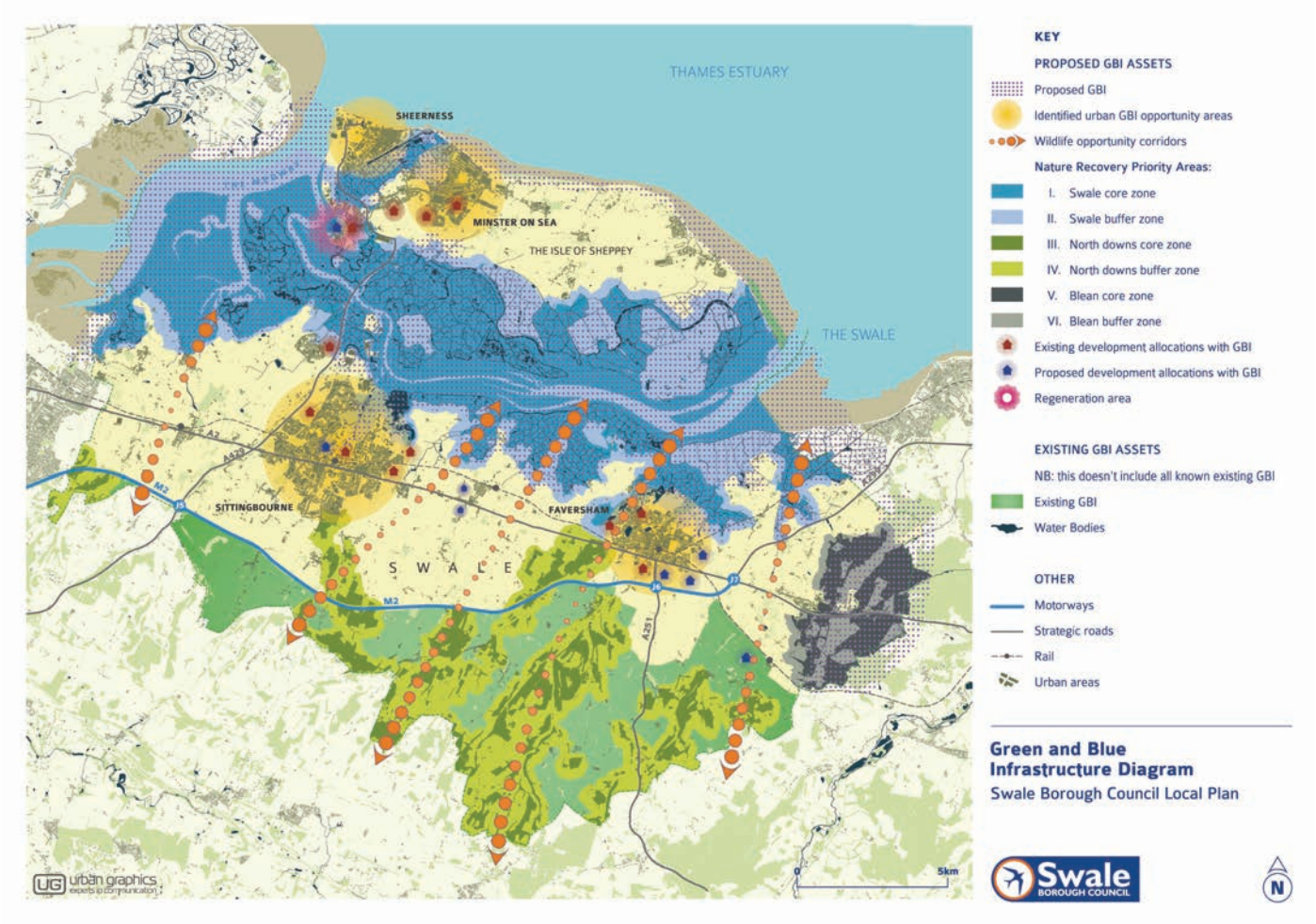
"to develop a resilient, biodiverse and multi-functional GBI network to contribute to ensuring Swale a great place to live, work and invest, and respond to the climate and ecological emergency."

6.12.13 The Strategy seeks to identify and guide opportunities for a greener, healthier, more biodiverse and prosperous Swale. It sets out Swale's GBI resource and where deficits exist, it explains the priorities for GBI and its multifunctionality. It also looks at the opportunities for GBI in existing development as well as in new development – seeking to create a network of green and blue infrastructure across the borough and beyond.

6.12.14 The GBI plan identifies four opportunity areas under which it provides practical advice for the optimisation of Swale's GBI resources.:

- A green and diverse borough
- A healthy blue environment
- A connected, active and healthy Swale
- A beacon for the visitor economy

6.12.15 New development in Swale will be expected to address and further the opportunities promoted in the Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy.



Picture 6.12.3 Swale's Green and Blue Infrastructure Network

6.12.16 Natural England (NE) have published Green Infrastructure Framework Standards to help development deliver against the NPPF's requirements for green infrastructure, taking a strategic approach, deliver solutions to climate change and the nature crisis and make positive contributions to placemaking and urban renewal.

6.12.17 Natural England has produced the following standards:

- Green Infrastructure Strategy Standard
- Accessible Greenspace Standard
- Urban Nature Recovery Standard
- Urban Greening Factor Standard
- Urban Tree Canopy Standard

6.12.18 These define what good green infrastructure looks like for local planners, developers, parks and greenspace managers and communities, and how to plan it strategically to deliver multiple benefits for people and nature. When used together, these standards help stakeholders to deliver the Green Infrastructure Framework's principles and enable everyone to benefit from good green infrastructure provision.

The Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy

6.12.19 The Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) Kent LRNS was published in November 2025. The strategy has been designed to assist Local Authorities and other stakeholders in understanding the locations important for conserving and enhancing biodiversity and help meet the challenges that the natural environment is facing.

6.12.20 The principles for nature recovery set out in the Kent and Medway LNRS are:

- **Better** – improve the quality of our existing habitats and ensure they are in a healthy and functioning state by applying and resourcing better and appropriate management of them. We also need to better conserve and safeguard what we already have.
- **Bigger** – increase the size of our most valuable and important habitat sites, not only extending but buffering them, to protect them from the pressures of human influences.
- **More** – through habitat restoration and creation, establish new, nature-rich sites that not only provide more space for nature but also provide connectivity between existing core sites.
- **Joined up** – enhance connections between, and join up, sites, by improving the quality of the land between them, creating new physical corridors and establishing stepping stones.
- **Nature-based solutions** – work with nature and use natural processes to tackle some of the socio-economic challenges our county faces, maximising the benefits of nature recovery.
- **Land management and land use** – increase the number of landowners, land managers and farmers using nature-friendly and habitat-sensitive land management and land-use practices, recognising the crucial role they play in helping to deliver a better, more coherent and resilient wildlife network across the county.

6.12.21 The LNRS also has range of Ambitions for the county under which a series of priorities sit.

6.12.22 The details of the work undertaken for Kent and Medway, along with advice, guidance (eg a Developer's Toolkit) and case studies are set out on the Kent and Medway LRNS website

6.12.23 The Kent And Medway LNRS contains a mapping portal which maps:

Habitats Regulations Assessments

6.12.24 If a development proposal is considered likely to have a significant effect on a protected habitats site (either individually or cumulatively) then an Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the implications for the site will be required under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017255. If the Council, further to the AA and in consultation with other bodies, is unable to conclude that the proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the site, then it will have to be refused. Applicants will therefore need to provide sufficient information as may be required to undertake the assessment, including implementation of the mitigation hierarchy.

6.12.25 More generally, the Council will take a precautionary approach in requiring Habitats Regulations Assessments to be prepared for individual development proposals until a strategic solution has been prepared or where effects of a proposal are deemed to be uncertain. The Council will consider the need for Habitats Regulations Assessments to be undertaken at the reserved matters stage for sites where outline planning permission has already been granted.

Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy (SAMMS) for North Kent

6.12.26 In 2011, Local Authorities and conservation organisations across north Kent joined together within the North Kent Environment Planning Group to identify the impacts of recreational disturbance on wintering birds within the Special Protection Areas. Following a Visitor and Bird Disturbance Survey, a Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy (SAMMS) is now in place, which sets out a range of measures to mitigate any disturbance to birds caused by increasing numbers of recreational visitors.

6.12.27 These strategic measures (such as habitat creation, management and wardening) are funded by developer contributions, and are applied to all residential development within 6km of the SPAs (the area mostly likely to result in increased recreational pressure on them). These contributions are collected via Section 106 agreements, or, if implemented in the future, a Community Infrastructure Levy. Some larger developments beyond the 6km radius, or those particularly close to the SPA, may require additional mitigation.

6.12.28 Alternatively, developers can gather their own evidence and complete a Habitats Regulations Assessment and implement bespoke mitigation measures. Such an assessment would have to consider

the impact of the proposal in combination with other proposed developments, the cost of which is likely to be higher than making a contribution to the implementation of the SAMMS. In most cases, it will not be viable for a development to provide its own bespoke mitigation package.

6.12.29 An integral part of the SAMMS is the monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures put in place through the tariff payments. If this monitoring highlights areas where changes to the mitigation measures are required, these will be implemented by the Partnership.

6.12.30 Please see the Partnership's website for more detailed information Bird Wise

Nutrient Neutrality

6.12.31 Due to raised nitrogen and phosphorous levels at the Stodmarsh National Nature Reserve, in 2020 Natural England issued nutrient neutrality advise for the catchment that feeds that reserve. A small area of Swale is within the Stodmarsh Catchment. As a result of the advice, Local Planning Authorities can only approve development if they are certain it will not have an adverse effect on the Stodmarsh Nature Reserve i.e. that schemes are 'nutrient neutral'.

6.12.32 Policy C10 Water quality and water resources and its preamble explains the detail on nutrient neutrality and the response to it, including recently developed environmental credits and enhancement schemes.

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

6.12.33 BNG is an approach to development which makes sure that habitats for wildlife are left in a measurably better state than they were before the development was built. In England, BNG is mandatory under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021).

6.12.34 In Swale, developers are required to provide a BNG of 20%. This means a development will result in more or better quality natural habitat than there was before development.

Policy ST11

Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

The Council will work with partners and developers to ensure the protection and enhancement as appropriate, of the Swale natural environment and the delivery of the green and blue infrastructure network and its associated strategy.

1. Actions by public, private and voluntary sectors will:

    a. use nature-based solutions to safeguard, restore and enhance the size, quality, diversity and interconnectedness of the natural environment in Swale and reverse the decline in nature, including furthering the delivery of Swale's Green and Blue Infrastructure Network and Strategy and the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy;

    b. recognise and value natural capital and ecosystems for the wider services they provide, such as for food, water, flood mitigation, disease control, recreation, health and well-being, climate change mitigation;

    c. provide a focus and opportunities for social inclusion, community development and lifelong learning;

2. All non-householder development proposals will, as appropriate and proportionate to the scale of the development, demonstrate via a Natural Environment Statement how the development:

    a. is appropriate to its location, steered to land of least environmental value and avoids: internationally, nationally and locally designated sites of importance for nature; nationally and

locally designated landscapes; best and most versatile agricultural land, in accordance with policies B1 Biodiversity and geodiversity conservation and Biodiversity Net Gain and B2 Conserving and enhancing valued landscapes and B6 Agricultural Land;

b. will protect and enhance soils, due to the importance of soils for biodiversity and carbon storage, by avoiding the best and most versatile agricultural land or other valued soils, soil disturbance, compaction and erosion. Development must not result in soil pollution or contamination;

c. follows the mitigation hierarchy by avoiding, then mitigating, and only as a last resort, compensating for adverse impacts on biodiversity and the natural environment;

d. provides protection, enhancement and recovery to the most valuable existing habitats and species (Habitats and Species of principle importance under s.41 of the NERC Act), and the creation of new habitats;

e. contributes to the recovery and expansion of Swale's natural environment, by fully responding to the Council's Biodiversity Baseline Study, the Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy, Natural England's Green Infrastructure Strategy and contributes to the targets of identified Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and of the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy;

f. set out the application's response to the Council's declaration of an Ecological Emergency;

g. protects and enhances the intrinsic character and natural beauty of the countryside and the borough's urban natural environment; and

h. where relevant this should include an Ecological Assessment, a Green Infrastructure Plan, a Local Nature Recovery Strategy Response, a Biodiversity Net Gain Plan and a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.

3. All applications will accord with Policy B1 Biodiversity, geodiversity and biodiversity net gain with regard the hierarchy of biodiversity and geological designations as well as for land that is not specifically designated, but contains features of biodiversity and geodiversity value.

4. All relevant development will set out, via a Biodiversity Gain Plan, how development will achieve a measurable, by a recognised metric, net gain of 20% in biodiversity, in accordance with Policy B1 Biodiversity, geodiversity and biodiversity net gain;

5. All relevant development with require the completion of project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), in accordance with policy B1 Biodiversity and geodiversity conservation and biodiversity net gain to ensure there are no likely significant effects upon any European designated site. For residential sites within 6km of an access point to any of the North Kent Marshes, development must contribute to its Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy or undertake their own HRA;

6. All developments will:

a. increase opportunities for nature, 'green' the borough and assist with adaptation to the changing climate in existing and proposed development by delivering high-quality green and blue infrastructure adhering to Natural England's Green Infrastructure Framework, contributing to the planting of a strategically significant network of street trees, trees in and around formal open spaces and in new gardens, green roofs and green walls, and contribute to approaches to improve the network of habitats at scale and locally (eg though the inclusion of swift and bat boxes and hedgehog highways);

b. deliver a high standard of design quality and promote nature-based solutions to protect the intrinsic natural beauty and character of our natural environment in accordance with policies ST7 Good design, GD1 Local Design Principles, B4 The Separation of Settlements – Important Local Countryside Gaps, B8 Rural Lanes and B9 The keeping and grazing of horses and maximise the social, economic, health and environmental benefits of green and blue infrastructure;

c. provide new recreational facilities in accordance with Policy INF3 Open space, sport and recreation provision , exploiting opportunities to increase green infrastructure whilst linking urban and countryside areas and to create new 'green' footpath and cycle links between new and existing developments and services and facilities for both recreation and commuting, in accordance with ST 10 Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel and INF1 Managing transport demand and impact;

d. create natural environments that promote health and wellbeing and protect Local Green Spaces in accordance with policies ST8 Health and Wellbeing and INF4 Local Green Spaces.

e. ensure mitigation and adaptation to climate change is a defining element of any proposals, in accordance with ST 3 Climate Change and the Development Management Climate Change Policies C1 to C5, prioritising nature-based approaches.

f. take account of and integrate with natural processes, such as natural flood management, utilising sustainable urban drainage in accordance with Policies C8 Flood Risk and C9 Sustainable Drainage;

g. ensure development is safe from the risks of flooding and coastal change and does not increase flood risk elsewhere, in accordance with C6 Coastal Change Management, C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary and Swale Risk Management Strategy and C8 Flood Risk;

h. demonstrate how pollution will be prevented and local environmental conditions, including air, soil and water quality are to be improved by development and how contaminated or unstable land will be remediated;

i. demonstrate how natural resources will be protected and ecosystem services supported, in accordance with C10 Water quality and water resources, C11 Air Quality and C12 Pollution and Land Instability;

j. protect, enhance and manage the value, character, amenity and tranquillity of the Borough's landscapes, in accordance with Policies B2 Conserving and enhancing valued landscapes and B3 The Kent Downs National Landscape and B7 The Coast; and

k. Demonstrate the protection, enhancement and management, as appropriate, of seascape and coastal processes in accordance with C6 Coastal Change Management, B7 The Coast and C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary and Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy. and

7. Meet all of the points in the Statement box above "What Do we Expect from New Developments?"

6.13 Policy ST12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

6.13.1 National planning policy [87] recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and requires their conservation in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of present and future generations. It also requires local planning authorities to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, taking account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits, that heritage brings. Policy ST12 establishes the strategic framework for meeting these requirements in Swale, supported by more detailed policies within the Plan that together address the management of change and development affecting heritage assets.

6.13.2 Swale has a rich and varied historic environment, shaped by its coastal, creekside and estuarine landscapes, its historic towns and rural settlements, and its long history of maritime, industrial and agricultural activity. Designated and non-designated heritage assets alike contribute to character, identity and sense of place and play an important role in supporting regeneration, tourism and community wellbeing. Conserving and enhancing this heritage, and understanding its significance, is central to ensuring that development respects and reinforces local character and distinctiveness across the borough.

87 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

6.13.3 The borough's historic environment is not static. It has always evolved in response to changing needs, uses and circumstances, and will continue to do so. The challenge is to manage that change in a way that conserves the significance of heritage assets while enabling appropriate adaptation, new uses and continued investment. Some of Swale's heritage assets face particular pressures, including vacancy, neglect and the cumulative effects of incremental change, and securing their long-term future may require proactive intervention and creative approaches to new use and investment. Handled well, development can play a positive role in sustaining heritage assets, helping to secure their long-term viability and continued contribution to the borough's character, identity and historic significance.

6.13.4 Policy ST12 sets out how development proposals should conserve and enhance the historic environment. It requires that proposals affecting heritage assets are informed by a clear understanding of their significance and setting, and that harm is avoided, minimised or, where it cannot be avoided, justified in a manner proportionate to the significance of the asset. This approach reflects the tiered protection that national policy affords to designated and non-designated assets respectively, with the greatest weight given to those of the highest significance.

6.13.5 Applicants will be expected to provide proportionate information demonstrating how proposals affect the significance of heritage assets and their setting, and how impacts have been avoided, minimised or justified. For proposals affecting significant assets, early engagement with Historic England is encouraged where necessary, alongside engagement with the Council. Consideration of heritage matters should be incorporated from the earliest stages of design to ensure that significance is fully understood and integrated sensitively into proposals.

Policy ST12

Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

1. Heritage assets within the Borough are an irreplaceable resource that contribute significantly to its character, identity, economy and quality of life. Development proposals affecting heritage assets will be required to conserve and, where appropriate, enhance their significance, including their setting, in a manner proportionate to their importance.
2. Designated heritage assets will be given great weight in decision-making. Any harm to, or loss of, their significance, including their setting, must be clearly and convincingly justified and weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
3. Substantial harm to or total loss of a designated heritage asset should be exceptional, and for assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional. In all cases, such impacts will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that substantial public benefits outweigh the harm.
4. Applications affecting non-designated heritage assets, directly or indirectly, will be assessed through a balanced judgement, having regard to the significance of the asset and the scale of any harm or loss.
5. Cumulative and incremental impacts on the significance of heritage assets and their settings will be taken into account in decision-making.

Development proposals must respond to the following principles:

a. Conserve and respond positively to the significance, character and setting of heritage assets, historic landscapes and settlement form;
b. Support the sensitive and sustainable use of heritage assets, including those identified as being at risk on national or local registers;
c. Promote the understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of heritage assets through interpretation, education and, where appropriate, public access;
d. Ensure that measures to address climate change and sustainable development are sensitively designed and implemented to avoid unacceptable harm to the significance of heritage assets;

e. Recognise the importance of archaeological remains, historic landscapes and the wider setting of heritage assets; and
f. Recognise and account for cumulative or incremental impacts on heritage assets and their settings.

Where appropriate, measures to conserve or enhance heritage assets will be secured through planning conditions, obligations or other appropriate mechanisms.

7 Land Allocations for Development

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This chapter deals with the land allocations that are necessary to meet our development targets for the period 2027 to 2042. This includes allocations for both residential, employment and mixed use. Bearing Fruits was adopted in July 2017 with a timeframe to 2031. Since the plan was adopted, many sites have come forward and are now under construction or complete. This Local Plan builds on those existing allocations, retaining and updating those that are not yet built out, but are still developable, as allocations in this Plan.

7.1.2 These site allocations support development that meets local needs, including the local housing requirement, local employment, retail, and infrastructure needs. These are set out in the following sub-sections:

- Section 6.2 Extant permitted sites: Policy supporting the ongoing delivery of extant consented schemes.
- Section 6.3 Regeneration areas: Broad areas within which development is expected to come forward.
- Section 6.4 Strategic allocations: Larger sites which contain a mix of uses and carry a housing figure over 1,000 new homes.
- Section 6.5 Proposed housing allocations: Large residential development sites.
- Section 6.6 Proposed employment allocations: Large employment development sites.
- Section 6.7 Neighbourhood Plans: Sites allocated in Neighbourhood Plans within the borough.

About the Site Allocations, Concept Diagrams & Site Capacities

7.1.3 The allocations set out in this chapter together support the delivery of the Plan's Spatial Strategy. Each site represents suitable, available, achievable land which the Council has assessed through its Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA).

7.1.4 The residential capacities identified in this Plan are based on the size of the site, its situation (central/urban/suburban/rural), and constraints that exist on the site. Together these are used to create a minimum site capacity for each site. For more detail on how capacities were identified of each site, please refer to the Housing and Economic Land Assessment. The capacities should not be used to constrain future designs of the site. The capacity of each site will ultimately be determined as part of a planning permission.

7.1.5 Concept diagrams have been included in this document to support readers to interpret the Site Allocation Policies. They are not detailed designs and should not be seen as such. The specifics of the design of a site will only come forward at the detailed planning stage.

7.1.6 Regard should also be had to other documents in the Council's evidence base when making applications on allocated sites (as they should in unallocated sites).

8 Extant Planning Permissions

8.0.1 These sites had full planning permission as of 1st April 2025 (NB to be updated to 1st April 2026 in Submission version). It is important that there is a flexible policy approach to managing any revisions or reapplication for development consent on these sites. These sites are generally considered to be deliverable, subject to phasing, within the 5-year housing period. Some sites have gained outline previously, but have more recently gained full planning permission. If these sites do not come forward in this Plan period, they will be reviewed to understand why not, and a judgement on whether they remain developable/ deliverable for the next plan will be informed by an updated Land Availability Assessment to support the next Local Plan.

8.0.2 There are several large sites in the borough on which an outline planning consent has been granted. It is expected that Reserved Matter applications will be made within the Local Plan period, and as such it is prudent that policies establishing expectations around their future delivery, ensuring their design is of a high quality, and appropriate to their local area.

Policy Extant 1

Extant Planning Permissions

1. The Council will work with stakeholders (including utilities providers) to bring forward the strategic extant planning permissions within the borough alongside good quality infrastructure.

2. Where revisions are sought to extant permissions:

a. applicants must demonstrate all reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the site is being optimised, to make the most efficient use of land; and

b. all opportunities to draw investment in infrastructure have been explored.

3. Any development that would prejudice the optimal delivery of an extant strategic site allocation, or frustrates the delivery of a neighbouring site, will be resisted.

Planning Ref	Site	Status (1st April 2025)	Net Units
18/502190/EIHYB	North West Sittingbourne	Hybrid/ Outline	1,200
18/503135/OUT	Land West of Barton Hill Drive, Minster	Outline	700
22/502086/OUT	Land east of Scocles Road	Outline	650
18/503135	Thistle Hill, Minster	Outline	473
23/505541	Land between Frognal Lane and Lower Road	Extant	298
22/505646	Land at Ufton Court Farm, Sittingbourne	Outline	290
23/502113	Land at Ham Road, Faversham	Outline (Judicial Review)	250
23/501167	Land at Preston Fields, Salters Lane	Extant	219

22/503935	Land at Harps Farm, Parcels D, E & F, Thistle Hill	Extant	205
22/504937	Land at Wises Lane	Extant	195
22/500275	Land South of London Road	Outline	135
21/505498	Land off Swanstree Avenue	Outline	135
23/500161	Phase 1A, Barton Hill Drive	Extant	127
22/503724	Land at Stones Farm, Phase 2, The Street	Extant	122
23/505226	Land at Great Grovehurst Farm, Grovehurst Road	Extant	115
20/503325	Land east of Crown Quay Lane	Extant	107
19/503120	Parcel G, Land at Harps Farm	Extant	100

Table 8.0.1

9 Regeneration Areas

9.1 Policy Regen 1 The Port of Sheerness

9.1.1 The Port of Sheerness is a significant feature of the Isle of Sheppey's economy, and in handling approximately 1.5 million tonnes of cargo per annum is classified by the Department for Transport as a "major" port. It is one of the largest facilities for the importation of foreign cars in the UK and also handles thousands of tonnes of forest products and steel from all over Europe. The Port has good transport infrastructure, with connections to the wider road and railway networks.

9.1.2 Future expansion is likely to involve intensification of port use both within the existing port confines and via expansion onto appropriate nearby land. In the longer term, the regeneration of the Port of Sheerness could have far reaching consequences for the Borough and represent a major opportunity for Sheerness and the communities on western Sheppey.

9.1.3 The owners of the Port published and consulted upon their 'Sheerness Port Masterplan–a 20 year Strategy for Growth' in November 2014. The Masterplan is part of the strategic plan to develop and grow the Port of Sheerness over the next 20 years, reflecting the owner's long-term ambition to remain a key employer and driver for sustainable growth in the Swale and wider Kent region. The draft Masterplan identifies options for the expansion and development of the Port of Sheerness. Options were considered including expansion within the operational area, and land reclamation with the intention to facilitate new port operations and create the opportunity to regenerate the older historical parts of the dockyard, while also creating the potential for housing and other mixed use development.

9.1.4 Heritage is a key issue, both in terms of its potential to act as a catalyst for change, but also in terms of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets. The Dockyard conservation area includes the most important part of the19th century engineer John Rennie's original plan, and the heritage and cultural significance of the former Royal Naval Dockyard is now widely recognised and accepted as being of international importance. Adjacent to the Port is Bluetown, a community of small businesses and homes with considerable heritage, character and development potential located in the shadow of the historic dockyard wall.

9.1.5 The Council's Heritage Strategy identifies both the repair and positive management of heritage assets at risk, and the sustainable reuse of the borough's historic assets, as key priorities. This includes a group of currently vacant and underused listed buildings within the Sheerness Port operational area such as the grade I listed Boat Store. Work is progressing in collaboration with landowners and key stakeholders to develop an informed and coordinated approach to securing the long-term conservation, enhancement and viable use of these assets, recognising their potential to make a reinforce local character and contribute positively to the surrounding area.

9.1.6 Alongside heritage, there are also biodiversity, coastal and infrastructure considerations that will need to be addressed to bring these wider proposals for regeneration forward over the longer term.

9.1.7 Adjacent to the longstanding port area is the former Thamesteel site, which following the grant of planning permission in October 2016 has since been assimilated into the operational port facilitated by a new bridge across Brielle Way. There is potential to redevelop the listed Military Hospital adjacent to the former Thamesteel site. The extended port site now provides an expanded operational land footprint for the port's activities, having regard to improving the amenities of adjacent residential areas whose quality of life was impacted by the previous steel mill activities. Given the scale of the site and its access to the railway network, if port activities are to be extended onto the site, the Council will expect schemes utilise the existing railway infrastructure on the site.

9.1.8 Long term options within the emerging Port Masterplan, such as potential land reclamation, could play a significant role in the wider regeneration of Sheerness in the longer term. If realised, these areas would represent the single largest regeneration in Swale and one of the largest across north Kent.

Policy Regen 1

The Port of Sheerness

A regeneration area for the Port of Sheerness is shown on the Policies Map. Within this area proposals will be supported which support the objectives of maintaining and enhancing the Port of Sheerness as a deep water gateway port to Europe. The priority will be to safeguard the port function and to encourage investment in infrastructure that supports water and railway freight connections. Expansion involving the intensification of port use within existing port confines and/or expansion onto appropriate land within the area defined on the Policies Map will be supported provided that:

a. any measures required by the development to improve local access by road and railway are brought forward as part of the proposals;
b. the proposals increase the potential for the movement of freight by railway;
c. the proposals are of a scale, use and external appearance that would not detract from the visual appearance or residential amenity of the locality;
d. the significance of heritage assets are sustained and enhanced with viable uses consistent with their conservation, with new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness;
e. a project specific HRA demonstrates that the integrity of the Outer Thames Estuary SPA is retained;
f. there are no other significant adverse social or environmental impacts arising as a result of the project; and
g. all proposals intended to secure the regeneration of the area for mixed uses will be considered in terms of their social, economic and environmental implications and their ability to secure the wider possible benefits for the sustainable regeneration of Sheerness and Bluetown.

9.2 Policy Regen 2 Sittingbourne Town Centre

9.2.1 The Sittingbourne town centre boundary includes the historic High Street, the Forum shopping centre, Central Avenue, St Michael's Road/A2 and the south side of Eurolink Way. Connections to the nearby Dolphin Sailing Barge Museum, The Mill Skate Park, Sittingbourne and Kemsley Light Railway, Milton Country Park and Eurolink to the north, and Borden Grammar School, Albany Park, Sittingbourne Cemetery, The Appleyard at Avenue of Remembrance, and Sittingbourne Memorial Hospital to the south, while not in the town centre, are important considerations to the town centre.

9.2.2 Recent development includes food stores and a drive-in coffee shop directly north of the railway station, a new multi-storey car park (MSCP) on St Michael's Road, the new leisure facilities including cinema and bowling, hotel and restaurants in Bourne Place opposite the railway station and a large residential development on Eurolink Way. A number of smaller scale developments in the High Street itself and in the wider town centre are welcome additions to the town centre.

9.2.3 The public realm and setting of the railway station have undergone extensive improvement and new bus stops with associated public realm have been provided; this new public realm assists with providing easy connections between the station and the High Street. The railway line and Eurolink Way form significant barriers for pedestrian and cycle movement north south. The narrow footpaths under the two railway bridges are a particular challenge limiting pedestrian access to the important leisure and work facilities, and new residential developments north of the town centre.

9.2.4 The western end of the High Street and the Forum shopping centre have the highest concentration of retail outlets. Around the Park Road High Street junction is a concentration of bars and public houses. However, there are also restaurants, cafes, bars and public houses spread on the eastern end of the High

Street. Sittingbourne is fortunate to retain a number of financial services on the High Street at the Central Avenue junction which also leads to a concentration of community facilities including Swallows Leisure Centre, the library, Police Station, Avenue Theatre, and post office.

9.2.5 West Street and East Street both feature a mix of independent retail and food & beverage facilities. St Michael's Road forms an unremarkable gateway to Sittingbourne with uses which do not support the High Street and with little architectural merit.

9.2.6 There is a Conservation Area in the core of the High Street with a number of Listed Buildings and a predominance of eighteenth and early nineteenth century buildings, reflecting its importance as a coaching stop between London and Canterbury, although St Michael's Church at the eastern end of the High Street dates back to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

9.2.7 The appearance of land behind the High Street in the town centre is generally poor, with unattractive views of commercial premises and service roads, whilst the centre contains large areas of surface car parking. While some car parks are in good condition and well-used others are poorly maintained and underused especially after business hours. The latter represent a poor use of space and detract from the environment and amenity of the town centre.

9.2.8 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF para 90) requires planning policies for town centres to take a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation allowing for flexible mixed use characterful places.

9.2.9 The latest Retail and Leisure Needs Assessment concluded that the 'health' (vitality and viability) of the Borough's town centres is good with vacancy rates largely in line with national trends and a good range of shops and services while Sittingbourne town centre could accommodate up to 2,400m2 convenience floorspace by 2029 increasing to 3,000m2 by 2033, and to 3,600m2 by 2038.

9.2.10 Since adoption of the previous local plan several residential planning applications have come forward for proposals at the Bell Centre in the eastern end of the town centre, a site overlooking the Sainsbury's car park and a site off Albany Road, but no development has yet taken place.

9.2.11 The Employment Land Review Update 2023 identified a need for just 1.1 Ha of additional office space across the borough. As such, while it is important to protect existing stock, there is little evidence that supports expansion at the present time.

9.2.12 Working and shopping patterns are expected to continue to change in the future, as lifestyles continue to be more digitally driven. As such there is an even greater emphasis on creating destinations which embrace flexibility and social interaction. There is a need for a proactive plan to transform the place, looking not only to future retail and development, but to other uses and activities, that may draw people, enhance prosperity and improve the look, role and general feel of the town centre.

Sittingbourne town centre

9.2.13 The role and purpose of Sittingbourne town centre is set out in the settlement strategy ST 2 Swale Settlement Strategy. Policies for maintaining and enhancing the vitality and viability of Swale's town centres are set out in Policy E3 (Proposals for Main Town Centre Uses), which also sets out the town centre boundary and primary retail frontage for Sittingbourne. Sittingbourne is the principal town in the Borough and the focus of new housing, employment, services and infrastructure, which will support regeneration in the town centre. The aim for the centre is to ensure its vitality through enhancing the retail offer, and a wider range of services including leisure, culture, education and improving both the public realm and the quality of new buildings.

9.2.14 The purpose of this policy is to identify the future development of the town centre as a whole. It takes into account progress achieved to date, the changed national planning policy context and prevailing economic context, and new evidence, whilst being as flexible as possible to accommodate regeneration and investment proposals which may come forward in the plan period.

9.2.15 The Sittingbourne Town Centre Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) adopted October 2022 was prepared with the aim of shaping and guiding regeneration in the town centre over the next 10-15

years. The focus is to create places that people want to visit and linger, places that encourage transactions and positive interactions throughout the day and night and which therefore contribute to the vitality and viability of Sittingbourne. The SPD will guide regeneration in a way that:

1. promotes the heritage and culture of Sittingbourne;
2. introduces a wider range of land uses and activity;
3. enables walking, cycling and inclusive access throughout the area;
4. strengthens local communities;
5. responds positively to the challenges of climate change;
6. within an integrated landscape strategy, introduce green spaces and trees;
7. create opportunities for private and public sector investment; and
8. a major step change in retail offer is not proposed for the town centre so as to consolidate and ensure the continuation of the existing convenience and budget retail function and to minimise vacancies on the High Street and in the Forum shopping centre.

9.2.16 There is scope for additional cultural and leisure facilities in the town and more variety in the night-time economy. Support for uses such as restaurants, cafes and leisure development will be given along the High Street.

9.2.17 Improvement and consolidation of community services, education and health services is also part of the development intent and these will continue to be focused on Central Avenue. A need for a town centre college of further education has been identified, which is seen as vital for the local labour force to support the economic regeneration of the Borough as a whole. Widening the opportunities for community uses will be considered with sharing of uses such as education and library functions. The community quarter on Central Avenue would be a good location for this facility and it would assist with increasing pedestrian footfall and vitality and help link the various functions of the centre.

9.2.18 There are a number of alleys leading from the High Street connecting with the ‘back land’ areas of the town centre: the former will benefit from repurposed uses particularly for creative industries and the latter represent significant amounts of poorly used space that would benefit from new well-designed residential uses. Public realm improvements in these spaces and in the main commercial parts of the centre would do much to improve their amenity and attractiveness, whilst development proposals will explore opportunities to improve these outlooks and pedestrian links into the main shopping streets.

9.2.19 Traffic management is a key part of the regeneration strategy with remodelling and traffic calming on St. Michael’s Road and Eurolink Way for safer, more attractive pedestrian and cycle provision as tree-lined avenues. The new multi-storey car park and new parking provision at the railway station consolidates the car parking strategy for the town centre. Surface car parks at the rear of the High Street and car parking on the High Street itself continue to provide convenient access to the facilities on the High Street however not all of these car parks are in good condition or well used.

9.2.20 A Swale LCWIP (Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan) was adopted by Swale Borough Council in March 2026 which will assist with identifying and funding opportunities to improve the walking and cycling infrastructure in Sittingbourne, including the area around the train station and retail park.

9.2.21 The Council seeks a design and landscape led approach to development within the town centre and expects innovative yet sensitive design responses to identified opportunities, particularly on prominent sites or where landmark buildings are proposed. Engagement with formal Design Review will be expected, where appropriate, to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes.

9.2.22 Consultation will also be undertaken to engage the community. Proposals for the public realm should be finished with high quality materials and landscape making them attractive for visitors and shoppers. Sittingbourne's heritage assets should play a key role in delivering successful town centre regeneration in the future. This could be achieved by means of a programme of historic building repair, restoration, refurbishment and re-use, in tandem with a programme of townscape and conservation area enhancement. Many of the development proposals will be taking place within the town centre conservation area or its

setting. Whilst pursuing innovative and modern designs, development proposals will need to respect and positively respond to the character and heritage there, drawing upon the Council's Conservation Area Appraisal.

9.2.23 To support co-ordinated development within the Town Centre, an integrated landscape strategy should be created for the town centre, which will set out the approach toward a major scheme of public realm, green space improvements, new surfacing, lighting and street furniture. The strategy's objective will be to improve the amenity and attractiveness of the town centre for the business environment, shoppers and visitors alike.

9.2.24 In accordance with 6.9 Policy ST8 Health and Wellbeing, a Health Impact Assessment should be prepared to enable an integrated approach to creating a healthier environment across the regeneration area.

9.2.25 The central area currently has relatively little housing, but the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment has identified capacity for at least 240 additional dwellings within the regeneration area. The contribution from this area to the overall housing land supply is identified in the Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) 2026, although this does not preclude other suitable sites within the town centre regeneration area coming forward. Well-designed schemes should improve visual amenity, create and knit together the townscape and increase vitality.

9.2.26 The town centre should bring forward a range of housing types in accordance with 6.7 Policy ST6 Delivering a Wide Choice of High-Quality HomesST6 and the Nationally Described Space Standards for residential dwellings, including those for affordable housing. Whilst we are looking towards schemes providing a minimum 10% affordable housing within the Town Centre in accordance with 17.1 Policy H1 Affordable Housing, there could be opportunities for grant funding or commuted payments to bring forward schemes with higher proportions of affordable units.

9.2.27 Open space will be required in accordance with 19.3 Policy INF3 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision. Actual amounts and types of open space will be determined at planning application stage, in the context of the specific details of the proposed development. In the case of sports pitch and formal play facilities, the degree to which these will be provided on site or by way of off-site financial contribution (or a combination of both) will also be determined at the planning application stage.

Policy Regen 2

Sittingbourne Town Centre

Policy Regen 2 Sittingbourne Town Centre

A map for the town centre for central Sittingbourne covered by the Supplementary Planning document, is shown on the Proposals Map. Within this area proposals which support the objective of consolidating and expanding Sittingbourne's position as the main retail, business, cultural, community and civic centre for the Borough, will be permitted. Development proposals will:

a. Consolidate and improve the retail and food & beverage (Use Class order E) offer of the town centre within the Primary Shopping Area on the High Street (as shown on the Policies Map) to ensure vitality, viability, diversity and activity (see 18.3 Policy E3 Proposals for Main Town Centre Uses);
b. Provide for a redeveloped and enhanced community quarter focused on Central Avenue, Roman Square and Avenue of Remembrance to include community services, housing and further education facilities;
c. Provide for suitable car parking in accordance with the Swale Parking SPD for central urban area parking with emphasis on opportunities presented by car clubs as a means to reduce the need for extensive parking areas;
d. Redevelop sites predominantly for housing in the eastern and western gateways to the town centre, in the southern areas behind the High Street, along St Michael's Avenue and Eurolink

Way or at other suitable sites (see 6.7 Policy ST6 Delivering a Wide Choice of High-Quality Homes);

e. Find and safeguard active uses above ground floor town centre uses. Offices should be maintained wherever possible, with opportunities for residential development of suitable type identified as part of mixed-use developments;
f. Supporting the creation of a high quality active travel route along St Michael's Road and Eurolink Way, with improved pedestrian and cycle routes through traffic calming and environmental enhancement;
g. Deliver an integrated landscape strategy for the area as a whole that secures improvements in the public realm, green spaces and the pedestrian environment. Proposals will implement a green grid structure with street tree planting in key streets;
h. Retain, enhance and create new open spaces and green spaces which should include tree planting (including street trees);
i. Provide public spaces, squares and public art, alongside improved lighting and street furniture;
j. Improve north-south links to facilities north of the railway and Eurolink Way via Milton Road and Crown Quay Lane;
k. Provide an improved environment for the bus stops to create a bus hub;
l. A Health Impact Assessment to enable an integrated approach to be adopted across the area (see 6.9 Policy ST8 Health and Wellbeing); and
m. Redevelop visually poor areas with buildings of innovative and sensitive design to create new and improved townscape areas, which are of sustainable design and construction (see 20.1 Policy C1 Sustainable Design and Adaptation Principles).

9.3 Policy Regen 2a Bell House, Bell Road, Sittingbourne

9.3.1 The Bell Centre is a largely vacant brownfield site in the heart of Sittingbourne which sits ready for regeneration. The site is suitable for mixed use development including residential, office, and all main town centre uses, and has the potential to make a significant contribution to the feel and function of the east of the town centre.

Policy Regen 2a

Bell House, Bell Road, Sittingbourne

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 120 dwellings and town centre uses, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Provide vehicular access into the site from Bell Road, with pedestrian access through the site to the west, creating a secondary route behind the High St, and north, to the High Street;
2. Be subject to a detailed assessment of flood risk will be undertaken, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
3. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
4. Deliver a landmark building marking the entrance to the town centre from Bell Road and East St;
5. Make a positive contribution to the Sittingbourne Conservation Area, as well as be sensitive to the nearby listed buildings, in particular St Michael's Church which lies opposite the site. A Heritage Assessment will be required to address potential impacts;
6. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
7. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation;

8. Be sensitive to the Inner Groundwater Source Protection Zone;
9. Create a new open space within the site reflecting local open space needs in line with Policy INF3 (Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Provision), and;
10. Be sensitive to the on-site sewer intersections.

9.4 Policy Regen 2b Former Bus Depot, East Street, Sittingbourne

9.4.1 This site is an irregularly shaped set of surface car parking areas between East St and St. Michael's Road (A2). An overgrown part of the site fronts onto East St in the south. The site holds significant potential to benefit the town centre, and offers the opportunity to deliver new homes, workspaces, town centre uses, as well as public realm improvements to a very narrow section of East St.

Policy Regen 2b

Former Bus Depot, East Street, Sittingbourne

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 22 dwellings and town centre uses, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure vehicular access from St. Michael's Rd;
2. Deliver pedestrian access through the site to East Street, and to the PRoW running to the west of the site;
3. Be accompanied by a masterplan showing how development would complement future redevelopment of the two van sales centres on St Michael's Road;
4. Reflect an opportunity for higher density development along the St Michael's Road frontage;
5. Be sensitive to existing residential properties to the east;
6. Be sensitive to properties along East St to the south, which are within the Sittingbourne Conservation Area;
7. Deliver a new public urban open space onto East Street in the south of site.
8. A detailed assessment of flood risk will be undertaken, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
9. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation;
10. Be sensitive to the Inner Groundwater Source Protection Zone;
11. Address contamination affecting a small part of the site, and;
12. The loss of parking capacity at the small East St car park should be considered within the context of overall town centre car parking need and capacity.

9.5 Policy Regen 2c The Classic Cinema, High Street, Sittingbourne

9.5.1 The cinema opened in 1937 in a distinctive Art Deco style, characterised by a prominent curved cast-stone facade, red brick frontage, yellow stock brick secondary elevations, minimal fenestration typical of cinema design, and a combination of flat-roofed entrance and pitched-roof auditorium behind. It is on the Swale Local Heritage List. It has not been in active use for some time, and as such the site is suitable for conversion to secure a new set of uses within it.

Policy Regen 2c

The Classic Cinema, High Street, Sittingbourne

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 50 dwellings and main town centre uses, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Retain the building;
2. Deliver pedestrian access through the site to East Street, and to the PRoW running to the west of the site;
3. Be sensitive to St. Michael's Church, as well as to properties along High St to the south;
4. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
5. A detailed assessment of flood risk will be undertaken, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
6. Be sensitive to the low pressure gas intersection, and;
7. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation.

9.6 Policy Regen 2d 10-14 High Street, Sittingbourne

9.6.1 The former Iceland supermarket could be redeveloped to help to create an enhanced boundary to the St. Michael's churchyard.

Policy Regen 2d

10-14 High Street, Sittingbourne

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 3 dwellings and main town centre uses, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Be car-free, due to the excellent public transport connections and close proximity of the town centre;
2. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify impacts and potential mitigations of the design with regards St. Michael's Church, properties opposite along High St, and to the Sittingbourne Conservation Area;
3. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
4. A detailed assessment of flood risk will be undertaken, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
5. Be sensitive to the Outer Groundwater Source Protection Zone;
6. Be sensitive to the low pressure gas intersection on site, and;
7. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation.

9.7 Policy Regen 2e St Michaels House & Langs Bar, St Michaels Rd, Sittingbourne

9.7.1 This is a highly prominent site located outside Sittingbourne railway station. There is potential to deliver a prominent new gateway development welcoming visitors to, and residents home, when they exit the station

Policy Regen 2e

St Michaels House & Langs Bar, St Michaels Road, Sittingbourne

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 30 dwellings and main town centre uses, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Be car-free, due to the excellent public transport connections and close proximity of the town centre;
2. Be accompanied by a masterplan showing how development would complement future redevelopment of the adjacent Kwik Fit;
3. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to assess potential impacts on nearby Listed Buildings and Conservation Area;
4. Be sensitive to the low pressure gas intersection on site;
5. Be sensitive to the Outer Groundwater Source Protection Zone, and;
6. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation.

9.8 Policy Regen 2f ISP, Church Street, Sittingbourne

9.8.1 Diversity House and the vehicle sale site opposite represents a modest opportunity for infill regeneration within Sittingbourne Town Centre. Diversity House itself could be retained and extended, and the community use should be replaced prior to any development. The site is adjacent to Holy Trinity House.

Policy Regen 2f

ISP, Church Street, Sittingbourne

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 15 dwellings and main town centre uses, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Be car-free, due to the excellent public transport connections and close proximity of the town centre;
2. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring Holy Trinity Church;
3. A detailed assessment of flood risk will be undertaken, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
4. Be sensitive to the Outer Groundwater Source Protection Zone, and;
5. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation.

9.9 Policy Regen 3 Queenborough and Rushenden

9.9.1 Queenborough and Rushenden are two settlements that sit together on the west of the Isle of Sheppey. Bearing Fruits (2017), identified the Queenborough and Rushenden Regeneration Area and this has been the focus for investment and regeneration for some years. The initial area for this regeneration zone and Masterplan area covered most of the urban area of both settlements, some 165 Ha of land and buildings on both banks of Queenborough Creek.

9.9.2 Parts of the area have been dominated by heavy industry and poor environmental quality, but this is changing. Although a significant amount of investment and regeneration has already been undertaken through the implementation of earlier local plans and master plans, there is still more to do. There remain significant opportunities for further regeneration that supports long term plans to provide new and improved community facilities, most notably a new school, improved health and community facilities and new open space.

9.9.3 SEEDA (now Homes England) produced a revised 'Queenborough & Rushenden Regeneration – Indicative Revised Land-Use Plan' which was adopted in 2015 as an addendum to the original Queenborough and Rushenden Masterplan. It reflected the changes to the original Masterplan which occurred since its adoption in 2010, notably, a reduction in the total number of dwellings for the area from 2,000 to approximately 1,180. The original Masterplan and adopted Addendum have Supplementary Planning Document status and will remain important tools in delivering the regeneration of the area.

9.9.4 Economic fortunes have changed markedly since the adoption of the Masterplan in 2010 and this has been keenly felt at Queenborough and Rushenden. The area's regeneration is led by Homes England who have assisted in the delivery of homes, coordinating significant land decontamination and land raising works (to safeguard against flooding) as well as the completion of local road infrastructure and the removal of the redundant industrial railway track that formed a strong physical barrier between the two communities.

9.9.5 Other significant achievements related to the Masterplan include:

- The completion of the Rushenden Relief Road (Thomsett Way), opening up the area with improved road access and reducing lorry movements through Queenborough.
- A large scale retrofit project to make homes more energy efficient (across all tenures) by providing a series of energy-saving measures. This retrofit was delivered in partnership and was the first of its kind in England to cover private and social homes of various construction types.
- Progression of the Neats Court development including a large Morrisons supermarket, convenience and comparison retail units, a petrol filling station, fast food takeaways, cafes and leisure uses.
- Completion of over 60,000m2 of employment floorspace including Aldi regional office and distribution centre.

9.9.6 The Council and Homes England remain committed to the original 2010 Masterplan's aim of: *"a 'multifaceted' regeneration, using the highest standards of design; an urban scheme which is respectful of the history and character of Queenborough, where new houses complementing the old will revitalise the area, bringing money into the local economy, improving education and services, and putting a 'value' on the visual, historical and ecological qualities that the Isle of Sheppey enjoys. The new regenerated Queenborough and Rushenden will be a very attractive place to live and work."*

9.9.7 The combined regeneration area falls within some of the Borough's most deprived areas and the purpose of development here is to support a restoration of the local housing market in terms of housing type and quality of environment, and to deliver new and enhanced community facilities and infrastructure. As well as bringing significant social and economic benefits, regeneration in this location is expected to deliver positive environmental impacts in terms of biodiversity net gain, impacts on the local landscape, and providing carbon neutral development.

9.9.8 A range of housing types should be brought forward in accordance with Policy ST 6, including those for affordable housing, with a minimum of 10% of the scheme overall expected to be affordable, with the potential for more, subject to ongoing review during the long-term construction phases.

9.9.9 In accordance with Policy ST8 (Health and Wellbeing), a Health Impact Assessment should be prepared to enable an integrated approach to issues to be adopted across the regeneration areas.

9.9.10 Queenborough Creek, the Queenborough Conservation Area, and the wider estuarine environment are under-appreciated assets. A high standard of development will be required that is not only sensitive to these assets and their settings, but as the means to secure a major uplift to the image and public realm of the area. There are also opportunities for greening the area and producing landmark developments and quality public spaces. Environmental enhancement must extend through and beyond the development sites, into existing residential and business communities. The Council will expect major proposals and sensitive schemes to be subject to formal design review to assist in securing high quality design outcomes and to accord with an integrated landscape strategy prepared as part of the 2010 Masterplan SPD.

9.9.11 Most of the regeneration area is considered by the Environment Agency to be within an area with a high risk of flooding, but as it is defended, it is suitable for development. Site based flood risk assessments, however, will be required for development proposals with the need for any further flood defence upgrades informed by future assessment.

9.9.12 New community facilities are proposed, most notably a new school and improved health and community facilities, together with new open space. Land will be safeguarded for a new school facility so that at the point of a planning application, the local education body can determine the required need and format, whether it be a primary, secondary or SEN school.

9.9.13 Open space will be required across the area in accordance with Policy INF3 (Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Provision). The actual amounts and types of open space, sports pitch and formal play facilities will be determined in accordance with the adopted Masterplan SPD and at the planning application stage.

Queenborough and Rushenden Regeneration Area

9.9.14 The economic climate has fluctuated since the adoption of the Masterplan in 2010 and this has been strongly felt at Queenborough and Rushenden. The 2,000 dwellings suggested by the 2008 Local Plan and the original Masterplan appeared optimistic and were reduced in the 2015 addendum with development relying on significant proportions of high density and flatted accommodation taking advantage of the waterside location and a proposed marina. However, updated viability assessments show that the marina and the high density, high rise development around it is not currently viable.

9.9.15 Homes England produced a revised 'Queenborough & Rushenden Regeneration – Indicative Revised Land-Use Plan' which was adopted in 2015 as an addendum to the original Masterplan. It reflected the changes to the original Masterplan which occurred since its adoption, notably, a reduction in the total number of dwellings for the area to approximately 1,180.

9.9.16 Other changes to the original Masterplan included the removal of the proposed marina.

9.9.17 The former Istil Mill and Thomsett sites are now included for residential development. Their development will remove industrial uses from part of Rushenden Road to help to create more integrated communities and improve the quality of both the natural and built environments. Similarly, the introduction of residential uses along the new Rushenden Link Road will improve the character of this key gateway into Queenborough and Rushenden and improve pedestrian linkages to the new retail and employment uses at Neatscourt.

9.9.18 The first phase of houses has been built at the junction of Rushenden Road and First Avenue. This comprised 101 dwellings, including 30% Starter Homes (affordable housing.) Planning applications for land raising and remedial works have been approved at the former Istil, Klondyke and Twyford sites in preparation for future applications for residential development.

Picture 9.9.1 First Phase of Housing at Rushenden

9.9.19 In 2017, Swale Borough Council successfully made a bid for £3.5million to the Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) Marginal Viability funding for the Queenborough and Rushenden Regeneration scheme. This award has subsequently been increased to £6.2million to cover increased costs in changing market conditions and availability of materials. The funds paid for:

- Land raising works to bring the development area for phase 4 out of the flood zone; and
- Site clearance and land remediation works required to enable development to commence.

Picture 9.9.2 Queenborough and Rushenden Masterplan Addendum

Policy Regen 3

Queenborough and Rushenden

The regeneration area for Queenborough and Rushenden is designated as shown on the Policies Map. Within this area, proposals will support the objective of regenerating the area for residential, employment and community uses to achieve the integration of communities. Development proposals will, as appropriate:

1. Accord with the adopted Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document and its addendum;
2. Contribute towards the creation of a distinctive sense of place for the planned new settlement that also reflects the area's waterside location and historic environment;
3. Demonstrate sensitive and innovative design, which responds to the challenge of creating new townscape and be subject to formal Design Review;
4. Achieve high standards in terms of sustainable design and construction, including the design and specification of the buildings and sustainable urban drainage;
5. Accord with an integrated landscape strategy through the creation of a new landscape structure for the area, supporting the creation of a network of areas for play, walking and informal recreation, as well as achieving a net gain in biodiversity overall;
6. Assess biodiversity interests, including a Habitats Regulations Assessment. Proposals will ensure that, through both on and off site measures, any significant adverse impacts on European sites through recreational pressure will be mitigated in accordance with Policy ST 11 and Policy B1 including either a financial contribution towards the Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM) Strategy or an area-specific SAMM+ approach;

7. Improve the quality of the environment and housing choice to restore the local housing market area;
8. Achieve a mix of housing in accordance with Policy ST 6, and be subject to ongoing review during the long term construction phases expected;
9. Provide, at Neats Court, any remaining commercial floorspace unless this would adversely impact upon the vitality of Sheerness town centre or compromise the achievement of meeting industrial floorspace needs as required for the Local Plan period;
10. Secure those improved services and facilities necessary for a sustainable community;
11. Through physical, environmental and economic measures, integrate the new sites, as well as existing and new communities;
12. Assess the need for, and provide such transport initiatives and improvements as are necessary;
13. Assess and respond to any risk from flooding, and;
14. Provide infrastructure needs arising from the development, including those matters identified by the Local Plan Infrastructure Delivery Plan, in particular those relating to transport, education and health.

9.10 Policy Regen 3a Land at West Street

9.10.1 Lying on the northern bank of the mouth of the Queenborough Creek, this site is an old marine industrial location. As a part of the future regeneration of Queenborough there is the opportunity to redevelop this site, creating new homes, and opening up a currently inaccessible stretch of riverbank.

Policy Regen 3a

Land at West Street, Queenborough

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 80 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Provide vehicular access fromSouth Street;
2. Open up access to the coastline by extending PRoW ZB47 into the site;
3. Incorporate the significant non-designated heritage assets into the design of the site to recognise the area's marine history;
4. A detailed assessment of flood risk will be undertaken, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
5. Be accompanied by a contaminated land assessment;
6. Be supported by a Heritage Statement identifying heritage assets, assessing their significance, and demonstrating how proposals respond to that significance, alongside a proportionate assessment of impacts and mitigation;
7. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
8. Be sensitive to the Swale Landscape Value and Local Landscape designation
9. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation, and;
10. Take into account the 16 combined sewers and low-pressure gas intersection on site.

9.11 Policy Regen 3b South of Queenborough Creek

9.11.1 This is a key site to enhance the level of services available in Queenborough. Development of new homes has the potential to unlock new services as part of a riverside development on an area of previously developed coastal land.

Policy Regen 3b

South of Queenborough Creek

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 246 dwellings and town centre uses, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Provide vehicular access from Rushenden Road;
2. Improve access to the coastline by enhancing PRoW ZB48 through the site;
3. Celebrate the area's marine history through the design of new development;
4. A detailed assessment of flood risk will be undertaken, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
5. Ensure that the presence of historic landfill on a small part of the site is appropriately managed;
6. Be accompanied by a contaminated land assessment;
7. Be supported by a Heritage Statement identifying heritage assets, assessing their significance, and demonstrating how proposals respond to that significance, alongside a proportionate assessment of impacts and mitigation;
8. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
9. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
10. Be sensitive to the Swale Landscape Value and Local Landscape designation.
11. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
12. Take into account the 2 combined sewers and low-pressure gas intersection on site;
13. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation;
14. Undertake ecological assessments that will also consider the presence of protected species, and;
15. Be accompanied by evidence identifying whether the site and surrounding area supports habitat for a designated bird species. This may then create a requirement for a future planning application to be supported by a project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure that the development does not result in adverse effects on integrity.

9.12 Policy Regen 3c Former Istil Site, Rushenden Road/Thomsett Way

9.12.1 This is a large brownfield site located between Queenborough and Rushenden, east of Rushenden Road, north of Thomsett Way, and west of the Sheerness railway line. This area now benefits from improved access to local services via Thomsett Way and represents a significant opportunity to support local housing needs.

Policy Regen 3c

Former Istil Site, Rushenden Rd/Thomsett Way, Queenborough

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 140 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure vehicular access from Rushenden Road and Thomsett Way;
2. A detailed assessment of flood risk will be undertaken, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
3. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development.
4. Be accompanied by a contaminated land assessment;

5. Take into account the combined sewers and low pressure gas intersection on site;
6. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
7. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation, and;
8. Be accompanied by evidence identifying whether the site and surrounding area supports habitat for a designated bird species. This may then create a requirement for a future planning application to be supported by a project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure that the development does not result in adverse effects on integrity.

9.13 Policy Regen 3d West of Rushenden Road, Queenborough

9.13.1 This is a large site immediately north of Rushenden. It represents an opportunity to bring Queenborough and Rushenden closer together, with associated opportunities to share local services for the benefit of both communities.

Policy Regen 3d

West of Rushenden Road, Queenborough

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 368 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure vehicular access from Rushenden Road;
2. Improve access to the coastline by enhancing PRoWs ZB48 & ZB49 through the site;
3. Include a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
4. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
5. Be accompanied by a contaminated land assessment;
6. Take into account the combined sewers and low-pressure gas intersection on site;
7. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation;
8. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
9. Be supported by a Heritage Statement identifying heritage assets, assessing their significance, and demonstrating how proposals respond to that significance, alongside a proportionate assessment of impacts and mitigation, and;
10. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment.

9.14 Policy Regen 3e The Foundry, Rushenden Road

9.14.1 The site is a relatively small industrial parcel on the east bank of the Queenborough Creek, to the west of Rushenden Road, in Queenborough. The site is generally industrial and logistics use, and with the change in the area, may be more suitable for regeneration in the future, making use of the site's river frontage.

Policy Regen 3e

The Foundry, Rushenden Road, Queenborough

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 37 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure vehicular access from Rushenden Road;
2. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
3. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development.
4. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
5. Be sensitive to the Swale Landscape Value and Local Landscape designation;
6. Take into account the 2 combined sewers and low-pressure gas intersection on site;
7. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation, and;
8. Undertake ecological assessments that will also consider the presence of protected species.

9.15 Policy Regen 4 Kent Science Park

9.15.1 Located in the rural area south of Sittingbourne, the Kent Science Park has developed across 26 hectares and comprises around 47,000m2 of laboratory, research and development facilities. It is one of the largest science park and research facilities in South East England with high spec laboratories and business accommodation set over a number of buildings across the site. The variety of premises on offer provides accommodation suitable for start-up or micro businesses as well as established, growing organisations. Serviced offices have also been popular additions to the site in recent years.

9.15.2 Kent Science Park is identified as one of the Borough's existing strategic employment locations, the current extent of the site identified by the boundary on the Policies Map. It provides a specialist offer within the Borough and wider region, supporting approximately 600 jobs in the bio-sciences and environmental technologies sectors.

9.15.3 Part of the site's unique attraction is its scenic countryside location. It is close to local biodiversity designations and national and local designated landscapes (Kent Downs National Landscape and Area of High Landscape Value). These designations, together with the nature and character of residential streets and rural lanes that lead to the site also mean that opportunities for expansion at this location are limited and require careful consideration.

9.15.4 This policy is intended to provide parameters and the policy framework to support proposals that are compatible or complementary with the use of the site as a 'Science Park' as defined by the UK Science Park Association. Any future needs at this location should first consider the efficient use of existing land and buildings (including consented land and land and buildings within the current security fence). In terms of any expansion proposals, including those beyond the security fence and consented land, environmental and transport constraints must be addressed in full given the remote and sensitive location.

9.15.5 Any proposals to expand the Park beyond the extent of the site shown on the Policies Map should come forward in the context of a landscape strategy and framework prepared for agreement by the Council. Any landscape strategy will need to set out how proposals will conserve and enhance the parkland character of surrounding land, including its remaining landscape structure, whilst diversifying and restoring features and habitats and creating links between features. Attention should be given to any impacts within views of the site, especially from the Kent Downs National Landscape to the south.

9.15.6 A transport assessment will need to consider and address the impact of proposals on the network of rural lands around the site and at other locations, recognising that the Council will need to be satisfied not only in terms of the overall highway capacity of the network, but also the continuing environmental quality of the lanes around the site. These issues could be addressed by comprehensive measures that can maximise the use of public transport, other non-car modes and car use reduction initiatives between the Park, Sittingbourne (particularly key public transport hubs) and beyond. This could include a formal cycle link between the site and Sittingbourne town centre.

Policy Regen 4

Kent Science Park

The Council will support proposals at the Kent Science Park, as shown on the Policies Map, that will consolidate and expand its role as a business cluster of regional significance, specialising in technology and knowledge-based businesses. The location, scale and design of proposals shall avoid adverse impacts on the environment or where not possible, minimise and adequately mitigate such impacts, or compensate for them as a last resort. Additionally, all development proposals shall:

1. Comprise uses compatible or complementary with the use of the site as a 'Science Park' as defined by the UK Science Park Association;
2. Exploit the existing opportunities for sustainable energy at the site and if this is not feasible or financially viable, incorporate new facilities that deliver reduced or zero carbon development in line with Policy C2 (Net Zero Operational Carbon in New-Build Residential Development);
3. Demonstrate, via a Transport Assessment, adequate capacity in the existing transport network, including delivery of any identified and necessary improvements to that network that shall also include implementation of a Travel Plan to minimise car journeys and include a safe cycle route to link the site with Sittingbourne town centre;
4. Not significantly harm the character of the rural lanes in accordance with Policy B8 (Rural Lanes);
5. In the case of proposals to extend development beyond the existing boundary as defined by the Policies Map, demonstrate that there is no reasonable prospect of the development needs being met within the site through redevelopment or reconfiguration; and
6. As well as satisfying the above criteria, proposals shall additionally demonstrate that the current level of sport facilities and provision will be maintained and the development will take place in accordance with an overall landscape and ecological strategy and framework that ensures both the mitigation of, and impacts on, designated sites and their setting, and the continuance of a high quality environment for the site and its wider environs.

10 Strategic Allocations

10.1 Policy STRAT1 Land west of Bobbing

10.1.1 Land West of Bobbing covers land to the north west of Sheppey Way, north-west of Bobbing, to the north west of Sittingbourne. The site is a largely contiguous 200 Ha area of existing farmland, covering land extending roughly 1km north-west of Sheppey Road between the London-Canterbury rail line and Pheasant Enterprise Centre. A smaller part of the site lies south of the Sheppey Way/ Quinton Rd junction. The northwestern boundary is formed of features broadly aligning with Parsonage Lane, including a drain to the south, and a farm track to Culnells Farm in the north.

10.1.2 The site slopes gently from south to north, with a roughly 15m drop across the site. There are ponds and minor waterways within the site, which flow northwards, eventually feeding into The Swale.

10.1.3 There are two land parcels within, but not included in the allocation, Newington Cricket Club, and the Little Norwood Farm/ Parsonage Farm (Grade II listed) cluster of buildings. The site's southeastern boundary runs variously to the north of, and along Sheppey Way, excluding the actual village of Bobbing, land at Bobbing Place, the Garden of England crematorium and properties at Howt Green. The Grade I listed Church of St Bartholomew lies beyond the site's southeastern boundary. To the southwest, the site is bounded by the rail line, but also wraps around existing residential properties on Cold Harbour Lane. To the northwest of the site there are wide, open agricultural fields, meaning that the site will be visible in long distance views from this direction. Culnells Farm buildings are outside of the site's northern corner, with agricultural fields forming a roughly 500m gap between the site boundary and Iwade to the northeast.

10.1.4 The site is crossed by three lanes running northwest-southeast; Cold Harbour Lane, which runs through the south-western part of the site, Parsonage Lane which runs through the central part of the site then turns at a right angle continuing along the site's northern border and connecting Sheppey Way to Stickfast Lane, providing access to Parsonage Farm and the Little Norwood Caravan Club; and Stickfast Lane, which connects Sheppey Way to Iwade Road through the northern part of the site, and is part of National Cycle Route 1 (NCR1). Cold Harbour Land and part of Parsonage Lane are designated as a rural lane under Local Plan Policy B8 (Rural Lanes).

10.1.5 There are 3 PRoWs which form part of the site; ZR105 runs along the northwestern boundary of the site between the railway line and School Lane, ZU48 traverses the northeast of the site between School Lane and Sheppey Way, and ZR107 crosses the site from the village of Bobbing to Stickfast Lane.

10.1.6 A high-voltage electrical line runs northeast to southwest through the site, with a second line joining from the west in the northeast of the site. A small parcel of ancient woodland known as 'Rook Wood' lies within the south- west of the site. Little Norwood Caravan Club is located within the west of the site. There are further Grade II listed buildings adjoining the site's eastern boundary and to the north of the site. There are further Grade II listed buildings in proximity to the site at Great Norwood, Culnells Farm and Chestnut House to the west and north of the site.

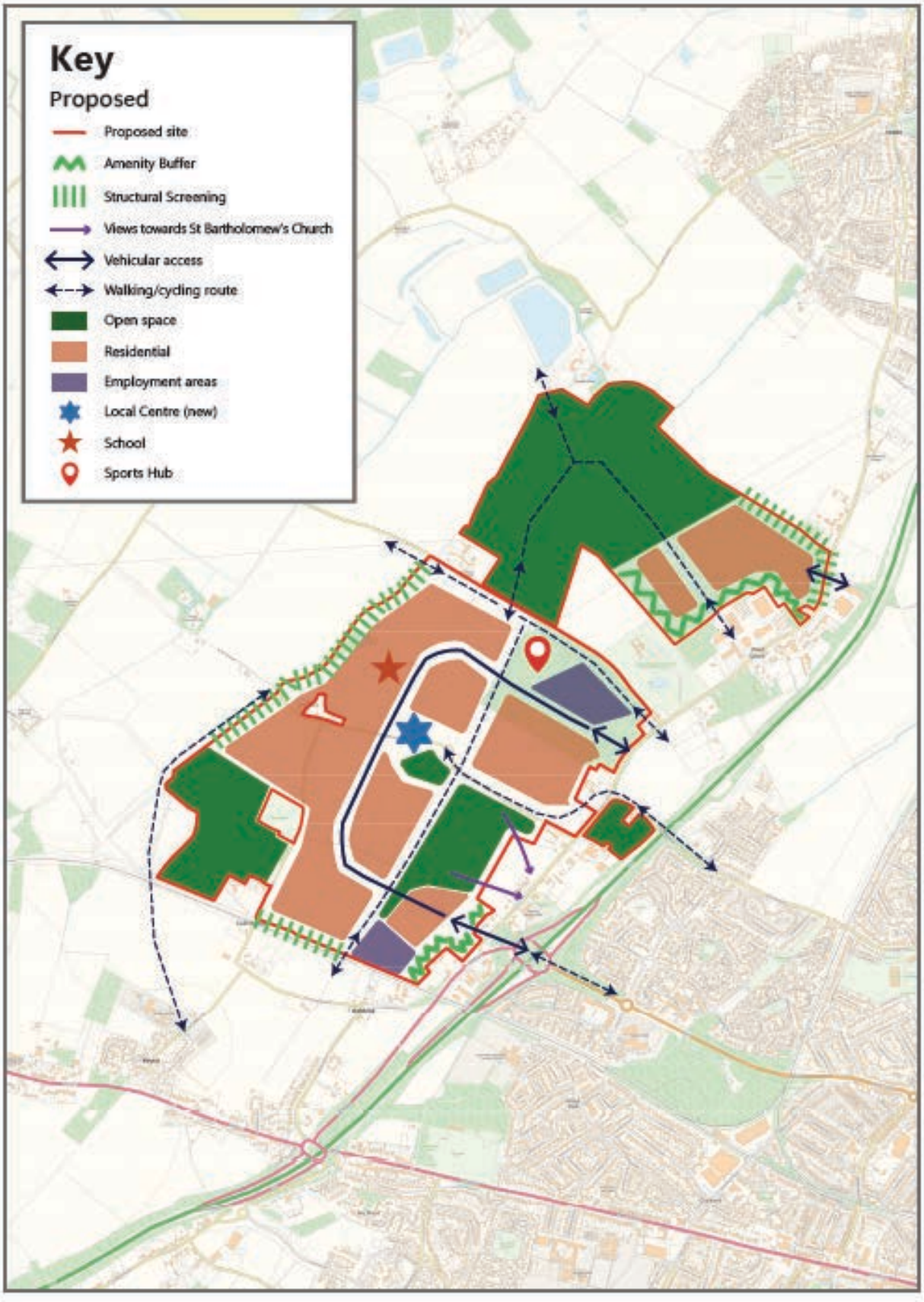
10.1.7 The site is bound by visually prominent hills known as the Iwade Ridge, which include Bobbing Hill, Keycol Hill, Oak Hill, Callum Hill and Tiptree Hill to the south-west and west. The Lower Halstow-Iwade Ridge Area of High Landscape Value – Swale Level encompassing the hills lies north-west of the site. The North Kent Marshes Area of High Landscape Value – Kent Level encompassing the marshes and coastal landscape beyond the hills is located approx. 1.5km to the north-west of the site at its closest, also wrapping around to the north and east.

10.1.8 The site has been promoted through the Council's call for sites, and historically through the Council's Strategic Development Options Process. There is a live planning application on this site (22/503654/EIOUT).

10.1.9 The site is strategic in nature, with the aim of delivering a suite of infrastructure and services alongside new housing and employment uses. Great care needs to be taken to ensure that the countryside beyond the site is able to continue to function for its range of purposes, and that the impacts of development are appropriately mitigated to ensure long-distance views across the area are respected.

10.1.10 Sittingbourne is the top tier of the settlement hierarchy within the borough, and the built-up area boundary lies along the eastern side of the A249, a relatively short distance from the southeastern boundary of the application site. As such it is feasible to create a semi-self sufficient new community, with some local services provided within the new development, with good access to more specialised services in Sittingbourne. The provision of new services and employment land within the development will also offer opportunities for new and existing residents to make shorter, more sustainable trips. Strong sustainable and active travel routes into Sittingbourne from within the site will also be important in helping new and existing residents to access new services on the site, and services within Sittingbourne.

West of Bobbing



Picture 10.1.1

Policy STRAT1

Land west of Bobbing

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 2,500 new dwellings, 5 Ha new employment land, a new village centre, a comprehensive new set of public open spaces, including a new country park and a sports hub, improved transport infrastructure, and associated new utilities and groundworks, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Locate the residential component of the scheme within the southern two thirds of the site, with a smaller parcel of residential development located to the northeast of the site;
2. Create a new local centre which includes a 3FE primary school, a health centre, local retail/ services provision, and community facilities; and
3. Ensure that the new employment land is provided in locations that provide equitable access to opportunities for investment and access to new jobs for local and neighbouring residents.

Relationship with the site's surroundings

1. Secure an appropriate transition between residential development and the adjacent country park and crematorium;
2. Safeguard the parcel of land south east of the Sheppey Way/ Quinton Road junction as an Important Local Countryside Gap (Policy B4 (The Separation of Settlements – Important Local Countryside Gaps);
3. Demonstrate how new development is in context with the landscape and character of the local area;
4. Adopt a development form and layout which retains the characteristics of those parts of Cold Harbour Lane and Parsonage Lane which are designated as Rural Lanes;
5. Development should conserve and enhance the setting of the Grade I listed Church of St Bartholomew, with new views being created through the layout of routes and open spaces;
6. Be supported by a Heritage Statement identifying heritage assets, assessing their significance, and demonstrating how proposals respond to that significance, alongside a proportionate assessment of impacts and mitigation; and
7. Include a Strategic Site Wide Design Code alongside any detailed design, informed by, amongst other things, a Design Review involving the Local Planning Authority and carried out by Design South East or another appropriate design review panel that has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Access & Transport

1. Demonstrate considerably improved pedestrian and cycling connectivity, including improvements to existing PRoW routes, and strong linkages between residences, the local centre and service/ employment locations;
2. Improve the A249/Sheppey Way/ B2006 junction to service the new development, as well as continuing to meet the needs of existing local residents and businesses;
3. Create a new central spine route running southwest-northeast through the site which connects with a minimum of two Sheppey Way Accesses;
4. Secure enhanced vehicular access to the site from Sheppey Way/ A249 roundabout, including consideration of how trips from the development will not adversely affect Bobbing Hill and Sheppey Way;
5. Upgrade a portion of Stickfast Lane to be the primary road accessing the north of the site, and secure an improved access to Sheppey Way;
6. Ensure that access to Parsonage Farm, residential dwellings on Cold Harbour Lane and Parsonage Lane will be retained;

7. Ensure the development layout maximises the use of permeable and connected streets to ensure a choice and hierarchy of movement routes throughout the development;
8. Restrict traffic accessing the site from the eastern end/from the Old Sheppey Way;
9. Secure a dedicated shared cycleway/footway connecting the site with the shared cycleway/footway and existing cycle facilities on the B2006 into Sittingbourne;
10. Demonstrate how National Cycle Route 1 can be improved through the site.
11. Secure a new 3m shared surface for cyclists and pedestrians to facilitate connection to Sittingbourne via Quinton Road; and
12. Deliver new public transport within the site, providing public and active travel connections between the new local centre, employment locations, residential areas, and Sittingbourne.

Open Spaces

1. Create a new country park in the north of the site to safeguard the landscape gap to Iwade, reduce the landscape visual impact from the west, as well as creating a substantial new open space in the west of the borough;
2. Deliver street planting including street trees, hedgerow and shrubs to enhance the public realm;
3. Create a new wetland at the northern boundary of the site to act as the final control for discharge into the Iwade Stream;
4. Retain existing trees and hedgerows wherever possible in order to soften and screen the new neighbourhood from views in the surrounding landscape and provide a mature landscape setting for development; and
5. Establish a planted linear tree belt along the ridgeline within the southern part of the site to extend the existing field boundaries and to reinforce the vegetation as a landscape feature in views from the eastern edge of the site.
6. Provide a comprehensive suite of new open spaces, including a network of natural and semi-natural areas to enhance biodiversity and provide public amenity, whilst integrating the development into the wider landscape including:

i. A Village Common to provide an open landscape setting for St Bartholemew's Church, and green corridors to provide views to St Bartholomew's Church from pedestrian routes crossing the site;
ii. A Village Green adjacent to the local centre which can accommodate outdoor community events;
iii. A linking open space corridor to the east providing pedestrian and cycle access between Sheppey Way and the Country Park;
iv. A series of green biodiversity corridors to link existing hedgerows and the proposed green spaces to the surrounding countryside with enhancement of existing green corridors along the site periphery; and
v. A range of play spaces and equipment for children of different ages across the development.

Constraint Management

1. Identification of embedded mitigation that will ensure the known remains of the nationally significant Chatham Land Front are maintained within open spaces on the site;
2. Retention of Rook Wood ancient woodland with a minimum 15m buffer zone (where feasible) and an ecological enhancement area to the south, and provision of a management and monitoring plan to guide the active management of Rook Wood to improve the condition of the ancient woodland;
3. Undertake ecological assessments that will also consider the presence of protected species;
4. Be accompanied by a sustainable drainage strategy which includes a series of swales and ponds throughout the open spaces and a large wetland area within the country park. Basins within the central green spaces will provide recreation space in normal conditions and will accommodate surface water during heavy rainfall events;

5. Demonstrate how new homes will be appropriately separated from the high voltage power lines running through the site;
6. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development.
7. Secure financial contributions to ensure sufficient capacity within education, community learning, children's services, libraries, adult social care, community buildings and household waste processing.

10.2 Policy STRAT2 South East Faversham

10.2.1 South East Faversham is an area of approximately 138 Ha, located immediately south and east, and extending south east of the town of Faversham. The boundaries of the site principally comprise the A2 to the north, Salters Lane to the west, with the M2 wrapping around the southern and eastern edge of the site. A small triangle north of the A2 to the east of Love Lane is also included in the site area. The Faversham-Canterbury rail line crosses the site northwest-southeast in the east of the site. Selling Road, which is a designated Rural Lane runs through the site, from its junction with the A2 in the north to where it crosses the M2 to the south. The site gently slopes down from the south (M2) to the north (A2).

10.2.2 To the north of the site, across the A2 lies the existing town of Faversham, which currently extends as far east as Love Lane. Beyond that is agricultural land, but it is noted that development is underway that will bring the urban boundary of Faversham to the north of the Love Lane triangle north of the railway line. To the west of Salters Lane, development is underway which will create an urban edge to the site. The Faversham Household Waste Recycling Centre is also on Salters Lane opposite the site.

10.2.3 Several areas are "wrapped around" by the site, generally at the edges of the site. These include 1-2 Salters Lane, a small area northeast of the M2 footbridge in the south of the site, the Desmond Crescent triangle, Macknade Fine Foods and the cluster of buildings around it, the Gunpowder pub, and other neighbouring properties on the A2, as well as Step Cottage on Selling Rd, and the Faversham FC stadium in the northwest of the site.

10.2.4 The site itself is principally agricultural, characterised by large, gently undulating arable fields, which are in active use. Fields are quite large and similarly sized. Existing planting on the site comprises 91 individual trees, 83 tree groups, 10 hedgerows and 1 woodland. This planting is predominantly located on the field boundaries in the form of hedgerow and linear tree belts although a number of larger tree species are located on the perimeter of the existing cricket pitch in the north-western part of the site. Other uses included within the site are Faversham Cricket Club, and various buildings linked to Macknade Farm, including the grade II listed Oasts, and 4 dwellings all located on or close to, the A2.

10.2.5 The site is located in the North Kent Plains National Character Area, and the Faversham and Ospringe Fruit Belt Local Landscape Character Area, which extends from the southern boundary of Faversham to the foot of the North Downs dip slope. The Kent Downs National Landscape lies to the south of the M2 and at the closest point is approximately 220m away from the site. In addition, there is an Area of High Landscape Value (AHLV) (Kent Level) which runs adjacent to the southern side of the M2. There is also a parcel of B category woodland located close to the southern boundary of the site, adjacent to the railway and close to the M2. The M2 provides a strong and permanent barrier which provides separation between the extended Faversham and local villages.

10.2.6 The Preston-next-Faversham, and Faversham Conservation Area are both close to the northwest corner of the site. The surrounding area includes a number of listed buildings including the grade II listed Macknade Manor, which sits approximately 25m away from the site; grade II listed Thatched Cottage, grade II listed The Windmill and grade II listed Cherry Tree Cottages which lie 55m, 58m and 70m from the north-western corner of the site respectively. Grade II listed 148 Ashford Road sits approximately 306m from the south-west corner of the site. Grade II listed 1, 2 and 3 Westwood Court, Colkins and Colkins Barn and Wall are located approximately 190m, 160m and 184m to the south of the site respectively.

10.2.7 The site lies to the south east of the town of Faversham, including its town centre. Parts of the site, particularly the areas furthest to the south and east are outside of a comfortable walking distance of the town centre, and as such will need to create a local service offer. Faversham will remain an important destination for more specialist services, and accessible routes by bike and bus will need to be established to enable new residents to make this trip by a sustainable mode.

10.2.8 The northwest corner of the site is within a 10-minute walk of Faversham rail station, but this proximity fades to the south and east of the site, which is approximately 2.5km from the station. There are regular bus stops along the A2 in the western part of the site, providing local and inter-settlement connections. As the eastern portion of the A2 frontage is currently rural, there are fewer stops along that stretch.

10.2.9 Junction 7 of the M2 (known as Brenley Corner) lies adjacent to the north-eastern corner of the site and connects the M2 with the A2. The site is likely to be attractive to the market for industrial uses, particularly logistics and distribution given their relative ease of access to A2/A299/M2.

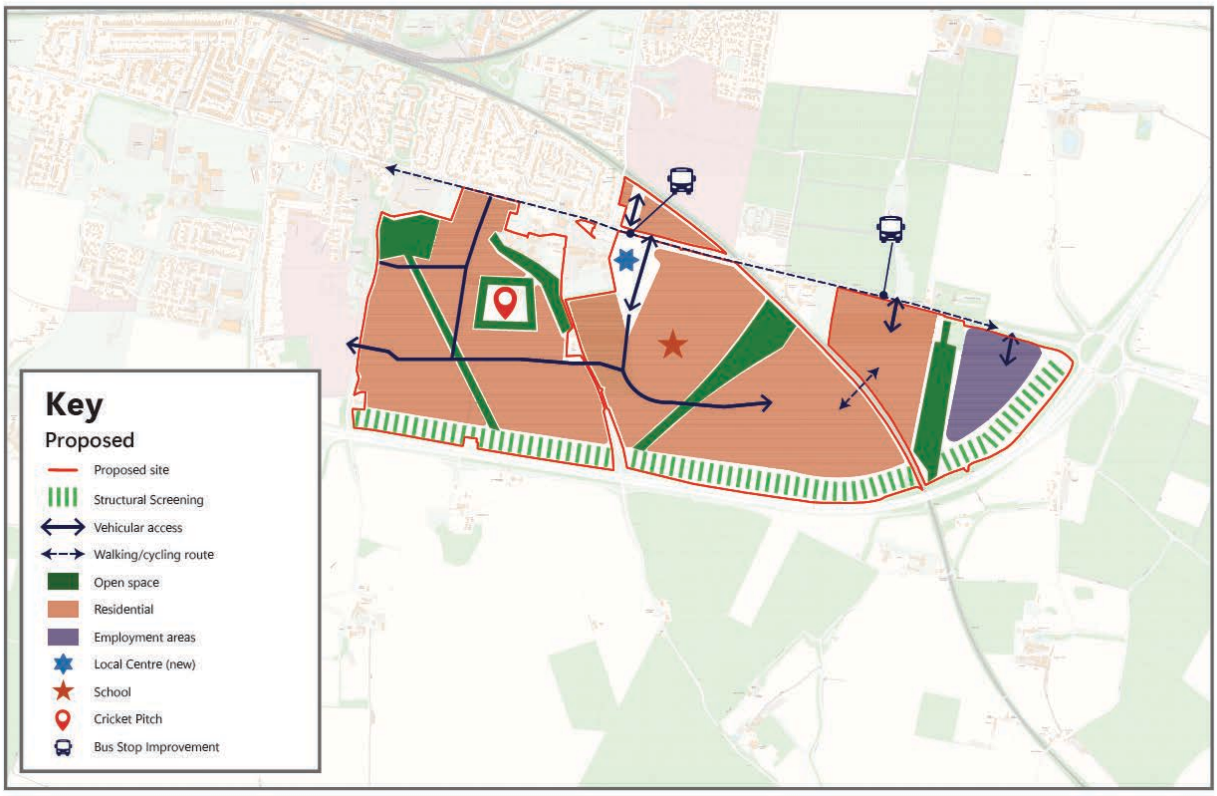
10.2.10 The site sits immediately to the east of the Preston Fields development, which creates an opportunity to create a link road through this adjacent site, linking this allocation with the A251. There are two rural lanes, Salters Lane and Selling Road, which run north-south from the A2; Salters Lane runs along the western boundary of the site and Selling Road passes through the site. Both lanes will be fundamentally affected due to the scale of the new development. The expectation is that their character will be enhanced, with traffic being diverted away from sections of them, and their roles being rebalanced as active travel routes. They will continue to play an important role in screening views into and across the site.

10.2.11 Public Footpaths ZF21, ZF25, ZF26 are located within the site and as a result would be directly affected by development. ZF21 passes through the site between the M2 and Salters Lane on an approximately south to north alignment, crossing over the M2 to a bridleway (ZF38) south of the motorway. ZF25 passes through the site from the middle of ZF21 in the west to Selling Road in the east. ZF26 begins on the eastern side of Selling Road and continues east before turning north to pass through fields up to the junction with Selling Road and the A2.

10.2.12 Public footpaths ZF22 and ZF24 lie outside of the site but close to its northern boundary. Public bridleways ZF38 and ZR633 lie outside of but close to the southern boundary of the site, sitting in combination close to the southern boundary of the M2.

10.2.13 The surrounding area also has a number of PROWs. Public Bridleway ZF38 runs east to west parallel to the southern edge of M2 along Westwood Court between Salters Lane and Selling Road. Public Bridleway ZR533 runs northwest-southeast between Selling Road and Colkins (west of the Faversham to Canterbury and Dover railway line) along Westwood Court. Public Footpath ZF20 which connects Salters Lane to A251 Ashford Road just north of Copton, but south of the M2. Public Footpath ZR641 connects Selling Road at Sole Street House to the unnamed road south of Colkins and south of the M2. Public Footpath ZR634 is to the south of the M2 and east of the Faversham to Canterbury and Dover railway line connecting the unnamed road east of Colkins to another unnamed road close to Brenley Farm. Public Footpath ZF24 from A2 Canterbury/London Road runs through the south-eastern urban area of Faversham on a broadly southeast to northwest alignment to Faversham Recreation Ground. Public Footpath ZF28 from B2040 Love Lane along the northern edge of the Faversham to Canterbury and Dover railway line to Public Footpath ZF24 runs northwest-southeast and is located to the north of the site. Public Footpath ZB28/ZR496 runs from B2040 (Love Lane) in the east to an unnamed road northwest of Nash Court on an approximately west-east alignment north of the site.

South East Faversham



Picture 10.2.1

Policy STRAT2

South East Faversham

Subject to securing high quality design, and general conformity with relevant Neighbourhood Plans, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 2,500 new homes, a range of employment spaces capable of accommodating 2,500 new jobs, a new local centre, a comprehensive new set of public open spaces, new local services, improved transport infrastructure, and associated new utilities and groundworks, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

Uses on the site

1. Focus the residential component of the scheme within the western two thirds of the site, new employment land in the east of the site, taking advantage of the strong road links from the M2/A2/A299 interchange;
2. Create a new local centre in the centre of the site, close to the A2 to maximise access to it. Smaller-scale services should be located where they provide equitable access to opportunities for investment and access to new jobs for local and neighbouring residents; and
3. Include new homes of a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures to meet the range of identified local housing needs, including affordable housing, accessible housing and housing for older people.

Movement

1. Demonstrate considerably improved pedestrian and cycling connectivity, including improvements to existing PRoW routes, and strong linkages between residences, the local centre and service/employment locations;

2. Enhance pedestrian / cycle improvements between the site and Faversham rail station and Faversham town centre;
3. Establish enhanced bus services between Faversham and Canterbury (including the site, particularly at peak times), including revised and new bus stops on the A2, and enabling bus services to permeate through the site along primary routes with the aim that all homes would be within a 5 minutes' walk of a bus stop.
4. Deliver a new pedestrian / cycle bridge over the railway line within the site to support internal connectivity;
5. PROWs will, where possible be retained and enhanced during the construction of the development, with some stretches requiring temporary or permanent diversions or with them being replaced with footways, footpaths or combined footways / cycleways within the site;
6. Enhance both Salters Lane and Selling Road in terms of being active travel routes ensuring they remain open for pedestrian and cycle use, with vehicles requiring through routes;
7. Deliver any required mitigation works to the strategic and local highway network at appropriate points in time as identified by a Transport Assessment and requested by the relevant highway authority;
8. Given the position of the M2, access to the site will be concentrated on the A2. A suite of new access points from the A2 into the site. These should be minimised to reduce impact on flow along the A2, and aligned with the principal routes through the site, as well as existing junctions;
9. Align development so it is capable of being linked to the A251, and thereby create an alternative route between the A2 and A251.
10. Ensure access to the Household Waste Recycling Centre is retained;
11. Create a new shared use footway / cycleway along the A2; and
12. Ensure the primary movement through the site and to its edges is by walking and cycling. This would be supported by a network of car free routes that provide faster and more direct routes than the loops created by primary and secondary streets.

Services

1. Create a new local centre which includes local retail/ services provision, and allows for health and community facilities. This should be located centrally within the development to maximise access to these services for new residents and establish a commercial and community focal point. The new centre may also offer improved services for existing (neighbouring) residents, but the scale of the new local centre should be managed so that it performs a role which does not unacceptably impact upon the vitality and viability of Faversham Town Centre.
2. Include a 3FE primary school in the centre of the site;
3. Complementary local services should be provided across the development to allow future residents access to services and facilities within a 5-minute walk within local hubs. These hubs have the potential to provide focal points along movement corridors to integrate with new public transport, cycle, and pedestrian routes;
4. A dedicated waste water treatment facility may be required due to Faversham WWTW capacity concerns. If required, locating the facility in the eastern part of the site would provide separation from residential elements, minimising amenity impacts, and make use of contours of the existing land form;
5. Specialist housing products, such as an element of older persons housing, as well as any hotel provision should be located in close proximity to the new Local Centre; and
6. The site includes the existing training pitches serving Faversham Town Football Club. Where impacted by development, modern replacement facilities should be provided prior to any development taking place on the existing pitches.
7. The site includes the cricket pitch used by Faversham Cricket Club. Replacement facilities will be required to be available for use prior to any development taking place on the existing cricket

pitch. The opportunity for these facilities to play a placemaking role and help to meet local open space needs within the layout of new development and open space should be considered.

Design

1. The design of new development within the site should take account of the Faversham Design Guidance and Codes, including referencing the existing architectural detailing contained within Faversham to develop distinctive architectural character areas across the site;
2. The street structure should allow good permeability through the site, supported by cycle and pedestrian routes that connect with destinations, including the local centre, play and open space and facilities and services outside of the site boundary. This could be achieved by laying out new development in a series of perimeter blocks, with dwellings fronting streets and areas of open space, to achieve a grid layout;
3. The majority of development on the site should be two to three storeys in height;
4. Buildings of particular value should be retained on the site, including around the Macknade Farmstead & associated buildings, with development minimising any harm to the setting of designated heritage assets, and harm to non-designated heritage assets; and
5. Be supported by a Heritage Statement identifying heritage assets, assessing their significance, and demonstrating how proposals respond to that significance, alongside a proportionate assessment of impacts and mitigation.

Employment

1. Approximately 5 Ha of new dedicated employment land should be created in the eastern part of the site close to Brenley Corner. Access will need to be sufficient to allow commercial vehicles to access the site from the A2/ M2/ A229 junction to ensure commercial uses would benefit from good vehicular connectivity to the wider strategic road network;
2. The potential impacts of the larger-footprint employment buildings should be a particular focus of the National Landscape impact mitigations; and
3. Some Class E employment space would be appropriate as a part of the mix of uses within the new Local Centre.

Open Space/ Landscaping

1. In order to offer an amenity buffer between the M2 and the new development, and to mitigate the impact on the National Landscape to the south, a strategic landscape buffer, incorporating a raised bund, should be created along the southern edge of the site. This buffer should provide leisure, biodiversity and air quality improvement outcomes for local residents, and construction from material excavated from elsewhere on the site should be explored.
2. Reflect the landscape qualities and distinctive features of the Kent Downs National Landscape, including by enhancing access and views into the landscape from the development; and
3. Ensure that there is appropriate landscaping to protect the amenity of properties adjacent to the site.
4. Provide a comprehensive suite of new open spaces which meet the standards contained in Policy INF3 (Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision), including a network of natural and semi-natural areas to enhance biodiversity and provide public amenity, whilst integrating the development into the wider landscape including:

a. A series of green biodiversity corridors to link existing hedgerows and the proposed green spaces to the surrounding countryside with enhancement of existing green corridors along the site periphery;
b. A range of play spaces and equipment for children of different ages across the development;
c. Street trees planted along the street network;

d. Spaces such as allotments could act as buffers between new homes and heavier infrastructure such as the railway line which cuts through the site; and
e. Incorporate existing PROWs, thereby improving accessibility to open spaces and providing opportunities to the wider development.

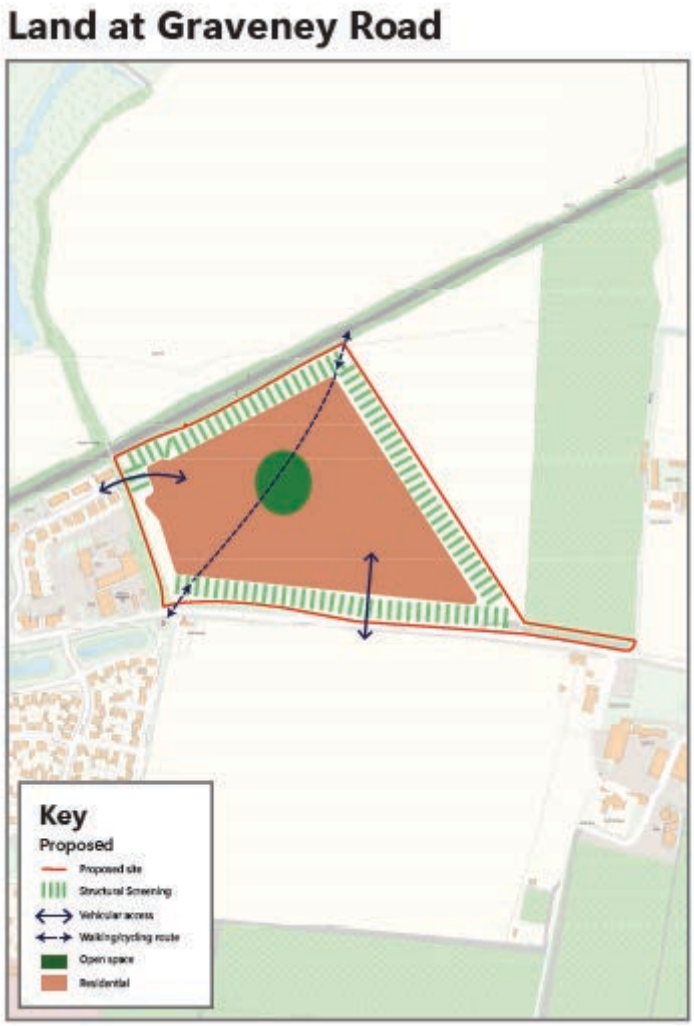
Constraints Management

1. An ecological study, including priority species such as bats, wintering and breeding birds, badgers, and reptiles;
2. A detailed sustainable surface water drainage scheme to be provided based upon a site-wide Flood Risk Assessment;
3. A site-wide archaeological assessment focussing on the north of the site
4. Retention of existing trees and hedgerows wherever possible to soften and screen the new neighbourhood from views in the surrounding landscape and provide a mature landscape setting for development;
5. Be sensitive to the Outer Groundwater Source Protection Zone;
6. Address contamination affecting a small part of the site;
7. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development.
8. Secure financial contributions to ensure sufficient capacity within education, community learning, children's services, libraries, adult social care, community buildings and household waste processing;
9. Make a contribution towards SPA mitigation; and
10. Take into account the high and low pressure gas pipes intersecting the site.

11 Proposed Housing Allocations

11.1 Policy HOA1 Land at Graveney Road, Faversham

11.1.1 The site is a greenfield site immediately east of Faversham, located on Graveney Road, bounded to the north by the Faversham-Canterbury railway line. While greenfield, the site is well situated adjacent to the urban area of Faversham, and has good connectivity to the area. Subject to the management of development's impacts on local landscape and heritage assets, it is a suitable site to contribute to the borough's housing stock.



Picture 11.1.1

Policy HOA1

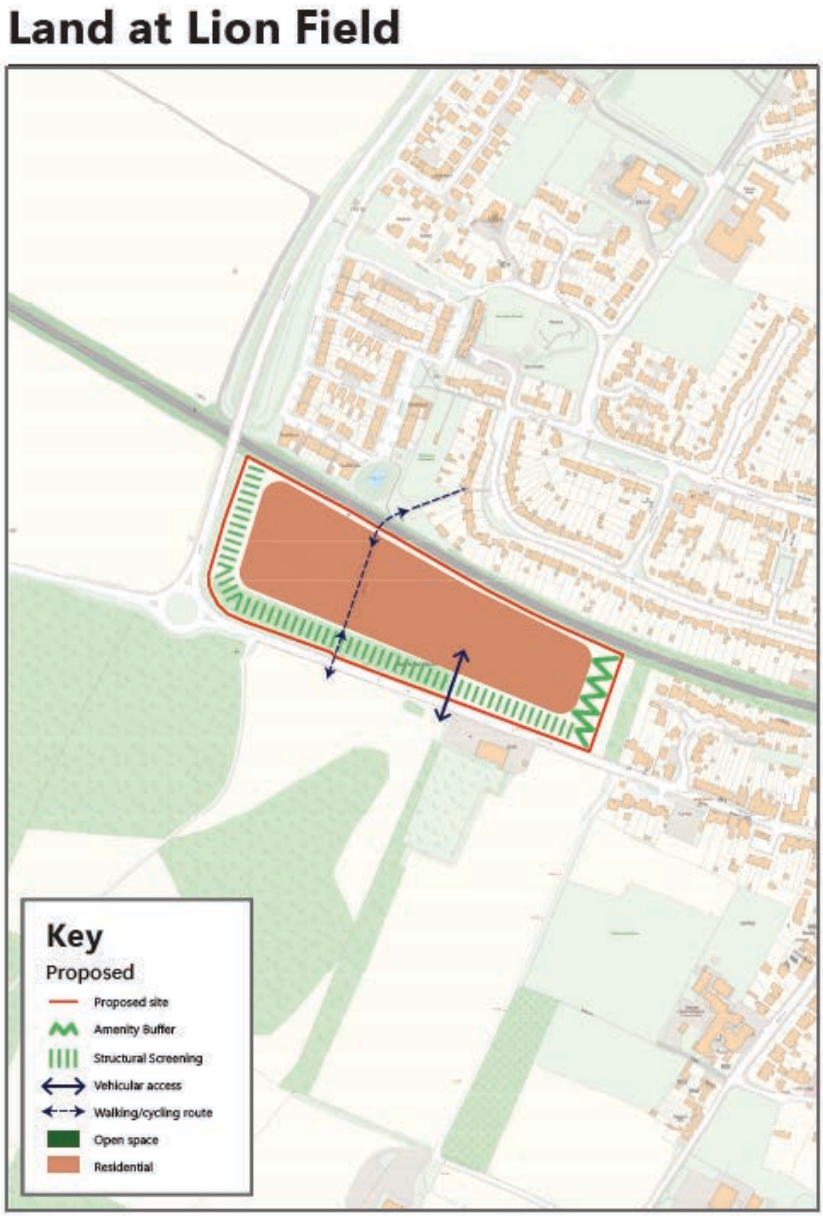
Land at Graveney Road, Faversham

1. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
2. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation;
3. Secure vehicular access onto Graveney Road;
4. Create a new active travel access between PRoW ZR495 at the north of the site and the heart of the development;
5. Create a new open space within the site reflecting local open space needs in line with Policy INF3 (Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Provision);

6. Utilise screening along Graveney Rd to both mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape, and provide a buffer between new homes and the road;
7. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
8. A detailed assessment of flood risk will be undertaken, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
9. Secure access to Nova Avenue to the west;
10. Be supported by a Heritage Statement identifying heritage assets, assessing their significance, and demonstrating how proposals respond to that significance, alongside a proportionate assessment of impacts and mitigation;
11. Consider the Southern Water infrastructure which crosses the site in its layout, or divert the infrastructure. Easements would be required if no diversion occurs. Layout must be planned to ensure future access to existing wastewater infrastructure for maintenance and upsizing purposes, and;
12. Be accompanied by a noise assessment to evaluate potential impacts and mitigations from the adjacent railway line and Graveney Road.

11.2 Policy HOA2 Land at Lion Field, Faversham

11.2.1 The site lies to the south-west of Faversham. The site consists of three small fields: two smaller grassed fields in the west and a large field in arable use to the east. The site is a greenfield site bounded to the south by the A2/London Rd, and the west by Western Link. The site is separated from the residential area to the north by the railway line, but there is pedestrian access into the site from the north via a footbridge. While greenfield, the site is well situated adjacent to the urban area of Faversham, and has good connectivity to the area. Subject to the management of development's impacts on local landscape and heritage assets, it is a suitable site to contribute to the borough's housing stock.



Picture 11.2.1

Policy HOA2

Land at Lion Field, Faversham

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 68 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure site access from the A2/ London Rd;
2. Improve the existing PRoW linking the site across the railway line to the north with the A2/ London Rd;
3. Improve the existing footway on the A2 by widening it to at least 1.8m, allowing residents to safely walk to local amenities such as the primary school;
4. Utilise screening along the A2 and Western Link Road to both mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape and provide a buffer between new homes and the roads. This will include the recent planting that has taken place in the southwest of the site;

5. Ensure frontage development along the A2 is sensitive to the existing Conservation Area to the east. The mature wide vegetated field boundary on the eastern edge should be retained, protected and enhanced to limit views into the site from existing residential properties to the east of the site;
6. Ensure building heights in the south closer to the A2 reflect the heights of the adjacent settlement edge in Ospringe to the east. Taller development, reflecting Austin Mews to the north, could be positioned in the north-west and along the railway line;
7. Be sensitive to the setting of the Kent Downs National Landscape;
8. Have regard to the recommendations within the Council's Landscape Sensitivity Assessment;
9. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
10. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
11. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on nearby Listed Buildings and Conservation Area, alongside mitigations, and;
12. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation.

11.3 Policy HOA3 Land at West Minster, New Road, Sheerness

11.3.1 This area of land is currently flat scrub land located on New Road in West Minster. The site is set within an industrial area, with industrial uses to the east and west, and the Sheerness railway line forming the site's northern boundary. A high voltage electricity line passes over the site running north-south.

Policy HOA3

Land at West Minster, New Road, Sheerness

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 30 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure site access from New Road;
2. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
3. Make a contribution to the Medway Estuary and Swale Strategy actions;
4. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
5. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
6. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation, and;
7. Ensure an appropriate buffer is provided between the existing power lines and new homes.

11.4 Policy HOA4 Land at Brielle Way, Sheerness

11.4.1 This area of land is currently flat scrub land located between Brielle Way and the Sheerness railway line to the west of West Minster. There is existing access from Cromwell Road which runs adjacent to the railway line. While the site was likely previously developed, it has largely returned to nature due to long-term vacancy. It has good access via road and bus, and is surrounded by urban land, and as such offers a good site to help to meet local housing needs.

Policy HOA4

Land at Brielle Way, Sheerness

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 76 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure access via Cromwell Rd, to minimise impact on the flow of the A249;
2. Retain and improve the existing active travel link between the bus stop on Brielle Way and the footbridge linking to Queens Way;
3. Deliver appropriate screening from the railway line and A249 to ensure the amenity of new residents;
4. A detailed assessment of flood risk will be undertaken, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
5. Make a contribution to the Medway Estuary and Swale Strategy actions;
6. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
7. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment, and;
8. Provide screening along the southern boundary of the site to mitigate landscape impact on the countryside beyond.

11.5 Policy HOA5 Halfway Houses Primary School, Southdown Road, Minster

11.5.1 Halfway Houses Primary School is a disused school building located within the village of Halfway, on the Isle of Sheppey. The site is gently sloping from the north #(high) to south (low), and is adjacent to residential use to the north, east, and across Queenborough Road to the south. The site is well served by public transport, and within the urban area of Minster. As such it represents a suitable previously developed site which is appropriate to be re-used to deliver new homes.

Picture 11.5.1

Policy HOA5

Halfway Houses Primary School, Southdown Road, Minster

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 60 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Manage the impact on existing residents by managing height, proximity, and screening to residential properties to the east and north of the site. Greater density may be achievable in the centre of the site, making use of the site's southern relief;
2. Incorporate new active travel routes through the site linking Queensborough Road, Southdown Road and Labworth Close;
3. Secure appropriate vehicular access from Queenborough Rd;
4. Create a new open space within the site reflecting local open space needs in line with Policy INF3 (Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Provision);
5. Incorporate existing mature trees and dense hedgerows through an integrated landscape strategy for the site;
6. Deliver an improved frontage to Queenborough Road including wider pavements and an improved bus stop;
7. Undertake ecological assessments that consider the presence of protected species;
8. Consider the possibility of archaeological remains being on site;

9. Mitigate against the risk of surface water flooding affecting a small part of the site and take into account the surface water sewer intersects, and;
10. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation.

11.6 Policy HOA6 Hollybush Farm Caravan Park, Oak Lane, Minster

11.6.1 The site lies to the east of Minster. It comprises the existing Hollybush Farm Caravan Park with open grassland, caravan pitches, storage areas and internal access tracks. The site is enclosed by residential development to the north and west. There is mature vegetation to the south and sparse vegetation with open views to the east and south-east.

11.6.2 The site is part of the static home offer in coastal Sheppey. The caravans were not originally designed to be occupied year-round, and do not represent good quality housing stock. Increasingly a market for better insulated, self-contained park homes has emerged, and these are being introduced as replacements for caravans which are more suitable for year-round occupation as C3 residential stock. This development therefore represents an opportunity to improve the quality of the borough's housing stock.

Policy HOA6

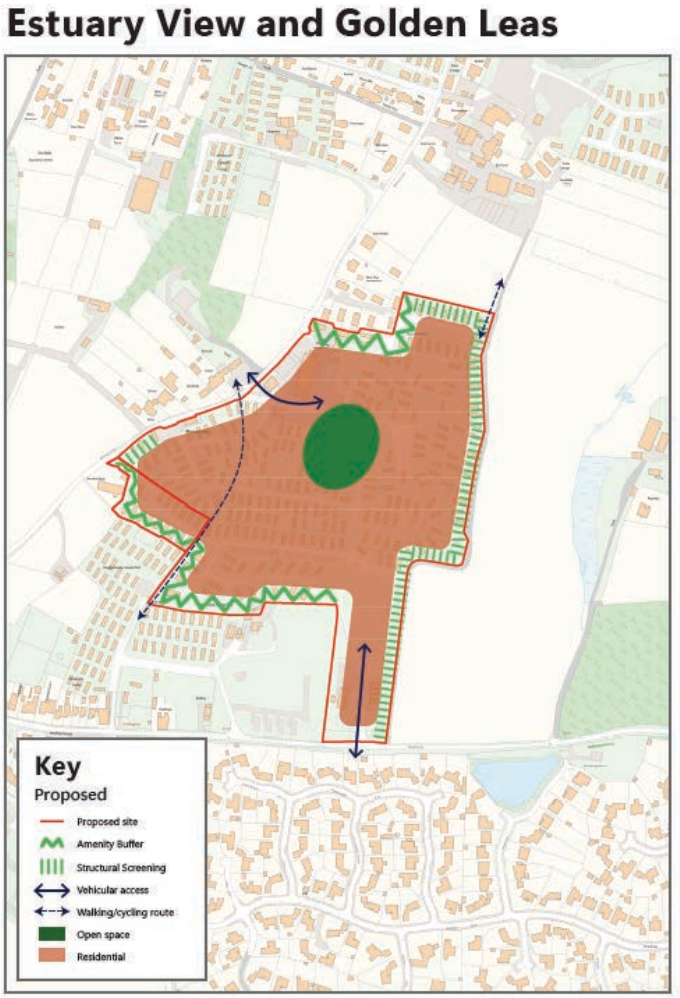
Hollybush Farm Caravan Park, Oak Lane, Minster

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for the park home equivalent of 124 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Manage the impact on existing residents by managing height, proximity, and screening to residential properties to the west and north of the site;
2. Incorporate appropriate screening to mitigate landscape impact. Due to the site's elevated location this may need to be all around the site;
3. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
4. Retain and improve the PRoW along the western edge of the site;
5. Secure appropriate vehicular access from Oak Lane;
6. Create a new open space within the site reflecting local open space needs in line with Policy INF3 (Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Provision);
7. Undertake ecological assessments with reference to coastal zones and associated protected areas;
8. Be sensitive to the area of it that lies within coastal erosion zone 2;
9. Mitigate against the risk of surface water flooding affecting the site, and;
10. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation.

11.7 Policy HOA7 Estuary View and Golden Leas Holiday Parks, Minster

11.7.1 The sites lie to the east of Minster and north of Kingsborough. They comprise Golden Leas Holiday Park, including caravan pitches, storage areas, play spaces and internal access tracks. This site is a part of the static home offer in coastal Sheppey. These caravans were not designed to be occupied year-round, and do not represent good quality housing stock. Increasingly a market for better insulated, self-contained park homes has emerged, and these are being introduced as replacements for caravans which are more suitable for year-round occupation. This development therefore represents an opportunity to improve the quality of the borough's housing stock.



Picture 11.7.1

Policy HOA7

Estuary View and Golden Leas Holiday Parks, Minster

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for the park home equivalent of 247 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Manage the impact on existing residents by managing height, proximity, and screening to residential properties to the east and north of the site;
2. Incorporate appropriate screening to mitigate landscape impact to/from the southwest, north, and east of the site;
3. Retain and improve the PRoW that runs north-south through the site;
4. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
5. Secure appropriate vehicular access to each site from Plough Road and Bell Farm Lane;
6. Create a new open space within the site reflecting local open space needs in line with Policy INF3 (Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Provision);
7. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
8. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to assess potential impacts on nearby Listed Building;

9. Have regard to the recommendations within the Council's Landscape Sensitivity Assessment;
10. Mitigate against the risk of surface water flooding affecting the site, and;
11. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation.

11.8 Policy HOA8 Land adj. to Leysdown Road, Eastchurch

11.8.1 This site is an arable field immediately to the east of Eastchurch village. The Grade II* listed building Shurland Hall lies to the north of the site, and its setting will need to be incorporated into any development proposal. Subject to this being achieved, the site is well located and accessible and capable of contributing to meeting the borough's housing needs.

Policy HOA8

Land adj. to Leysdown Road, Eastchurch

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for 62 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure appropriate vehicular access from Leysdown Road;
2. Create a new open space within the site reflecting local open space needs in line with Policy INF3 (Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Provision);
3. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
4. Minimise potential impacts on the adjacent Listed Building by locating development towards the southern part of the site and offering landscape buffering to the north;
5. Retain and offer ongoing protection of the protected trees on Leysdown Road.
6. Deliver screening along the southern and eastern boundary to mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape;
7. Mitigate against the risk of surface water flooding affecting the site;
8. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation.

11.9 Policy HOA9 Land south of Little Groves, Leysdown Road, Leysdown

11.9.1 This site is a greenfield site on Leysdown Road in the village of Leysdown-on-Sea. It is surrounded by the Little Groves Leisure Park to the north, east, and west. The site has suitable access from Leysdown Road and is within Leysdown's urban envelope. As such it has the potential to make a contribution to the borough's housing supply.

Policy HOA9

Land south of Little Groves, Leysdown Road, Leysdown

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 53 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Manage the impact on existing residents by managing height, proximity, and screening to residential properties to the east, west and north of the site.
2. Secure appropriate vehicular access from Leysdown Road;
3. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
4. Retain and offer ongoing protection of the protected trees on Leysdown Road.
5. Deliver screening along the southern boundary to mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape;

6. Mitigate against the risk of surface water flooding affecting the site;
7. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation, and;
8. Take into account the 3 foul sewers, and medium pressure gas pipes on site.

11.10 Policy HOA10 Sheppey Beach Villas, Leysdown

11.10.1 This site contains a collection of beachside holiday homes located to the east of The Promenade in Leysdown. The existing environmental conditions in the area are in need of improvement, with several areas having unmade roads, and areas of the site that are derelict. Development with improves the standard of the local environment and regularises the homes to be suitable for year-round occupation would be supported.

Policy HOA10

Sheppey Beach Villas, Leysdown

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 133 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Manage the impact on existing residents by managing height, proximity, and screening to residential properties to the south of the site;
2. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
3. Demonstrate how the layout of the development can reflect the potential for wave overtopping
4. Retain and offer ongoing protection of the protected trees on Leysdown Road;
5. Seek to greatly improve the biodiversity opportunities on site particularly as part of the site falls within a designated opportunity area;
6. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
7. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
8. Make an appropriate contribution to securing sea defences for the area
9. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation;
10. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
11. Take into account the 3 foul sewers, and medium pressure gas pipes on site;
12. Seek to establish a 16 m margin clear of development from the coastline.

11.11 Policy HOA11 Amethyst Horticulture, London Road, Newington

11.11.1 Amethyst Horticulture occupies a 2.5 Ha plot of land west of Newington, and east of Hartlip Hill on the A2. As an intensive greenhouse and warehouse business, the site can be considered to be previously developed, and the site on the A2 is surrounded to the east and west by existing homes, and there is an industrial estate across the A2 to the south. There is an additional part of the site to the north of the railway line, accessed via a railway arch; if development is to be permitted on that part of the site, the access arrangements will need to be very clearly justified.

Policy HOA11

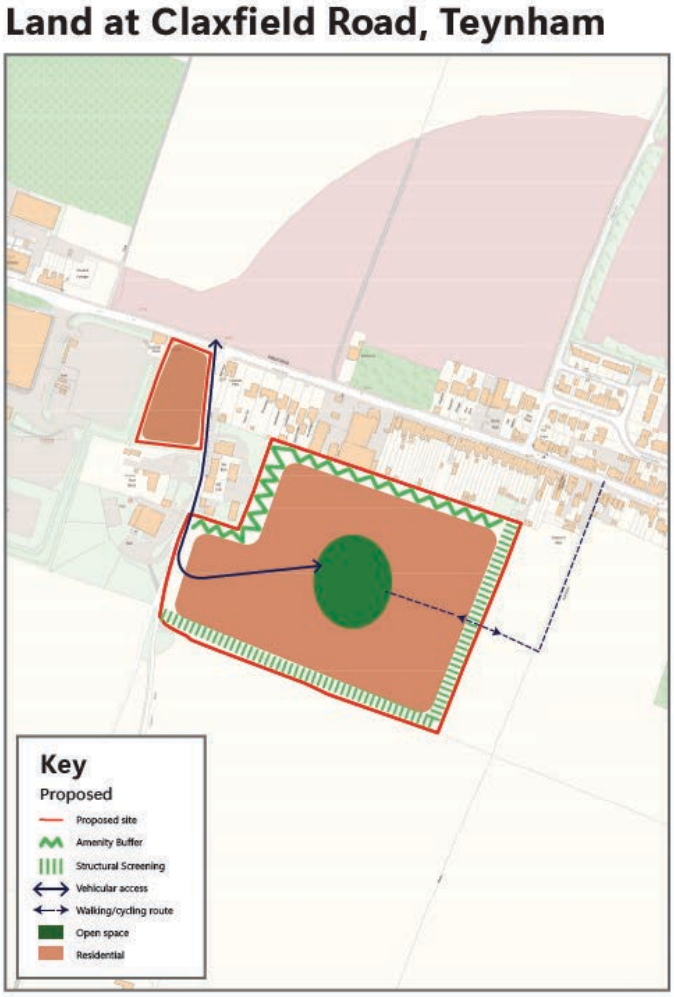
Amethyst Horticulture, Newington Nurseries, London Road, Newington

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 52 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Retain and improve existing screening to manage the impact on neighbouring residents to the east and west, and of the railway line and road to the north and south. Greater density may be achievable in the northern centre of the site, closer to the railway line;
2. Secure appropriate vehicular access from the A2/ London Rd;
3. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
4. Create a new open space within the site reflecting local open space needs in line with Policy INF3 (Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Provision);
5. Incorporate existing mature trees and dense hedgerows through an integrated landscape strategy for the site;
6. Have regard to the recommendations within the Council's Landscape Sensitivity Assessment;
7. Deliver a new bus stop outside the site to provide public transport access to the site;
8. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation;
9. Be accompanied by a contaminated land assessment;
10. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
11. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment, and;
12. If the land north of the site is to be developed strongly justify access arrangements via the railway arch. Additionally, the northern parcel is located in a highly sensitive landscape setting, so this would also need to be carefully managed.

11.12 Policy HOA12 Land at Claxfield Road, Teynham

11.12.1 The site is made up of two distinct land parcels: a set of 4 paddocks on the southwest of Claxfield Road & A2, and a larger field to the rear of properties on the A2 to the west of Claxfield Road. The land parcels are adjacent to the built-up area of Teynham, and if planned together may be able to secure appropriate access to enable the sites to contribute to the borough's housing supply.



Picture 11.12.1

Policy HOA12

Land at Claxfield Road, Teynham

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 139 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Manage the impact on existing residents by managing height, proximity, and screening to residential properties on Claxfield Road and the A2;
2. Secure appropriate vehicular access from Claxfield Road. The land available would also provide scope to deliver a footway/cycleway from the site to connect to the A2 and the new roundabout junction that is due to be constructed shortly as part of the Frognal Lane development;
3. Link the site with the existing PRoW running close to the western edge of the site.
4. Create a new open space within the site reflecting local open space needs in line with Policy INF3 (Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Provision);
5. Incorporate existing mature trees and dense hedgerows through an integrated landscape strategy for the site.
6. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
7. Deliver screening along the southern, eastern, and western boundary of the site to mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape;

8. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on nearby Listed Buildings and Conservation Area, alongside mitigations;
9. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
10. Undertake ecological assessments that will also consider the presence of protected species;
11. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
12. Mitigate against the risk of surface water flooding affecting part of the site;
13. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation;
14. Take into account the medium and low pressure gas pipe on site, and;
15. Address contamination affecting a small part of the site.

11.13 Policy HOA13 Land at Norton Ash Garden Centre, Lewson Street

11.13.1 The site comprises previously developed land which has primarily returned to nature, and as such is a mixed greenfield/brownfield site. The site is accessed from the A2 to the north. Norton Road, a designated rural lane, runs along the western edge of the site, with open countryside located beyond the site to the north, south and east. To the west lies open countryside and a cluster of employment uses, including a service station with a shop.

11.13.2 Whilst the site is not adjacent to any local settlements, the site comprises previously developed land in proximity to bus stops and a collection of employment uses to the immediate west of Norton Road. Access to bus stops will provide future residents with access to services and facilities in Faversham, Teynham and Sittingbourne, with the shop ensuring that future occupiers are not solely dependent on use of the private car to meet day-to-day needs. Improving pedestrian access to the employment uses to west and bus stops along the A2 as part of any redevelopment will be vital.

11.13.3 The site provides a good opportunity to make use of an existing site which partially comprises previously developed land in a location that is reasonably well served by public transport. It is considered a suitable redevelopment site for the purposes of housing delivery, subject to the relevant policy criteria set out below.

Policy HOA13

Land at Norton Ash Garden Centre, Lewson Street

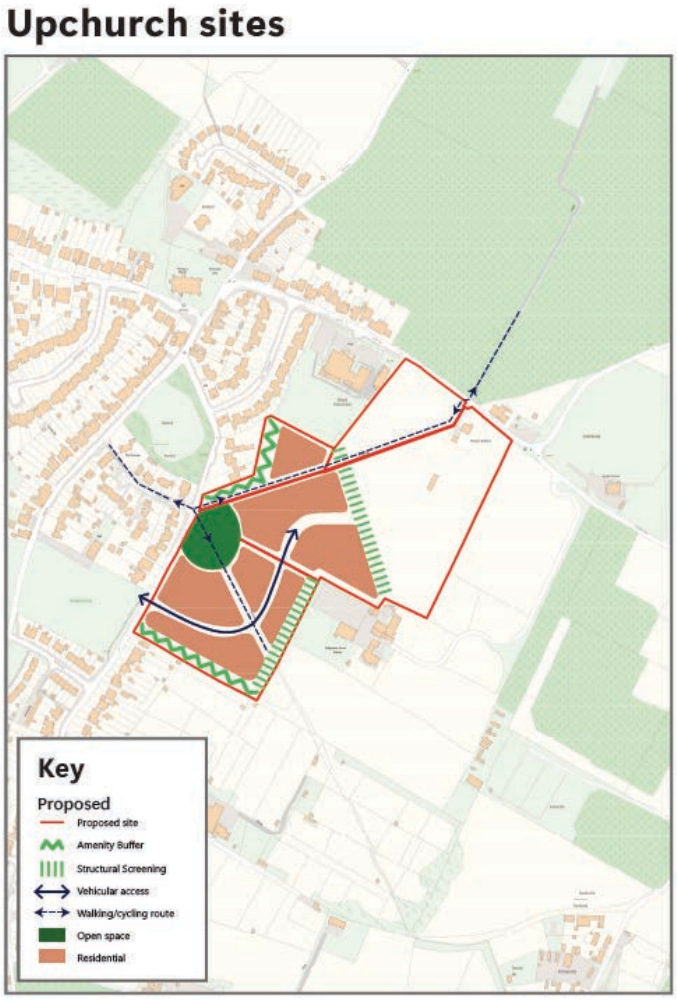
Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 100 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Utilise the existing access into the site as the primary access point;
2. Provide a suitable pedestrian footway on the south side of the A2 linking the site access with the service station and existing bus stop to the west, as well as providing any other necessary highway improvements to facilitate safe pedestrian access to the northern side;
3. Provide for improvements to the existing bus stops either side of the A2 in proximity to the site;
4. Provide an active frontage onto the A2;
5. Retain and enhance buffer planting along the western and eastern edges of the site to soften the impacts of development on the character of the designated rural lane, Norton Road, and the rural landscape character of the area respectively;
6. Have regard to the recommendations within the Council's Landscape Sensitivity Assessment;
7. Ensure that any development in proximity to Norton Ash House avoids an adverse impact on the residential amenity of those occupiers, both through the positioning of any housing and the layout of internal roads/parking areas.

8. Be sensitive to the setting of the North Downs National Landscape;
9. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
10. Create a new open space within the site reflecting local open space needs in line with Policy INF3 (Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Provision);
11. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation;
12. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on nearby Listed Buildings and Conservation Area, alongside any necessary mitigation;
13. Be accompanied by a Contaminated Land Assessment;
14. Be accompanied by appropriate ecological assessment, with any necessary mitigation incorporated within the development where relevant. and;
15. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment.

11.14 Policy HOA14 Land Around Forge Lane And Chaffes Lane, Upchurch

11.14.1 This site is a collection of agricultural fields located immediately east of the village of Upchurch. There is road access from Chaffes Lane and potentially Forge Lane. The sites are very open within the local landscape, and to the countryside, but by being designed comprehensively, development that appropriately mitigates landscape impacts while delivering new homes can be achieved.



Picture 11.14.1

Policy HOA14

Land Around Forge Land And Chaffes Lane, Upchurch

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 168 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure site access from Chaffes Lane and Forge Lane;
2. Improve the existing PRoWs running across the site. A connection should be secured to facilitate a complete route between the site entrance and Church Farm Road to the village's services;
3. Deliver screening to the south and east of the site to mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape;
4. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
5. Have regard to the recommendations within the Council's Landscape Sensitivity Assessment;
6. Create a new open space within the site reflecting local open space needs in line with Policy INF3 (Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Provision);
7. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
8. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
9. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
10. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on nearby Listed Buildings and Conservation Area to the west, alongside mitigations;
11. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation, and;
12. Take into account the 2 foul sewers and the low pressure gas pipes on site.

11.15 Policy HOA15 Land west of Warden

11.15.1 This site is currently a pair of farmers' fields located immediately west of the village of Warden. The site slopes gently from north (high) to south (low). There are five roads leading up to the site (Leicester, Clarence, Windsor, and Empress Gardens, and Knoll Way), but only Leicester Way is surfaced. The site is well located adjacent to the urban area of Warden, and represents an opportunity to secure much-needed transport improvements in the village while also contributing to supporting the borough's housing needs.

Policy HOA15

Land west of Warden

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for a minimum of 139 dwellings, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Manage the impact on existing residents by managing height, proximity, and screening to residential properties to the east of the site;
2. Provide a comprehensive transport plan demonstrating how safe access will be achieved into/ from the site by all modes. This is likely to include off-site surface and pavement improvements to nearby roads, local footpaths and pavements;
3. Incorporate new active travel routes through the site linking through to the village centre and bus stop on Warden Bay Road;
4. Create a new open space within the site reflecting local open space needs in line with Policy INF3 (Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Provision);
5. Provide screening along the southern and western boundaries to mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape;

6. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
7. Undertake ecological assessments that will also consider the presence of protected species;
8. An assessment to address potential archaeological impacts will be required;
9. A detailed assessment of flood risk will be undertaken, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site, and;
10. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation.

11.16 Policy HOA16 Smaller Site Allocations

11.16.1 In addition to the strategic Site Allocation policies set out above, a proactive approach has been taken to identifying smaller/ less strategic sites which provide a range of development opportunities for a range of developer types, in accordance with the NPPF target to identify 10% of housing requirement on sites below 1Ha.

Policy HOA16

Smaller Site Allocations

Planning permission will be granted for proposals that accord with the policies in the Local Plan and address the site-specific issues and requirements for the site as set out below.

Site Ref/ Name	New Homes	Site Requirements
HOA16a - Lady Dane Farm Buildings, Love Lane	25	1. Secure access via Love Lane; 2. Provide footpaths along the front of the development and facilities to allow pedestrians to cross on to its western side; 3. A detailed assessment of flood risk will be undertaken, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site; 4. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development; 5. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on the nearby Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, and; 6. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation.
HOA16b - Syndale Park, London Road, Faversham, Kent, ME13 0RH	9	1. Secure access via the A2 London Road; 2. Retain and enhance the existing PRoW on site; 3. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on the nearby Listed Buildings and Conservation Area; 4. An assessment to address potential archaeological impacts will be required; 5. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation: 6. Be sensitive to the setting of the Kent Downs National Landscape;

		7. Be sensitive to the nearby LWS; 8. Be sensitive to the Swale Landscape of Value and a Local Landscape designation, and; 9. Introduce screening to the south and southwestern boundary to mitigate the impact on the countryside beyond.
HOA16c - Digswell, Lower Hartlip Road, Hartlip	11	1. Secure access via Lower Hartlip Road. 2. Secure footpath connectivity to enable pedestrian access; 3. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site; 4. Be sensitive to the Outer Groundwater Source Protection Zone; 5. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development; 6. Introduce screening on the southern boundary, and; 7. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation.
HOA16d - Barrow Green Farm, Barrow Green	30	1. Secure access via The Crescent; 2. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site; 3. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development; 4. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on the nearby Listed Buildings; 5. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment 6. Introduce screening on the southern boundary to manage landscape impacts, and; 7. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation.
HOA16e - Land Adjoining Mayfield, London Road		1. Secure access via A2 London Road; 2. Provide off-street parking and seek to introduce waiting restrictions; 3. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site; 4. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on the nearby Listed Buildings; 5. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment; 6. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development; 7. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development; 8. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation: 9. An ecological survey will be required.

HOA16f - Land off Colonels Lane	15	1. Secure accessed via Colonels Lane. 2. Secure ped/bike access is also available to Colonels Lane; 3. Be sensitive to the PRoW; 4. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site; 5. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on the nearby Listed Buildings and Conservation Area; 6. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation; 7. Be sensitive to the 5 foul sewers on site, and; 8. Be sensitive to the setting of the Kent Downs National Landscape.
HOA16g - The Former Garden Hotel (no 169), The Street	10	1. Secure access via The Street; 2. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site; 3. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on the nearby Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas; 4. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment; 5. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation: 6. Be sensitive to the tree line on the southern boundary; 7. Be sensitive to the 4 surface water sewers on site, and; 8. Be sensitive to the setting of the Kent Downs National Landscape.
HOA16h- Land at Street Farm, Pond Farm Road (Site B)	15	1. Secure access via Pond Farm Road; 2. Be sensitive to the Outer Groundwater Source Protection Zone; 3. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation: 4. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on the nearby Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, and; 5. Be sensitive to the 2 foul sewers on site.
HOA16i - Home Farm, Breach Lane, Lower Halstow, ME9 7DB	16	1. Secure access via Breach Lane; 2. Secure adequate footpath connectivity; 3. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation, and; 4. Strengthen the western boundary to reduce the openness of the site to the wider countryside.

Table 11.16.1

11.17 Policy HOA17 Gypsy and Traveller Sites for Intensification

Policy HOA17

Gypsy and Traveller Sites for Intensification

Policy HOA17 Smaller Site Allocations

Planning permission will be granted for proposals that accord with the policies in the Local Plan and address the site-specific issues and requirements for the site as set out below.

Site Ref/ Name	New Pitches	Site Requirements
HOA17a Three Lakes Park, Church Road, ME10 3NL	4	1. Secure access via Church Road; 2. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site; 3. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development; 4. Be accompanied by a contaminated land assessment will be required; 5. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation 6. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment; 7. Be sensitive to the sewer intersection; 8. Be sensitive to the low and medium pressure gas intersection, and; 9. Be accompanied by evidence identifying whether the site and surrounding area supports a priority habitat. This may then create a requirement for a future planning application to be supported by a project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure that the development does not result in adverse effects on integrity.
HOA17b - Bakers Place, Lomas Road, ME9 8BB	2	1. Secure access via Lomas Road; 2. Secure footpath connectivity; 3. Be sensitive to the GPZ2; 4. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development; 5. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation, and; 6. Consider the moderate landscape sensitivity.
HOA17c - Emley Road, ME12 3SS	1	1. Secure access via Emley Road; 2. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation, and; 3. Consider the Moderate to High landscape sensitivity.
HOA17d - The Peartree, Greyhound Road, ME12 XXY	1	1. Secure access via Greyhound Road; 2. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation; 3. Consider the surrounding landscape sensitivity, and; 4. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site.
HOA17e - 15 The Laurels, Bell Farm Lane, ME12 4JA	3	1. Secure access via Bell Farm;

		2. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site; 3. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development; 4. Be accompanied by a coastal erosion impact assessment; 5. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on the nearby Listed Buildings; 6. Consider the Moderate to High landscape sensitivity, and; 7. Mitigate potential impacts on the Sheppey Cliffs and Foreshore SSSI.
HOA17f - Land At Warden Road / Rear of Orchard Cottage (Mary's Place) ME12 4GJ	2	1. Secure access via Warden Road; 2. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site; 3. Be sensitive to the Outer Groundwater Source Protection Zone; 4. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation, and; 5. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment.
HOA17g - Keycol Farm, Keycol Hill, ME9 8NA	2	1. Secure access via the A2 Keycol Hill; 2. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site; 3. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development; 4. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation 5. Incorporate screening along the northern boundary to mitigate surrounding landscape sensitivity, and; 6. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment.
HOA17h - Breach Farm Paddocks, Breach Lane	1	1. Secure access via Breach Lane. 2. Secure footpath access; 3. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site; 4. Be sensitive to the Inner Groundwater Source Protection Zone; 5. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development; 6. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation 7. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment, and; 8. Consider the surrounding landscape sensitivity.
HOA17i - Mattsfield, Boxted Lane, ME9 7BX	4	1. Access to the site will be secured via Boxted Lane; 2. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site; 3. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development; 4. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation;

		5. Consider the surrounding landscape sensitivity, and; 6. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on the nearby Conservation Areas.
HOA17j - Halstow Cross, ME9 7ER	3	1. Secure access via Wardwell Lane; 2. Be sensitive to the Outer Groundwater Source Protection Zone; 3. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation; 4. Be sensitive to the adjacent biodiversity assets.
HOA17k - Jack Russell Place, ME9 7AB	3	1. Secure access via The Street; 2. Footpath connectivity will need to be assessed; 3. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site; 4. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation, and; 5. Enhance screening around the site to mitigate impacts on the surrounding landscape.
HOA17l - Windmill Farm, ME9 7XF	3	1. Secure access via Yaugher Lane; 2. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development; 3. Make an appropriate contribution towards SPA mitigation: Be sensitive to the adjacent biodiversity assets, and; 4. Be sensitive to the setting of the Kent Downs National Landscape.

Table 11.17.1

12 Proposed Employment Allocations

12.1 Policy EMA1 Ridham Dock Sittingbourne

12.1.1 This site is currently a wharf and associated storage space which is in active use, primarily for the transfer of aggregates. The use is critical in supporting a range of construction uses, but should it cease as a result of technological or supply chain changes, then the site is suitable to be redeveloped as employment floorspace to help support economic growth in the borough.

Policy EMA1

Ridham Dock, Sittingbourne

Subject to securing high quality design, planning permission will be granted for approximately 25 Ha of new employment floorspace, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure access from Barge Way and from the west of the site to Sheppey Way/ A249;
2. Link the site with the existing PRoWs adjacent to the eastern and western edge of the site;
3. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
4. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
5. Depending on the type of employment offer, and the operational requirements of the existing dock, align the King Charles III England Coastal Path more closely with the coastline;
6. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
7. Be sensitive to the Swale Landscape Value and Local Landscape designation.
8. Undertake ecological assessments with reference to coastal zones and associated protected area
9. Be sensitive to the area of coastal erosion adjacent to the site;
10. Be accompanied by a contaminated land assessment;
11. Be sensitive to the hazardous zone affecting part of the site.
12. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
13. Be accompanied by evidence identifying whether the site and surrounding area supports habitat for a designated bird species. This may then create a requirement for a future planning application to be supported by a project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure that the development does not result in adverse effects on integrity; and
14. Consider direct and indirect impacts on The Swale SSSI/ SPA/ Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SSSI/ SPA/ Ramsar and Elmley NNR.

12.2 Policy EMA2 Land fronting east side, Bobbing Hill

12.2.1 This site is currently an arable field between Sheppey Way and the A249, roughly equidistant between the A2 and B2006 junctions. There are employment activities to the northeast and northwest of the site, and due to the excellent road connections, this site has the potential to contribute to supporting local economic growth.

Policy EMA2

Land fronting east side Bobbing Hill

Subject to securing high quality design, planning permission will be granted for approximately 1 Ha of new employment floorspace, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Access will be secured onto Sheppey Way. A left-in, left-out arrangement would minimise the traffic impacts from movements in/out of the site;
2. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
3. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
4. Be sensitive to the Inner Groundwater Source Protection Zone;
5. Consider direct and indirect impacts on The Swale SSSI/ SPA/ Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SSSI/ SPA/ Ramsar and Elmley NNR;
6. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on nearby Listed Buildings to the north, alongside mitigations;
7. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment for the area to the north of the site;
8. Be sensitive to the low pressure gas intersection; and
9. Be accompanied by evidence identifying whether the site and surrounding area supports habitat for a designated bird species. This may then create a requirement for a future planning application to be supported by a project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure that the development does not result in adverse effects on integrity.

12.3 Policy EMA3 Smeed Dean Works, Eurolink Industrial Estate, Castle Road, Sittingbourne

12.3.1 This site is currently undeveloped land to the north of the Eurolink Industrial Estate. The site is adjacent to the Swale SPA/ SSSI to the north, and this relationship needs to be carefully managed. Should the development of the site be able to create an improved edge to these designations then the site would be suitable for supporting local economic growth.

Policy EMA3

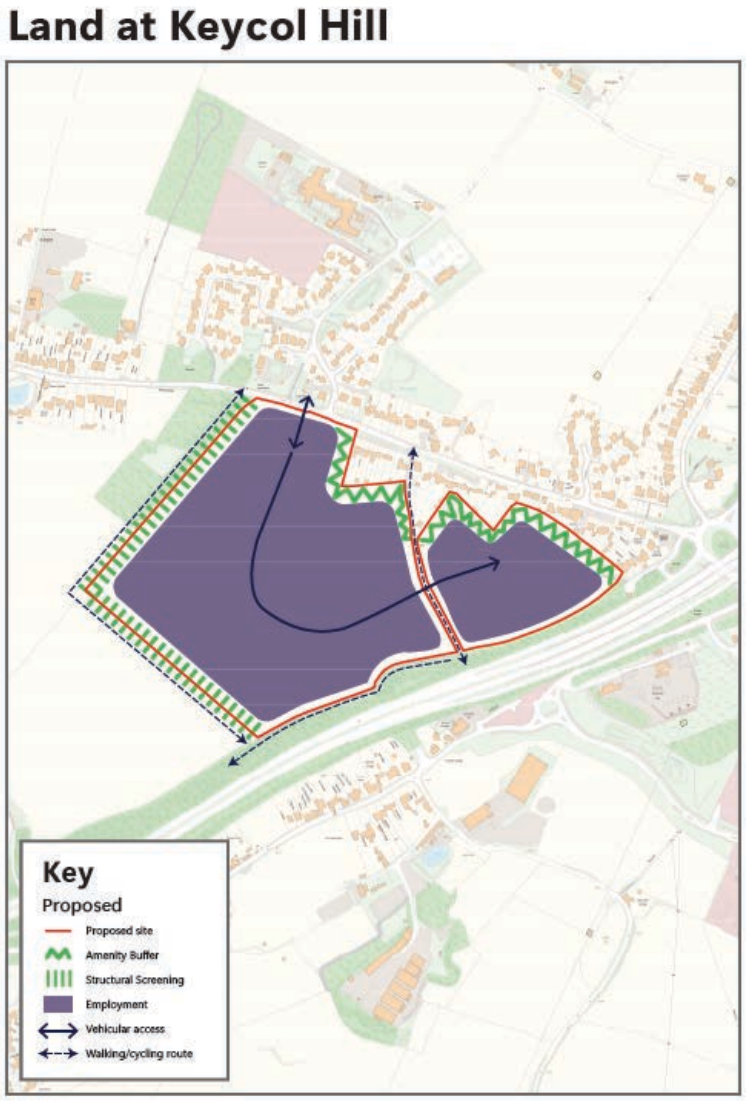
Smeed Dean Works Eurolink Industrial Estate, Castle Road, Sittingbourne

Subject to securing high quality design, planning permission will be granted for approximately 4.3 Ha of new employment floorspace, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure access from the south of the site, and on to Swale Way;
2. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
3. Ensure that the presence of historic landfill on a small part of the site is appropriately managed;
4. Be accompanied by a contaminated land assessment;
5. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
6. Deliver screening to the north of the site to mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape;
7. Demonstrate how the presence of the overhead power line has been appropriately managed within the design of the site;
8. Have regard to the recommendations within the Council's Landscape Sensitivity Assessment;
9. Undertake ecological assessments that will also consider the presence of protected species;
10. Consider direct and indirect impacts on The Swale SSSI/ SPA/ Ramsar, and;
11. Be accompanied by evidence identifying whether the site and surrounding area supports a priority habitat. This may then create a requirement for a future planning application to be supported by a project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure that the development does not result in adverse effects on integrity.

12.4 Policy EMA4 Land north of Keycol Hill

12.4.1 This site is currently a pair of agricultural fields south of Keycol Hill, and north of the A249. The site offers good access to the A249 via the A2 and has the potential to make a contribution to the borough's supply of employment land.



Picture 12.4.1

Policy EMA4

Land north of Keycol Hill

Subject to securing high quality design, planning permission will be granted for approximately 30 Ha of new employment floorspace, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure access from Keycol Hill, and by a single entrance to manage the impact on flow on the A2;
2. Deliver screening to the south and west of the site to mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape;
3. Have regard to the recommendations within the Council's Landscape Sensitivity Assessment;
4. Manage the impact on existing residents by managing height, proximity, and screening to residential properties to the north of the site;

5. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
6. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
7. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on nearby Listed Buildings and Conservation Area to the west, alongside mitigations;
8. Be expected to engage with independent design review at an early stage to assist in securing high-quality design outcomes;
9. Be sensitive to the Outer Groundwater Source Protection Zone;
10. Retain byway ZR116 through the site, and:
11. Enhance footpath ZR115 and redirect it around the perimeter of the site to connect with Prow ZR116a.

12.5 Policy EMA5 Land at A2/M2 junction

12.5.1 The site has been promoted through the Council's call for sites, and historically through the Council's Strategic Development Options Process. The larger East of Faversham strategic option was not selected within the spatial strategy for this Plan, but the part of the site closest to the A2/M2 junction has the potential to make a positive contribution to the borough's employment land supply.

Policy EMA5

Land at A2/M2 Junction

Subject to securing high quality design, planning permission will be granted for approximately 21 Ha of new employment floorspace, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure access via Homestall Lane to the A2/M2 junction;
2. Retain and enhance PRoW ZR496 which passes through the site;
3. Be sensitive to PRoW ZR494 that intersects the site in the north west corner;
4. Deliver screening to all edges of the site to mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape;
5. Have regard to the recommendations within the Council's Landscape Sensitivity Assessment;
6. Manage the impact on existing residents by managing height, proximity, and screening to the Homestall cottages;
7. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
8. Be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment to identify potential impacts on adjacent Listed Buildings, alongside mitigations;
9. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
10. Be accompanied by a contaminated land assessment;
11. Be sensitive to the low pressure gas intersections on site;
12. Be sensitive to the LWS to the north of the site
13. Be accompanied by evidence identifying whether the site and surrounding area supports habitat for a designated bird species. This may then create a requirement for a future planning application to be supported by a project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure that the development does not result in adverse effects on integrity, and;
14. Consider direct and indirect impacts on The Swale SSSI/ SPA/ Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SSSI/ SPA/ Ramsar and Elmley NNR.

12.6 Policy EMA6 Land at Marshlands Farm, Lower Road, Minster

12.6.1 This site is an agricultural field to the west of the Marshlands Industrial Estate, south of Lower Road, in the south of Minster. The site has good access via Lower Rd to the A249, and represents a good opportunity to support the local employment land supply on the Isle of Sheppey.

Policy EMA6

Land at Marshlands Farm, Lower Road, Minster

Subject to securing high quality design, planning permission will be granted for approximately 5.6 Ha of new employment floorspace, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Access will be to Lower Road, via the roundabout adjacent to the site;
2. Deliver screening to the south and west of the site to mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape;
3. A detailed assessment of flood risk will be undertaken, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
4. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
5. Be sensitive to the low pressure gas intersection on site;
6. Be sensitive to the area of coastal erosion near the site, and;
7. Consider direct and indirect impacts on The Swale SSSI/ SPA/ Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SSSI/ SPA/ Ramsar and Elmley NNR.

12.7 Policy EMA7 Newington Industrial Estate

12.7.1 The Newington Industrial Estate is a substantial logistics hub located south of the A2 between Newington and Hartlip Hill. The site is surrounded by countryside, but close by there are garden centres and residential uses. There is potential to expand the site and provide further opportunities for economic growth in the area.

Policy EMA7

Southern expansion & Land to the west & east of Newington Industrial Estate, Newington

Subject to securing high quality design, planning permission will be granted for approximately 2 Ha of new employment floorspace, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Access will be via the existing junction onto the A2;
2. Manage the impact on existing residents by managing height, proximity, and screening to residential properties to the west and north of the site;
3. Incorporate existing mature trees and dense hedgerows through an integrated landscape strategy for the site;
4. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development.
5. Deliver screening to the south, west, and east of the site to mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape;
6. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site, and;
7. Redirect and enhance the PRoW which crosses the site at present. It is not appropriate that it will cross through an industrial site, so it should be redirected around the edge of the site.

12.8 Policy EMA8 Land at Radfield Farm, London Road, Bapchild

12.8.1 This site is currently farm and residential buildings located at Radfield Farm south of the A2 between Bapchild and Teynham. There is evidence of commercial (non-agricultural) use existing on the site, and this could be regularised and enhanced to support economic growth in the borough.

Policy EMA8

Land at Radfield Farm London Road Bapchild

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for approximately 3 Ha of new employment floorspace, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure access onto the A2;
2. Deliver screening to the south, west, and east of the site to mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape;
3. Retain and enhance PRoW ZR196 which passes through the site. It may be that a diversion around the commercial uses is required;
4. Undertake a detailed assessment of flood risk, with a sequential approach to the location of development uses, having regard to vulnerability and flood risk on the site;
5. Enhance and improve the setting of the Grade II listed building;
6. Take into account the medium pressure gas pipes on site.
7. Be sensitive to the setting of the Kent Downs National Landscape;
8. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;
9. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment;
10. Be sensitive to the Inner Groundwater Source Protection Zone; and
11. Consider direct and indirect impacts on The Swale SSSI/ SPA/ Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SSSI/ SPA/ Ramsar and Elmley NNR.

12.9 Policy EMA9 Hartlip Industrial Estate, Hartlip

12.9.1 This land is to the south of the existing Hartlip Industrial Estate, located on Spade Lane, south of the A2 west of Hartlip. Subject to securing appropriate access onto the A2 there is potential for an expansion of the industrial area to support the borough's local economy.

Policy EMA9

Hartlip Industrial Estate (extension to), Hartlip

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for approximately 5.9 Ha of new employment floorspace, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Secure access to the site either through the current entrance to the industrial estate and onto the A2, or via Spade Lane widening to access a new portal further south;
2. Demonstrate how the presence of the overhead power line has been appropriately managed within the design of the site;
3. Retain and enhance PRoW ZR74 which passes through the site. It may be that a diversion around the commercial uses is required;
4. Deliver screening to the south, west, and east of the site to mitigate the site's impact on the local landscape;
5. Be sensitive to the setting of the Kent Downs National Landscape;
6. Assess the potential for minerals on the site to be claimed prior to development;

7. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment, and;
8. Be sensitive to the Inner Groundwater Source Protection Zone.

12.10 Policy EMA10 Grove Farm, Bobbing

12.10.1 This site is currently in agricultural use and is on the northwestern side of Sheppey Way, north of Bobbing. The site has employment uses to the north, and also proposed (Site EMA2) to the south. Due to the excellent road connections, this site has the potential to contribute to supporting local economic growth.

Policy EMA10

Grove Farm, Bobbing

Subject to securing high quality design and an appropriate mix, planning permission will be granted for approximately 5.1 Ha of new employment floorspace, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Access should be secured onto Sheppey Way;
2. PRoW ZR113 passes through the centre of the site east-west. It is not appropriate that it will cross through an industrial site, so it should be redirected around the edge of the site, and enhanced, and;
3. Be sensitive to the Outer Groundwater Source Protection Zone.

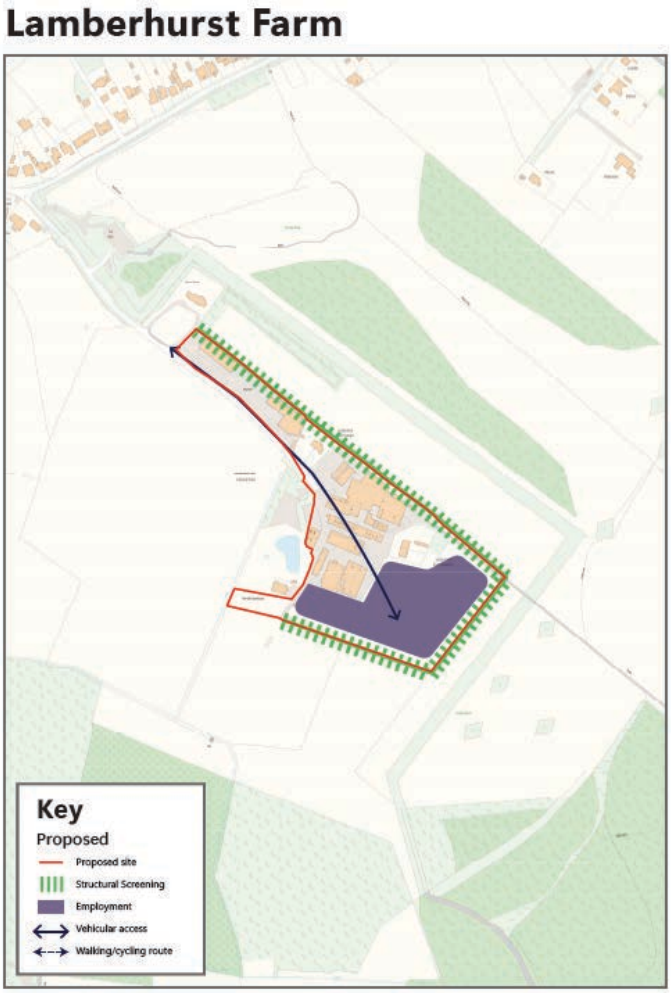
12.11 Policy EMA11 Lamberhurst Farm, Yorkletts

12.11.1 The site is a 2.3 Ha former farm building complex that provides a range of premises for approximately 40 different businesses for a variety of employment uses from artisan food production to motor repair and MOT workshops and some limited vehicle open storage. There are currently 5 houses on the site, one of which is Grade II listed.

12.11.2 The site is reasonably remote and located in open countryside with the Swale level area of high landscape value immediately to the south and accessed via a narrow country lane. The south of the site is therefore more constrained and the views to the south are important because of this landscape designation.

12.11.3 The allocation is for a 3.19 ha extension to the existing employment area, creating a 5.5 ha employment allocation in total. The site sits within the Hernhill Neighbourhood Plan area so the applicant would be required to liaise with the Parish Council prior to developing their plans.

12.11.4 The site plays an important role in supporting the provision of a mixed portfolio of employment premises for established and new businesses. It is described in the Employment Land Review (2018) as having a poor internal environment with no internal landscaping and low-quality units. The extension of the existing site therefore presents an opportunity for redevelopment to address these issues as well as make better use of the space available.



Picture 12.11.1

Policy EMA11

Lamberhurst Farm, Yorkletts

Planning permission will be granted for employment uses on a 5.5 Ha site at Lamberhurst Farm, Yorkletts, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Be planned through a comprehensive approach with the development of the existing site and the extension being planned holistically;
2. Undertake a Transport Assessment and provide any highway, sustainable and active travel interventions as required;
3. Be accompanied by a landscape and visual assessment which the proposals will respond to positively and comprehensively;
4. Have regard to the recommendations within the Council's Landscape Sensitivity Assessment;
5. Minimise adverse impacts upon the sensitive landscape and surrounding countryside to acceptable levels and landscape the site, creating an appropriate and attractive edge to the development. Any visual impacts will need to be mitigated by the retention and significant enhancement of existing vegetation, and;
6. Enhance and improve the setting of the Grade II listed building.

12.12 Policy EMA12 Waterham Industrial Estate

12.12.1 This site is currently undeveloped agricultural ancillary land. There is strong access to the road network with the A299 junction nearby, and an extension to the Waterham Industrial Estate will help to support the local economy.

Policy EMA12

Waterham Industrial Estate

Subject to securing high quality design, planning permission will be granted for approximately 0.5 Ha of new employment floorspace, as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals will:

1. Access will be onto Highstreet Road, then to the A299;
2. Have regard to the recommendations within the Council's Landscape Sensitivity Assessment;
3. Be accompanied by a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment.

13 Areas of Search - The Sittingbourne Northern Relief Road

13.0.1 The Sittingbourne Northern Relief Road (SNRR) was originally conceived as a link between the A2 to the east of the town and the A249 in the west, able to provide new links into the town's commercial areas and to free road capacity in the streets around the town centre. Phases of the road were completed over a 10-year period from the A249 through to new developments at East Hall Farm in the north east of the town, leaving the link to the A2 incomplete. The Milton Creek section was completed in November 2011.

13.0.2 The development strategy of the Local Plan focuses new development at the main urban area of Sittingbourne, with allocations in and around Sittingbourne. The allocations in the adopted Local Plan at North East and North West Sittingbourne made use of spare capacity on the A249 and the completed sections of the SNRR. It was always envisaged that completion of the road to the A2 in the Bapchild area would realise the full benefits of the road, further relieving the town centre of traffic, opening up development opportunities and maximising the benefits of proposals for regeneration, traffic management and calming in the centre of the town. Completion also brings other environmental benefits, notably the Canterbury Road section of the A2 between the town centre and east of the town will benefit from reduced congestion at peak times and improved air quality.

13.0.3 High level transport modelling has demonstrated the value of completing the SNRR as outlined above, although the provision of the road is not imperative in traffic terms to deliver the development targets as proposed in the Local Plan. More detailed transport impact assessments for development proposals in the town centre and elsewhere may indicate that the current improved economic growth context could alter this situation. It is therefore important to maintain the commitment to finalising the route of the final section of the road to ensure its inclusion in appropriate transport programmes and funding bids, as well as allowing it to attract developer funding. In the longer term a precise alignment can be considered as part of a future local plan review.

13.0.4 Local public consultation was carried out by KCC Highways in 2010 on a single route crossing the railway and then either going straight to the A2 to the west of the village, or sweeping around the north of Bapchild to join the A2 east of the village. The outcome of this consultation was inconclusive in terms of route preference (although the most easterly route presents the most costly of those considered).

13.0.5 The SNRR could, with appropriate funding, be delivered within the plan period and will support local growth, however, it will not be required to support the growth planned for the first five years of the Local Plan period and probably longer. The scheme was identified in Kent County Council's Local Transport Strategy for Swale and its transport delivery programme, although to date it has not been supported by funding delivered via the Local Economic Partnership, or its successors.

13.0.6 As a preferred route has not yet been agreed, this Local Plan identifies a safeguarded 'Area of Search' on the Policies Map, which reflects the area covered by reasonable options tested in the 2010 consultation. Within this area of search, the route of the road will be sought and allocated either by a separate Development Plan Document (DPD) if need and timing dictates, or, most likely, through a Local Plan Review. These mechanisms will determine the detail of the route and the appraisal and mitigation of impacts, including the area impacted by the chosen route itself and any potential for impacts on traffic flows and living environments on the A2 corridor east of Sittingbourne. The latter may require traffic management solutions in the settlements most affected. The evidence base for the route will include and review the design and consultation work carried out by KCC Highways in 2010 and work on this is expected to proceed in collaboration with the highway authority.

13.0.7 The proximity of the Area of Search to the Swale SPA/Ramsar site will need to be borne in mind in any decision on route location with reference to the mitigation of impacts in accordance with Policy B1 (Biodiversity & Geodiversity Conservation & BNG) and the Habitats Regulations.

13.0.8 The Area of Search incorporates land which was allocated for mixed use under the allocation for North East Sittingbourne in Bearing Fruits (2017 Policy MU2). Outline planning permission (22/502834/EIOUT) has been granted for part of that allocation with a condition preventing certain phases until the relief road has been agreed. South of the railway, land at Stones Farm has been built out, with new open space provided. These developments allow for the consideration of route options, whilst enabling

appropriate weight to be given to such matters as the need for adequate open space and settlement separation between Sittingbourne and Bapchild, as proposed by Policy B4 (The Separation of Settlements – Important Local Countryside Gaps.

13.0.9 Across the Area of Search, developments likely to reduce or remove the consideration of route options or preclude achievement of the road between the current end of Swale Way and the A2 will not be permitted in advance of the allocation of a precise route. Funding towards provision for the road will be sought from suitable sources of public and developer funding.

Policy AS1 Safeguarded Area of Search

Sittingbourne Northern Relief Road - the A2 link

The area shown on the Policies Map forms an 'Area of Search', within which a safeguarded route for the completion of the Sittingbourne Northern Relief Road to the A2 will be determined and allocated via a future Local Plan Review, or should earlier need and timing dictate, the preparation of a Development Plan Document (DPD). Development proposals likely to reduce or remove the consideration of route options or preclude achievement of the road will not be permitted. In determining its route, environmental mitigation issues associated with the route will be addressed, including the impact of the new road on the traffic flows and living environments along the A2 corridor to the east of Sittingbourne.

14 Sites Allocated in Neighbourhood Plans

14.0.1 There are two neighbourhood plans recently made within the borough that contain sites for allocation. Those neighbourhood plan allocated sites are included in the housing land supply for the Local Plan. The first, Boughton-Under-Blean and Dunkirk Neighbourhood Plan (insert link to Plan) was made by the Council in February 2023 and allocates 1 site for up to 12 dwellings. The second, Faversham Neighbourhood Plan (insert link to plan) was made by the Council in December 2024 and allocates 11 sites for up to 251 dwellings.

14.0.2 Whilst dwellings capacities are not provided for the Faversham neighbourhood plan allocated sites the Plan states that at a density of 45 dwellings as used by Swale Borough Council more than 250 dwellings can be achieved from the sites. This density approach has been used to determine the capacity of the Faversham sites for the Local Plan. The neighbourhood plan allocations considered in the Councils housing land supply are set out in table 14.0.1 Neighbourhood Plan Allocations. Due to the neighbourhood plans being up to date it has been considered unnecessary to duplicate the allocation of these sites within this Local Plan.

Neighbourhood plan reference	Settlement	Address	Dwellings
BDNPH2	Boughton-Under-Blean and Dunkirk	Land to the rear of 89 The Street, Boughton	12
FAV 17	Faversham	Former Coach Depot, Abbey Street	8
FAV18	Faversham	Ordnance Wharf, Brent Road	4
FAV19	Faversham	Fentiman's Yard, New Creek Road	6
FAV20	Faversham	The Railway Yard, Station Road	27
FAV21	Faversham	Former White Horse Car Park Site, North Lane	3
FAV22	Faversham	BMM Weston Ltd (parcel 1b) Land at Brent Road	4
FAV22	Faversham	BMM Weston Ltd (parcel 1c) Land at Brent Road	7
FAV23	Faversham	BMM Weston Ltd (parcel 2) land at Brent Road	44
FAV24	Faversham	BMM Weston Ltd (parcel 3) land at Brent Road	17
FAV25	Faversham	Kiln Court and Osbourne Court	108
FAV26	Faversham	Land at Beaumont Davey Close, Ashford Road	23

Table 14.0.1 Neighbourhood Plan Allocations

15 Development Management Policies - General Development Criteria

15.1 Policy G1 General Development Criteria

15.1.1 As set out in paragraph 8 of the National Planning Policy Framework [88](NPPF) the overarching objectives of the planning system are to:

1. protect and enhance the natural, built and historic environments;
2. support strong, vibrant and healthy communities; and
3. help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy.

15.1.2 In seeking to achieve sustainable development, the aim of this policy is to provide a useful starting point in the consideration of proposals which will help to ensure that important matters such as design, the environment and amenity are taken into account at the outset. Policy G1 is not comprehensive and should not be considered in isolation but read in conjunction with all other relevant policies in the Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Documents and Guidance.

15.1.3 All of the policies and proposals in the Development Plan must be read 'as a whole.'

15.1.4 The Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) Healthy Homes campaign aims to transform the way that the built environment is regulated to ensure that all new homes promote the health and wellbeing of their residents. The Council signed the Healthy Homes pledge [89] in May 2024.

15.1.5 Not all of the principles fall within the remit of the Local Plan and are controlled by other legislation, for example fire safety, other than for tall buildings.

15.1.6 Decent homes are vital to give people a good foundation to thrive in their daily lives. There is a wealth of evidence that shows how the quality of our homes and neighbourhoods directly and indirectly impact both our mental and physical health. Poor quality homes increase the likelihood of respiratory, cardiovascular, and communicable diseases, along with a higher risk of mortality.

15.1.7 The principles are:

1. Fire safety;
2. Liveable space;
3. Inclusive, accessible and adaptable;
4. Access to natural light;
5. Reduction in carbon emissions;
6. Access to amenities, nature and transport;
7. Safety from crime;
8. Climate resilient;
9. Prevent air pollution;
10. Limit light and noise pollution;
11. Ensure thermal comfort; and
12. Genuinely affordable and secure homes.

15.1.8 For details on each principle please see Healthy Homes Principles [90].

Policy G1

General Development Criteria

88 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
89 https://www.tcpa.org.uk/healthy-homes-pledge/
90 https://www.tcpa.org.uk/resources/healthy-homes-principles/

All development proposals will, as appropriate:

1. Comply with the published Local List of requirements and include information sufficient to enable the Council to determine the application;
2. Accord with the policies of the adopted Development Plan;
3. Accord with policies and guidance in the Supplementary Planning Documents and Guidance, unless material considerations indicate otherwise;
4. Be accompanied by a statement to demonstrate the degree to which it accords with the TCPA Healthy Homes Principles;
5. Conserve and enhance the natural, built and historic environments;
6. Respond to the constraints, opportunities and threats arising from climate change and natural processes;
7. Be well sited and of a scale, design and appearance that is sympathetic and appropriate to the location;
8. Reflect the positive characteristics and features of the site and location;
9. Cause no harm to amenity and other sensitive uses or areas;
10. Provide an integrated landscape strategy that will achieve a high standard landscaping scheme; and
11. Achieve:
    a. convenient, safe routes and facilities for pedestrians and cyclists;
    b. enhanced public transport services and facilities; and
    c. safe vehicle access, and appropriate parking and services facilities.

16 Development Management Policies - Good Design

16.1 Policy GD1 Local Design Principles

16.1.1 Good design facilitates and contributes to local distinctiveness, a sense of place, and civic pride. It improves and enhances the existing environment and helps to attract people, businesses and investment. It is key to delivering successful, people-focused places. Therefore, the quality of architecture and design in development proposals, as well as the relationship between buildings and spaces, should be of a high quality to protect and enhance the distinctive character of Swale.

16.1.2 In seeking to achieve high quality design or the conservation and enhancement of the natural and built environment, the Council requires good design principles to be incorporated into new development. The principles contained within the policy is a useful starting point for anyone considering new development and will help ensure that important matters, such as sustainable design, the safeguarding of environmental features and amenity, are considered at the outset.

16.1.3 The policy should be read in alongside all other policies in the Plan any associated national, regional or local design guidance, including Neighbourhood Plans, Design Codes, development briefs and Masterplans. Applicants should also have regard to the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code, or any subsequent replacement, as the national framework for design quality.

16.1.4 The Council encourages use of its pre-application advice service prior to submission so that design and place making issues are addressed at an early stage. Where significant design implications are identified, proposals will be referred to the Design Review Panel in accordance with the Council's Design Review Protocol.

Density

16.1.5 Development should use land efficiently while respecting the character and context of each site. Higher-density development is encouraged in sustainable, accessible locations, especially near transport hubs and in the towns of Faversham, Sittingbourne, and Sheerness, where it is appropriate. Lower-density development may be more suitable for smaller villages and rural areas, taking into account local character and infrastructure capacity.

Sense of Place and Mixed Uses

16.1.6 Development should facilitate a sense of place through an appropriate mix of uses that supports the function and vitality of the area. Commercial and public facilities should be well integrated within the site and the wider locality. Social interaction, health and wellbeing, active environments, and travel choice are key objectives in achieving successful places. The layout and design of development should support these objectives.

Inclusive and Safe Design

16.1.7 Inclusivity may be achieved by considering the needs of all community members, including young, elderly, disabled, and less mobile people. Safety and security can be integrated through the design of buildings and spaces, for example through active frontages, natural surveillance, and avoidance of inactive edges. Layout and design should encourage physical activity and healthy lifestyles, supporting social interaction and community cohesion. Applicants should have regard to Secured by Design standards.

Sustainable Design and Affordable Housing Quality

16.1.8 Developments should consider sustainable design and construction principles, including energy efficiency, low-carbon measures, and other features that enhance environmental performance. Affordable housing should be designed to the same standard as market housing, avoiding visible differences in appearance, materials, layout, or access.

Materials and Local Character

In Swale, the use of locally characteristic materials and detailing, including traditional brick, weatherboarding, and flint, is encouraged where appropriate. Materials should be durable, high-quality, help create a sense of place and ownership, and complement and enhance local context and character.

Green and Blue Infrastructure

16.1.9 Given Swale's extensive creek, coastal and estuarine environments, the integration of blue infrastructure alongside green infrastructure is particularly encouraged where it can contribute to quality of place, biodiversity net gain, water management and flood resilience. New green and blue infrastructure should incorporate and link to existing natural features and open spaces where appropriate to create a multifunctional network supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation.

16.1.10 Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of Swale's towns, villages and rural areas, and can help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Development should ensure new streets are tree-lined where appropriate, opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere, and existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants should work with the Council's arboricultural officers and KCC highways officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places.

Streets and Movement

16.1.11 Development should integrate well with surrounding streets and open spaces and provide a clear and legible hierarchy of streets, routes and spaces that are permeable and that prioritise safe, easy and direct pedestrian, cycle and public transport movement. Layouts that are isolated or disconnected and difficult to navigate will not be supported.

Long-term Adaptability

16.1.12 Development should function well and add to the overall quality of the area not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development. Buildings should be designed to be adaptable to future needs and changes in use, supporting long-term sustainability of Swale’s built environment.

Policy GD1

Local Design Principles

All new development proposals will respond to and enhance local character and distinctiveness and provide good quality design. Where relevant and appropriate, new development must demonstrate it incorporates good design principles by:

1. Reinforcing and enhancing Swale's of local character and distinctive qualities, including coastal and creek, estuarine and downland environments (including the Kent Downs), open spaces, biodiversity assets, historic and tree coverage, taking opportunities to create distinctive, high-quality and attractive places while improving less successful areas, addressing movement barriers and responding to other local challenges;

2. Be of an appropriate density that combines efficient use of land with high quality design, respecting character and context. Higher density development will be encouraged in sustainable and accessible locations, such as around transport hubs or town centres particularly Faversham, Sittingbourne and Sheerness. Lower density development may be appropriate in smaller villages and rural areas;

3. Provide an appropriate mix of uses that supports the function and vitality of the area, with commercial and public facilities well integrated within the site and wider locality._Development should contribute to attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit.

4. Integrate well with surrounding streets and open spaces, providing a clear and legible hierarchy of streets, routes and spaces that are permeable and prioritise safe, direct pedestrian, cycle and public transport movement, while ensuring the safe, convenient movement of all users.

5. Provide high quality open spaces, public realm and landscaping that respect existing landscape, topography and Integrate new green and blue infrastructure that links to existing and new natural

features and open spaces to create a multifunctional network, supporting quality of place, biodiversity net gain, water management, flood resilience and climate change mitigation and adaption. New streets should be tree-lined where appropriate, opportunities to incorporate trees and soft landscaping elsewhere should be taken, and existing trees should be retained wherever possible.

6. The design of public and private spaces and buildings should be inclusive, safe, and accessible for all users. Development should promote health and well-being and reduce opportunities for crime;

7. Provide a high standard of housing across all tenures. Affordable housing should be equivalent in design, external appearance, materials, and layout to market housing, ensuring mixed and inclusive communities. Housing should also incorporate sustainable design and construction principles, including energy efficiency, low-carbon measures, and other features that enhance environmental performance and the quality of place. All housing should meet the minimum internal floor area, storage, and bedroom size requirements set out in the Nationally Described Space Standards (NDSS), or any equivalent subsequent document;

8. Development should be of an appropriate use, layout, building type, scale, height, mass, form and appearance for the site, context and neighbourhood. Buildings and spaces should be welcoming, attractive and integrate socially, environmentally and physically into their areas. Materials should be durable and appropriate to the intended function of the development, complementing and enhancing local context and character. In Swale, the use of locally characteristic materials, including brick, weatherboarding and flint is encouraged where appropriate. Outstanding or innovative design which helps raise design standards in the wider area will be supported on suitable sites.

9. Ensure a high standard of amenity for existing and future occupiers and avoid unacceptable harm to nearby occupiers or other sensitive uses. Any adverse impacts should be avoided or, where this is not possible, adequately mitigated; and

10. The NDSS (Nationally Described Space Standards) and addressing future occupiers are two separate but related responsibilities for a developer. Developers must ensure new housing meets the minimum internal floor area, storage, and bedroom size requirements set by the NDSS.

Where significant design implications are identified, having regards to scale, nature or sensitivity of the development and location, proposals will be referred to an independent Design Review Panel in accordance with the Council's Design Review protocol. Development proposals must provide evidence, through their design and access statements, to demonstrate how they have responded positively to the design policies in the Local Plan and associated national, regional and local design guidance, relevant Design Codes, development briefs and Masterplans.

16.2 Policy GD2 Alterations & Extensions

16.2.1 Development which results from the change, addition to or the conversion of existing buildings can prolong the useful life of a building and help to meet the changing needs of its occupiers. However, inappropriate alterations or a concentration of change can cause harm to the character of a place or to local residential amenity.

16.2.2 Proposal should be read alongside all other policies in the Plan and any relevant and associated national, regional or local design guidance, including relevant Neighbourhood Plans. Applicants should also have regard to the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code, or any subsequent replacement, as the national framework for design quality.

Policy GD2

Alterations and Extensions

Planning permission will be supported for alterations and/or extensions to existing buildings where they:

1. Are of a design and quality which responds positively to the context, style and character of the building being altered and/or extended;

2. Are appropriately scaled in relation to the building and its surroundings;

3. Maintain or enhance the character of the street scene;

4. Reinforce or enhance local distinctiveness;

5. Preserve architectural, historic, landscape or nature conservation features of interest; and,

6. Protect residential amenity.

16.3 Policy GD3 Shop Fronts, Signs & Advertisements

16.3.1 Shopfronts, signs and advertisements have a major influence on the appearance of town centres and other commercial and residential areas, particularly those within sensitive locations such as conservation areas or on listed buildings, for example. The aim of this policy is to ensure that such proposals are of a high-quality design that responds positively to the context of an area.

16.3.2 Advertisements and signs are a means of providing information to the public and can play a complementary role in supporting the local economy. Poorly sited, designed and maintained installations, however, can have an adverse impact on public health and safety, amenity and local character. Indeed, poor quality advertisements can have a harmful impact on the visual amenity and character of sensitive locations such as conservation areas or on listed buildings. Therefore, the Council will seek to ensure that adverts and signs are designed to a high-quality standard that secures safe, accessible and attractive environments. In sensitive locations, such as conservation areas or on listed buildings, hand-painted signs and appropriately designed external illumination will be encouraged. The Design of Shopfronts, Signs & Advertisements supplementary planning guidance [91] provides further advice.

Policy GD3

Shop fronts, signs and advertisements

1. Development involving shopfronts will be supported where they are of a design which responds positively to the character and significance of the building and relates well to their context in terms of design, scale, material and colour. Proposals that remove, replace or substantially harm shop fronts of high-quality design or of historic interest will not be supported; and,

2. Development involving signs and/or advertisements will be supported where they are designed to a high-quality standard, appropriately sited, and adequately maintained throughout their operation to ensure:

a. there is no adverse impact on local character, amenity, appearance or visual amenity on the site or surrounding area;
b. heritage assets and their setting and amenity are preserved or enhanced;
c. there is no harm to public amenity, including by way of excessive illumination and visual intrusion of light pollution into adjoining or neighbouring properties, landscape and public spaces; and,
d. there is no adverse impact on public or highway safety.

91 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-Forms-and-Leaflets/The-Design-Of-Shopfronts-Signs-Advertisements-feb-2011.pdf

17 Development Management Policies - Housing

17.1 Policy H1 Affordable Housing

17.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework [92](NPPF) sets out that local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure local plans provide for the assessed needs for affordable housing and to set policies to achieve this need. To fully understand this need, the NPPF requires local authorities to prepare a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) to fully assess what the housing needs are for the local area. The NPPF defines 'affordable housing' as a range of products including social rent, affordable rent, discounted market sales housing and other routes to home ownerships for example shared ownership.

17.1.2 The Council's Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2023 – 2027 sets out the aims, objectives and vision for housing in the borough. The objectives include:

- Developing a borough wide approach to invest in and deliver affordable homes;
- Promoting early intervention and a more customer focussed homeless prevention service;
- Developing and enhance the partnership approach to tackling homelessness and rough sleeping in the borough;
- Preventing the need for and length of time spent in temporary accommodation;
- Ensuring support is available for vulnerable households; and
- Improving private sector housing conditions and management practices including helping older, disabled and vulnerable people to live in safe adapted homes through a range of initiatives.

17.1.3 An Affordable Housing Emergency for Swale was declared at Full Council on 3rd April 2024 website [93]. The motion to declare the emergency set out that despite housing growth in the area, the delivery of affordable rented properties was falling far short of demand, and that the introduction of First Homes as part of the S106 affordable housing contribution has been catastrophic, and severely reduced the number of affordable/social rented and shared ownership homes available to registered providers of social housing. Whilst the First Homes requirement has been removed by the Government from the NPPF, securing affordable homes as part of the planning process remains challenging on viability matters.

17.1.4 The Housing market Assessment update 2026(HMA) [94] states that there is a need for 28.4% of all new housing to be affordable and that a target of 30% for the Local Plan would be plausible. The HMA recognises that when setting the target, the full range of evidence, including the Whole Plan Viability Assessment May 2026 update note (WPVA update 2026) and the Whole Plan Viability Assessment(WPVA 2023), [95] needs to be considered.

17.1.5 The WPVA update 2026 concludes that findings of the WPVA 2023 can be achieved and that affordable housing provision is viable at 30% on greenfield sites across the borough. The WPVA update 2026 reiterates that the viability of brownfield sites is challenging, and to enable affordable housing delivery on those types of site the recommendation from the WPVA 2023 of a 10% level of affordable housing provision across the borough remains appropriate. Where the site is a mix of greenfield and brownfield, the predominate land type should determine the affordable housing provision.

17.1.6 Policy H1 aims, as far as possible, to meet the recommendations of the HMA update 2026. The viability evidence shows that the levels of affordable housing sought in this policy can realistically be achieved and development proposals at the appropriate threshold will be expected to deliver these levels.

17.1.7 Based on the affordable housing evidence in the HMA update 2026 that includes recent changes in the NPPF 2024, the Council will seek an indicative target of 30% Affordable Home Ownership (as Shared

92 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
93 https://ws.swale.gov.uk/meetings/mgAi.aspx?ID=18125
94 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/332801/Housing-Market-Assessment-update-2026-final.pdf
95 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/510494/2024_Whole_Plan_Viability_Assessment.pdf

Ownership), 30% Social Rent, and 40% Affordable Rent. The Council does recognise that the evidence may change over the plan period and that the latest robust evidence of need should be considered in any planning application.

17.1.8 The Council's preference is for affordable housing to be provided on site. In the very rare and exceptional circumstances where this is not possible, the Council may consider affordable housing provision to be provided off-site. In such cases, it may be possible to pay a commuted sum (or payment in lieu). This option might be appropriate where provision on alternative sites could be of higher quantum in order to attract the interest of a registered housing provider, or where improvements to the quality of the existing housing stock are considered more appropriate.

17.1.9 Supplementary information will be set out in detail once national planning regulations and guidance have been published that replace Supplementary Planning documents. This will include setting out the various approaches for undertaking commuted sums and the methodology for its calculation. This will also cover how the Council will cascade or commute any provision for use by a registered provider, or other provider in the event that a registered provider cannot undertake responsibility for delivering and managing the provision and diversions to another scheme or pool until a registered provider is able to come forward to support an appropriate project.

17.1.10 The evidence also identifies a need for older person housing and the Housing SPD will provide further amplification on how the Council will seek to support this. In the meantime, the Council would favourably consider accommodation for older people provided it was compliant with the development strategy in this plan. This might include the development of alternative housing products, such as Park Homes, and would be assessed against Policy H5 Park Homes.

17.1.11 There may be circumstances when a need arises for affordable pitches for Gypsies and Travellers. Affordable pitch provision could come forward via a rural exceptions site where there is an identified local need and would be assessed against Policy H3 Rural exception and community-led housing development and Policy H6 Gypsy, Traveller & Travelling Showpeople Accommodation. Where there is evidence to quantify a level of affordable pitch need for the borough, then the Council would seek to bring it forward through joint working with Kent County Council where a site could be identified.

17.1.12 The provision of affordable housing throughout the borough will also help the Council to contribute to its Healthy Homes Pledge[96].

Policy H1

Affordable Housing

1. Residential development proposals will be required to make affordable housing provision as follows:

i. on sites of 10 or more dwellings on previously developed land, 10% of the total dwellings will be in the form of affordable housing; and

ii. on sites of 10 or more on greenfield land, 30% of the total dwellings will be in the form of affordable housing.

2. For sites of 10 or more dwellings, provision should be made on site in the first instance with a financial contribution being negotiated to make up the full requirement as appropriate;

3. In particular circumstances, and in accordance with the supplementary information to be prepared by the Council, where proposals fall short of the policy target as a result of viability considerations, an open-book approach will be taken and the onus will be on the developer/landowner to clearly demonstrate the circumstances justifying a lower affordable housing contribution. If on-site affordable housing provision cannot be delivered, affordable housing provision may be commuted to a financial contribution to be used off-site, singly or in combination with other contributions;

96 https://www.tcpa.org.uk/healthy-homes-pledge/

4. Where no registered provider or appropriate alternative provider is available, the full affordable housing provision requirement will be cascaded to another provider and/or site or via a commuted sum, its calculation having regard to the full amount of market housing that has been achieved on the site; and

5. The Council will seek an appropriate tenure mix of affordable housing to include social rented, affordable rent, intermediate rent, shared ownership affordable units and affordable home ownership tenures in line with the identified needs of the area.

17.2 Policy H2 Small and Medium sites for Housing Development

17.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework [97] (NPPF) sets out that small and medium sized sites can make an important contribution towards meeting the housing need for an area and are essential for maintaining Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) house builders. Swale has a strong record of delivering small sites with an active and successful SME community bringing forward a range of developments across the borough. These types of developer play a significant role in housing delivery and are of national importance to the government's commitment to delivering the homes needed across the country.

17.2.2 SMEs can make a significant contribution to housing supply and focus on their development on sites that can deliver around 10 to 60 dwellings. They are often locally based, offering more sustainable development through the sourcing of materials and labour within their areas. In general, national volume house builders favour sites of 60 dwellings or more, hold large land portfolios that they invest in over long periods of time and have regional and national labour and supply chains. Land opportunities for SMEs, due to their small scale and diverse land ownerships come forward on an ad hoc basis and, as a consequence, are less likely to be promoted through the local plan process. SME sites often are located in rural fringe locations or on previously developed land, meaning sustainability and viability factors can vary, creating additional uncertainty and risk for these types of development.

17.2.3 The NPPF (para 68) requires the Council to ensure that a minimum of 10% of its housing requirement is met on sites no larger than one hectare. Whilst the Council will seek this through allocating sites of this size and through keeping an up-to-date Brownfield Land Register, there is also scope for further opportunities through support for windfall sites that can deliver sustainable development. [98] Development proposals will need to take into account the latest Kent County Council Developer Contributions guide.

17.2.4 The Council seeks to support both SMEs and communities by providing parameters that would make small scale development acceptable on unallocated windfall sites in sustainable locations. To achieve this, the Council will:

1. Support local communities with the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans to identify a range of sites that can accommodate between 1 and 60 dwellings;
2. Maintain and publish annually an up-to-date Brownfield Land Register;
3. Take a flexible approach to delivery of affordable housing on a site-by-site basis to negotiate the most appropriate delivery to support viability and timely delivery of sites. This could include payment in lieu of on-site provision where it can be justified by the specific circumstances;
4. Provide opportunities for custom build, self-build and community-led housing projects on suitable sites, including as part of strategic sites where measures are in place to secure that the design, construction and occupation accords with the relevant definitions;

97 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

98 Windfall sites are sites that come forward for development and have not identified for allocation in the development plan.

5. Utilise Local Development Orders (LDOs) and Neighbourhood Development Orders (NDOs) to bring forward suitable sites; and
6. Prepare an SME Protocol process to allow for positive and productive discussions at the pre-application stage, with a clear expectation of material to be submitted, timescales, and ensuring sufficient resources are included.

Policy H2

Small and medium sites for housing development

The NPPF highlights the important role that small and medium size sites can make in helping meet housing need. The Council will support this type of development where all of the following criteria can be met:

1. It can be demonstrated that the proposals will deliver sustainable development, following the Swale settlement hierarchy;

2. The site is being brought forward by an organisation or company that identifies itself as a SME developer or for self-build or for a community land trust initiative;

3. The site is not part of a larger site unless through specific proposals to sub-divide a larger site to speed up the delivery of homes and includes SME builders as part of that delivery mechanism;

4. The proposals are of an appropriate scale, is designed in a way that preserves residential amenity, designated heritage assets, environmental assets, and is landscape-led where appropriate, and;

5. Proposals include measures to achieve a biodiversity net gain of a minimum of 20% (insert link to policy B1);

6. All dwellings meet National Design Standards and deliver a range of carbon reduction design and construction techniques as set out in Policy C1 Sustainable design and adaptation principles and Policy C2 Net zero operational carbon in new build residential development;

7. The proposed development delivers a high quality design approach that is locally distinctive and sympathetic to the character of its location;

8. Affordable housing will be provided on site in accordance with Policy H1 Affordable Housing unless there is clear evidence (supported by a viability report) that an alternative form of recognised affordable housing provision as defined by the NPPF would be more appropriate to secure the viability and delivery of the site; and,

9. Proposals include a scheme of hard and soft landscaping incorporating predominantly native species trees and shrubs and reflecting good practice as set out in adopted Supplementary Planning Document Swale Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal (2011)[99].

17.3 Policy H3 Rural Exception and Community-Led Housing Development

17.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework [100](NPPF) encourages local planning authorities to be responsive to local circumstances and to plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing, including through rural exception sites, where appropriate. The NPPF describes rural exception sites as being small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. It explains that local planning authorities should consider whether allowing some market housing in rural areas could facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs. It makes clear that in order to promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.

99 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/swale-landscape-character-and-biodiversity-appraisal-supplementary-planning-document-spd-2011

100 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

17.3.2 There is a need to deliver a housing supply that is sufficient for, and matches the needs and aspirations of local communities, including those in rural areas. Together with rural housing partners, the Council recognises that in order to tackle these challenges, there is a need to increase affordable housing within rural areas and that a flexible approach to meeting local housing need is required. Despite grant funding being available to support such schemes, it has been challenging to deliver in any significant quantity within the borough even where the Council has potentially accepted some unrestricted market housing for sale, including local self-build. This approach combined with policies in this Plan that encourage small sites developed by Small and Medium Enterprise builders and low-cost Park Home operators within the right locations, should maintain and enhance sustainable rural communities and promote the opportunities for rural affordable housing.

17.3.3 There may be circumstances where a rural exception site could provide affordable accommodation to meet the needs of a local community or those with a connection to the community. These types of scheme are often community led development where local people take a leading role in addressing housing needs and are seeking to create genuinely affordable homes. The housing need would still have to be evidence based but a flexible approach to meeting that particular housing need would be required.

17.3.4 The evidence required to accompany a planning application for a rural exception scheme will include:

1. An assessment of the benefits of any proposals focusing on the opportunities to deliver for local village/parish housing need. This will include evidence of the support of the local community or Parish Council through a statement of community involvement setting out how the Parish Council, residents, businesses, and other stakeholders participated in informing the assessment. 'Local person' for the purposes of this assessment and the implementation of Policy H3 means a person who meets any of the following criteria:
   a. currently a resident in the Parish;
   b. was previously resident in the Parish;
   c. is permanently employed in the Parish; or
   d. is connected by close family still living in the Parish.
2. A thorough assessment of the potential suitable, available and achievable sites, having regard to ST1 Delivering Sustainable Development in Swale and ST2 Swale Settlement Strategy and other relevant policies;
3. A robust and independently prepared and audited viability assessment, prepared on an 'open book' basis, to demonstrate why market housing is required to make the scheme viable; and
4. An assurance that those homes provided as affordable will remain available (in perpetuity) for local people and that this will be controlled via a legal agreement, a draft of which should accompany a planning application.

Policy H3

Rural exception and community-led housing development

Planning permission for affordable housing to meet local needs in rural areas will be granted where:

1. The site accords with ST1 Delivering Sustainable Development in Swale and ST2 Swale Settlement Strategy that considers development strategy and settlement hierarchy and/or is in a location where access to day-to-day services can be conveniently and easily achieved;

2. The site and proposed development would not have any significant adverse impacts upon the character of the settlement, the surrounding countryside and the amenity of the existing community;

3. A need for the scheme is clearly justified and evidenced by the applicant, to the satisfaction of the Council, by providing the following:

a. an assessment of the benefits of any proposals focusing on the opportunities to deliver for local village/parish housing need and evidence of the support of the local community or Parish Council towards such provision. including
b. a thorough site options appraisal;
c. an assessment of the benefits of the proposals to meet local housing need; and
d. a prepared statement of community involvement that has sought to include the significant input of the parish council.

4. In addition, for schemes including unrestricted market housing/plots for sale, justification will be provided by the applications to the number and type of dwellings proposed, which will be supported by the housing needs assessment and through an appraisal of viability to show the minimum provision of unrestricted market homes necessary to deliver a significantly greater proportion of local affordable homes for that site; and

5. Proposals will be subject to a legal agreement that provides for the permanent control and management of any affordable housing to ensure its long-term retention for local need.

17.4 Policy H4 Self-Build and Custom Build

17.4.1 Self-build and custom housebuilding cover a wide spectrum, from projects where individuals are involved in building or managing the construction of their home from beginning to end, to projects where individuals commission their own home, making key design and layout decisions, but the home is built by others. Under the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016)[101] both forms are recognised equally, provided the initial home owner has primary input into the final design and layout. Homes purchased off-plan without this input do not qualify as self-build and custom housebuilding.

17.4.2 The Act mandates that relevant local authorities must establish and maintain a register of individuals and associations seeking serviced plots for self-build and custom housebuilding. Therefore, the Council identifies and provides for those who wish to build their own homes by keeping a self-build and custom housebuilding register of interested individuals and associations and reports the headline data every year in late Autumn on the Council's website[102]. Authorities must have regard to the register when fulfilling planning, housing, land disposal and regeneration functions present in their local planning processes.

17.4.3 Each base period, typically running year-on-year from October to October, captures the demand via new entries on the register. Local Authorities then have three years following each base period to grant planning permission for a sufficient number of serviced plots to meet that demand. In addition to keeping a register of interested individuals and associations, the Council also tracks the preferred areas that individuals and associations desire, and land with planning permission for self-build and custom house builds. Self-build and custom build houses are monitored alongside the annual residential surveys.

17.4.4 Planning applications for Self-Build and custom housebuilding are expected to include a proforma [103] setting out how the scheme meets the definition of Self build and custom housebuilding definition. The proforma sets out details required for the Council's monitoring and where exemption from Biodiversity Net Gain is being sought.

Policy H4

Self-build and custom build

101 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/17/contents/enacted/data.htm
102 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/self-build/view-the-register-headline-data#h2
103 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/47237/24.06.10-BNG-proforma-for-schemes-that-are-self-or-custome-build-FINAL-AA.pdf

1. The Council supports the delivery of self and custom build housing as part of maximising the choice and mix of housing for residents, in order to meet the local demand. Sites of 20 or more homes will provide at least 5% serviced plots for sale to self-builders.
2. In rural areas and settlements, as defined via a Proposals Map, the threshold for providing self-build will be 10 homes and the percentage of provision should be rounded up to the nearest unit. These rural schemes should be considered as part of a rural exception site applications, to encourage choice in rural areas. Specific provision for self and custom build will be made on larger strategic allocations.
3. Plots must be made available and appropriately marketed for 12 months. Marketing should be agreed with the Council before it is commenced. If the plots have not been sold in the 12-month period, these plots will be reverted back to the developer to build.
4. Whilst it is required that plots be designed and laid out by the initial home owner, where plots are part of a larger development including other types of uses and forms of residential, it will be necessary to demonstrate that the self and custom build housing dwellings can sit comfortably within the wider development.

17.5 Policy H5 Park Homes

17.5.1 Park homes are usually set within purpose-built enclaves and are particularly attractive to older people who are retired or semi-retired and seek to be part of a close-knit community. These parks are often owned and managed by specific park home operators who take responsibility for the maintenance of communal landscaped areas and often provide additional support such as an on-site manager who arranges transport to local services and facilities. Park homes have the added advantage of being on one level, making them suitable for people with limited mobility and they can also be considerably quicker to build than traditional homes.

17.5.2 Age UK, a network made up of independent charities providing crucial support for older people, defines park homes as typically prefabricated single-storey homes that are manufactured off-site and installed on land owned privately or by a local authority and that to be classed as a park home, the home must be capable of being moved from one place to another, either on its own wheels or by being towed or transported by another vehicle[104] .

17.5.3 More generally, a park home can be said to be a prefabricated dwelling constructed under controlled workshop conditions before being transported to its final location. They are usually timber framed and mounted onto a steel frame, with tough, durable weatherproof exterior and textured finish and are assembled on site and connected to mains services (electricity, gas and drainage). They are typically single storey, pitched roof constructions, often provided fully furnished with integrated appliances, central heating, double glazing and carpeting throughout.

17.5.4 The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 [105] sets out the provision for the licensing and control of caravan sites and to authorise local authorities to provide and operate caravan sites. The Act also sets out the requirements of manager of site to be fit and proper person. In the last decade, the industry has modernised and these types of homes are now required to be built to BS3632 standard that ensures properties have high specifications in terms of insulation, ventilation, sustainability, room sizes and design elements (e.g. larger kitchens). The relevant legal requirements, e.g. space standards, protections, etc are contained in the Mobile Homes Act (2013) [106]

17.5.5 The Council's Housing Market Assessment update 2026(HMA update 2026) [107] identifies the Council's need for older persons accommodation during the plan period and the Housing market Assessment

104 https://www.ageuk.org.uk/siteassets/documents/factsheets/fs71_park_homes_fcs.pdf
105 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/8-9/62
106 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/14/contents
107 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/532801/Housing-Market-Assessment-update-2026-final.pdf

2020 HMA 2020 [108]sets out that park homes can play an important role in delivering suitable accommodation to meet these needs. Park home sites are typically favoured by older persons looking to downsize from their family homes and as a result, these sites tend to have a lower impact on the highway network due to limited (or low) levels of commuting and a lower likelihood of school age children that need to access education facilities. However, their locations in more rural locations can make them car dependent developments.

17.5.6 Good bus services, broadband speed and local shops and services remain important considerations in terms of the sustainability credentials of a Park Home site. Any proposals for a site would also need to meet expected standards of BS3632 and Policy GD1 Local Design Principles of this Plan in terms of siting, standards of construction and safety, and protecting the amenity of those living on the sites.

17.5.7 For Park Home proposals that are for general accommodation needs for the over 55 year olds as set out in the HMA 2020 at paragraph 6.17, the Council may take a more flexible approach to assessing the sustainability credentials of the location taking into consideration broadband speeds, supermarket delivery services and where the proposals have the potential to support existing shops and services that might otherwise be in decline. Development proposals for Park Homes will need to take into account the latest Kent County Council Developer Contributions guide.

Policy H5

Park Homes

Proposals for Park Homes will be granted planning permission where:

1. The site is in a sustainable location with access to services and facilities;

2. The development must not be in an area incompatible with the risk of flooding, as set out in Table 2: Flood risk vulnerability and flood zone 'incompatibility' [109]of the Planning Practice Guidance. Any residual risk must be mitigated through design solutions to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency and these solutions will not lead to other material planning harm, e.g. unacceptable impacts on the amenity of others on the site;

3. The proposals are in accordance with Policy C6 Coastal Change Management and Policy C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy relating to the coast and the coastal change management area;

4. Development is to meet the needs of older persons as set out in the HMA update 2026 and HMA 2020 and that the park is to be owned and managed by operators who will ensure the park and its operations serve that community;

5. Conversion of existing caravans/holiday homes to park homes will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, having regard to the sustainability of the location and existing uses and supporting facilities. It will also take account of the cumulative, or one-off effect of the loss of holiday homes, in the context of supporting the tourist economy; and

6. The accommodation that is the subject of the application complies or will comply within 12 months of the granting of planning permission with standards BS3632 and meets the requirements of the Caravan sites and Control of Development Act 1960 (as amended) Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 (as amended) [110] and the Mobile Homes Act 2013 [111] in terms of both standard and condition of the unit and external layout within the context of surrounding area.

108 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/Housing%20Market%20Assessment%20for%20Swale.pdf
109 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change#table2
110 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/8-9/63
111 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/14/contents

17.6 Policy H6 Gypsy, Traveller & Travelling Showpeople Accommodation

17.6.1 Swale is home to one of the largest Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople populations in Kent and the wider South East with over 80 sites and the aim of this policy is to help ensure that there is sufficient provision of accommodation to meet the communities need.

17.6.2 The National Planning Policy Framework [112](NPPF para 61) requires that the housing needs for different groups in the community be assessed and reflected in planning policies. For the Gypsy and Travellers communities, the method for identifying need is set out within Planning Policy for Traveller Sites[113] (PPTS 2024) . The aim of the PPTS is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community. The PPTS requires local planning authorities to identify their own local need for pitches (in the case of Gypsies and Travellers) and plots (in the case of Travelling Showpeople) and their provision of that need as part of their overall housing requirement.

17.6.3 In order to gain a greater understanding of the borough's need for pitch and plot provision, a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2023[114] (GTAA 2023) was commissioned by the Council. The GTAA identified that there was an overall need for 114 additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches across the borough over the period 2022/23 to 2037/38. The evidence concludes that over the immediate five years after the study there is a potential for an additional 72 to 78 authorised pitches to become available through regularisation and expansion/intensification plus 4 more through turnover on existing sites and, that these supplies result in a potential 76 to 82 pitches that could meet the overall need in the short-term and would result in a longer-term need for 34 pitches.

17.6.4 The Council has a proven track record of granting suitable planning permissions for Gypsy and Traveller need. As identified in the GTAA a significant proportion of the immediate need could be met through existing sites however there is also a longer-term need that could be address through suitable windfall sites. Therefore, Policy H6 is intended to act as a criteria-based policy to guide planning applications for new sites that come forward, together with proposals for the extension and/or intensification of existing sites.

17.6.5 In seeking to achieve sustainable development in line with the NPPF and PPTS, proposals for new Gypsy and Traveller sites will need to demonstrate that they are sustainably located, economically viable and where appropriate, protect and enhance the natural and built environment.

Policy H6

Gypsy, Traveller & Travelling Showpeople Accommodation

Part A: Retention of existing sites

Existing permanent sites and those granted planning permission will be safeguarded for use by Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople unless it can be demonstrated that the site is no longer suitable for such use.

Part B: New sites and expanding and/or intensifying existing sites

Planning permission will be granted for new sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, or the expansion and/or intensification of existing sites provided that proposals:

1. Provide a settled base where the site is well related to and within a reasonable distance of local services and facilities such as shops, public transport, schools, medical and social services and does not place undue pressure on those services;

2. Can achieve an integrated co-existence between all communities;

112 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
113 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites
114 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/463027/Swale-GTAA-Final-Report-December-2023-AA.pdf

3. Are of an appropriate size to meet the accommodation need identified, do not introduce a scale of development that singly or cumulatively dominates the nearest settlement, and do not cause significant harm to the character of an area, its landscape, or the capacity of local services;

4. Can, where appropriate, accommodate living and working in the same location, either through a mixed-use site or on land nearby, whilst having regard to the safety and amenity of occupants and neighbouring residents;

5. Cause no significant harm to the health and wellbeing of occupants or neighbouring residents by noise, disturbance, vibration, air quality problems or other circumstances;

6. Cause no significant harm to the North Kent Downs National Landscape, national/local landscape or biodiversity designations and other natural or built environments that cannot be adequately mitigated;

7. Provide landscaping to enhance the environment in a way that increases openness and avoids exclusion and isolation from the rest of the community;

8. Provide for healthy lifestyles through open space, amenity areas for each pitch or plot and play areas;

9. Would be safe from flooding by meeting both the sequential and exceptions tests in accordance with national policy and Policy C8 Flood risk;

10. Achieve convenient pedestrian and/or vehicular access (including parking) without unacceptable impacts on highway safety or the landscape;

11. Where appropriate, include visitor or transit pitches and/or sufficient areas for future expansion. Planning conditions may be used to limit the length of time that caravans can stop at transit sites and on visitor pitches; and

12. Are inclusive of the requirements of all Gypsy and Travellers including those who have ceased to travel and all other persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism or of living in a caravan.

17.7 Policy H7 Dwellings for Rural Workers

17.7.1 The National Planning Policy Framework[115] (NPPF) makes it clear that isolated homes in the countryside should be avoided except in certain circumstances. One of these being the existence of an essential need for a rural worker to live at, or near, their place of work in the countryside (NPPF para 84a). The aim of Policy H7 is to expand on this and set out the parameters in which such a scenario may be acceptable. Whether a new dwelling is essential will depend on the needs of the enterprise concerned and not on the personal preferences or circumstances of any of the individuals involved.

17.7.2 It may be just as convenient, and more sustainable, for such workers to live in an existing dwelling near the site or in nearby towns and villages. The convenience and availability of such premises should be examined first. It will then be necessary to consider if the need could be met by improving or converting existing buildings on the site, providing such improvements are appropriate taking into account their scale, appearance and the local context.

17.7.3 Where existing accommodation cannot be used or upgraded, there will be a functional test in which proposals should provide evidence of the necessity for a rural worker to live at, or in close proximity to, their place of work to ensure the effective operation of a land-based enterprise. This could be, for example, where farm animals or agricultural processes or crops require on-site attention 24 hours a day or to deal with emergencies that could otherwise result in the serious loss of crops or produce.

17.7.4 There will also be a financial test in which proposals should provide evidence of the degree to which there is confidence that the enterprise will remain viable for the foreseeable future or that the provision

115 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

of an additional dwelling on site is essential for the continued vitality of a farming business through the farm succession process. Any new dwelling permitted will need to be of an appropriate siting, scale, appearance and design taking into account amenity and its countryside location.

17.7.5 In the case of a new enterprise, it may be more appropriate to grant a temporary permission for accommodation, provided by a mobile home or other temporary structure, for a trial period, normally of 3 years. This enables the situation to be reviewed over time. Permission for a permanent dwelling should not subsequently be granted unless the criteria above are met. The occupancy of any dwelling permitted will be controlled by conditions to ensure that they are retained for use by persons solely, or last, employed in these activities or their immediate dependents. Removal of some permitted development rights will also normally be appropriate to prevent inappropriate extensions or uses.

17.7.6 In the absence of further national guidance on this issue, the Council will continue to have regard to Annex A to the former Planning Policy Statement 7 [116] in the determination of planning applications.

Policy H7

Dwellings for rural workers

Planning permission will be granted for new, permanent rural worker dwellings in the countryside where:

1. There is no suitable existing dwelling nearby or in a nearby settlement;

2. It is not possible to convert or upgrade an existing building at the site;

3. There is confidence that the enterprise will remain viable for the foreseeable future and that the provision of a dwelling or an additional dwelling on site is essential for the continued vitality of a farming business through the farm succession process;

4. The business is able to demonstrate that it can support the cost of the workers dwelling; and

5. There is an evidenced, essential and functional need for a rural worker to be available on or near the enterprise at most times of the day.

Where criteria 1 to 4 are met, the new dwelling should be sited as close as possible to existing buildings on previously developed land, or if this is not possible, within the immediate locality on an acceptable site.

Where there is a new enterprise which is not yet able to fully meet all of the above criteria, temporary planning permission may be granted for a temporary structure for a trial period so that the situation can be reviewed over time. Where this is the case any application should be accompanied by a robust plan to setting out how compliance will be achieved. Appropriate planning conditions will address ongoing use to ensure the dwelling is occupied as intended.

17.8 Policy H8 Extensions to & the replacement of Dwellings in the Countryside

17.8.1 It is reasonable for those living in the countryside, outside the defined built-up area boundaries as illustrated on the Policies Map to be able to extend or replace their existing dwelling where more, or updated, living space is desired. Where planning permission is required, the aim of this policy, in recognition of the tranquillity and beauty offered by Swale's countryside, is to ensure that such extensions and/or replacements are of an appropriate scale, mass and appearance and do not harm the character of the countryside.

116 https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20120920042515/http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147402.pdf

17.8.2 The Supplementary Planning Guidance entitled Designing an Extension: A Guide for Householders [117] remains a material consideration in the determination proposals. Planning permission will be granted for modest extensions (taking into account the cumulative impact of previous additions) which are of an appropriate scale, mass and appearance in relation to the original dwelling, its countryside location and any existing surrounding development.

17.8.3 For replacement dwellings, planning permission will be granted if the new dwelling is of an design style that is appropriate in scale, mass and appearance in relation to its countryside location and any existing surrounding development. The replacement dwelling should be located on the footprint of, or as close as practically possible, to the existing dwelling but in exceptional circumstances, an alternative location may be acceptable if it would result in clear landscape, access or amenity benefits. In the event that the dwelling is relocated, the removal of the existing dwelling upon completion of the new dwelling will be secured by way of planning condition or legal agreement.

Policy H8

Extensions to, & the replacement of, dwellings in the countryside

1. Extensions to dwellings in the countryside will be permitted, considering any previous additions, where they are of an appropriate scale, mass and appearance in relation to the original dwelling and location.

2. Replacement dwellings in the countryside will be permitted if the proposed new dwelling is of an appropriate scale, mass and appearance in the context of its location, neighbouring properties and the original building.

17.9 Policy H9 Extending the garden of a Dwelling in the Countryside

17.9.1 Planning permission will be required to extend the garden of a dwelling onto land which is used for another purpose. In the countryside, outside the defined built-up area boundaries, as shown on the policies map. This typically involves the change of use of agricultural land or woodland.

17.9.2 By enlarging residential gardens, changing plot boundaries and introducing domestic uses to land, extending gardens can gradually lead to urbanising features such as sheds, garages and hardstanding being introduced into areas in which the open and attractive landscape qualities are highly valued. Furthermore, changes in land management can diminish biodiversity and a specific issue occurs where woodland may be singly or cumulatively taken into the curtilage of dwellings, preventing its proper and sustainable management.

17.9.3 In recognition of the wish of some rural householders to extend their gardens, the aim of this policy is to ensure that such proposals do not harm biodiversity or the character of the landscape. The consideration of proposals will be guided by amongst other matters Biodiversity and Landscape policies on:

- **Policy B1 Biodiversity and geodiversity conservation and biodiversity net gain;**
- **Policy B2 Conserving & enhancing valued landscapes;**
- **Policy B3 Kent Downs National Landscape Management Plan;**
- **Policy B4 The separation of settlements – Important Local Countryside Gaps;**
- **Policy B5 Woodland, orchards, trees and hedgerows** ; and,
- Swale Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) which can be accessed in two parts - Part 1 [118]and Part 2 [119].

117 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-Forms-and-Leaflets/Designing-an-Extension-feb-2011.pdf
118 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/swale_lca_reva_nov_2011_Web_Part_1.pdf
119 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/swale_lca_reva_nov_2011_Web_Part_2.pdf

17.9.4 Consideration will also be given to the likely cumulative impacts of a single proposal if repeated by others in the locality. A landscaping and/or land management scheme should be provided as appropriate to demonstrate how it will support the aims of the SPD. In cases where planning permission is granted, a planning condition will normally be imposed to remove permitted development rights for garden buildings and other domestic works to protect the landscape from further urbanising features.

Policy H9

Extending the garden of a dwelling in the countryside

Proposals to extend the garden of a dwelling in the countryside will be permitted where:

1. It can be demonstrated that the proposal will not result in significant harm to landscape character, the form of a settlement, biodiversity or inhibit the appropriate management of land; and

2. A scheme of landscaping and/or land management is provided and implemented that will, as required, conserve, enhance or restore the biodiversity and character of the land concerned.

17.10 Policy H10 Houses in Multiple Occupation

17.10.1 House in Multiple Occupation (HMOs), as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987, provide an important component of the Borough's housing supply. They can meet the needs of a range of households, including single persons, people unable to access market housing, and other groups requiring flexible rented accommodation. The council's evidence indicates that the amount of HMOs has increased, with an emerging HMO SPD that is due to be adopted in June 2026, identifying a 68% increase in HMOs between 2021 and 2026.

17.10.2 HMOs can have different impacts from single household dwellings. The emerging HMO SPD identifies potential impacts through increased parking demand, refuse generation, pressure on infrastructure and public services, changes to housing balance and residential character, reduction in the supply of family homes, and poor living conditions for occupiers.

17.10.3 The Council is considering the introduction of an Article 4 Direction to remove permitted development rights for changes of use from dwellinghouses to small HMOs, where justified by evidence. This would require planning permission for such changes and allow proposals to be assessed against this policy, the HMO SPD and other relevant development plan policies.

17.10.4 The policy applies to development requiring planning permission for the creation, extension, intensification or alteration of HMOs, including small HMOs within Use Class C4 where planning permission is required and larger sui generis HMOs. It should be read alongside the council's HMO SPD, relevant neighbourhood plan policies, and the National Planning Policy Framework.

Policy H10

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Proposals for the creation, conversion, extension, intensification or alteration of HMOs will be supported where they provide good quality accommodation, maintain an appropriate housing mix, safeguard local character, and avoid unacceptable impacts on residential amenity, highway safety and parking conditions.

Proposals will be permitted where:

1. The proposal would not result in an over-concentration of HMOs or undermine the housing mix and character of the area, having regard to:

(a) No more than 10% HMO concentration within 100 metres of the application property, measured from the front door, unless the site is in a commercial or mixed-use area with fewer than 10 residential properties, where a 30% threshold applies;

(b) No non-HMO dwelling should be sandwiched between HMOs, including horizontally or vertically within buildings containing flats.

2. The proposal would provide safe and suitable access and would not result in parking stress or severe highway impacts, having regard to any parking standards for HMOs that have been adopted by the Council.

3. The proposal would provide adequate, discreet and accessible storage for refuse and recycling, together with appropriate management arrangements where required. These provisions should accord with any supplementary guidance adopted by the Council;

4. Applications for HMOs must demonstrate that room sizes comply with the most generous applicable standard, including the National Standards, any replacement standards, or any local standards adopted by the Council's Private Sector Housing team.

18 Development Management Policies - Economic Development

18.1 Policy E1 Loss of Employment Floorspace & Land

18.1.1 The borough's stock of employment sites and premises are generally well occupied and in market demand and therefore to avoid the need for land to be identified for replacement elsewhere, should be protected from loss to other uses. Within existing employment areas there will be a strong presumption in favour of retaining premises suitable for employment uses.

18.1.2 The Council takes a positive approach to ensuring that a suitable range of floorspace is provided to meet the needs of businesses important to Swale's economy. This includes lower cost premises suitable for small and start-up businesses, together with premises for industrial and warehousing operations, along with office space.

18.1.3 This policy aims to manage the stock of Swale's employment property and provide development management guidance; including setting out what is expected of applications where they promote a loss of employment floor space or undeveloped land within both allocated and non-allocated sites. The Council will seek to retain undeveloped, allocated employment land, from the adopted Local Plan 2017 [120], for future employment use.

18.1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework [121] (NPPF) sets out that "significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development."

18.1.5 At the end of March 2021, the Housing Secretary announced changes to permitted development rules[122] in England. These changes, effective from 1st August 2021, allow the conversion of certain commercial properties to residential use without requiring full planning permission, subject to prior approval and specific conditions.

18.1.6 A new planning use class, designated as Class E, was introduced on 1st September 2020 and covers the former use classes of B1 (business, office and light industry), A1 (shops), A2 (financial and professional), A3 (restaurants and cafes) as well as parts of D1 (non-residential institutions) and D2 (assembly and leisure) and puts them all into one new use class - E.

18.1.7 Where a change of use is proposed, which involves the release of employment floorspace or allocated employment land, then the Council will expect supporting evidence to demonstrate that the site (or floorspace) has no reasonable prospect of being taken up and therefore no harm to the local economy. This includes demonstrating that there is no reasonable prospect that the floorspace can be re-occupied and, where appropriate, the land redeveloped for a new employment use.

18.1.8 Where the loss of employment floorspace and/or land is proposed the Council expects applicants to provide robust marketing information, indicating a proactive marketing campaign that demonstrates sites cannot remain in an employment generating use.

Marketing evidence should:

i. Demonstrate that both the land and the premises have been widely advertised and marketed for a wide range of economic uses for at least one continuous year immediately prior to submission of a relevant planning application;
ii. Include offering the site for both freehold and leasehold interest at values reflective of the current market. Information should be provided to demonstrate that the values sought are reflective of the market; including benchmarking with similar properties (or land) in the market area;

120 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/adopted-local-plan-for-swale
121 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67[illegible]3cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
122 https://www.planningportal.co.uk/permission/common-projects/change-of-use/planning-permission

iii. Include information detailing any interest received from potential buyers or tenants since the marketing commenced. Where interest has been received, and that interest has not been pursued, this must be explained;

iv. Where sites are undeveloped, or property needs to be redeveloped, then viability testing of indicative schemes should be provided; and

v. Include relevant information on the quality and vacancy level of the premises, and why the location is considered inappropriate for economic uses.

18.1.9 Sites allocated for employment use in this Plan that are not yet developed, should only be considered for release through a local plan review. This reflects the fact that our allocated sites may not come forward for development until later in the plan period. These development sites are our medium and long-term 'reservoir' of sites intended to allow the economy to respond flexibly across the economic cycle and are not just for current prevailing market conditions. The local plan review process is the best place to make these judgements and any application for a different use on an allocated employment site should require a clear demonstration that there is no realistic prospect of the site coming forward for employment in the medium to long-term.

18.1.10 In exceptional cases, a release may be considered 'mid plan', but in which case we would expect to see a much more prolonged period of marketing before concluding that the site has no reasonable prospect (at least three years or across an economic cycle - whichever is longer). Potential applicants are encouraged to seek the advice of the Council prior to seeking planning permission as regards their proposed marketing strategy.

18.1.11 There may be cases where, on balance, a new or replacement employment use would not be supported by nature of the site's location or characteristics. Where applicants can clearly demonstrate that the site is no longer appropriate for ongoing employment use, by nature of its access or other limiting features, then marketing evidence will not be necessary. In preference, this should be discussed before the application is made, using the Council's pre-application service.

Mixed-use redevelopment and renewal

18.1.12 Where an employment site cannot remain in employment use applicants should first consider whether a mixed-use approach could offset part of the loss of employment generating space. That is before considering a total loss.

18.1.13 In considering this approach applicants should aim to replace a quantum and quality of space which is in demand. In parts of the borough this may be to meet the demand for small unit industrial or workshop space regardless of the fact that other uses (for example offices) could deliver more jobs as part of any mixed-use redevelopment. In general, office-based employment should not be used to offset the loss of industrial land or floorspace. However, flexible space adaptable to provide office, workshop, light industrial uses or indeed a mix is in demand and would be supported.

18.1.14 Where proposals for economic development uses come forward on sites that are not currently allocated for, or in employment use, subject to other policy considerations the proposals will be supported in principle.

18.1.15 Our policy approach gives general support to proposed new economic development while ensuring that any loss of employment land is properly justified by evidence. This is because it is important for socio-economic reasons that existing and new businesses are supported by ensuring that a suitable supply of employment land and premises continues to be available. This policy therefore takes a cautious approach towards the loss of employment land and premises, to ensure that a sufficient supply of sites continues to exist to meet the needs of the local economy and local residents.

18.1.16 Current legislation on extensions to permitted development rights allows the conversion of offices and light industrial premises to residential uses. Changes arising from these rights will be monitored during the plan period and the supply of floorspace will be managed to ensure that an appropriate supply of premises and sites continue to be made available to support the needs of the local economy.

Policy E1

Loss of employment floorspace & land

1. Within existing employment areas there will be a strong presumption in favour of retaining premises suitable for industrial, warehousing, office and similar types of uses (including premises, suitable for medium, smaller and start-up businesses). Proposals for new premises suitable for these types of uses will be supported.
2. Other uses will only be permitted where they are ancillary to the employment use, do not result in the loss of existing employment premises and demonstrate an over-riding benefit for the economy of the borough.
3. Where a change is proposed from an economic land use to another use, outside of the Use Class and permitted development rights, development proposals must provide credible and robust evidence of an appropriate period of marketing for economic use to show that the proposals would not cause unacceptable harm to the local economy. (As set out in the preamble above.) A further consideration will be the significance to the local economy of the use proposed to be lost.
4. Marketing evidence should prove that both the land and the premises have been widely advertised and marketed for a wide range of appropriate economic uses for at least one continuous year (for loss of an existing employment site) and for 3 years (for a planning application for a different use on a site allocated for employment through the Local Plan) immediately prior to submission of a relevant planning application. This will vary depending on current use, location and neighbouring uses. The exercise should be formally agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to the period's commencement and demonstrate that the price and terms on which the land or premises were marketed were reasonable by comparison with similar examples in the local area.
5. Information should be provided detailing any interest received from potential buyers or tenants since the marketing commenced. Where interest has been received and that interest has not been pursued, this must be explained. The requirement for marketing evidence applies when a proposal is made that would result in the loss of an economic use or a net reduction in the quantity of employment land or premises.
6. Marketing evidence will be assessed within the context of:
    a. the overall quality of the site as an employment location;
    b. the level of occupation/vacancy of the site;
    c. consideration of the suitability of conversion for start-up and micro businesses;
    d. possible reasons why the site is considered inappropriate for employment use, and the possible benefits from using the site for alternative uses; and
    e. the achievement of other plan objectives.

18.2 Policy E2 The Rural Economy

18.2.1 In Swale, the rural areas are considerable generators of wealth and innovation including from agriculture, land-based industries, tourism and a wide range of small to medium sized businesses that operate there. The Council wish to support and nurture these businesses and create a prosperous, sustainable rural economy that contributes to the overall prosperity of the borough.

18.2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework [123] (NPPF) supports economic growth in rural areas to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development. Local planning authorities should support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas, promote the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural

123 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

businesses, support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside and promote the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities. (NPPF, paragraph 88.)

18.2.3 The NPPF also states that when businesses are located adjacent or beyond existing settlements, it is important to ensure that development is sensitive to its surroundings, does not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and improves sustainable transport options. It also encourages businesses to locate on previously developed land or on sites that are physically well-related to existing settlements. (NPPF, paragraph 89.)

18.2.4 Due to the dynamic nature and generally smaller scale of rural businesses it is not always possible to identify the opportunities likely to arise in terms of the allocation of specific sites. This policy therefore highlights the needs of specific sectors and the protection and expansion of rural services and that this will be done in a responsive and flexible way. The support for the sustainable growth and expansion of businesses and enterprises needs to be balanced with limiting and managing adverse impacts upon the wider countryside. In the next stage of the Local Plan Review, Reg 19, this policy will be considered in the context of a strategic policy on the economy which, for larger scales of employment growth, will steer provision to the urban areas and village service centres.

18.2.5 It is not the purpose of this policy to define rural employment, as the variety of businesses that can be successfully accommodated within rural areas are wide and always evolving. They will range from home-based businesses, newly created businesses, land-based businesses and those for whom the attractive environment fits the ethos of the company concerned.

18.2.6 A factor affecting the development of the rural economy is the limited availability of land and buildings. Such locations are often an attractive and more lucrative prospect for residential use. To retain the availability of rural buildings for employment, the Council will only grant planning permission for their conversion to residential use where substantial evidence is provided that demonstrates that there is no demand for them to be used for employment, or that they are wholly unsuitable for any employment use. Evidence of demand should include the results of proactive marketing of the building, normally with a planning permission, as available for employment use, for at least 6 months. This is shorter than the 1 year required for urban areas as sites here are scattered and more numerous and it is in the urban area where we want to retain and make available jobs due to their more sustainable location.

18.2.7 The success of rural businesses relies increasingly heavily on the availability and reliability of superfast broadband provision. The Council expects new developments, especially in the rural area, to provide broadband infrastructure that meets the Broadband Regulations [124] in England, which became effective from December 26, 2022, which require developers to install gigabit-ready infrastructure and gigabit-capable broadband connections in new homes.

Rural Tourism

18.2.8 For the rural tourism sector, given Swale's outstanding environment and its potential contribution to the economy, the Council wishes to see an expansion of sustainable rural tourism initiatives that can benefit local communities, economically and socially, as well as raising awareness and support for conservation and enhancement of the borough's natural assets.

18.2.9 Indicators of such business credentials are likely to be:

- how it will manage and market itself and how it will make its purchasing choices;
- whether it communicates ideas via an environmental policy;
- its choice and use of resources and how energy, water and waste is managed;
- its relationship with local communities and its support of and contribution to the local economy;
- the transport opportunities and choices available and access to, from and between tourism sites;

124 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/new-build-connectivity-information-for-developers

- a spread of knowledge, management and awareness of the local environment and wider area, access, landscape and wildlife;
- how it will identify, address, promote and support the local distinctiveness of the area; and
- will it be developed at a scale appropriate to the local community and environment.

18.2.10 For proposals involving existing tourism businesses, membership of the Green Tourism Business Scheme, the national sustainable tourism certification scheme for the UK, or similar national certification schemes, will be taken as a demonstration of their sustainability credentials when planning applications are being considered.

18.2.11 When considering proposals for tourism and visitor facilities, the Council will ensure that they complement the existing services present within the locality and where appropriate support their use by existing communities, as well as visitors. In the case of the many holiday parks located in the rural area, their needs are considered more specifically by Policy E4 New Holiday Parks or extensions to existing parks & the occupancy of holiday parks.

18.2.12 The Swale Visitor Economy Framework Action Plan, agreed in October 2020, has six overarching destination challenges that were identified for Swale's visitor economy:

- To shift visitors' perceptions of the area and increase awareness of the product offering;
- To give visitors the opportunity to stay longer and spend more;
- To respond to visitor engagement with online and social content;
- To give visitors a reason to visit outside of the summer season;
- To develop the visitor experience by creating packages and experiences; and
- To persuade visitors to travel beyond London.

Agricultural Sector

18.2.13 For the agriculture sector, the industry has highlighted the need for it to keep pace with the changing context brought about by climate change, food security, food miles, the decline in pollinators, global markets, major food retailers and changing legislation/guidance and Brexit. These may bring about demands for facilities such as large-scale crop storage facilities and new growing technologies. This Policy supports farmers to respond to these challenges. The Kent Downs Rural Advice Service Farm Diversification Toolkit [125] can help farmers take a balanced and integrated approach to making changes on their farm. The borough also has a significant woodland resource which brings with it opportunities in terms of development and diversification in respect of woodland products and renewable energy, sustainable woodland management and/or as a resource for sustainable leisure and green tourism activities.

18.2.14 Key parts of rural economies, the vitality and viability of rural communities are their local services and community facilities, including local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, schools, public houses and places of worship. This Policy promotes and supports proposals for new services or the innovative diversification or expansion of existing provision. The Council will look to the retention and development of such services and facilities where they are, or can be made viable. Where development proposals threaten the continued future of such uses, the Council will look to applicants to submit substantial technical evidence to demonstrate the options that they have considered to retain the use, such as through sharing of services or diversification, which will also include details of its viability.

18.2.15 Even if the site or building is currently vacant, evidence will need to show that it is neither viable nor likely to become viable and that alternative employment uses have been robustly tested. This will also include the applicant having marketed the enterprise or the property for its commercial/community use for a reasonable period (at least one year) in a manner and at a price that reflects that use.

18.2.16 Agricultural practices are changing and evolving but to achieve support from this Policy, this change must be sustainable, with proper regard to environmental considerations which will depend on the

125 https://kentdowns.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Farm-Diversification-Toolkit.pdf

type of development proposed. A specific aim to limit the impact of changes is a preference for new development proposals to use existing buildings, or where a new building is justified, on previously developed land as a first consideration.

18.2.17 The Council will have to be satisfied that such options have been fully explored before well designed new buildings, appropriate to their context can be approved. For proposals to convert existing buildings, the Council's Supplementary Planning Guidance entitled The Conversion of Traditional Farm Buildings [126](or its successor) will remain a material consideration to the determination of some proposals.

18.2.18 Development proposals for larger scale (500sqm or above) rural based employment are preferred to be located at the village service centres and urban areas and with the sustainable re-use of existing units preferable.

Policy E2

The Rural Economy

Planning permission will be granted for the sustainable growth and expansion of businesses and enterprise in the rural area.

Planning permission for residential development will not be permitted where this would reduce the potential for rural employment and/or community facilities unless the site/building(s) is adequately demonstrated as having no demand for such purposes through an extensive, proactive marketing process, for at least 6 months, or its use would be undesirable or unsuitable.

Development proposals for rural based employment will:

1. For all proposals:

a. firstly consider the appropriate re-use of existing buildings or the development of other previously developed land, unless such sites are not available or it is demonstrated that a particular location is necessary to support the needs of rural communities or the active and sustainable management of the countryside;
b. retain or enhance the rural services available to local communities and visitors without undermining or resulting in the loss of existing services, unless demonstrated to be unviable for the existing use or other employment/community use;
c. for new buildings and ancillary facilities, the design and layout will need to be sympathetic to the rural location and appropriate to their context;
d. result in no significant harm to the historical, architectural, biodiversity, landscape or rural character of the area;
e. avoid scales of traffic generation incompatible with the rural character of the area, having regard to Policy INF1 Managing transport demand & impact and Policy B8 Rural Lanes; and
f. provide capable broadband to the premises including gigabit-ready infrastructure and gigabit-capable broadband connections in new homes and to new business premises.

2. For tourism and leisure:

a. in the case of green/sustainable tourism proposals, be demonstrated by reference to their principles;
b. provide for an expansion of tourist and visitor facilities in appropriate locations where identified needs are not being met by existing facilities in the locality or where able to increase facilities available to local communities as well as visitors; and
c. where relating to holiday parks, proposals are also in accordance with Policy E4 New Holiday Parks or extensions to existing parks & the occupancy of holiday parks.

126 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/the-conservation-of-traditional-farm-buildings

3. For the agricultural/forestry sectors:

a. enable the diversification of a farm; or
b. extend the growing season or improve the reliability and availability of local crops; or
c. provide for the storage, distribution or added value activities in central hubs located close to crop sources and the primary and secondary road networks; or
d. increase the availability of locally grown food sold direct to the consumer; or
e. increase the sustainable management of woodlands;
f. support the sustainable growth and expansion of agricultural and forestry sectors to enable regenerative agroecological practices (including agroforestry) where appropriate; or
g. increase the use of renewable energy sources in accordance with Policy C5 Renewable energy development and infrastructure.

18.3 Policy E3 Proposals for Main Town Centre Uses

18.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework [127](NPPF) requires planning policies to define a network and hierarchy of town centres and to take a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation allowing for flexible, mixed use, characterful places and to recognise the important role that they play at the heart of the local communities they serve. Swale is fortunate to have three vibrant town centres that provide a range of services and facilities and other urban local centres and rural local service centres to meet the day-to-day needs of local communities.

18.3.2 Sittingbourne is the principal town centre for the borough and is with Faversham and Sheerness the focus for retail development. Sitting below the town centres in the Swale retail hierarchy are the Urban Local Centres of Minster and Halfway and Queenborough and Rushenden, and the Rural Local Service Centres of Boughton, Eastchurch, Iwade, Leysdown, Newington and Teynham. The extent of the town centres of Sittingbourne, Faversham and Sheerness will be illustrated on the Policies Map, which will be available in later stages of the Local Plan.

18.3.3 The focus for retail development is at the town centres. The Swale Retail & Leisure Needs Assessment (update) 2023[128] sets out that in particular Sittingbourne and Sheerness, that have identified additional capacity for convenience goods floorspace. Sittingbourne has seen significant investment in recent years as part of the delivery of regeneration activities including a new multi-storey car park and cinema complex with restaurants and public realm improvements. The Council sought to support further regeneration within Sittingbourne through the Sittingbourne Town Centre Supplementary Planning Document 2022 [129] that forms part of the Council's development and will shape and guide regeneration and heritage in the town centre over the next 10 to 15 years. In terms of comparison goods capacity, the updated needs assessment identifies reduced capacity in all three of the borough's centres. This is primarily due to changing consumer behaviour coupled with the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and rising inflation.

18.3.4 Arts and culture assets and clusters within town centres can help boost local economies by attracting visitors, creating jobs, boosting businesses, revitalising places, and developing talent. Cultural anchors such as libraries, theatres or museums can play a key role in hosting events, attracting additional footfall, underpinning regeneration and boosting the evening economy. By creating vibrant events and experiences in town centre locations, it can boost wellbeing, improve mental health and tackle isolation. The Council will support these uses where they meet the tests of the Policy.

127 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
128 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence/economy-and-employment#h2
129 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/adopted-sittingbourne-town-centre-supplementary-planning-document-spd

18.3.5 There is significant uncertainty in the retail and leisure sector at this time and the Council is not looking to allocate sites for retail through this local plan review, preferring instead to take a more flexible approach. This will be kept under review through monitoring and review of town centre vitality and viability indicators.

18.3.6 Proposals for retail use that cannot be accommodated within the town centre will require the submission of an impact assessment that will set out the impacts the proposals are likely to have on the vitality and viability of the town centre in the catchment area of the proposal. The impact assessment is required to demonstrate how negative impacts on a town centre can be mitigated for. A local threshold of 500 sq.m for assessing retail proposals on the edge of town centres or out of centre has been set as recommended by the Retail and Leisure Needs Assessment 2018 [130]

Primary Shopping Areas and active shop frontages

18.3.7 The NPPF sets out that planning policies are required to identify the 'Primary Shopping Areas' for town centres where retail development is concentrated and make clear the range of uses that are permitted. The Primary Shopping Area will be illustrated on the Policies Map.

18.3.8 The borough's town centres are facing considerable challenges at present, and it is the Council's approach to be flexible and adaptable in the range of uses that are provided in these shopping areas and where it supports local economies. Particularly encouraging the unexpected opportunities that may occur on the fringes of the primary shopping areas. Allowing for a wide range of uses can potentially have a key role in maintaining a diverse and commercially prosperous centre without undermining their primary retail function. This flexible approach will help enhance the vitality and viability of the borough's town centres and maximise their contribution to the local economy.

18.3.9 Retail will remain the predominant use at ground floor level in the Primary Shopping Areas. However, the new use class order that came into force in 2021 allows for a wider range of uses, including non-retail, to be permitted without requiring permission from the Council. Whilst the Council recognises the need for flexibility, adaptability at this time, it is imperative that ground floor frontages in the primary shopping area continue to contribute to the vitality and viability of the town centre by being well designed and in keeping with the character of the immediate area. Active frontages contribute to maintaining and enhancing a sense of place and natural surveillance, and proposals for development involving alterations or new shop fronts must accord with Policy GD3 Shop fronts, signs and advertisements.

Policy E3

Proposals for Main Town Centre Uses

Planning permission will be granted for main town centre uses subject to:

1. Taking into account the scale and type of development proposed in relation to the size, role and function of the centre, as follows:

Principal Town Centre	Sittingbourne
Secondary Town Centres	Faversham and Sheerness
Urban Local Service Centres	Minster and Halfway; Queenborough and Rushenden
Rural Local Service Centres	Boughton, Eastchurch, Iwade, Leysdown, Newington and Teynham

Table 18.3.1

130 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/Retail%20Leisure%20Needs%20Assessment%20Report.pdf

2. Being located within the town centres as defined on the Policies Map (to be illustrated in the later stages of the Local Plan); or

3. Where demonstrated that a town centre site is not available, being located on a site on the edge of a town centre, subject to criteria 4a to 4c; or

4. Where demonstrated that there are no suitable sites available at locations within criteria 2. and 3. above, proposals elsewhere within the built-up areas of Faversham, Sheerness and Sittingbourne, as shown on the Policies Map (to be illustrated in the later stages of the Local Plan) will only be permitted if:

a. it is demonstrated by an impact assessment (when the proposal is for retail and leisure above 500 sq. m) that it would not individually, or cumulatively with those trading or proposed, undermine the vitality and viability of existing town centres, or of other local centres and the facilities and services of other locations;
b. it does not materially prejudice the provision of other land uses, particularly the supply of land for economic land uses, housing, community use and open space; and
c. it is well located in relation to the main road network and easily accessible by public.

5. Elsewhere, proposals will be permitted where they address the tests set out in national policy and accord with criteria 4a to 4c.

Primary Shopping Areas and active frontages

6. The Council will support the concentration of retail uses in the Primary Shopping Area as identified on the Policies Map. Shop frontages within the Primary Shopping Area and secondary shopping frontages as identified on the Policies Map (to be illustrated in later stages of the Local Plan) must be well designed in line with Policy GD3 on shop fronts, signs & advertisements. They will be active frontages in that they will be outward looking onto their street and enhance the vitality and natural surveillance of the street.

7. Proposals for development within the Primary Shopping Areas will be permitted where they can demonstrate that the proposed use and design will enhance the vitality and viability of the town centre.

8. Given the likelihood of more residential development in our town centres, developers should be mindful of the 'Agent of change principle' set out in the NPPF, and be prepared to undertake any necessary mitigation in order to attain a suitable living environment.

18.4 Policy E4 New Holiday Parks or extensions to existing parks & the occupancy of Holiday Parks

18.4.1 In Swale, holiday parks are a significant part of the tourism offer and make a valuable contribution to the local economy. Visitors have the potential to boost local communities, particularly in the summer months, by creating seasonal employment opportunity and by supporting local shops, restaurants and other businesses. The changing nature and flexibility of the leisure market and the higher aspirations of holiday makers are leading to leisure providers continually developing new concepts to respond to consumer needs and aspirations.

18.4.2 Holiday parks are for short term tourism occupation for up to 10 months of the year. Whilst some parks in Swale have been modernised to meet changing needs, others are of poor quality and are in need of improvement. Many of the holiday parks are located within open and/or coastal sensitive landscapes where they have had negative visual impacts. With the space available for the parks being squeezed by coastal cliff erosion and increasing flood risk.

18.4.3 Given the scale of existing holiday park provision on the Isle of Sheppey and its contribution to the current poor condition and appearance of local landscapes, the Local Plan Review does not seek to allocate any new sites. The expansion of existing sites outside defined holiday areas will also not be

permitted due to the landscape and visual impacts likely to arise. Exceptionally, extensions to existing sites will be permitted in specific local circumstances, such as where land on a site is being physically lost due to coastal processes and where its replacement can be assimilated successfully into the landscape.

The occupancy of holiday parks

18.4.4 Most holiday parks in Swale have been restricted to an eight month period of occupation, with an additional 11 day period allowed over Christmas and the New Year period for sites not at risk of flooding. The limited occupancy period was imposed to ensure that these holiday parks were not used as permanent (and sometimes sub-standard) housing, many of which were in poorly accessible parts of the borough, to also protect the character of rural areas, and to afford the opportunity to retain a period of tranquillity in rural and other areas. In areas at risk of flooding, permanent occupation over the winter period could also result in risk to life.

18.4.5 Whilst these considerations remain relevant, to give more scope and incentive to enable modernisation and upgrading to take place, the Council considers that there will be occasions when a 10 month occupancy period will be acceptable, which will, in turn deliver tourism benefits and support for the local economy.

18.4.6 Policy E4 sets out the parameters within which applications to extend the occupancy of holiday parks to a 10 month period will be permitted. Permanent occupation will continue to be resisted.

18.4.7 Where land is liable to flooding, occupation will continue to be restricted in accordance with national planning policy and guidance. Applications to extend occupancy on these sites will need to be supported by an up-to-date Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) with mitigation measures where appropriate. Applications will be resisted where it has not been possible to provide mitigation that adequately safeguards from the risk of flooding over the winter months.

18.4.8 In cases where sites are either adjacent, or in close proximity to, the Swale or Medway Special Protection Area, an application to extend the holiday season will need to be accompanied by an assessment made under the Habitat Regulations in order to consider potential disturbance to over-wintering birds.

Policy E4

New Holiday Parks or extensions to existing parks & the occupancy of holiday parks

1. Planning permission will be granted for the upgrading and improvement of existing static holiday caravan and chalet sites (including the conversion from chalet to caravan) within the existing boundaries of the Holiday Park areas as shown on the Policies Map.

Conversions from caravan to chalet will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, due to some chalet sites having 12 month occupancy rights and where criteria 4.d of this policy applies.

Planning permission will not be granted for any new static holiday caravans and chalets, or extensions, outside of the Holiday Park areas on the Isle of Sheppey as shown on the Policies Map.

2. In circumstances where land is lost to coastal erosion, minor extensions to existing static holiday caravan sites will be permitted where:

a. the proposal is in accordance with Policy C6 Coastal Change Management and Policy C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy where it applies relating to the coast and the coastal change management area;
b. it is demonstrated that on-site upgrading and improvement is not practical or viable;
c. there is no overall increase in the existing number of accommodation units;
d. it is part of a scheme to upgrade and improve the quality of tourist accommodation and other amenities on the site;
e. it results in a significant and comprehensive improvement to the layout, design and appearance of the site, together with an integrated landscape strategy that creates a landscape framework

for both the existing and proposed sites that will reduce their overall impact within the landscape in accordance with Policy B2 Conserving & enhancing valued landscapes;

f. in accordance with policy criteria set out below on the occupancy of holiday parks; and

g. there is no unacceptable impact on the local environment in accordance with 21.1 Policy B1 Biodiversity & Geodiversity Conservation & BNG.

3. Where new or improved facilities are proposed within the existing boundaries of the Holiday Park areas, as shown on the Proposals Map, planning permission will be granted provided they are:

a. of a type and scale appropriate to the site or park they are intended to serve;

b. where feasible, made available for use by the local resident population;

c. in accordance with policy set out below on occupancy of holiday parks; and

d. there is no unacceptable impact on the local environment in accordance with 21.1 Policy B1 Biodiversity & Geodiversity Conservation & BNG.

4. Applications to extend occupancy of caravans and chalets in holiday parks to 10 months will be assessed against the following criteria, all of which must be met:

a. the site is not at risk of flooding, unless, exceptionally, applications accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) can satisfactorily demonstrate that the proposals would not result in a greater risk to life or property and where an appropriate flood evacuation plan would be put in place;

b. the amenity and tranquillity of the countryside and residential areas are safeguarded;

c. the proposals are in accordance with Policy C6 Coastal Change Management and Policy C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy where it applies relating to the coast and the coastal change management area;

d. where located within 6km of, adjacent to, or in close proximity of the North Kent Special Protection Areas (SPAs), an assessment has been undertaken to determine the level of disturbance to over-wintering birds and identified mitigation measures, including securing financial contribution to the Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy (SAMMS), where appropriate; and

e. the extension of a 10 month occupancy is subject to planning conditions safeguarding the holiday accommodation from being used as a sole or main residences.

19 Development Management Policies - Infrastructure

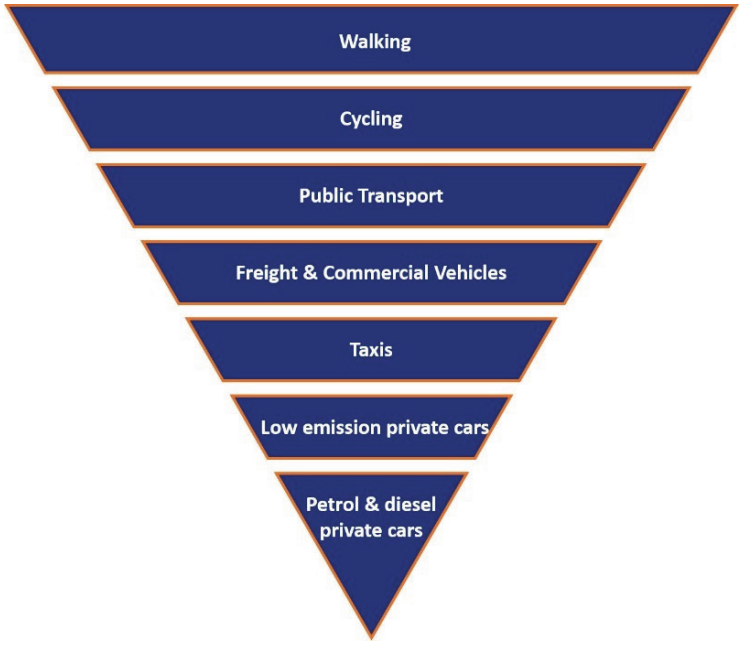
19.1 Policy INF1 Managing Transport Demand & Impact

19.1.1 The need to prioritise sustainable transport and active travel above private use is becoming increasingly urgent. On 26th June 2019, the Council declared a Swale Climate and Ecological Emergency. Some of the intentions set out by the Council in the document include an approach to spatial and transport planning that makes fewer journeys necessary, as well as improving public transport and encouraging active travel. The Council's Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plan 2025 [131] includes Air Quality and Sustainable Transport as one of the seven focus areas. Development in the borough now needs to contribute towards providing an efficient and sustainable transport system and promote modal shifts toward public transport and active travel.

19.1.2 We are in a period of significant technological advancement and travel pattern uncertainty resulting from new ways of working and new technology. This policy is intended to be sufficiently flexible to react appropriately to those evolving changes.

19.1.3 New development and redevelopment can impact the transport network through both physical changes and changes to the number, type and mode of trips linking the site. This has an effect on the safe and efficient operation of the highway and public transport network.

19.1.4 This policy aims to ensure that development proposals maximise opportunities for access and sustainable transport, responds to the emerging technological advances and is designed to support transport modes in line with the Picture 19.1.1 Transport Hierarchy below:



Picture 19.1.1 Transport Hierarchy

19.1.5 This policy also aims to ensure that developers submit an appropriate level of assessment to enable the Council to assess the transport conditions before and after a development. Development proposals should take all the appropriate steps to safely and efficiently integrate a development to the transport network within its capacity, and/or to secure measures to enable access and capacity before a development comes into use.

19.1.6 This policy supports the core objectives of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) [132] for promoting sustainable transport by managing patterns of development at a site-specific level. The NPPF

131 Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plan 2025 - https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/494219/2025-Climate-and-Ecological-Emergency-Action-Plan.pdf

132 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

states that transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, and significant development should be focused in areas that are, or can be made to be, sustainable through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes.

19.1.7 This policy forms a framework for considering development proposals in line with NPPF to ensure that:

a. appropriate opportunities to promote sustainable transport modes can be – or have been – taken up, given the type of development and its location;
b. safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all users; and
c. any significant impacts from the development on the transport network (in terms of capacity and congestion), or on highway safety, can be cost effectively mitigated to an acceptable degree.

19.1.8 Development proposals should therefore be located and designed to minimise the need to travel and maximise the choice and convenience of sustainable modes in line with potential future strategic policy on Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel.

19.1.9 All developments that have the potential to generate significant amounts of movement should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment. These should be prepared in line with Planning Practice Guidance for Travel Plans and Transport Assessments and Statements.

19.1.10 Thresholds for development requiring assessment are defined by the Council's Planning Validation Checklist:

19.1.11 Transport Assessment:

a. Residential developments of 40 dwellings or more, or;
b. Developments (including non-residential) proposals of 2,500 square meters with a gross floor space of 2,500m² or more; and
c. Where recommended as mitigation, a draft travel plan should also be submitted.

19.1.12 Transport Statements:

d. Residential developments of 10 dwellings or more, or;
e. Development (including non-residential) with a gross floor space of 1,000 m2 or more;
f. Site has an area of 0.25 hectare or more and the development proposed will have limited transport issues arising; and
g. Where recommended as mitigation, a draft travel plan should also be submitted.

19.1.13 The above thresholds are not exhaustive and the requirements for assessment should be determined based on the unique nature of each site. The coverage and detail of assessment should reflect the scale of the development and the extent of the transport implications of the proposal. This can be agreed with the Council following discussions with the Highway Authority at the Pre-Application stage.

19.1.14 Developers should demonstrate that a proposal will meet the needs of users in accordance with the transport hierarchy in Picture 19.1.1 Transport Hierarchy, and that the transport network (both highway and public transport) has sufficient capacity to accommodate additional movements from the development.

19.1.15 Where a development is likely to result in capacity constraints, developers are required to detail the specific amendments and mechanisms to mitigate the proposals. These should be agreed and implemented prior to development, and the Council will seek to secure these through Planning Conditions, Section 106 legal agreements as appropriate.

19.1.16 Following application of the above processes, NPPF (paragraph 116) states that development should only be prevented or refused on highways grounds if the residual cumulative impacts of development are 'severe'. Whilst 'severe' is not defined by the NPPF, DfT Circular 01/2022 [133] seeks alignment that

133 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-road-network-and-the-delivery-of-sustainable-development

leads to safe operation and long-term integrity of the strategic road network. The policies and allocations that result from plan-making must also not compromise the SRN's prime function of enabling the long-distance movement of people and goods.

19.1.17 DfT Circular 01/2022 [134] Introduces a shift from the Predict and Provide process of transport planning for infrastructure to a vision and validate model. The Transport Decarbonisation Plan (2021)Transport decarbonisation plan [135] emphasise the need to move to planning that sets an outcome communities want to achieve and provides the transport solutions to deliver those outcomes. The vision led approach include 'vision and validate,' 'decide and provide' or 'monitor and manage' and National highways is committed to supporting local authorities in achieving the aim. The Council's approach to achieving this is further set out in the Infrastructure delivery plan and 6.11 Policy ST10 Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel.

19.1.18 New development should be located to minimise the need to travel for employment and services, and to facilitate sustainable transport in accordance with 6.11 Policy ST10 Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel.

19.1.19 Development proposals will be expected to assist with the delivery of the Faversham LCWIP [136] 2024 (update [137]drafted, becomes definitive version once approved), the Kent Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (KCWIP, August 2024 [138]) and Swale LCWIP [139] which underwent public consultation in Autumn 2025 and was adopted in March 2026. The plans have been designed to enable a long-term approach to developing local cycling, walking and wheeling networks over a 10-year period.

19.1.20 Development should be designed with active travel, especially walking and cycling at the forefront and should be located within walkable distances to services and amenities. Development sites that lack existing local services and amenities should incorporate proposals for such where the scale of development warrants it. Mixed-use development or sites that have access to employment or community facilities without the need for vehicular trips will be favoured to support this policy and 6.11 Policy ST10 Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel as well as principles of minimising the need to travel.

19.1.21 Integration of walking and cycling not only requires consideration within the site layout, but also requires comprehensive and cohesive links to the surrounding network, services and facilities. Development layouts should be designed to be fully permeable to pedestrians and cyclists, and measures to reduce traffic speed in residential areas should be integral to the design and layout. Existing public rights of way through a development site should in the first instance be enhanced to improve connectivity to the wider network and recreational value, or be retained on their established routes within green, overlooked corridors. Local Transport Note 1/20[140] must be used as the standard for new cycle route design. Any proposed changes to routes must be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council and Kent County Council Public Rights of Way Access that change to the network would enhance its recreational value.

134 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-road-network-and-the-delivery-of-sustainable-development
135 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/transport-decarbonisation-plan
136 https://favershamtowncouncil.gov.uk/active-travel/
137 https://favershamtowncouncil.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/Faversham-LCWIP-Aug-25.pdf
138 https://letstalk.kent.gov.uk/kent-cycling-and-walking-infrastructure-plan
139 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Active%20Travel/Swale%20LCWIP%20Executive%20Summary%20Report%20Optimised%20Final%20%5BFor%20Issue%5D.pdf
140 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cycle-infrastructure-design-ltn-120

19.1.22 Developments should take full advantage of public transport services in their vicinity. Sites that have high public transport accessibility, or the ability to provide it, will be strongly favoured. Site layouts should be designed to promote access to public transport, increase the attractiveness of these modes, and capitalise on opportunities to strengthen transport interchanges. In line with a strategic policy 6.11 Policy ST10 Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel, developers will be required to integrate improved public transport facilities where appropriate, such as access to bus stops, shelters, passenger seating, waiting areas, signage and timetable information.

19.1.23 Developers should demonstrate through appropriate assessment that scheme proposals can be accommodated within the existing or committed public transport capacity. Where capacity constraints are predicted, developers should mitigate this through appropriate means, such as contributions towards new or improved services in accordance with 6.11 Policy ST10 Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel.

Picture 19.1.2 Cycle Route marker at Conyer

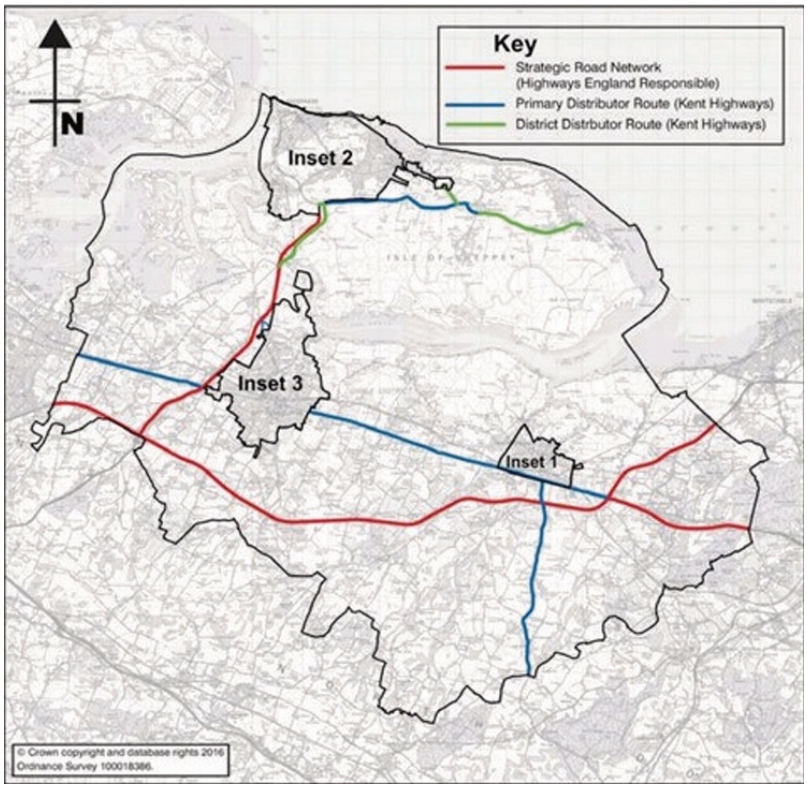
19.1.24 The Council recognises the important role of rail and water transport in the movement of freight and commercial use. Indeed, the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2024-39 (Adopted 2025) (Policy CSM 12) [141] supports in principle development proposals for new wharf and rail depots for importation operations, and this policy requires that emissions associated with minerals and waste road transport movements are minimised as far as practicable and by preference being given to non-road modes of transport. The Council is keen to encourage greater use of rail and water transport and will usually support development which proposes this.

19.1.25 We are in a period of significant transport innovation and technological advancement, whether this be conversion of vehicular fleets to electric or hydrogen power, autonomous vehicles or on demand transport provided directly to our homes via mobile phone apps. Accompanied with this there may also be longer term travel demand changes that may occur as a legacy from the Covid-19 pandemic. These could involve greater peak spreading of travel demand and a need for flexible working spaces within new homes or communities. The Council will ensure that this local plan's policies can accommodate the adaptations to the way we travel, work and shop with the objective of reducing the need for private car dependency.

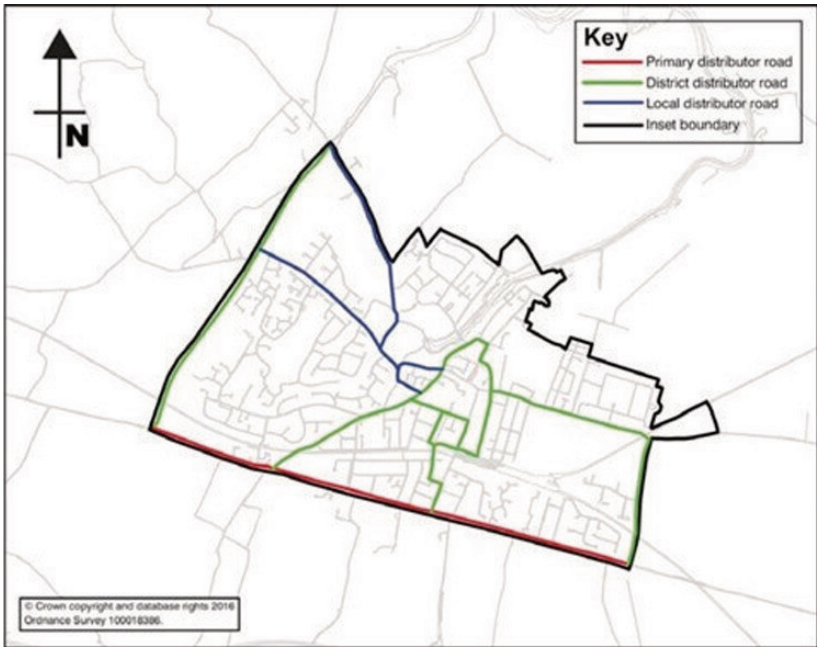
19.1.26 Direct access to the strategic road network and primary road network shown on Picture 19.1.3 Swale Urban Hierarchy.jpg will not be supported in most cases. New direct access to the strategic road network will only be considered in cases of strategic development, proposed through a local plan review, and only where appropriate access arrangements can be achieved without detriment to network capacity or safety.

19.1.27 The Insets (Picture 19.1.3 Swale Urban Hierarchy.jpg - Picture 19.1.6 Sittingbourne Urban Hierarchy) show the Urban Road Hierarchy for Faversham, the Sheerness area and Sittingbourne respectively.

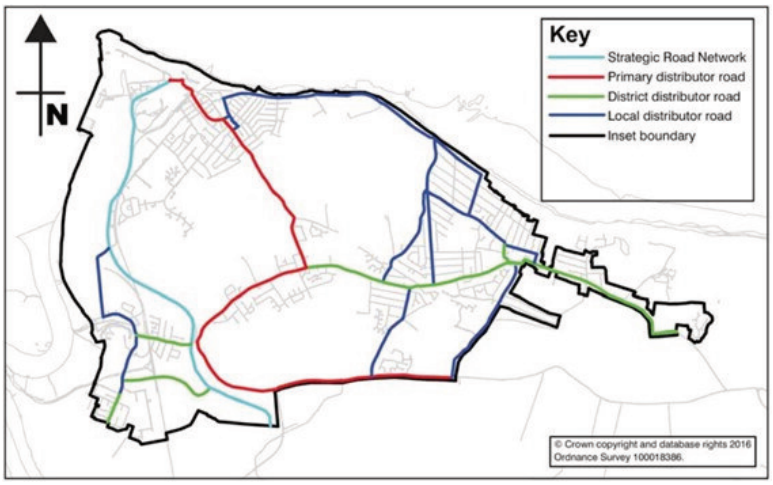
141 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/205567/Kent-minerals-and-waste-local-plan-2024-to-2039.pdf



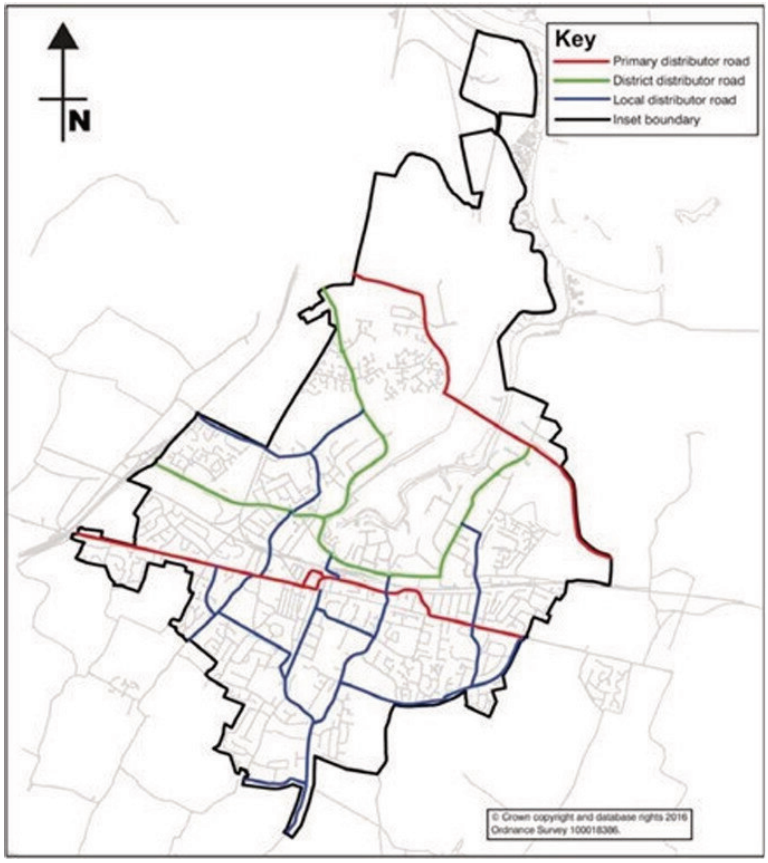
Picture 19.1.3 Swale Urban Hierarchy.jpg



Picture 19.1.4 Faversham Urban Hierarchy



Picture 19.1.5 Sheerness Urban Hierarchy



Picture 19.1.6 Sittingbourne Urban Hierarchy

Policy INF1

Managing transport demand & impact

1. All developments that have the potential to generate significant amounts of movement by any mode should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment. Where recommended as mitigation, a draft Travel Plan should be submitted, and a Full Travel Plan secured by planning condition;
2. Development that has the potential to impact the strategic road network will require a Transport Assessment regardless of level of trip generation;

3. All trip generating development proposals must prioritise sustainable transport and 'active travel' by:
   a. Minimising demand for private car journeys;
   b. Demonstrating that sustainable transport modes have been prioritised in the design in accordance with the Development Transport Hierarchy (Picture 19.1.1 Transport Hierarchy);
   c. Providing a fully permeable and connected development for walking, cycling and public transport;
   d. Creating an accessible development accommodating the needs of all users, including those who are disabled or are mobility impaired;
   e. Ensuring existing public rights of way including National Trails and the King Charles III England Coast Path are protected and enhanced, or where public rights of way are diverted that new routes are created in appropriate locations;
   f. Realising all opportunities to enhance access by sustainable modes, appropriate to the scale of development; for example, on strategic sites, look for opportunities to provide car clubs or cycle hire schemes, where possible, integrated into 'mobility hubs' which may also include a new bus stop or other element of sustainable transport. Car club cars should be provided on developments of 100 cars or above. Mobility hubs (with more than one type of active/sustainable travel element in one place) should be provided in developments larger than 250 dwellings;
   g. Having due regards to relevant adopted Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans; and
   h. Demonstrating that the public transport network has sufficient capacity to accommodate the development, taking into account the cumulative impact of local committed development.
4. All trip generating development proposals must consider highway impacts by:
   a. Demonstrating that the road network has sufficient capacity to support the development, considering the cumulative impact of local committed development;
   b. Ensuring that, where mitigation is required, environmentally acceptable improvements to the network are agreed by the Council and the Highway Authority and provided in advance of severe safety or capacity highway issues being identified;
   c. Demonstrating access arrangements can be achieved, accommodating the predicted level of use and vehicle types, and without severe residual cumulative impacts to network capacity or impacting upon highway safety; and
   d. Avoid the formation of a new direct access onto the strategic or primary distributor route network where possible, or unless identified by the Local Plan. Other proposals for new access onto the networks will need to demonstrate that they can be created in a location acceptable to the Council and appropriate Highway Authority.
5. Development proposals must support safe and sustainable freight and commercial operations by:
   a. Not resulting in the loss of usable wharfage or rail facilities;
   b. Ensuring safe and efficient delivery and servicing that minimises the number of motor vehicle journeys;
   c. Providing supporting evidence that demonstrates the promotion or use of wharfs or rail facilities when requested by the Planning Authority; and
   d. Providing layouts that accommodate emergency and utility vehicles.
6. Where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe following mitigation works, or where a development will impact the continued safe and efficient operation of the local transport network, the development will be refused;
7. All proposals for strategic development or where otherwise advised must demonstrate that they are able to respond to emerging technologies by:

a. Including facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles in line with Policy INF1 Managing transport demand & impact and Policy INF2 Vehicle parking;
b. Supporting intelligent priority for sustainable modes of travel;
c. Facilitating "on demand" public transport or car club facilities and/or alternative measures that reduce the need for private car ownership;
d. Providing Broadband/connected communities infrastructure and house design that supports Working from Home; and
e. Providing flexible parking arrangements that can be easily adapted into community open space should demand for parking fall.

19.2 Policy INF2 Vehicle Parking

19.2.1 The Council is aiming for walkable neighbourhoods within sustainable communities by ensuring that there is integrated employment, residential and community uses and by providing access to sustainable modes of transport into and around the towns and neighbourhoods. Research has shown there are fewer young people owning a driving licence[142] and that older people are driving less [143]. In addition, home working had been steadily increasing and saw a substantial increase during and after the COVID19 pandemic and is a trend that is likely to remain. However, car ownership, although variable across different parts of the borough, is still a reality. Therefore there is a need to park, not only cars but, all types of vehicles, so the provision of well-designed parking set in the context of attractive public realm is an important requirement.

19.2.2 Ensuring the appropriate level of car parking in new development involves striking a careful balance. On the one hand, it is important that sufficient parking is provided so that there are no significant knock-on effects on the safety and function of the public highway and public transport through on street parking. On the other, the over provision of car parking, particularly within the vicinity of places of work, can lead to less sustainable travel choices and in residential areas can lead to car dominated neighbourhoods.

19.2.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF para 109)[144] requires that transport issues, including parking, are considered from the earliest stages in the planning process as a means to create well-designed, sustainable and popular places. In addition, the NPPF (para 112 and 113) sets out that residential and non-residential parking standards can be determined locally where there is a clear and compelling justification. This could include local transport conditions, type and mix of land uses, electric vehicle needs and vehicle ownership. Whilst there is also the requirement for prioritising pedestrians, people with disabilities and cyclists/wheelers with the provision of safe, secure and attractive environments (para 117). The Council has published a Supplementary Planning Document setting out the local context on transport issues and providing guidance on car and cycle parking standards and design, including the requirements for electric vehicle charging Swale Parking SPD[145].

142 Chatterjee, K., Goodwin, P., Schwanen, T., Clark, B., Jain, J., Melia, S., Middleton, J., Plyushteva, A., Ricci, M., Santos, G. and Stokes, G. (2018). Young People's Travel – What's Changed and Why? Review and Analysis. Report to Department for Transport. UWE Bristol, UK. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-peoples-travel-whats-changed-and-why

143 Marsden, G. et al. (2018) All Change? The future of travel demand and the implications for policy and planning, First Report of the Commission on Travel Demand, ISBN: 978-1-899650-83-5

144 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

145 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-Forms-and-Leaflets/Supplementary-Planning-Documents/SBC-Parking-Standards-May-2020.pdf

19.2.4 Design of parking provision in residential areas will be steered by the Swale Parking SPD, research into residential car parking in Kent made available by "Space to Park' [146], and design criteria relevant to parking within both the National Design Guide [147] and the Building for a healthy life tool[148].

Policy INF2

Vehicle parking

Development proposals will, as appropriate:

1. Accord with the adopted Swale Parking SPD, Building Regulations 2021 Parts S, the National Design Guide, Building for a Healthy Life and Space to Park. Updated Part S covers electric vehicle parking and where there are repeated requirements with the Swale Parking SPD, developers should comply with whichever requirement delivers more electric vehicle charging provision;

2. For residential development proposals will:

a. take into account the type, size and mix of dwellings and the need for visitor parking;
b. provide efficient and attractive layout of development whilst ensuring that appropriate provision for vehicle parking is integrated within an attractive, tree shaded public realm; and
c. be aware of the caveat in the Swale Parking SPD that allows for a reduction in vehicle parking where appropriate.

3. For non-residential uses, development proposals will take into account:

a. the accessibility of the development and availability of public transport;
b. the type, mix and use of the development proposed;
c. the need to maintain an adequate level of car parking within town centres to ensure that viability of the centres is not compromised; and
d. to ensure appropriate provision for vehicle parking is integrated within an attractive, tree shaded public realm.

4. Cycle parking facilities on new developments will be of an appropriate design and in a convenient/easily accessible, safe, secure and sheltered location;

5. Development should make the following provision for electric vehicle charging points:

a. all new houses with dedicated off-street parking should provide charging points; and
b. within communal car parks for residential or non-residential developments of at least 10 spaces, a minimum of 10% of spaces should provide an active charging point.

19.3 Policy INF3 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision

19.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework[149](NPPF para 103) recognises that having access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of our communities. This policy aims to protect, enhance & provide strategic recommendations and objectives for open space, sport and recreation in the borough.

19.3.2 The NPPF advises that robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for these facilities, including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses, should be used in the preparation of planning policies. The

146 http://www.spacetopark.org/
147 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-design-guide
148 https://www.udg.org.uk/publications/othermanuals/building-healthy-life
149 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

Council's adopted Open Spaces and Play Area Strategy (2018-2022) [150], with a new Open Spaces and Play Area Strategy currently being progressed with new standards that will be inserted into the Local Plan at submission stage, and the up-to-date Playing Pitch Strategy (2024-2040) [151] will continue to be supported by an Open Spaces Technical Assessment, a Playing Pitch Assessment and the Swale Built Facility Assessment and Strategy 2024-2038 [152].

19.3.3 All three of these strategies seek to identify key opportunities and strategic imperatives, plan for the delivery of new facilities triggered by development, make improvements to existing facilities and provide working documents that set standards for provision in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility. Other linked strategies include the Swale Active Lives Framework (2017-2022)[153] and the Swale Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy (2020) [154] and Swale Green Grid Strategy [155](2016), which aims to create a network of multi-functional green and blue spaces across the borough.

19.3.4 Initially, Policy INF3 protects existing open space, sport and recreation facilities, and these should not be built on other than in exceptional circumstances. Furthermore, it seeks additional provision and enhancement, where required as part of new development. Policy INF3 also highlights the requirement to address deficiencies, with reference to the strategies outlined above.

19.3.5 The actual type and amount of provision required will be determined at planning application stage, in the context of the specific details of the proposed development, and in consideration of the Council's wider strategic aims. However, Policy INF3 seeks to ensure that amounts do not fall below current standards. Finally, in order to integrate such provision into the green and blue infrastructure network, Policy INF3 advocates for the multi-use and functioning of spaces to achieve benefits to communities and to biodiversity (through the creation of natural habitats) in accordance with 6.12 Policy ST11 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment.

Policy INF3

Open space, sport and recreation provision

Proposals for residential and other development will, as appropriate:

1. Safeguard existing open space, sport and recreation provision;
2. Make provision for open space and recreation facilities in accordance with Table 19.3.1 to ensure that amounts do not fall below current standards whilst ensuring that the location of new provision does not result in increased levels of recreational pressure on internationally designated sites;
3. Make provision for sports facilities in accordance with the needs identified by the Council's Open Spaces and Play Area Strategy (2018-2022)[156], Playing Pitch Strategy (2024-2040) [157]and Swale Built Facilities Study[158];

150 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/Open%20Spaces%20and%20Play%20Area%20Strategy%202018-2022.pdf
151 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/strategies-and-policies/play-pitch-strategy
152 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/strategies-and-policies/built-facilities-strategy
153 https://ws.swale.gov.uk/meetings/documents/s8794/Active-Lives-Framework-2017-2022-Final-Draft-Dec17.pdf
154 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/7659.012%20Swale%20GBI%20Strategy%20MERGED%20LR.pdf
155 https://ws.swale.gov.uk/meetings/documents/s6079/Green%20Grid%20Strategy%202016%20proof%20Aug%202016.pdf
156 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/Open%20Spaces%20and%20Play%20Area%20Strategy%202018-2022.pdf
157 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/strategies-and-policies/play-pitch-strategy
158 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/172985/2024_SBC_Built_Facilities_Assessment_Final_V7_Feb_2024.pdf

4. Ensure that the location of new provision does not result in increased levels of recreational pressure on internationally designated sites;
5. Where it is not appropriate to make new provision on-site, make contributions to the off-site funding of facilities to meet local deficiencies or to the qualitative or quantitative improvement of existing provision; and
6. Provide for the multi-use of open space, sports and recreation facilities as appropriate, in accordance with Natural England's Green Infrastructure Framework and with particular emphasis on contributing towards the Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy (2020)[159], set out in 6.12 Policy ST11 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment, so as to achieve benefits for both communities and biodiversity.

Type of space	Quantity to maintain existing levels of provision (ha per 1000 population)	Proposed need (ha)	Distance from new development
Parks and gardens	1.36	22.79	2km of a destination site. 800m of a local site. 400m of a neighbourhood site.
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	4.20	70.39	2km of a destination site. 800m of a local site. 400m of a neighbourhood site.
Amenity greenspace	0.49	8.21	400m
Provision for children and young people	0.06	1.01	400m
Allotments	0.18	3.02	800m

Table 19.3.1 Open space and recreation standards, subject to change pending the new Open Spaces and Play Area Strategy during the submission stage.

Destination sites – large parks providing a range of facilities and features offering recreational, ecological, landscape, cultural or green and blue infrastructure value which (in the case of parks and gardens) are accessible by public transport. Includes areas recognised for a significant importance and biodiversity such as local nature reserves, woodlands and country parks.

Local sites – large areas, including a landscape setting, outdoor sports, children's play, informal recreation and areas of varied biodiversity such as coastal parks, country parks and community woodland.

Neighbourhood sites – pocket parks of less than 0.5ha which provide a landscape setting, informal space of children's play as well as space which provides varied biodiversity such as linear paths and small areas of space.

19.4 Policy INF4 Local Green Spaces

19.4.1 The National Planning Policy Framework[160](NPPF para 106) states that Local (and Neighbourhood) Plans should allow communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. The aim of this policy is to ensure that Local Green Space (LGS) designations are protected from inappropriate development and retained for enjoyment by local communities.

159 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/7659.012%20Swale%20GBI%20Strategy%20MERGED%20LR.pdf

160 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

19.4.2 LGS designations can be considered, during the plan-making process, where the green space is:

- In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance for example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity, or richness of wildlife; and
- local in character and not an extensive tract of land.

19.4.3 An assessment of potential LGS's has been carried out against the defined criteria and can be found published within the Local Plan's evidence base. The sites in question have, for the most part, been forward by local communities and represent diverse types and uses of land ranging from coastal cliff tops to allotments and recreation grounds.

19.4.4 The sites designated as LGS's are shown on the Proposals Map. The Council can have no direct influence on the management of these sites, although clearly the borough, parish and town council's wish to see their current use continue. However, Policy INF4 will be used to preserve these LGS's and prevent development which would conflict with their character and use.

19.4.5 LGS designations differ from village green registrations which are handled by Kent County Council under separate legislation and outside the remit of national planning policy and the Local Plan.

Policy INF4

Local Green Spaces

Within designated Local Green Spaces, planning permission will not be granted other than for:

1. The construction of a new building providing essential facilities for outdoor sport or recreation, cemeteries, allotments, the reasonable requirements of agriculture or forestry, or other community uses related to the Local Green Space, where the character and use of the Local Green Space is preserved;
2. The replacement, extension or alteration of an existing building where this does not result in a disproportionate addition over and above the original building and maintains the character and use of the Local Green Space;
3. The re-use of an existing building where this does not conflict with the character and use of the Local Green Space; or
4. The carrying out of engineering or other operations required for public safety or to provide essential infrastructure.

20 Development Management Policies - Climate Change, Pollution & The Water Environment

20.1 Policy C1 Sustainable Design and Adaptation Principles

20.1.1 The preamble to Policy ST 3 Climate Change sets out the need for ambitious climate change policies in Swale, including international obligations and national legislation and Policy ST 3 itself sets out the strategic requirements and is the umbrella policy for Policies C1 to C5.

20.1.2 Whilst international treaties and national legislation are clear, it is noted that the Committee on Climate Change's analysis and High Court Rulings from 2022 [161] and 2024 [162] show that national government's current policies & plans will not deliver the Climate Change Act goals.

20.1.3 As a result of this shortfall, the Council commissioned an evidence base for ambitious climate change policies. The evidence comprises three elements:

i. Literature Review (assessment of powers and duties);
ii. Policy options & risk matrix; and
iii. Evidence base and policy recommendations.

These can be found at: Local Plans - Local Plan Review Evidence [163].

20.1.4 Some of the challenges set out in the evidence base include:

- Building Regulations:
  - won't deliver net zero carbon buildings (including the Future Homes Standard);
  - don't count unregulated energy (eg appliances) so don't count all energy; and
  - are inaccurate and underestimate actual energy use (as they measure approximate carbon emissions, rather than actual energy use).
- Lack of clarity from successive governments:
  - despite having the legislative framework, national policy is not explicit on what is required for the UK to reach net zero by 2050;
  - a number of Written Ministerial Statements have further clouded the water, resulting in confusion for local authorities and subsequent legal challenges. The evidence base documents set out detail related to the legal challenges.

20.1.5 Despite these challenges many local authorities have adopted policies that will ensure new development is zero carbon and truly mitigates and adapt to climate change. The Council sought to follow this lead and adopt policy that enables the fulfilment of their legal and moral duties.

Key Principals for net zero development

i. New development's energy demand must be minimised;
ii. New development should not use fossil fuels;
iii. New development should come with enough new renewable energy generation to 'meet the energy used on site';
iv. New development should use energy-based metrics which assess actual energy use (rather than approximate carbon emissions) - that is, true net zero operational carbon and adopt absolute targets for space heat demand, total energy use intensity per square metre; and
v. Climate mitigation should include mandatory reporting and targets for embodied carbon.

20.1.6 These principles have fed into policies C1-C5 in this chapter, the benefits of which include:

161 https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/FoE-v-BEIS-judgment-180722.pdf
162 https://caselaw.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ewhc/admin/2024/995?query=friends+of+the+earth
163 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence

- Ensuring new buildings in Swale are net zero and support the local and national net zero targets of 2045 and 2050 respectively;
- Buildings that are fit for the long term and avoid future costly retrofits;
- Ensuring new buildings have reduced energy costs and carbon taxes;
- Creating buildings and communities that contribute to healthier and more comfortable environments;
- Improving air quality associated with fossil fuel combustion;
- Minimising the need for new energy generation and grid reinforcement whilst contributing to enhanced energy resilience and security;
- Closing the performance gap between the design and operation of new buildings;
- Creating demand for high value jobs and skills; and
- Supporting innovative supply chains and the transition to a green economy;

Costs and feasibility

20.1.7 Policies need to be deliverable if they are to be found sound. Assessing the costs and feasibility of ambitious climate change policies has been an important element in both the climate change evidence base and the Whole Plan Viability Assessment. Details of costs and feasibility are provided in the evidence base documents. [163].

C1 Sustainable design and adaptation principles

20.1.8 The Sustainable design, construction and adaptation principles policy is part of a suite of policies in this Local Plan Review which seek to mitigate and adapt to climate change and enable the Local Plan Review to play its part in enabling the Council and the UK to mitigate and adapt to climate change. It sets out the Council's aspiration for sustainable design, construction and adaptation principles for development in the borough. It should be read against the other policies in this chapter.

20.1.9 Before adoption of this policy, the Council aims to produce Planning Guidance to assist in its interpretation and application. Until that time, the climate change evidence base, [163] which informed this policy, should be consulted.

20.1.10 The Building Research Establishment (BRE) runs the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)[164]. A range of BREEAM ratings are relevant for Swale and are included in Policy C1, in particular, with regard to water efficiency.

20.1.11 Applicants for planning permission are expected to demonstrate the elements set out in policy C1 have been considered and evidenced where appropriate by the corresponding assessment methodology, in a Climate, Energy and Waste Statement, to accompany planning applications.

Policy C1

Sustainable design and adaptation principles

Principles of sustainable design and construction, and climate adaptation, must be considered from the very earliest stages of design development.

All residential and non-residential buildings must mitigate against, and adapt to, climate change by employing sustainable design and construction principles, in line with the criteria below, and any future Planning Guidance or Planning Documents.

1. Applicants are expected to demonstrate how these elements have been incorporated via a Climate, Energy and Waste Statement. The following measures will be set out:

   a. Sustainable design and construction - all new developments must minimise their carbon footprint and energy impact through sustainable design and construction practices. Proposals

164 https://breeam.com/about

will demonstrate efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by factors such as site selection and location, linkages to other sites and infrastructure, land use/mix, site layout, building orientation, design, landscaping and tree planting strategies, while prioritising a “fabric-first” approach and nature-based solutions. Where development of existing sites takes place, it should be recognised that retaining and upgrading existing structures is generally more sustainable than building new;

b. Sustainable choices – all new development will demonstrate that it makes sustainable living the easiest choice, for instance by providing: mixed uses/communities so people can live close to where they work, learn, socialise and relax; homes that are comfortable to work from, with space for flexible uses, including play and hobbies; have easy access, safe and dry bicycle parking; have space for storage, including for waste and recycling; have internal space to dry laundry; have easy access to public transport and good quality active travel infrastructure; and have safe and easy access to green and blue infrastructure and outdoor recreation - as well as supporting the TCPA's Healthy Homes Principles as set out in Policy G1 General Development Criteria;

c. Cooling hierarchy - all development proposals must show how designs have optimised the internal and solar heat gains, to balance the need to minimise space heating demand with the need to passively maintain comfortable temperatures during hot summers. The Climate, Energy and Waste Statement should set out how overheating risk measures have been incorporated in accordance with the following cooling hierarchy:

i. Minimise internal heat generation through energy-efficient design and equipment selection;

ii. Reduce and manage the amount of heat entering the building in summer using:

- Building orientation;
- Shading;
- Albedo/Reflectivity;
- Fenestration; and
- Insulation.

ii. Manage heat within the building through exposed internal thermal mass and high ceilings;

iii. Passive ventilation, including cross ventilation through a building wherever possible. Passive stack and wind-driven ventilation, night purging and designing windows to allow effective and secure ventilation. Single aspect developments are discouraged;

iv. Natural cooling measures including green and blue infrastructure;

v. Use of mixed-mode cooling such as low-energy mechanical cooling (fan-powered ventilation); and

vi. Mechanical ventilation (which, if it has a heat recovery function, should also have a summer bypass mode).

d. Overheating assessment:

i. all major residential developments must complete CIBSE TM59 overheating assessment as their route to compliance with Building Regulations Part O (or future equivalent assessment methodology). The simplified Part O route will not be considered acceptable; or

ii. all major non-residential developments must complete CIBSE TM52 overheating assessment (or future equivalent assessment methodology).

(Certain aspects of building design intended to increase energy efficiency and reduce heat demand, such as increased glazing and airtightness, can also exacerbate heat risk and cause

uncomfortable living conditions. The inclusion of CIBSE TM52/59 overheating assessments provides the flexibility needed to manage this balance, as these assessments allow for more detailed design solutions compared to the simplified approach in Part O of Building Regulations.)

e. Resilience and adaptation to climate change - all development must incorporate measures that increase resilience to extreme weather events and demonstrate adaptation to a changing climate, including increasing temperatures and frequency and intensity of rainfall. All developments will demonstrate, where relevant, how they will:

i. Reduce the risk of flooding and conserve water and accord with policies Policy C8 Flood risk and Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources ;

ii. Employ sustainable drainage and accord with Policy C9 Sustainable Drainage;

iii. Ensure cool streets and paths, through green and blue infrastructure (such as tree planting) and nature-based solutions, including the enhancement of existing water features;

iv. Reduce the 'heat island' effect through the use of cool materials and green and blue infrastructure within the development;

v. Be designed to enhance resilience to the anticipated effects of climate change. Proposals must incorporate measures to adapt to changing climate conditions, including resilience to extreme weather events, rising temperatures, stronger winds, droughts, heavy rainfall, and snow. Water conservation and storage measures should also be integrated into designs, taking into account best practices and future climate projections and accord with Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources ; and

f. BREEAM – all new non-residential developments (including C1, C2, C2a and C5) are required to achieve BREEAM 'Very Good' standard as a minimum. New major non-residential developments (including C1, C2, C2a and C5) of 1,000sqm or more are required to achieve BREEAM 'Excellent' standard as a minimum.

20.2 Policy C2 Net Zero Operational Carbon in New-Build Residential Development

20.2.1 Policy C2 is aligned with:

- national policy goals which aim to achieve the legally-binding UK target of net zero by 2050, as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008 [165];
- carbon budgets legislated under the aegis of that Act and linked to the Climate Change Committee's (CCC) Balanced Pathway to Net Zero in the Sixth Carbon Budget report, which sets out that all new buildings should be zero carbon from 2025, with high levels of energy efficiency and low-carbon heat over gas boilers/fossil fuels. The CCC also recommends a heat demand between 15-20 kWh/m2/year;
- the Planning and Energy Act 2008 [166] which sets out that local standards for energy efficiency in new homes are able to exceed those set in Building Regulations
- the approach to fossil fuels as set out in the Future Homes Standard (which seeks to end fossil fuel boilers); and
- the borough wide net-zero target of 2045.

Policy application

20.2.2 Before adoption of this policy, the Council aims to produce Planning Guidance to assist in its interpretation and application and set out details of a future potential carbon offsetting scheme. Until that time, the Climate change evidence base [167] which informed this policy, should be consulted.

165 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents
166 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/21/section/1
167 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence#h2

20.2.3 Compliance with this policy should be demonstrated at the planning application stage through submission of a Climate, Energy and Waste Statement, which should include associated output reports from energy modelling software (e.g. PHPP, or HEM when available for general use).

20.2.4 Policy C2 sets a requirement for total energy use (or Energy Use Intensity) per m2 per year, and such covers both regulated and unregulated energy use within a dwelling. The policy acts as a limit on the energy consumed within a building on an annual basis. It also sets a requirement for space heating demand using the same metric. Space heating demand is the number of units of heat required to sufficiently heat spaces within the building. Aside from stipulating no use of fossil fuels, the policy is agnostic to any technology in the building for heating and is determined by the level of insulation and air tightness specified for the building, it is therefore driving up fabric efficiency to ensure that demand for heat is minimised in the first place.

20.2.5 The policy aims to deliver an on-site energy balance on an annual basis, by providing enough renewable energy generation to equal the total energy use value. The secondary requirement (point 3a), using the kWh/m2projected building footprint/year, acts as a mechanism to ensure that on-site renewable energy generation is maximised where an on-site net zero energy balance is not feasible (eg taller flatted buildings or where overshadowing significantly impacts solar PV output). The value set is aligned to roughly 70% of roof space being covered by high efficiency solar PV panels.

20.2.6 Points 1, 2 and 3 of the policy are to be addressed at the design and post-completion stages, to ensure that the development has been built to intended standards. Post-completion resubmission of the original energy statement including energy performance calculations, informed by the relevant tests to systems and fabric, will be required as a condition as part of the planning application process.

20.2.7 With reference to point 4 the energy offset price is based on the cost of solar PV data from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, and includes inflation and a 10% margin to enable administration of the offset fund to deliver off-site solar PV by the Council or its appointed partners. The price from September 2024 was £2.31/kWh. This figure is revised annually. The Council's intention is that the applicable offset price is the latest published figure at the point the relevant planning obligation is agreed, unless future Planning Guidance specifies otherwise.

20.2.8 Points 5 and 7 on compliance will also need to be demonstrated post-completion through the satisfaction of planning conditions.

20.2.9 Please see the evidence base documentation (Output iii, under A. Net zero operational carbon in new build residential development) for detail on:

- Renewable energy provision;
- Offsetting (including circumstances when it may be applied flexibly);
- Assured performance methods; and
- Applicability to outline applications.

20.2.10 This policy applies to use classes C3 and C4. Please see Policy C3 Net zero operational carbon in new build non-domestic development for requirements for use classes C1, C2, C2a and C5.

Policy C2

Net zero operational carbon in new build residential development

All new build dwellings are required to submit a Climate, Energy and Waste Statement demonstrating that the development meets the following requirements:

1. Total energy use of ≤ 35 kWh/m2/year GIA;

2. Space heating demand of ≤ 15 kWh/m2/year GIA (or <20kWh/m2/year in bungalows only);

    a. The use of fossil fuels and connection to the gas grid will not be considered acceptable.

3. On-site annual renewable energy generation capacity to at least equal the predicted annual total energy use;

a. Where an on-site net zero energy balance is not possible, it must be demonstrated that the amount of on-site renewable energy generation equates to ≥120 kWh/m2projected building footprint/year.

b. Where a building in a multi-building development cannot individually achieve the requirements of point 3., this shortfall is to be made up across other units on-site before energy offsetting (point 4) is considered.

c. Large-scale development (50 residential units or more) should demonstrate that opportunities for on-site renewable energy infrastructure (on-site but not on or attached to individual dwellings), such as solar PV canopies on car parks, have been explored.

d. Renewable energy output should be calculated in line with Microgeneration Certification Scheme guidance for the relevant technology (expected to be photovoltaics in most cases).

4. Energy offsetting will only be acceptable in exceptional circumstances, and as a last resort, where it is demonstrably unfeasible to achieve an on-site net zero regulated and unregulated energy balance. Any shortfall in on-site renewable energy generation that does not match energy use will be offset via a S106 financial contribution, reflecting the cost of the solar PV that will need to be delivered off-site;

a. The energy offset price is based on cost of solar PV data at the date of the S106 agreement. The price is set by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, and includes inflation and a 10% margin to enable administration of the offset fund to deliver off-site solar PV by the Council or its appointed partners. This is set as a one-off payment, where the shortfall in annual on-site renewable energy generation is multiplied by the energy offset price.

5. Reduced performance gap - to ensure operational energy in practice performs to predicted levels from the design stage, an assured performance method must be implemented throughout all phases of construction;

6. Smart energy systems - all new build proposals will demonstrate how they have considered the difference (in scale and time) of renewable energy generation and the on-site energy demand, with a view to maximising on-site consumption of energy generated on site and minimising the need for wider grid infrastructure reinforcement. This may include smart local grids, energy sharing, energy and thermal storage, demand-side response, vehicle-to-grid charging provision, and/or solutions that combine elements of the above; and

7. Post-occupancy evaluation - large-scale development (50 units or more) is to monitor and report total energy use and renewable energy generation values to the Council on an annual basis and for 5 years upon occupation. An outline plan for the implementation of this must be submitted with the planning application.

20.3 Policy C3 Net Zero Operational Carbon in New-Build Non-Domestic Development

20.3.1 Policy C3 is aligned with:

- national policy goals which aim to achieve the legally-binding UK target of net zero by 2050, as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008 [168];
- carbon budgets legislated under the aegis of that Act and linked to the Climate Change Committee's Balanced Pathway to Net Zero in the Sixth Carbon Budget report, which sets out that all new buildings should be zero carbon from 2025, with high levels of energy efficiency and low-carbon heat over gas boilers/fossil fuels;

168 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents

- the PPG which sets out that 'local authorities are not restricted or limited in setting energy performance standards above the building regulations for non-housing developments';
- the borough wide net-zero target of 2045.

20.3.2 For more detail on the justification for the suite of climate change policies, the benefits and co-benefits, costs and feasibility please see the preamble to Policy C1 Sustainable design and adaptation principles.

20.3.3 Before adoption of this policy, the Council aims to produce Planning Guidance to assist in its interpretation and application and set out details of a future potential carbon offsetting schemes. Until that time, the Climate change evidence base [169] which informed this policy, should be consulted.

20.3.4 Compliance with this policy should be demonstrated at the planning application stage through submission of a Climate, Energy and Waste Statement, which should include associated output reports from energy modelling software (e.g. PHPP, or HEM when available for general use).

20.3.5 Policy C3 sets a requirement for total energy use (or Energy Use Intensity) per m2 per year, and such covers both regulated and unregulated energy use within buildings. The policy acts as a limit on the energy consumed within a building on an annual basis. It also sets a requirement for space heating demand using the same metric. Space heating demand is the number of units of heat required to sufficiently heat spaces within the building. Aside from stipulating no use of fossil fuels, the policy is agnostic to any technology in the building for heating and is determined by the level of insulation and air tightness specified for the building, it is therefore driving up fabric efficiency to ensure that demand for heat is minimised in the first place.

20.3.6 Due to high variability of potential unregulated energy loads in non-residential buildings, the policy includes a regulated-only energy use limit to ensure that this scope of energy is limited to best practice levels, whilst high unregulated loads can be justified according to the specific use. This ensures that the core energy use of a building (from heating, cooling and lighting) is limited whilst not prohibiting non-residential applications that naturally have high unregulated energy loads, such as a hotel with a significant amount of estimated electrical plug-in equipment.

20.3.7 The purpose of point 3 is to deliver an on-site energy balance on an annual basis, by providing enough renewable energy generation to equal the total energy use value in point 1. The secondary requirement, using the kWh/m2projected building footprint/year, acts as a mechanism to ensure that on-site renewable energy generation is maximised where an on-site net zero energy balance is not feasible. The value set is aligned to roughly 70% of roof space being covered by high efficiency solar PV panels.

20.3.8 Points 1, 2 and 3 of the policy are to be addressed at the design and post-completion stages, to ensure that the development has been built to intended standards. Post-completion resubmission of the original energy statement including energy performance calculations, informed by the relevant tests to systems and fabric, should be required as a condition as part of the planning application process.

20.3.9 With reference to point 4, the energy offset price is based on the cost of solar PV data from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, and includes inflation and a 10% margin to enable administration of the offset fund to deliver off-site solar PV by the Council or its appointed partners. The price from September 2024 was £2.31/kWh. This figure is revised annually. The Council's intention is that the applicable offset price is the latest published figure at the point the relevant planning obligation is agreed, unless future Planning Guidance specifies otherwise.

20.3.10 Points 5 and 7 on compliance should also be demonstrated post-completion through planning conditions.

20.3.11 Please see the evidence base documentation (Output iii under B. Net zero operational carbon in new build non-domestic development) for detail on:

- Renewable energy provision;

169 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence#h2

- Offsetting (including circumstances when it may be applied flexibly);
- Assured performance methods; and
- Applicability to outline applications.

Policy C3

Net zero operational carbon in new build non-domestic development

All new build non-domestic development (including C1, C2, C2a and C5) are required to submit a Climate, Energy and Waste Statement demonstrating that the development meets the following requirements:

1. Total energy use:

    a) The total energy use for the following building uses should be as follows:

        i. Warehouses and light industrial: ≤ 35 kWh/m2/year GIA;

        ii. Offices: ≤ 55 kWh/m2/year GIA;

        iii. Schools: ≤ 55 kWh/m2/year GIA;

        iv. Retail: ≤ 35 kWh/m2/year GIA.

    b) It is accepted that in some circumstances, unregulated energy loads for the specific use of a non-residential building may result in a total energy use that exceeds the limits set out above. In these cases, applicants are required to demonstrate that regulated energy is limited to 30 kWh/m2/year. Unregulated loads must be justified in the Climate, Energy and Waste Statement;

    c) Other building types (e.g. heavy industry, data centres etc.) or uses not listed are required to demonstrate that regulated energy is limited to 40 kWh/m2/year. Unregulated loads must be justified in the Climate, Energy and Waste Statement.

2. Space heating demand for all building types and uses of ≤ 15 kWh/m2/year GIA:

    a) The use of fossil fuels and connection to the gas grid will not be considered acceptable.

3. On-site annual renewable energy generation capacity to at least equal the annual total energy use:

    a) Where an on-site net zero energy balance is not possible, it must be demonstrated that the amount of on-site renewable energy generation equates to ≥120 kWh/m2projected building footprint/year. Where this is not achieved, it must be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council that this is due to unavoidable design issues such as natural lighting and utility space;

    b) Where a building in a multi-building development cannot individually achieve the requirements of point 3., this shortfall is to be made up across other units on-site before energy offsetting (point 4) is considered; and

    c) Large-scale development (5000m2 non-residential floorspace or more) must demonstrate that opportunities for on-site renewable energy infrastructure (on-site but not on or attached to individual buildings), such as solar PV canopies on car parks, have been explored.

4. Energy offsetting:

    a) Only in exceptional circumstances, and as a last resort, where it is demonstrably unfeasible to achieve an on-site net zero energy balance, any shortfall in on-site renewable energy generation that does not match regulated and unregulated energy use will be offset via S106 financial contribution, reflecting the cost of the solar PV delivered off-site; and

    b) The energy offset price is based on cost of solar PV data at the date of the S106 agreement. The price is set by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, and includes inflation and a 10% margin to enable administration of the offset fund to deliver off-site solar PV by the Council or its appointed partners. This is set as a one-off payment, where the shortfall in annual on-site renewable energy generation is multiplied by the energy offset price.

5. Reduced performance gap:

a) An assured performance method must be implemented throughout all phases of construction to ensure operational energy in practice performs to predicted levels from the design stage.

6. Smart energy systems:

a) All new build development will demonstrate how they have considered the difference (in scale and time) of renewable energy generation and the on-site energy demand, with a view to maximising on-site consumption of energy generated on site and minimising the need for wider grid infrastructure reinforcement. This may include smart local grids, energy sharing, energy and thermal storage, demand-side response, vehicle-to-grid charging provision, and/or solutions that combine elements of the above.

7. Post-occupancy evaluation:

a) Large-scale development (over 5000 m2 floorspace) is to monitor and report total energy use and renewable energy generation values on an annual basis. An outline plan for the implementation of this must be submitted with the planning application. The monitored in-use data must be reported to the local planning authority for 5 years upon occupation.

20.4 Policy C4 Embodied Carbon and Waste

20.4.1 Embodied carbon is carbon that is emitted during the production, transport and assembly of a building, infrastructure or product, before the product is in use. This is opposed to 'operational carbon' that is emitted when buildings, infrastructure and products are in use, or 'operating'. Together, embodied carbon and operational carbon form part of the building's whole of life carbon emissions. As such, in conjunction with Policy C2 Net zero operational carbon in new build residential development and Policy C3 Net zero operational carbon in new build non-domestic development, Policy C4 seeks to ensure that carbon emissions are limited across the whole life cycle of new development.

20.4.2 As set out in the Government's 2022 response [170] to the Environment Audit Committee 'Building to net zero: costing carbon in construction', *there is no Government policy requiring the assessment or control of embodied carbon emissions from buildings. As a result, no progress has been made in reducing these emissions within the built environment. This inaction remains despite the built environment making up 25 per cent of the UK's total greenhouse gas emissions and the UK's Nationally Determined Contribution, made at COP26, committing the UK to achieve a 68% reduction in the UK's carbon emissions by 2030... This is an extremely short time frame within which to start assessing and substantially reducing embodied carbon emissions. The first step must be a requirement to undertake whole-life carbon assessments for buildings so the industry can start measuring and then controlling for this carbon'.*

20.4.3 Following this, in 2025, MHCLG, set out [171] that: '*the construction and use of buildings creates both embodied and operational carbon emissions. Historically, government policies and voluntary efforts from the industry have primarily focused on the reduction of operational carbon emissions of buildings. However, for the UK to reach its 2050 net zero target, focusing efforts on reducing the embodied carbon of buildings is also critical*'.

20.4.4 As progress is made in reducing operational carbon and decarbonising the grid, the relative significance of embodied carbon [172] is increasing. In some cases, embodied carbon can account for more than 50% of a new project's whole life carbon footprint.

170 https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/30124/documents/174271/default/

171 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consideration-of-embodied-carbon-in-new-buildings/the-practical-technical-and-economic-impacts-of-measuring-and-reducing-embodied-carbon-in-new-buildings-executive-summary#fn:1

172 https://www.arup.com/globalassets/downloads/insights/net-zero-buildings-halving-construction-missions-today.pdf

20.4.5 The Committee on Climate Change, in its Seventh Carbon Budget has set out [173] that amongst the key actions to deliver the balanced pathway to net zero by 2050 is the 'set minimum standards for the whole-life carbon impact of products, which could include rules to measure and limit the embodied carbon of buildings.

20.4.6 Whilst there is no explicit reference to embodied carbon in the NPPF, the NPPF's references to 'low carbon economy' could implicitly include embodied carbon as part of the equation. Additionally, embodied carbon is a design issue and therefore should logically fall under the NPPF's instruction that "New development should be planned for in ways that … can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its … design".

20.4.7 Embodied carbon is not covered by Building Regulations.

20.4.8 As such there is now widespread agreement across government and industry that embodied carbon needs to be effectively measured and assessed if the built environment is to play its part in meeting the UK's net zero by 2050 target.

20.4.9 Waste, in this policy, refers to a material resource which is unwanted at that point in time and space. The policy seeks to help to borough move towards a Circular Economy (where material never becomes waste), avoid and reduce construction waste associated with the building of new development through the avoidance of unnecessary demolition, material reuse and recycling, resource-efficient construction, building adaptability/flexibility and end of life disassembly all of which can reduce waste and cut costs. It also seeks to enhance opportunities for recycling.

20.4.10 The National Planning Policy Framework [174] (NPPF) includes minimising waste as part of the environmental objective of sustainable development (para 8c). Furthermore (para 4), it explains that it should be read in conjunction with the Government's planning policy for waste [175] . This in turn sets out the government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management, including through: driving waste management up the waste hierarchy (prevention – reuse – recycling – recovery – disposal); helping secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health or the environment; and ensuring the design and layout of new development and infrastructure complements sustainable waste management (including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to enable high quality collections of waste).

20.4.11 Planning Practice Guidance [176] (PPG) on Waste explains that 'non-waste' planning authorities must have regard to National Planning Policy for Waste [177] and are expected to deliver the waste hierarchy (para 10). This involves:

- working with waste planning authorities to identify and protect sites;
- integrating waste management opportunities in proposed new development;
- considering the impact of development on existing and future waste management sites;
- promoting sound management of waste from proposed development;
- including planning conditions promoting sustainable design of development through recycled products, recovery of on-site material and the provision of facilities for the storage and regular collection of waste; and
- ensuring waste collections help towards achieving the higher levels of the waste hierarchy.

173 https://www.arup.com/globalassets/downloads/insights/net-zero-buildings-halving-construction-missions-today.pdf
174 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
175 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste/national-planning-policy-for-waste#introduction
176 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste
177 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7[illegible]2e8ab4946c/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

20.4.12 As such there is clear justification for local authorities to require embodied carbon assessments and limit emissions arising from the construction of new development, to seek to prevent and reduce waste associated with construction and facilitate reuse and recycling.

20.4.13 The evidence base for this policy, including industry capability, costs and feasibility, is set out in in the references in this chapter as well as in our Climate change evidence base on our website[178].

Climate, Energy and Waste Statement and Planning Guidance

20.4.14 Details of how applications will comply with the requirements of this policy should be included in a *Climate, Energy and Waste Statement.*

20.4.15 Before adoption of this policy, the Council aims to produce Planning Guidance to assist in its interpretation and application and set out details of what will be required of embodied carbon/waste assessments.

20.4.16 For point 3. of policy C4 it is accepted that the level of detail will be lower the smaller the development proposal. The aim is to ensure applicants explore the topic of embodied carbon, but without setting requirements that are impractical or excessively costly for small sites. Narrative could include, but is not limited to:

- Reuse of existing buildings, features and materials on site, where present;
- Design for material efficiency (reducing the amount of material needed) such as through structural design or use of space and layouts to avoid unnecessary material use;
- Substitution of higher-carbon materials (such as steel, aluminium, and Portland cement) with low-embodied-carbon materials (such as timber);
- Material sourcing for reduced 'product miles' or from manufacturers with low-carbon manufacturing credentials; and
- Construction processes that reduce the typical rates of material wastage.

20.4.17 For point 7. of the policy, best practice approaches to managing construction waste include Improving waste management on construction sites | Zero Waste Scotland , » Create a Site Waste Management Plan Best Practice Hub ,Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMP) | CHAS and Sustainable construction and waste management in new development guidance 2023 - Surrey County Council.

Policy C4

Embodied carbon and waste

Proposed residential and non-residential developments (thresholds given below) must meet the following requirements, which should be set out in a Climate, Energy and Waste Statement:

1. All new development will demonstrate that adequate space (both internal and external) has been set aside for the accessible segregation and storage of waste, including recyclable materials. Waste storage should be of well designed and not impact the street scene;
2. Building end-of-life - all new buildings are to be designed to enable adaptation, disassembly and material re-use, subsequently reducing the need for end-of-life demolition and making material re-use easier when it is absolutely necessary;
3. Embodied carbon in minor development - proposals for new development of 1 or more homes or ≥100m2 non-domestic floor space, but below the size thresholds for embodied carbon reporting and targets (below), will demonstrate how the embodied carbon of the proposed development has been minimised (including narrative on options considered and decisions made);

178 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence#h2

4. Embodied carbon reporting - all major new residential (10 dwellings or more) and non-residential (1000m2 floorspace or more) developments are required to complete a whole-life carbon assessment in accordance with RICS Whole Life Carbon Assessment guidance and the BS EN 15978 standard;
5. Limiting embodied carbon - all large-scale major development (50 dwellings or more; 5000m2 non-residential floor space or more) is required to limit embodied carbon (RICS/BS 15978 modules A1 – A5) to 600 kgCO2e/m2 GIA; and, or
6. All new development should seek to retain and retrofit/upgrade existing built development wherever possible, avoid demolition, and follow the waste hierarchy. Where demolition is absolutely necessary, pre-demolition audits will be required:
    a. all major development sites that contain existing buildings or structures of 1000m2 or more, must carry out a pre-redevelopment and/or pre-demolition audit, following an established industry best practice method (e.g. BRE), for larger structures or significant demolitions;
    a. for smaller-scale demolitions, such as individual walls or small outbuildings, developers are required to consider material re-use where feasible, without the need for a full audit. A simplified, proportionate approach should be taken to assess potential material recovery and reuse, details of which should be included in the Climate, Energy and Waste Statement.
7. All new development shall set out how they will follow best practice approaches to managing waste on site, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, to the satisfaction of the Council.

20.5 Policy C5 Renewable Energy Development and Infrastructure

20.5.1 The UK grid is becoming increasingly powered by renewable energy, primarily through solar and wind technologies. Renewable energy is a key component of the fulfilment of the Climate Change Act 2008 [179] and associated 2050 net zero target. If the UK it to successfully transition to net zero, renewable energy opportunities must be maximised.

20.5.2 Enabling renewable energy development and infrastructure is a vital part of the UK's carbon reduction trajectory, which, according to the Committee on Climate Change [180] will need near-total grid decarbonisation by 2035 and a mix that includes 80% renewables by 2050 while catering for a doubling of electricity demand between 2020 and 2050. It is also essential in contributing to energy security and affordability.

20.5.3 It is important to ensure that the future energy network is resilient to increasingly variable weather patterns, which will require a balanced mix of generation and storage technologies. Without resilient energy networks at local and national levels, a reliance on fossil fuels will remain when solar and wind power generation is low due to weather constraints.

20.5.4 Partly due to the current rise in large-scale renewable energy installations, some local grid substations are at risk of reaching full capacity in coming years without infrastructure reinforcement investments. As the industrial, commercial, domestic and transport sectors continue to electrify (switching from gas, coal and oil) at increasing rates, local policy must support as best it can the development of smart grids and energy sharing networks to relieve pressure on local areas at risk of reaching full grid electricity capacity. On-site energy management systems will play an important role in achieving this, through the provision of battery storage alongside solar PV generation and enabling peak-demand response management systems throughout new buildings. A permissive policy approach towards applications for standalone grid-connected battery storage can also play a role in readying the energy system for the UK's renewable-heavy, electricity-led future.

179 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents
180 https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/The-Sixth-Carbon-Budget-The-UKs-path-to-Net-Zero.pdf#page=134

20.5.5 As local renewable energy generation schemes become more prominent and takes up a larger proportion of land, it is also important to ensure that adverse impacts are addressed for local communities. Therefore, whilst local policy should support renewable energy generation schemes as much as possible, it should also set criteria that mitigates potential negative impacts, such as addressing community co-benefits, loss of agricultural land, landscape concerns and improving biodiversity on-site.

20.5.6 The National Planning Policy Framework [181](NPPF) paragraph 161 states that the planning system should support the transition to net zero by 2050 and take full account of all climate impacts.

20.5.7 Paragraph 165 sets out that to help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should:

- Provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources that maximises the potential for suitable development, future re-powering and life extension, whilst ensuring impacts are adequately addressed;
- Consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources and supporting infrastructure; and
- Identify opportunities for development to draw its energy from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and supplies.

20.5.8 Paragraphs 167 and 168 set out that when determining planning applications, local planning authorities should:

- Expect new development to comply with any development plan policies on local requirements for decentralised energy supply, unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant, that this is not feasible or viable;
- Not require applicants to demonstrate the overall need for renewable or low carbon energy;
- Give significant weight to the benefits associated with these forms of energy and their contribution towards a net zero future;
- Recognise that small-scale and community-led projects provide a valuable contribution to cutting greenhouse gas emissions; and
- In the case of applications for the repowering and life-extension of existing renewable sites, give significant weight to the benefits of utilising an established site.

20.5.9 Planning Practice Guidance [182] (PPG) supplements the NPPF in explaining how strategies for renewable and low carbon energy can be developed, the particular planning considerations for different types of renewable energy infrastructure, including solar and wind turbines, and guidance on battery energy storage systems. It also sets out details of compulsory pre-application consultation with the local community.

20.5.10 The Government's Land Use Framework [183] seeks to manage land as a finite resource, needed for more homes, to generate clean energy, maintain food production and restore nature.

20.5.11 In 2019 the Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency. It recently established targets for the Council's own operations to be carbon neutral by 2035 and to facilitate the action required to make the borough of Swale carbon neutral by 2045. Point 6 of the declaration includes the commitment to deploy 'renewable energy at every opportunity'. The subsequent Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plan 2025 [184] includes actions to 'support sustainable building practices and development', with homes and businesses being run from renewable technologies. As well as responding to the climate challenge, the Action Plan recognises that supporting renewable technologies has co-benefits in terms of expanding local markets, supporting job opportunities and improving energy security.

181 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
182 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/renewable-and-low-carbon-energy
183 https://defraenvironment.blog.gov.uk/2026/03/18/planning-for-the-future-englands-first-land-use-framework/
184 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/404216/2025-Climate-and-Ecological-Emergency-Action-Plan.pdf

20.5.12 This policy works alongside the other policies in this chapter, in particular, Policy C2 Net zero operational carbon in new build residential development and Policy C3 Net zero operational carbon in new build non-domestic development as well as policies ST 11 Conserving and enhancing the Natural Environment, B1 Biodiversity & geodiversity conservation & BNG, B2 Conserving & enhancing valued landscapes and B6 Agricultural Land. Policies C1 and C2 seek to ensure that new build development is net zero carbon, including through the use of on-site renewable energy. This policy seeks to support the use of wider renewable energy development and infrastructure to support grid decarbonisation and existing development that is not net zero carbon. This wider use of renewable energy infrastructure is essential in order to meet the national 2050 net zero target and the Council's 2045 carbon neutral target.

Other guidance

20.5.13 Regen has partnered with the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), Great British Energy (GBE) and the Local Net Zero Hubs to provide new guidance and training to support planners (as well as communities and applicants) in assessing onshore wind, ground-mounted solar, battery storage and electricity network infrastructure applications. Included on their website is guidance and training [185].

1. Assessing on-shore wind applications
2. Assessing ground-mounted solar applications
3. Assessing battery energy storage systems applications
4. Assessing electricity network infrastructure applications
5. Fire safety information for planners on battery energy storage systems

20.5.14 The Kent Downs National Landscape have recently updated their Renewable Energy Position Statement to assist all those who are considering, involved in or determining proposals to generate renewable energy developments within the National Landscape and its setting. Renewable-Energy-Position-Statement-FINAL-June-2026.pdf

20.5.15 The Kent Design Guide [186] also provides guidance on renewable energy development for Kent.

20.5.16 Solar Energy UK, with assistance from the National Farmers Union have published a Factsheet FactSheet: Solar Farms and Agricultural Land 2024 | Final which sets out the considerations that should be given to assessing the impacts of solar farms on agricultural land and how solar farms can coexist and give intensively farmed land the opportunity to recover.

20.5.17 Research by the RSPB and Cambridge University has shown that solar farms can be managed[187] for nature.

Climate, Energy and Waste Statement

20.5.18 Details of how applications will comply with the requirements of this policy should be included in a Climate, Energy and Waste Statement.

20.5.19 It should be noted that the heat network feasibility study referenced in Policy C5 Renewable energy development and infrastructure below, should assess the potential for implementing low or zero carbon heat networks, which should include assessment of 4th and 5th generation networks that can offer higher efficiency and flexibility (4th and 5th networks operate at lower temperatures than conventional systems, reduce heat losses and combine other energy sources , local energy storage and offer potential for energy exchanges amongst users). Feasibility studies should cover:

20.5.20 Technical assessment:

185 https://www.regen.co.uk/insights/new-guidance-for-assessing-clean-energy-projects-supports-planners-in-delivering-the-transition#content

186 https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/service-specific-policies/economic-regeneration-and-planning-policies/regeneration-policies/kent-design-guide

187 https://www.rspb.org.uk/whats-happening/news/solar-farms-managed-for-nature-boost-bird-numbers-and-biodiversity

- Evaluation of heat sources (renewable and waste);
- Carbon reduction optioneering between alternative heating options;
- Infrastructure requirements (piping, storage etc.);
- Capacity for future connection and expansion;
- Alignment with local or national carbon targets.

20.5.21 Economic viability and assessment:

- Cost analysis – including capital expenditure, operational expenses, and maintenance;
- Projected savings in energy costs and emission reductions over time;
- Comparison of the cost of alternative heating options.

20.5.22 Policy C5 Renewable energy development and infrastructure is directly aligned to the national policy position on heat networks as the UK government has introduced a regulatory framework for heat networks through the Energy Security Bill. This includes the establishment of heat network zones and the regulation of prices to ensure fair costs for consumers. The UK aims to increase the share of heat provided by heat networks from the current 2% to around 18% by 2050. This expansion is part of the broader Heat Network Transformation Programme, which includes significant investment to scale up low-carbon heat network deployment.

20.5.23 For further details on the evidence which supports this policy, please see the evidence base pages of the Council website. Local Plans - Local Plan Review Evidence [188]

Policy C5

Renewable energy development and infrastructure

1. The justification for renewable energy development and infrastructure will be set out in a Climate, Energy and Waste Statement. Development proposals for the generation of renewable energy development and infrastructure will be supported where:

a. The scale, siting, design and nature of any proposal is demonstrated to be appropriate for its location, taking account of impacts set out in 1b.

b. Analysis of impacts, including cumulative impacts, and methods to avoid, mitigate and compensate harm from these impacts is fully addressed in any proposal, to the satisfaction of the Borough Council. Analysis must include impacts on:

i. the built environment;

ii. biodiversity, and sites designated for their ecological value, as well as how schemes will contribute to biodiversity net gain and the Kent Landscape Nature Recovery Strategy;

iii. heritage assets, historic landscapes and townscape - through the use of Heritage Impact Assessments;

iv. national and local landscape designations and valued landscapes including seascapes and landscape character and visual amenity - through the use of Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments;

v. agricultural land, avoiding best and most versatile agricultural land wherever possible;

vi. residential amenity and communities;

vii. geology, soils and flood risk;

viii. noise, dust, odour, air quality, tranquillity, vibration, shadow flicker;

ix. health and safety, including battery fire risk;

188 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence#h2

x. traffic and transport, including highways and rail safety; and

xi. aviation and defence navigation systems/communications.

2. Smart site allocation, grid reinforcement and grid capacity:

a.Support will be given to proposals for standalone electrical grid capacity upgrades, local smart grids, and development of grid-connected energy storage especially if co-located with large-scale renewable energy generation installations.

b. All development for renewable energy generation, or development that includes renewable energy generation, is to demonstrate how options for energy storage, smart grids, phasing, private wire and energy sharing networks have been explored to manage grid impacts and reduce the need for grid capacity upgrades.

c. Proposals for large-scale renewable energy development (≤ 10MW) will be accompanied by a Grid Connection Feasibility Study which should demonstrate that a site is well supported by sufficient grid capacity and;

i. identify the likely point(s) of connection to the electricity network;
ii. demonstrate early engagement has taken place with the Distribution Network Operator and what this has demonstrated;
iii. outline the technical, environmental, and land requirements for the connection route;
iv. set out a realistic programme for securing and delivering the connection in line with the operational start date of the development.

3. Energy storage:

a. Support will be given to appropriate proposals that form part of the transition to a net zero carbon district, and which need to involve a range of renewable energy storage technologies. This could include energy storage facilities (e.g. battery and thermal storage) and upgraded or new electricity facilities;

b. Battery storage is essential to provide local grid resilience during periods of peak demand and helps to ensure that renewable energy is not wasted during periods of high generation. Battery storage facilities will be accompanied by health and safety assessments to the satisfaction of the Council and the Emergency Services to ensure no unacceptable fire risk is posed to nearby communities. The details of any health and safety assessment should be prepared in consultation with the Emergency Services and Emergency Planners and must be agreed by the Council in the earliest stages of any planning application;

c. Proposals for renewable energy generation are encouraged to provide at least an additional 10% of energy storage (e.g. battery storage) of the overall energy generation;

4. Co-benefits:

a. Proposals for renewable energy generation over 20MW are required to provide an option to offer 5% community ownership to the local community (e.g. Parish Council area);

b. Positive weight will be given to schemes led by the community and community energy groups;

c. All proposals are to:

i. undertake community engagement sessions with the local community, at an early stage of site assessment;

ii. work with and update the community throughout the project; and

iii. mitigate any potential impacts to the community as a result of the development;

d. All proposals for temporary permissions are to demonstrate how the renewable energy generation site can be restored to its original, or an improved state, following end-of-life removal of technologies and mitigate any biodiversity loss, as follows:

i. Proposals will be subject to a condition requiring the submission of an end-of-life removal scheme setting out how the impacts of decommissioning will be mitigated; and

ii. The removal scheme should demonstrate how any biodiversity net gain that has arisen on the site will be protected or enhanced further, and how materials to be removed would be re-used, recycled, recovered or at last resort, disposed of.

5. Refusal of fossil fuels:

a. Applications for exploration and extraction of fossil fuels will not be supported.

6. Support for innovative energy generation:

a. Where appropriate and justified, support will be given to innovative renewable energy generation approaches, such as 'agrivoltaics' – the inherently combined use of land for solar PV generation and agriculture.

7. Protecting infrastructure - development should not significantly harm:

a. Technical performance of any existing or approved renewable energy facility;

b. Potential for optimisation of strategic renewable energy installations; and

c. Availability of the resource, where the operation is dependent on uninterrupted flow of energy to the installation.

8. Heat networks and masterplans - developments must demonstrate that connection to, or development of, heat networks has been considered according to the following hierarchy:

a. Connection to heat networks:

i. Connect to an existing or new low or zero-carbon heat network from the point of occupation, where it can be demonstrated that the heat network results in lower energy demand and carbon emissions than an individual heating system approach.

ii. Use communal or individual renewable heating systems that are fossil fuel-free where connection to a heat network is not feasible.

b. Future-proofing:

i. Major developments in areas where a low or zero-carbon heat network is planned but cannot be connected from the point of occupation must, where feasible, include infrastructure for future connection to the district heat network.

c. Creation of new heat networks:

i. For large-scale development proposals involving more than 50 homes or 5,000m² of floorspace within or adjacent to strategic scale sites coming forward in the borough, a feasibility study should be conducted to determine the potential for establishing a new low- or zero-carbon heat network. If feasible, a heat network should be included in the development proposals.

Under each stage of the above hierarchy, it is essential that any connection or development of heat networks must demonstrate that they result in a lower on-site energy demand and carbon emissions than an individual renewable heating system approach, and do not negatively impact affordability for end users.

20.6 Policy C6 Coastal Change Management

20.6.1 As a coastal borough, Swale is at significant risk of coastal change from erosion, coastal landslip and permanent inundation, all of which impacts people, property, communities and the environment. The aim of this policy is to reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas or adding to the impacts of physical changes to the coast.

20.6.2 The National Planning Policy Framework [189] (NPPF) specifies that the planning system should take full account of coastal change (NPPF para 161). The NPPF requires local plans to identify as Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs) any area likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast as well as be clear as to what development will be appropriate in such areas, and in what circumstances, and make provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be relocated away from CCMAs. The NPPF also sets out when development may be appropriate in CCMAs (ie it needs to be safe for its lifetime, not impact on coastal change, not compromise the character of the coast, provides wider sustainability benefits and does not hinder the development of the England coastal path) and explains when the lifetime of the planned development should be limited (NPPF paras 184-186).

20.6.3 Planning Practice Guidance [190] (PPG) also gives advice on what a CCMA is, including the considerations for defining CCMAs, what development would be appropriate within a CCMA as well as guidance on when vulnerability assessments are required and what they should include, limiting the planned lifetime of development, the relocating of development away from CCMAs and permitted development rights in a CCMA.

How has the CCMA been defined in Swale and what do the different erosion zones mean?

20.6.4 The CCMA has been described as the areas of coastline likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast, such as erosion, coastal landslip, permanent inundation (i.e. land likely to be lost permanently to the sea) and accretion (land increasing due to addition of sediment). The methodology for setting out the CCMA is explained in the Swale Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), which is available on the Council's website, as part of the evidence base which has informed the Local Plan (link to be inserted once published). The CCMA has been defined using evidence gathered through the Swale SFRA, the Environment Agency's (EA) North Kent Coast Model, the EA's Medway Estuary and Swale flood and coastal risk management strategy (MEAS), the Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)/EA Shoreline Management Plans/Explore Coastal Erosion Risk website [191], the 2017 Adopted Local Plan Built Up Area Boundaries and through discussions with the Council's engineering team and the EA. The boundary is part of the Local Plan's Proposals Map.

20.6.5 The boundary of the Coastal Change Management Area will be reviewed periodically and updated when evidence suggests this is necessary. Developers should always make sure they are using the most up to date data on flood risk and coastal change when preparing their applications.

20.6.6 Areas within the CCMA that are subject to erosion are divided into two separate zones:

- Erosion Zone 1 (defined as the Environment Agency's Coastal Erosion Climate Change (Upper End) to 2055 zone; and
- Erosion Zone 2 (defined as the Environment Agency's Coastal Erosion Climate Change (Upper End) to 2105 zone).

20.6.7 As mentioned, the CCMA extents have been informed by the DEFRA/EA Shoreline Management Plan/Coastal Erosion Risk data and the latest flood risk modelling (the North Kent Coast Model and SFRA) and the policies in the MEAS. It should be noted that the erosion and inundation extents have increased substantially since the original Swale CCMA was published in the 2017 Adopted Swale Local Plan, in particular around Warden, significant parts of which are now included within the CCMA boundary.

20.6.8 The definition of the erosion boundaries of the CCMA have been relatively high level in nature. In cases where more detailed technical evidence is provided, for example, as part of a planning application, the Council will consider new evidence in consultation with the Environment Agency.

20.6.9 For applications within the CCMA a Coastal Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) will need to accompany planning applications. For areas at risk of inundation only this will largely be satisfied by the

189 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
190 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change#Integrated-Coastal-Zone-Management
191 https://environment.data.gov.uk/shoreline-planning/coastal-erosion

submission of a Flood Risk Assessment. In areas at risk of erosion, the CCVA should include the requirements set out in Planning Practice Guidance for vulnerability assessments (PPG, 2022, Paragraph: 074) as well as:

- the level of vulnerability to coastal erosion (as assessed through site history, site inspection and site investigation) and how this will be mitigated;
- the predicted lifetime of the development and the impact of coastal change on the development and the service it provides;
- plans for managing the cessation or relocation of the development, including clearing the site;
- details of responsible parties and what role they will play; and
- costs for managing the impact of coastal change on the site and who will be responsible for these.

20.6.10 As set out in the PPG it would be advisable for the developer to agree the scope of a coastal change vulnerability assessment (which should be appropriate to the degree of risk and the scale, nature and location of the development) in advance with the local planning authority and in consultation with the Borough's coastal engineering team, the Environment Agency (where flood risk is also an issue) and any other relevant stakeholders.

20.6.11 Some essential infrastructure and water-compatible development may be permitted within the CCMA, along with some Ministry of Defence installations. For the purposes of this policy essential infrastructure and water-compatible development are defined as set out in NPPF Annex 3: Flood risk vulnerability classification [192].

20.6.12 This policy sets out criteria for when provision needs to be made for development and infrastructure to be relocated away from Coastal Change Management Area. A 25 year horizon is considered to be reasonable for this, to take account of the period need to receive planning permission, build a site out, and also to take account of the unpredictable nature of coastal erosion. The policy also ensures that development in a CCMA is not impacted by coastal change by limiting the planned lifetime of the proposed development through temporary permission and restoration conditions where necessary, to reduce the risk to the environment, people and the development.

Policy C6

Coastal Change Management

Within the Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA), as defined on the Proposals Map, planning permission will not be granted for permanent new residential development (including through change of use). Planning permission will only be granted for other development proposals subject to the following clearly defined criteria:

1. It being demonstrated that the proposal will:

a. be safe over its planned lifetime and not have an unacceptable impact on costal change;
b. not compromise the character of the coast, including its designations;
c. provide wider sustainability benefits and not result in a significant risk to property;
d. not hinder the creation of the King Charles III England Coast Path, and where rollback has been identified, avoid these areas;
e. provide clear plans as to how the proposal will manage the impacts of coastal change on it, and ensure the proposal will not have any adverse impacts on rates of coastal change elsewhere; and
f. seek, where necessary, a temporary planning permission, together with, as appropriate, a legal agreement to secure the long-term management, or restoration, of the site.

2. The proposal comprising:

192 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/annex-3-flood-risk-vulnerability-classification

a. essential infrastructure;
b. Ministry of Defence installations (in line with the requirements set out in the PPG);
c. water-compatible development; or
d. (within Erosion Zones 1 and 2) a use as defined by criterion 3 or 4, below, as appropriate.

3. Proposals within Erosion Zone 1 (which are at risk of erosion now) being directly related to the coast, short-term and temporary in nature, construction and value (such as beach huts, cafes/tea rooms, car parks and sites used for holiday or short-let caravans and camping). Proposals will need to be time limited, with specific time limits informed by a Coastal Change Vulnerability Assessment; or

4. Proposals within Erosion Zone 2 may additionally be permitted when comprising commercial or leisure activities requiring a coastal location and providing substantial economic, social and environmental benefits to the community, and providing it is time limited to 2055 (after which it will be at risk of coastal erosion):

a. other significant development, such as key community infrastructure, is unlikely to be appropriate unless it has been demonstrated as needing to be sited within the CCMA to provide the intended benefit to the wider community and there are clear, costed, plans to manage the impact of coastal change on it and the service it provides; and
b. domestic extensions to residential properties will only be permitted where the lifetime of the proposed development (taking account of erosion risk) can be demonstrated to be longer than 50 years from the date of the planning application.

5. Proposals within the CCMA, submitting a Coastal Change Vulnerability Assessment, demonstrating (as set out in the preamble to this policy): the risks of coastal change; that the development will be safe throughout its planned lifetime; that the development will not increase risk to life or property on site or elsewhere without the need for new or improved coastal defences; as well as clear plans as to how the site will be managed into the future; and

6. Proposals seeking to relocate development away from the CCMA will:

a. be forecast to be affected by erosion, landslip or permanent inundation within 25 years from the date of the planning application, as determined by a Coastal Erosion Vulnerability Assessment or Flood Risk Assessment;
b. be of a similar scale, nature and character as the development it is replacing and be of a scale and design appropriate to its new context;
c. be located at an appropriate location inland from the CCMA and, where possible, remaining close to the coastal community from which it was displaced;
d. demonstrate that no suitable site is available within a built-up area boundary or on previously developed land; and
e. at its current site, ensure that it is cleared to an agreed standard, made safe, or put to a temporary use beneficial to the local community who will take long term responsibility for it.

20.7 Policy C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy

20.7.1 Many areas around the Medway estuary and Swale are low-lying and at significant risk of flooding. Over the next 100 years this risk will increase due to ageing flood defences (much of the existing flood defence network was built between the 1950s and 1970s), rising sea levels and climate change (the area has already experienced over 18cm of sea level rise since 1990). As a result, there will be a greater risk of tidal flooding to properties, agricultural land and infrastructure and the local community.

20.7.2 Furthermore, much of the Medway Estuary and Swale is covered by national and international designations that protect important species and habitats. As sea levels rise, some of this important habitat will be lost as it is 'squeezed' against the existing flood defences ('coastal squeeze') Terrestrial and freshwater habitats behind seawalls that can no longer be sustainably protected in-situ will also be lost.

20.7.3 The Medway Estuary and Swale (MEAS) Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) strategy (2019) [193] is an evidence-based strategy that looked at future flooding over the short, medium and long-term and builds on the policies established in the Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) [194] (see Policy B7 The Coast and Policy C6 Coastal Change Management). It has measured the technical, economic, environmental and social value of areas at flood risk against the costs of protecting them into the future. In this way, and through consultation with partners and the community, it has determined the most sustainable approach for each section of the coastline, through implementation of the following policies, either:

- hold the line (HTL) - build or maintain artificial defences so that the position of the shoreline remains;
- managed realignment (MR) - allowing the shoreline to move naturally, but managing the process; and
- no active intervention (NAI) or sustainable asset management - no planned investment to defend against flooding or erosion.

20.7.4 As well as reducing flood risk to over 14,000 properties, commercial and industrial sites, critical infrastructure, agricultural land and conservation sites in the implementation plan, the MEAS strategy also includes actions to create new intertidal and freshwater habitat to address the loss of designated habitats due to the need to sustainably manage flood and coastal risk. These will replace lost habitats and make sure the area's nature can continue to thrive.

20.7.5 Flood and Coastal Risk Management projects are prioritised by their benefit-to-cost ratios to drive value for money, with partnership contributions boosting a project's prioritisation. This approach uses government funding to unlock investment from public, private and charitable sources. It makes every £1 of government investment go further while also encouraging the joined-up partnership working that improves project quality. Collaboration across organisations and sectors is needed to effectively deliver the investment that will reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion.

20.7.6 The MEAS schemes can only be implemented if sufficient funding can be found. The current funding process means that eligible schemes are given a portion of their funding from government. However, contributions are often required from third parties, to enable and prioritise schemes to go forward, including from local authorities, developers, infrastructure providers and flood levies.

20.7.7 If funding cannot be found, projects identified in the strategy may not be fully taken forward. This could lead to increased flooding and erosion.

20.7.8 The MEAS study area has been broken down into a series of Benefit Areas and sub-areas based on individual flood areas and land use as well as the Shoreline Management Plan policy units. Whilst there are common risks and vulnerabilities that apply throughout the MEAS area, each Benefit Area has its own specific requirements, and the assessment has taken these into account.

20.7.9 For each Benefit Area, the strategy sets out the agreed preferred option (for the short, medium and longer term) along with a justification, as well as the preferred option costs (which is broken down into costs, benefits, and partnership contribution needs).

20.7.10 In April 2026 Defra updated its guidance on flood and coastal erosion risk management funding. Flood and coastal erosion risk management funding policy guidance - GOV.UK [195]

193 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/medway-estuary-and-swale-flood-and-coastal-risk-management-strategy/medway-estuary-and-swale-flood-and-coastal-risk-management-strategy

194 https://environment.data.gov.uk/shoreline-planning

195 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-funding-policy-guidance/flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-funding-policy-guidance

Contributions to MEAS

20.7.11 As set out above, the MEAS strategy aims to reduce flood risk to over 14,000 properties, commercial and industrial sites, infrastructure (including the A249, the road connecting the Isle of Sheppey to the mainland), regeneration areas, agricultural land and conservation sites. It will also provide habitat compensation.

20.7.12 Development that benefits from these works is therefore being asked to contribute to their funding. This is to ensure funds are adequate and to ensure the works meet funding tests. Contributions will be sought through planning obligations and potentially also through a future Infrastructure Levy.

20.7.13 The National Planning Policy Framework [196] (NPPF) (para 35), explains that plans should set out the contributions expected from development, including setting out the level of contribution for infrastructure, including flood and water management.

20.7.14 As the Planning Practice Guidance [197](PPG) sets out 'planning obligations assist in mitigating the impact of unacceptable development to make it acceptable in planning terms'. The NPPF and PPG explain that they need to meet three tests:

a. necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
b. directly related to the development; and
c. fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

20.7.15 The use of planning obligations to collect contributions to the MEAS is justified for the following reasons, which relate to the three tests for planning obligations set out in paragraph 58 of the NPPF:

i. The MEAS strategy is designed to protect the Medway Estuary and Swale from future flood risk. It supports and implements the Shoreline Management Plans. Both the SMPs and the MEAS strategy have been subject to widespread and ongoing consultation. It is reasonable to argue that development that will benefit from flood defence infrastructure should make a contribution towards that infrastructure. In this way it will help make development acceptable in planning terms (test one) as it can be 'made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere' (NPPF para 170);
ii. The MEAS strategy has been designed as a series of interdependent benefit areas. As such it can be seen as one overarching flood protection entity for the Medway and Swale, where policy implementation in one area, could be interdependent on policy implementation in another area, some distance away. Furthermore, due to the inherent uncertainties around where flooding will occur it is reasonable for contributions from one area within the MEAS to be seen as benefitting the whole strategy. In this way, contributions to the MEAS strategy, from across the strategy area, can be seen to be directly related to the development of specific sites (test two); and
iii. The third planning obligations test relates to contributions being fair and reasonable in terms of scale and kind. The MEAS Contributions Zone Advice Note in 2026 (and updates) (link to be inserted) sets out the level of contribution expected, which has been tested as part of the Local Plan's Whole Plan Viability Assessment (WPVA) [198].

20.7.16 Contributions towards the MEAS strategy will be required from:

- MEAS Strategy Contribution Zone 1 - all new development in the Flood Map for Planning combined undefended 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year), with climate change allowance for the year 2125, area Map – Flood map for planning – GOV.UK[199]; and/or;
- MEAS Strategy Contribution Zone 2 - all new development on the Isle of Sheppey. This is due to the importance to the Isle of Sheppey's security of the road and rail infrastructure onto the island (e.g. the A249), which is at tidal flood risk and is due to be protected through the MEAS schemes.

196 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
197 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/use-of-planning-conditions
198 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence/viability#h2
199 https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/map?seg=fz,fzcl&cz=592462.7,167541.7,12.842593

20.7.17 These areas, and the rates within them, will be set out in a MEAS Strategy Contributions Zone Advice Note in 2026, and updates. The zones are also set out on the Local Plan's Proposals Map.

Policy C7

Implementing the Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy

Within the Contributions Zone for the Medway Estuary and Swale Flood and Coastal Risk Management Strategy, applicants will:

1. Liaise with the Environment Agency and the Council to identify and deliver flood risk management schemes to manage flood risk and coastal erosion to existing communities and future development sites, in line with the Medway Estuary and Swale Flood and Coastal Risk Management Strategy;

2. Identify how this infrastructure will be funded, operated and maintained for the lifetime of the development;

3. Identify, and satisfy, where relevant, the legal requirement under the Habitats Regulations to provide compensatory habitat associated with sea level rise and coastal squeeze; and

4. Through planning obligations, and in line with the approach set out in a *MEAS Contributions Advice Note 2026* and updates, contribute towards the Environment Agency's flood and coastal risk management programme through the delivery of, or financial contribution to, flood risk management schemes which support the Medway Estuary and Swale Flood and Coastal Risk Management Strategy.

20.8 Policy C8 Flood Risk

20.8.1 As a coastal borough, Swale has the potential to flood from all sources of flooding, in particular from rivers and the sea, surface water and sewers. This policy seeks to ensure that inappropriate development in areas of flood risk is avoided and that where risks do exist, that development should be made safe for its lifetime, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, taking into account the impacts of climate change. It should be read alongside Policy B7 The Coast, Policy C6 Coastal Change Management, Policy C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy, Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources and in particular, Policy C9 Sustainable Drainage.

20.8.2 New development offers the opportunity to offer multifunctional benefits – using nature-based solutions to link flood risk management with biodiversity, amenity and recreational improvements, climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as improved water quality and water resources. This policy advocates this multifunctional approach.

20.8.3 The National Planning Policy Framework [200] (NPPF, para 162) explains that plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating and drought in line with the objectives of the Climate Change Act 2008[201].

20.8.4 The NPPF's 'Planning and flood risk' section (paras 170-171) explains that inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (whether existing or future), but where development is necessary in such areas it should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Strategic policies should be supported by strategic flood risk assessments and manage flood risk from all sources, considering cumulative impacts and taking the advice of the other relevant bodies including the Environment Agency (EA), the lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards.

20.8.5 The NPPF paragraph 172 explains how all plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development – taking into account all sources of flood risk and the current and future

200 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67eafe673d41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
201 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents

impacts of climate change - so as to avoid, if possible, flood risk to people and property. It sets out how to do this, and manage residual risk through; the application of the sequential and exception tests; the need to safeguard land for flood management; when to use opportunities from new development and infrastructure to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; and where necessary seek opportunities to relocate development in unsustainable locations (due to flood risk caused by climate change) to more sustainable locations.

20.8.6 The NPPF (paras 173-180) also sets out the role local planning authorities should play when determining planning applications. It explains:

- The approach to the sequential test for planning applications – with the express aim of steering new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding from any source. It clearly explains that development should not be permitted if there are reasonably available sites appropriate for the proposed development in areas with a lower risk of flooding, and that the strategic flood risk assessment will be the basis for performing this test;
- When the sequential test should be used, and when it is not required;
- When the exception test may have to be applied and the criteria that need to be demonstrated;
- The importance of new development ensuring that flood risk is not increased elsewhere;
- The role of site-specific flood-risk assessments (FRA), and when they are required;
- The importance of the sequential approach at site level;
- That development is appropriately flood resistant and resilient;
- That sustainable drainage is incorporated wherever appropriate;
- That residual risk can be safely managed; and
- Safe access and escape routes are included where appropriate, as part of an agreed emergency plan.

20.8.7 Annex 3 of the NPPF sets out the Flood risk vulnerability classification (essential infrastructure/ highly vulnerable/ more vulnerable/ less vulnerable and water-compatible) for a range of land uses.

20.8.8 Alongside the NPPF sits the Planning Practice Guidance [202]. This sets out in greater detail than the NPPF how planning can take account of the risks associated with flooding and coastal change in plan-making and the application process. It explains what is expected of site-specific flood risk assessments, the sequential approach and the Sequential and Exceptions tests that applicants and local authorities should follow, including information on search areas, reasonably available alternative sites, 5-year housing land supply and the role of the Sequential Test in the planning balance. It also explains the role of the relevant bodies (including the EA and the Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs)) in assessing planning applications and the processes involved, as well as approaches to addressing residual flood risk (including emergency planning), addressing cumulative impacts, floodplain storage, where it's appropriate to limit the planned lifetime of development, the issues associated with minor development and changes of use, permitted development rights, proximity to watercourses and flood risk activity permits, sustainable drainage systems and seeking opportunities to reduce the cause and impact of flooding, including through natural flood management. The PPG also contains information on flood resistance and resilience, and coastal change (see Policy C6 Coastal Change Management) as well as important information on flood zones, links to Annex 3 of the NPPF (above), a table on flood risk vulnerability and flood zone compatibility and a checklist for site-specific flood risk assessments.

20.8.9 The Environment Agency has also produced Guidance - Flood risk assessment: Flood Zones 1, 2, 3 and 3b [203] on:

- how to carry out flood risk assessments for planning applications;
- details on the Sequential and Exceptions tests; and
- other consents/permissions which may be needed alongside planning permission (see also, Consents and Permissions, below).

202 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change
203 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessment-flood-zones-1-2-3-and-3b

20.8.10 The government has recently published updated evidence on flood risk and erosion in the form of National Flood Risk Assessment [204] (NaFRA) and National Coastal Erosion Risk Map [205] (NCERM). NaFRA provides a picture of current and future flood risk from rivers, the sea and surface water for England and NCERM provides the most up to date national picture of current and future coastal erosion risk for England, accounting for Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) (see below).

20.8.11 NaFRA and NCERM data, and information including mapping of flood zones 2 and 3, with climate change, and mapping for surface water, is available as open access data at GOV.UK and through the following websites:

- Check your long-term flood risk[206]
- Flood map for planning [207]
- Find a Shoreline Management Plan [208]
- Explore Coastal Erosion Risk [209]

This 20.8 Policy C8 Flood Risk advocates natural flood management and nature-based solutions. Natural flood management uses natural approaches (which slow and store flows) to mimic natural processes to reduce the risk of flooding and nature-based solutions put nature at the heart of addressing challenges. Government, Environment Agency and Kent Downs National Landscape advice can be found on the following websites:

- Natural flood management programme - GOV.UK [210]
- Nature-based solutions: Environment Agency position statement - GOV.UK [211]
- Natural Flood Management, Kent Downs Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty [212]

Locally relevant bodies, policies, guidance and studies

20.8.12 The South East Coastal Group is a grouping of local authorities, the EA and other maritime operating organisations who work together to achieve co-ordinated strategic management of the shoreline between the Thames Barrier and Selsey Bill. They have prepared the Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) for Swale, which identify long-term management policies for the coast. For Swale the SMPS are the River Medway Swale Estuary (SMP9) [213] and the Isle of Grain to South Foreland (SMP10) [214].

20.8.13 Further to the Shoreline Management Plans, and as explained in more detail in Policy C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy, the EA's Medway Estuary and Swale flood and coastal risk management strategy (MEAS) [215] looks at future flooding and across the estuaries and has determined the most sustainable approach for each section of the coastline.

20.8.14 The Marine Plan relevant to Swale is the The South East Inshore Marine Plan [216], adopted in 2021. Further details on this are provided in 21.7 Policy B7 The Coast.

204 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-assessment-of-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-in-england-2024/national-assessment-of-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-in-england-2024
205 https://environment.data.gov.uk/dataset/9fede91f-5acd-4fd2-9bd8-98153fa3c2ff
206 https://www.gov.uk/check-long-term-flood-risk
207 https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/
208 https://environment.data.gov.uk/shoreline-planning
209 https://environment.data.gov.uk/shoreline-planning/coastal-erosion
210 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-flood-management-programme
211 Nature-based solutions: Environment Agency position statement - GOV.UK
212 https://kentdowns.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/0.-NFM-Final-Report.pdf
213 https://environment.data.gov.uk/shoreline-planning/shoreline-management-plan/SMP9
214 https://environment.data.gov.uk/shoreline-planning/shoreline-management-plan/SMP10
215 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/medway-estuary-and-swale-flood-and-coastal-risk-management-strategy/medway-estuary-and-swale-flood-and-coastal-risk-management-strategy
216 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-south-east-marine-plan-documents

20.8.15 For Swale, Kent County Council (KCC) is the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and has an overview role for local flooding (surface runoff, ordinary watercourses and groundwater). KCC have prepared:

- The Swale Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP), 2012, [217] identifies what the local flood risk issues are, what options there may be to alleviate the risks and who should take these options forward. Plans are produced in partnership with internal drainage boards, sewerage companies and the EA.
- Kent local flood risk management strategy, 2024-2034, [218] also a partnership document, it sets out the flood risk in the county, the roles and responsibilities of risk management authorities, the aims of the strategy, progress, challenges, delivery and monitoring.
- Drainage and Planning Policy: Local flood risk management strategy guidance, 2019, sets out KCC's policy requirements for sustainable drainage [219].

20.8.16 Water Level Management Boards (Internal Drainage Boards) manage water levels in low-lying areas and supervise land drainage and flood defence works to ordinary watercourses in their district. The North Kent Marshes Water Level Management Board [220]is the relevant internal drainage board for Swale.

20.8.17 The Swale Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2020[221](to be update when SFRA 2026 is published) (SFRA) has been prepared to inform the Local Plan and planning applications. It has assessed flood risk from all sources, now and in the future (with climate change) and from cumulative change. It has defined the functional floodplain. It has assessed surface water management issues and the application of Sustainable Drainage Systems. It gives guidance on the sequential approach, the sequential and exception tests and sets out requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments, as well as guidance on emergency planning, helping to prioritise and target improvements to flood defences and consider opportunities to reduce flood risk to existing communities. It sets out strategic flood risk solutions, including natural flood management. Comprehensive mapping and high level site screening of proposed development sites has been prepared and, along with the report and appendices itself, is available on the Council's website.

20.8.18 The SFRA identifies that:

- there have been several recorded flood incidents across the borough, with tidal flooding resulting in the most severe consequences (1953, 1978, 2013);
- surface water flood risk is the most frequent cause of flooding, and there have also been a smaller number of recorded flood incidents involving fluvial, groundwater and sewer flooding;
- sources of flooding have occurred in combination, causing a cumulative effect;
- coastal flood risk will potentially increase in areas of the Local Plan where coastal erosion threatens the stability of the coastline and tidal flood defences;
- there are currently three Flood Alert Areas and five Flood Warning Areas in the borough; and
- there are tidal, coastal and fluvial flood defences along the coastline and tidal watercourses of the borough. The SFRA gives detail of the variable standard of protection and the condition of these assets.

20.8.19 The latest published SFRA should be referred to by applicants in the preparation of site-specific flood risk assessments.

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217 https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/service-specific-policies/economic-regeneration-and-planning-policies/planning-policies/flooding-drainage-and-water-management-policies-and-guidance/surface-water-management-plans/swale-surface-water-management-plan#:~:text=The%20study%20identified%20a%20number%20of%20generic%20and,Stage%201%20SWMP%20-%20Report%20%28PDF%2C%201.1%20MB%29

218 https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/service-specific-policies/economic-regeneration-and-planning-policies/planning-policies/flooding-drainage-and-water-management-policies-and-guidance/local-flood-risk-management-strategy

219 https://democracy.kent.gov.uk/documents/s95051/1900088%20-%20Drainage%20and%20Planning%20Policy%20Statement.pdf#:~:text=This%20policy%20sets%20out%20how%20Kent%20County%20Council,management%20provisions%20associated%20with%20applications%20for%20major%20development

220 https://northkentwlmb.org.uk/about/about-us

221 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/strategic-flood-risk-assessment-completed

20.8.20 In parallel to the SFRA, and to supplement the NPPF, PPG and EA policy and guidance, the Council has prepared local guidance on the Application of the Sequential & Exception Tests for Planning Applications in Swale. [222]. This should be read alongside national guidance and can be found on the SFRA pages of the Council website [223].

Flood designations in Faversham Creek

20.8.21 In consultation with the Environment Agency, and as part of the preparation of the Faversham Creek Neighbourhood Plan, in 2010 the Council made provision for consideration of Flood Zone 3a(i). Within this area (previously developed land located at Faversham Creek having a 1 in 20 (5%) or greater annual probability of sea flooding in a defended scenario) it was agreed that, whilst there was an acknowledgement of the high flood risk in this area, the strict national policy restrictions associated with functional floodplain (Flood Zone 3b) did not automatically apply.

20.8.22 Since 2010 the NPPF has been updated and Flood Zone 3b (which used to be land as having a 1 in 20/5% chance of flooding) is now defined as land having a 1 in 30/3.3% or greater annual probability of flooding.

20.8.23 Flood Zone 3a(i) has been reviewed as part of the 2026 SFRA update. The Environment Agency have advised that, due to changes to national guidance, the latest modelling approaches and outputs, updated surveys and evidence of increasing impacts and frequency of flooding events over the last 15 years, they can no longer support the designation of Faversham Flood Zone 3a(i). As such, and unless evidence is presented to counter this view, Flood Zone 3a(i) will no longer apply in Faversham Creek.

20.8.24 Details of this change of designation are set out in the SFRA.

20.8.25 This change in designation will impact planning applications along the creek, including allocations made in the Faversham Neighbourhood Plan. Developers of sites in this area should consult the Council and the Environment Agency before progressing any applications in this area.

Consents and Permits

20.8.26 To ensure that development does not increase the risk of flooding or cause harm to the water environment, Land Drainage Consent or Flood Risk Activity Environmental Permits and other consents may be required for works, for example, within 16 metres of a tidal main river/sea defence or within 8 metres of a non-tidal main river/flood defence structure, on top of planning permission. The relevant authorities are:

- Environment Agency - for main rivers;
- North Kent Marshes Water Level Management Board - for proposals that introduce water to, or affect flows or volumes within ordinary watercourses within their boundaries;
- Kent County Council - for ordinary watercourses that are outside the boundary of the water level management board; and
- Marine Management Organisation - for works including construction and dredging in English inshore and offshore areas, including waters up to mean high water spring.

Pre-application Advice

20.8.27 This policy should be read alongside the policy and guidance in the NPPF and the PPG as well as Policy B7 The Coast, Policy C6 Coastal Change Management, Policy C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy, Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources , and most importantly, Policy C9 Sustainable Drainage.

20.8.28 As set out above, the Lead Local Flood Authority/Highway Authority for Swale is Kent County Council and the Drainage Board (for part of Swale) is the North Kent Marshes Water Level Management Board. Other relevant bodies/teams include: Southern Water and South East Water as the

222 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/Sequential%20Test%202020.pdf
223 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence/flood-risk#h2

water and sewerage companies (see Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources); the Council and County Council's emergency planning functions and The Kent and Medway Resilience Forum (a partnership across Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue and Kent County Council, which includes emergency planning). Along with the Environment Agency, and as appropriate, any or all of these bodies may be consulted on planning applications with regard to flood risk and the determination of planning applications.

20.8.29 Applications for development must consider and respond to the policies and guidance set out in the documents these organisations have produced, alongside national policy and guidance, the guidance in the SFRA and guidance produced by the Council.

20.8.30 The Council advises that applicants consider flood risk in the early stages of development, in liaison with the relevant bodies, who provide pre-application advice as required.

Flood Risk Emergency Plans

Site Specific Flood Risk Assessments should be prepared in line with requirements set out in the NPPF, PPG, EA guidance and the SFRA and where relevant, should include Flood Risk Emergency Plans. These should set out:

- An analysis of flood risk;
- Flood warning procedures and hazard prevention;
- An analysis of safe access and egress;
- A proposed evacuation route (mapped);
- Evacuation procedures;
- Details of safe evacuation on site and safe refuge procedures;
- Details of flood resilient and resistant building techniques/materials and details and calculations relating to the structural stability of buildings during a flood;
- How applications have responded to guidance on preparing prior to flood events, as set out in Personal flood plan - GOV.UK [224] Business flood plan checklists - GOV.UK [225]; and
- Advice and information for the site owner/residents, including whether insurance can be gained or not.

20.8.31 Furthermore, Flood Risk Emergency Plans should reflect the guidance set out in ADEPT & EA Flood risk emergency plans for new development [226]

The lifetime of development

20.8.32 In accordance with the PPG, the lifetime of residential development is considered to be a minimum of 100 years, and the lifetime of non-residential development, whilst depending on the characteristics of that development, is considered to be a minimum of 75 years.

Policy C8

Flood risk

Development proposals must:

1. Prioritise and seek opportunities to provide natural flood management and multifunctional benefits, linking flood risk management to nature-based solutions and strategies for green and blue infrastructure, biodiversity net gain and ecological connectivity, improved health and wellbeing and mitigation and adaptation to climate change;

224 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/personal-flood-plan/personal-flood-plan
225 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/preparing-your-business-for-flooding/business-flood-plan-checklists
226 https://www.adeptnet.org.uk/system/files/documents/ADEPT%20%26%20EA%20Flood%20risk%20emergency%20plans%20for%20new%20development%20September%202019....pdf

2. Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, in accordance with the NPPF, PPG and local guidance. Where development is necessary in areas of flood risk, the development must be made safe for its lifetime, not increase flood risk elsewhere and seek opportunities to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding;

3. Apply the Sequential Test to the location of development and the Exception Test where required, as well as a sequential approach at site level, in accordance with the NPPF, PPG, EA guidance, as well as guidance in the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and the latest version of the Council's document *The_Application of the Sequential & Exception Tests for Planning Applications in Swale*, taking account of all forms of flooding, now and in the future;

4. Provide site specific flood risk assessments (FRAs), where required. These should be prepared in line with the NPPF, the PPG, Environment Agency guidance and mapping, KCC policy as well as guidance set out in the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, and should address risks from all forms of flooding, cumulative and long-term impacts for the lifetime of the development. FRAs must include:

a. details of how development will be made safe from flooding for the lifetime of the development and not increase flood risk elsewhere;
b. details of what flood mitigation, flood defences, resilience and resistance measures are to be installed and details of how these will be maintained and managed for the lifetime of the development, taking account of climate change;
c. details of how residual risk will be safely managed and mitigated; and
d. consideration of all forms of flood risk, including groundwater and the potential for diverting existing groundwater flows.

5. Provide Flood Risk Emergency Plans, where required. These should be prepared in line with the NPPF and PPG, Environment Agency advice, advice set out in the preamble to this policy, guidance set out in the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and the ADEPT & Environment Agency guidance on Flood risk emergency plans for new development, and updates;

6. Accord, in particular, with Policy C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy and Policy C9 Sustainable Drainage and generally, provide details of any necessary contributions to new flood defence or mitigation measures off site, following liaison with the relevant authorities;

7. Take account of the policies and proposals of the relevant Shoreline Management Plans, the Medway Estuary & Swale Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy and the South East Inshore Marine Plan;

8. Ensure there is appropriate space, and safeguard land from development that is required, or likely to be required, for future maintenance and new flood risk management infrastructure and comply with other consenting regimes (eg Land Drainage Consent and Flood Risk Environmental Permits); and

9. Provide, as necessary, details of any adoption arrangements secured with the relevant public authority or statutory undertaker.

20.9 Policy C9 Sustainable Drainage

20.9.1 Over time, the expansion of urban settlements, as well as urban creep (for example, home extensions, conservatories and paving over of front gardens for parking), have incrementally added to the amount of rainwater being diverted from its natural course, entering sewers and frequently resulting in increased flooding, poorer water quality and loss of water as a precious resource. The issues associated with this cumulative development are compounded by the impacts of climate change, in particular the increased frequency of high intensity rainfall events. Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) seek to mitigate such impacts of development and climate change by mimicking natural drainage processes, separating rainwater from waste water and reducing the effect of surface water runoff from developments.

SuDS can provide multifunctional benefits including reducing flood risk, improving water quality, recharging groundwater, rainwater harvesting, opportunities for biodiversity, climate change adaptation, urban cooling, carbon sequestration, contribution to a green and blue infrastructure network, enhanced landscaping, improving health and wellbeing as well as recreational and educational advantages. This policy seeks to maximise the opportunities for sustainable drainage within the borough with the aim of reducing flood risk whilst achieving multifunctional benefits. It should be read, and used, in conjunction with 6.12 Policy ST11 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment, Policy C8 Flood risk and Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources .

20.9.2 The National Planning Policy Framework [227](NPPF) highlights the priority that should be given to sustainable drainage systems. It explains how developments are required to incorporate sustainable drainage systems, unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate and it sets out the requirements for these systems. Paragraph 182 of the NPPF states that sustainable drainage systems should be incorporated within applications that could affect drainage, to control flow rates and reduce runoff volumes proportionate to the nature and scale of the proposal. Specifically paragraph 182 (c) states that SuDS provided as part of proposals for major development sites should "have maintenance arrangements in place to ensure an acceptable standard of operation for the lifetime of the development". Whenever possible, multifunctional benefits should be provided through facilitating improvements in water quality, biodiversity and amenity benefits.

20.9.3 Planning Practice Guidance [228] (PPG) makes clear that for new developments the layout and function of drainage systems needs to be considered at the start of the design process to ensure better integration with road networks and other infrastructure and reduce land-take. The appropriateness of the type of sustainable drainage system considered will depend upon a number of factors including the proposed development and its location, however, preference should be given to multi-functional sustainable drainage systems and solutions that allow surface water discharge, accordingly to the hierarchy of drainage options: water re-use; into the ground; to a surface water body; to a surface water sewer; and lastly to a combined sewer.

20.9.4 When considering major development, with surface water drainage, the local authority must consult the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) on proposed drainage arrangements. In addition, and as appropriate, the local authority is also advised to consult the relevant sewerage undertaker, The Environment Agency, the relevant highway authority and the Internal Drainage (Water Level Management) Board.

20.9.5 The guidance explains that local planning authorities will need to be satisfied that sustainable drainage systems are appropriate and there are clear arrangements for ongoing maintenance.

20.9.6 For reference, the sewerage undertaker for Swale is Southern Water, the highway authority is Kent Highways, the Lead Local Flood Authority is Kent County Council (KCC) and the internal drainage/water level management board is the North Kent Marshes Water Level Management Board.

National standards for sustainable drainage systems

20.9.7 In June 2025 the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) released the National standards for sustainable drainage systems [229] The standards apply to the management of surface water runoff that is uncontaminated and consists predominantly of rainwater, noting that if there is a risk of pollution the Environment Agency should be consulted. The standards provide guidance relating to the design, maintenance and operation of sustainable drainage systems. The standards aim to reflect and reinforce good practice and use of SuDS and should be referenced for all planning applications and decisions where drainage is a material consideration. There are two types of standards:

227 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
228 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change
229 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-standards-for-sustainable-drainage-systems

- the hierarchy standard (standard 1) gives criteria for prioritising the choice of final runoff destination, and
- fixed standards (standards 2 to 7) state the minimum design criteria that all surface water drainage systems should satisfy and how they should be built, maintained and operated.

20.9.8 A number of principles underpin the standards. These relate to: natural approaches to managing water; early and integrated design; and links with development planning, the latter which sets out that:

- Developers should demonstrate compliance with the National standards from the conceptual stage of the planning application process and that a 'SuDS Approach' has been integrated throughout the development and its landscape design;
- All appropriate planning applications should demonstrate how the National standards have been met in the site design; and
- Where a development is phased, the design of the surface water drainage system should ensure that each of the standards will be delivered for each phase of the development. The proposals should consider the effects of each stage of site development, as well as the performance of the surface water drainage system. This is to ensure risks are mitigated and both short-term and long-term benefits are maximised.

20.9.9 As set out in more detail in the preamble to 20.10 Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources, water is a defining feature of Swale. Surface water flooding is the most frequent cause of flooding in the borough. The Flood map for planning [230] sets out flood risk information for planning applications and is a useful illustration of the surface water flooding risks across the borough. When surface water flooding occurs the impacts go beyond the immediate harm to property and people and include damage to water quality and habitats across Swale including, surface water bodies (some of which are rare chalk streams) and sensitive groundwater aquifers.

20.9.10 In order to reduce surface water flooding and maximise the opportunities for sustainable drainage and mitigate harm to the environment and amenity, sustainable drainage must be considered at the earliest stages of the development process, to ensure that the most sustainable option can be delivered in all cases.

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

20.9.11 The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Swale (2026) (link to be inserted when published) includes detail on flood risk in Swale (including surface water flood risk) and sustainable drainage systems, guidance (including KCC's and DEFRA's National standards), the role of the LLFA in the planning process, the four pillars of SuDS design (water quantity; water quality; biodiversity; amenity), types of SuDS systems, considerations, constraints and possible solutions, groundwater vulnerability zones, groundwater source protection zones and nitrate vulnerable zones. It also considers the cumulative impact of flood risk across the borough and sets out the catchments in the borough where cumulative impacts of development on flood risk could be greatest and the requirements for Flood Risk Assessments for sites within these areas.

The Lead Local Flood Authority

20.9.12 The LLFA (Kent County Council (KCC) for Swale) is responsible for managing local flood risk, including from surface water, ground water and ordinary watercourses, and for preparing local flood risk management strategies. They are a statutory consultee and will review drainage strategies and surface water management provisions associated with applications for major development in Swale. The document Drainage and Planning Policy – a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Document [231] sets out the policy requirements KCC has for sustainable drainage and should be referred to by all applicants where drainage is an issue. It should be noted, however, that at the time of writing (Spring 2026), KCC are updating this document. Until that update is published, KCC advise that all applicants submitting drainage strategies should reflect the latest National standards (DEFRA, 2025).

230 https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/

231 https://democracy.kent.gov.uk/documents/s[illegible]%20F1%20-%20Appendix%202%20Drainage-and-Planning-policy-statement%202019.pdf

20.9.13 Development has the potential to change surface water and groundwater flows, depending upon how the surface water is managed within the development proposed. Applications for major development must be accompanied by specific drainage strategies that should demonstrate the drainage scheme is in compliance with KCC's drainage policies/National standards. The drainage strategy must also demonstrate that the proposed surface water management proposal is consistent and integrated with any other appropriate planning policy and flood risk management measures that are required. Incorporating sustainable drainage is easier if planned at an early stage and as such KCC welcomes pre-application consultation.

20.9.14 Consultation with KCC may also occur for planning applications that are not for major development if they are in areas that may have a higher level of local flood risk or within areas that are within 5 metres of an ordinary watercourse. Consultation on flood risk could also occur with other risk management authorities including the Environment Agency (tidal and fluvial flood risk). If a drainage scheme requires connection to a public sewer, additional approval will be required from the appropriate sewerage undertaker.

20.9.15 Whilst consultation is not generally undertaken with KCC for minor development, applicants should be aware that the NPPF priorities for sustainable drainage apply to all development, irrespective of scale. Developers of sites for minor development are encouraged to consider the policies outlined in KCC's forthcoming, updated Drainage and Planning Policy [232], as well as DEFRA's new National standards (2025). Applicants for these smaller developments are also directed to guidance and standing advice, set out in the SFRA and best practice to help minimise flood risk.

Where are SuDS appropriate?

20.9.16 Sustainable drainage schemes are generally appropriate for all sites, including contaminated sites, sites at risk of coastal or fluvial flooding or with high groundwater, if considered early enough in scheme design. Natural solutions are sought, where water is returned to where it would naturally go if the development did not exist. Source control techniques are welcomed including the use of rainwater harvesting and green roofs which can help manage small rainfall events, help conserve water as a resource and bring opportunities for biodiversity net gain. KCC advise that the DEFRA's National standards:

- require all proposals to demonstrate interception of the first 5mm of any surface water rainfall on site as close to source as possible;
- place emphasis on the pepper potting of SuDS features throughout any development proposals;
- explain that the use of pipe to large basin designs is no longer acceptable; and
- make clear that it is not acceptable to disregard, in permeable geologies, the use of infiltration due to the layout proposed conflicting with the required exclusion zones associated with infiltrating features.

20.9.17 It should also be noted that SuDS schemes can impact on heritage such as archaeology, building foundations and historic drainage ditches. Therefore, when SuDS are planned it is important that any potential impact on the historic environment is fully considered and any unavoidable damage mitigated. Kent County Council's Heritage Conservation group can offer further guidance.

Environment Agency advice

20.9.18 The Environment Agency advocate the use of sustainable drainage systems and have issued the following advice, to be taken into account in planning applications:

- The collection and dispersal of clean surface water to ground to recharge aquifer units and prevent localised drainage or surface systems flooding in heavy rainfall is encouraged. However, dispersal into the ground through soakaways will always require a site-specific investigation and risk assessment;

232 https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/service-specific-policies/economic-regeneration-and-planning-policies/planning-policies/flooding-drainage-and-water-management-policies-and-guidance

- There are areas where, due to shallow groundwater depths, infiltration to the ground might not be possible. This is connected to the need to avoid any direct discharge to groundwater, which must not be done. If direct discharge is unavoidable, an alternative method of surface water drainage should be sought; and
- In addition, there should be no discharge into land impacted by contamination or land previously identified as being contaminated. There should be no discharge to made (artificial) ground. Sites impacted, or potentially impacted, by contamination should be suitably assessed prior to any infiltration to the ground being approved.

20.9.19 The Environment Agency have set out their approach to ground water protection in their document Groundwater protection statements [233]. Of particular relevance to this policy are the protection position statements:

- C4 - Transport developments;
- G10 - Developments posing an unacceptable risk of pollution;
- G11 - Discharges from areas subject to contamination;
- G12 - Discharges of clean roof water to ground; and
- G13 - Sustainable drainage systems.

Natural England Advice

20.9.20 Natural England support natural solutions and source control solutions to sustainable drainage and the multifunctional benefits SuDS can bring. As set out in the preamble to 20.10 Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources a small area of Swale is within an area subject to nutrient neutrality advice. Guidance on dealing with surface water runoff in nutrient neutrality catchments have been prepared and should be followed within those areas:

- Using SuDS to reduce phosphorous in surface water runoff (C808F) [234]; and
- Using SuDS to reduce nitrogen in surface water runoff (C815F) [235].

20.9.21 Pollution associated with phosphorous and nitrogen is prevalent across the borough and it should be noted that the design principles set out within these documents are equally relevant to catchments that do not fall under nutrient neutrality requirements.

Permissions and pre-application advice

20.9.22 It should be noted that permission from Southern Water is required for any connection of surface water to any type of water company owned and operated sewer. In line with the National Standards, Southern Water not permit connections of surface water to foul sewers.

20.9.23 Southern Water offer a pre-application service which developers are encouraged to make use of.

20.9.24 When planning, or specifying SuDS, early consideration of the potential multifunctional benefits and opportunities will help deliver cost effective SuDS scheme with the best results. KCC, the Environment Agency, the Internal Drainage Board and Southern Water, where relevant, should be contacted in the early stages of scheme design, pre-application, to inform the design process.

20.9.25 Details of other consents and permits related to land drainage and flooding are set out in the preamble to 20.8 Policy C8 Flood Risk.

233 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/groundwater-protection-position-statements
234 https://www.ciria.org/ItemDetail?iProductCode=C808F&Category=FREEPUBS&WebsiteKey=3f18c87a-d62b-4eca-8ef4-9b09309c1c91
235 https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/CIRIA/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C815F&Category=FREEPUBS

Environmental Statements and Site Specific Drainage Strategies

20.9.26 Applicants for planning permission for new residential and non-residential development are expected to demonstrate the elements set out in 20.9 Policy C9 Sustainable Drainage, and 20.10 Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources have been considered and evidenced, where appropriate, in an Environmental Statement to accompany planning applications. Environmental Statements should be proportional to the scale of the development proposed and should address the impacts of the development in terms of their water quality and water resource implications. Site Specific Drainage Strategies, where required, should be part of the Environmental Statement.

20.9.27 Environmental Statements should include evidence of engagement with water companies and demonstrate that there is capacity in the wastewater systems for the development at the time it is anticipated to come online.

20.9.28 It should be noted that planning permission will not be granted unless adequate capacity to fully address all impacts of the development can be demonstrated (including details of funding, delivery and programme of necessary mitigation or infrastructure upgrades), are secured and operational prior to occupation. The Council will use pre-commencement conditions where necessary.

Definitions

- Betterment refers to the percentage reduction in surface water runoff from a developed site compared to its previous (brownfield) or natural (greenfield) rate.
- Management train is the sequence of drainage features that collect, convey, store and manage quality of surface water runoff as it drains through the development.
- Qbar is the peak rate of flow from a catchment for the mean annual flood (a return period of approximately 1 in 2.3 years). Whilst this would not provide betterment for those events below the 1 in 2.3 year, for all rainfall events of a 'size' larger than that, the betterment would be significant. It is these events that are associated with the majority of risk.

20.9.29 Definitions of other technical terms referenced in the policy can be found in the KCC Drainage and Planning Policy document, referenced above, or in National standards (DEFRA, 2025). The Council also aims to produce Planning Guidance to assist in the interpretation and application of climate and water related policies and this should be referred to by applicants once published.

Policy C9

Sustainable Drainage

1. All new residential and non-residential development shall set out, in an Environmental Statement, to the satisfaction of the Council, the Environment Agency, Natural England and the Lead Local Flood Authority, as relevant, how:

a. development proposals will consider sustainable drainage alongside other policies in the plan, in particular 6.12 Policy ST11 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment, 20.8 Policy C8 Flood Risk and 20.10 Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources;

b. demonstrate that sustainable drainage has been considered from the earliest stages of scheme development and that schemes seek to provide multifunctional benefits to the environment and communities in terms of reducing the causes and impacts of flooding, improving water quality (removing pollutants from run-off) and improving water resources (water reuse, recharge to groundwater), adapting to climate change and enhancing biodiversity and amenity, as appropriate;

c. comply with DEFRA's (2025 and updates) National standards for sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and KCC's forthcoming, updated Drainage and planning policy statement;

d. use a sustainable drainage management train – that is, use drainage components in series to achieve a robust surface water management system that does not pose an unacceptable risk of pollution to surface water bodies and/or groundwater;

e. demonstrate how they link to the objective to provide 20% biodiversity net gain and enhance the green & blue infrastructure network, in line with the objectives of 6.12 Policy ST11 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment and Policy B1 Biodiversity and geodiversity conservation and biodiversity net gain;

f. demonstrate that post development run-off rates account for the latest climate change allowances as set by the EA and are in line with DEFRA's National Standards (which set limitations in relation to rates of runoff inclusive of climate change adjustments - Standard 3), for the lifetime of development, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Lead Local Flood Authority that site specific run off rates are more appropriate. Run-off rates will require a betterment value as agreed by the Lead Local Flood Authority;

g. demonstrate, including to the satisfaction of the Lead Local Flood Authority where relevant, how an acceptable standard of ongoing management and maintenance will be ensured for the lifetime of the development, taking account of climate change;

h. provide, as relevant, details of the adoption arrangements secured with the relevant public authority or statutory undertaker; and

i. comply with the requirements of any relevant Planning Guidance produced by the Council.

2. In line with Environment Agency statements, new development should ensure that there is no discharge into land impacted by contamination, land previously identified as being contaminated or made (artificial) ground. For those areas where infiltration SuDs are proposed for anything other than clean roof drainage in a Source Protection Zone 1, a hydrogeological risk assessment should be undertaken to ensure that the system does not pose an unacceptable risk to the source of supply;

3. Planning applications for major development must be accompanied by site-specific drainage strategies to be approved by Kent County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority. In particular proposed drainage strategies should:

a. be in accordance with the standard run off hierarchy as set out in paragraph 1.2 of the National standards; and

b. minimise the risk of sewer flooding and protect water quality by providing SuDS designed to the National standards.

4. Planning applications for proposed development sites that meet with any of the following conditions:

a. are situated in a high cumulative impact catchment area as defined within the Cumulative Impact Assessment of the Swale Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;

b. where the surface water currently discharges to a sewer (either surface water, combined, or highway); or

c. where the surface water currently discharges to a watercourse that is culverted either at the point of discharge or downstream of the discharge point, shall only discharge at a rate equivalent to or below Qbar for all designed rainfall events. A staged discharge will not be acceptable. Compliance with this requirement will need to be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Lead Local Flood Authority. Discharge of surface water from new development to a foul sewer will not be permitted. Discharge of surface water to a combined sewer will only be allowed in exceptional circumstances, where fully justified.

20.10 Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources

20.10.1 Clean and plentiful water is essential to our health, the economy and the wider environment and is a fundamental element of our natural capital. Water quality and water resources are intertwined issues and are under increased pressure as a result of population growth and development's increased demand for water, unsustainable levels of abstraction, urban and rural pollution, poor land management and the impacts of climate change. The aim of this policy is to ensure that new development does not negatively

impact the water environment and takes opportunities to improve the water resource and water quality of Swale to benefit its economy, society and environment. It should be read in conjunction with Policy C8 Flood risk, Policy C9 Sustainable Drainage and Policy C12 Pollution & Land Instability.

20.10.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) [236] explains that 'planning policies and decisions should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment', including by 'recognising…the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services' and by 'preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of …water…pollution…Development should, wherever possible help to improve local environmental conditions such as ..water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans' (para 187).

20.10.3 It also states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely affects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development' (para 196).

20.10.4 The Planning Practice Guidance [237] Water supply, Wastewater and Water Quality chapter, sets out the legal and policy framework for the water environment and explains how the planning system can plan positively for water supply, wastewater and water quality. It explains the considerations that may need to be made as part of plan making and planning applications and how impacts should be assessed. It includes details of where to find information on the water environment. The PPG makes clear (para 20 Water supply, Wastewater and Water Quality chapter) that the preparation of plans should be the focus for ensuring that investments plans of water and sewerage companies align with development needs and when there are concerns arising from a planning application about the capacity of wastewater infrastructure, applicants can be asked to provide information about how the proposed development will be drained and wastewater dealt with. It later explains that where timescales for works to be carried out by sewerage companies do not fit with development needs, local planning authorities will want to consider how new development can be phased, so it is not occupied until any necessary improvements to the public sewage system have been carried out.

20.10.5 The PPG also sets out that applications for development relying on anything other than connection to a public sewage treatment plant will need to be supported by sufficient information to understand the potential implications for the water environment. The PPG sets out the considerations which need to be made in these cases where connection to a public sewage treatment plant is not feasible.

20.10.6 The PPG also sets out the hierarchy of drainage options that must be considered and discounted in the following order:

- Connection to the public sewer;
- Package sewage treatments plant (adopted in due course by the sewerage company or owned and operated under a new appointment or variation; and
- Septic Tank.

20.10.7 The PPG sets out detail with regard to these approaches, which should be adhered to, along with Environment Agency advice.

20.10.8 The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan [238] sets out what the government intends to do to improve the environment and includes a goal to see 'clean and plentiful water', to 'improve water quality', 'reverse the deterioration of groundwater', see water use fall and achieve best practice improvement in leakage reduction.

236 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
237 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/water-supply-wastewater-and-water-quality
238 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan

20.10.9 The Independent Water Commission Review [239] (the Cunliffe Review) was published in July 2025. It includes 88 recommendations aimed at reshaping regulation of water in England and Wales. The government initially accepted 4 recommendations (abolish Ofwat; integrate the functions of the Environment Agency and Natural England; create a water ombudsman; stricter oversight). The Government published 'A New Vision for Water [240] - an 'action plan' for water in January 2026.

20.10.10 The National Framework for Water Resources 2025: *water for growth* [241], nature and a resilient future sets out the increasing pressures on water resources from population growth and climate change and identifies actions needed to meet the challenge.

The Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plans

20.10.11 The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 [242] sets out how developments must not cause deterioration in the waterbody status of waterbodies classified under these regulations (WFD waterbodies). Wherever possible, developments should actively contribute to the enhancement of the water environment, such as through habitat creation or improved water quality, and wherever relevant, work should be undertaken to complete actions set out within the appropriate River Basin Management Plan (RBMP).

20.10.12 River basin management plans [243] (RBMPs) set the foundation for delivering the government's 25 Year Environment Plan 'clean and plentiful water' goal. The Environment Agency (EA) prepares RBMPs for each river basin district (RBD). The river basin districts relevant to Swale are the Thames Basin RBD and, for a very small area of the borough, the South East RBD (which contains the Stour Catchment, and for example, the Sarre Penn and Whitehall Dyke). Data for each river basin district, the management and the operational catchments and the water bodies within them, can be best accessed through the Catchment Data Explorer, [244]or through [245] the GOV.UK website on River Basin Management Plans [246].

20.10.13 The Environment Agency have identified a range of measures for water bodies in Swale. These works are necessary for improving water bodies. Developers should work with the EA to confirm the details of the works that need to be undertaken and ensure they are carried out to a good environmental standard.

20.10.14 The EA are currently reviewing their water body measures. Once created and published alongside the fourth River Basin Management Plan, the Programme of Measures for each water body should be used to identify suitable measures that could take place to improve the water environment for people and wildlife. The Draft Programme of Measures is due to be published in December 2026 and the final version in December 2027.

20.10.15 Most of the draft measures identified by the EA relate to the White Drain water body. They include:

- methods to improve fish and eel passage;
- deculverting;

239 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/687dfcc4312ee8a5f0806be6/Independent_Water_Commission_-_Final_Report_-_21_July.pdf
240 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/698dd6c67149b335a315b348/Defra_Water_White_Paper_2026__with_correction_slip_.pdf
241 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-framework-for-water-resources-2025-water-for-growth-nature-and-a-resilient-future/forewords-executive-summary-and-structure-national-framework-for-water-resources-2025
242 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/407/contents
243 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/river-basin-management-plans-updated-2022
244 https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/v/c3-plan
245 GOV.UKhttps://www.gov.uk/government/publications/river-basin-management-plans-updated-2022-introduction/river-basin-management-plans-updated-2022-introduction
246 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/river-basin-management-plans-updated-2022-introduction/river-basin-management-plans-updated-2022-introduction

- creation of meanders and riparian buffers with tree planting; and
- re-naturalising river bed , reprofiling banks, making pond/lakes offline.

20.10.16 Some of the measures on the White Drain are outside the borough of Swale. Measures related to Scrapsgate Drain, in the Tidal Thames catchment, are also included.

20.10.17 Water is a defining feature of the environment and landscape of Swale. The borough is named after the principal water feature in the area - The Swale, a strip of sea that separates the mainland from the Isle of Sheppey. There are tidal creeks at Queenborough, Halstow, Funton, Milton, Conyer, Oare and Faversham and across the local marshes. As well as The Swale there are a series of spring-fed and surface water streams that flow from the North Downs into the low-lying land of the Swale and Medway marshes, into the Swale. These streams are groundwater dependent, so increases in water abstraction from the North Downs Chalk aquifer can negatively affect stream flow, water and habitat quality. A number of these streams [247] , including the Bapchild Stream, the Downswell Stream and the Westbrook are chalk streams [248], a globally rare habitat. Before abstraction levels increased in the 1960s, for example, the Westbrook stream in Faversham ran from Painter's Forstal, in the North Downs, through Ospringe village to Faversham Creek. Now it is only visible within the town of Faversham itself. Studies into the causes and impacts of abstraction locally are ongoing and will be added to the Local Plan evidence base once published.

20.10.18 There are also a multitude of streams and ditches on the Isle of Sheppey - many draining south to The Swale (eg Windmill Creek and Elmley and Spitend Fleets) and some to the island's north coast, such as Hen's Brook, Barrows Brook and Warden Bay Stream.

20.10.19 Reduced flow, pollution from agricultural sources and surface water runoff, physical modifications, sewage pollution and invasive species are negatively affecting the environmental quality of streams across the borough, including precious chalk streams and their habitats. A World Wildlife Fund report [249] into chalk streams reports that more than three-quarters are failing to meet the required Water Framework Directive 'Good status'. Within the borough, the White Drain is of particular concern, due to it's poor ecological status.

20.10.20 Much of the land adjacent to The Swale is comprised of low-lying land drained for agriculture (grazing marshes) or kept as wetlands (inter-tidal mud flats), designated internationally for their biodiversity value. The habitat value of these designations depends on adequate water resource and quality aligned with careful surface water management.

20.10.21 This environment is currently also threatened [250] by:

- Pollution, including agricultural, urban and industrial run-off, sewage and microplastics, which leads to poor water quality and eutrophication;
- Fragmentation (and subsequent) degradation of natural habitats;
- Climate change, where impacts include rising sea levels, flooding and inundation and coastal erosion; and
- Invasive species.

Catchment Based Approach

20.10.22 The government encourages a Catchment Based Approach [251](CaBA) to improving the quality of the water environment in the UK. This encourages a wider adoption of an integrated approach to river basin management, focusing on collaborative working at a catchment scale. In north Kent this work is coordinated by the North Kent Catchment Improvement Group[252] , hosted by the Medway Swale Estuary Partnership and the South East Rivers Trust.

247 https://friendsofthewestbrook.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/final-no-mark-ups-reduced-size-sert-north-kent-chalk-streams-survey-october-2023.pdf
248 https://engageenvironmentagency.uk.engagementhq.com/chalk-streams
249 https://www.wwf.org.uk/our-reports/state-englands-chalk-streams-report
250 https://www.endangeredlandscapes.org/news/restored-reconnected-and-resilient-the-future-of-the-thames-estuary/
251 https://catchmentbasedapproach.org/
252 https://msep.org.uk/our-work/north-kent-catchment-improvement-group/

20.10.23 The partnership has an action plan that covers:

- Transitional and Coastal Waters;
- The White Drain;
- The Westbrook and Stonebridge Pond (part of the dry valley south of Faversham);
- The Iwade Stream; and
- The Swale Tributary at Lower Halstow/the Libbet.

Groundwater

20.10.24 Groundwater provides the overwhelming majority of Swale's drinking water and is needed to keep springs, streams and ditches across the borough healthy and flowing. The Environment Agency (EA) recognises that over-abstraction is a critical pressure on chalk streams and that the sustainability of abstraction from chalk aquifers needs to be assessed and managed to ensure water supply resilience is balanced against the needs of a healthy environment. (Policy Paper - Taking action: water for the environment: National Framework for Water Resources 2025) [253] .

20.10.25 The EA protects groundwater sources (eg wells, boreholes and springs) used to supply drinking water from pollution. The EA have defined Groundwater source protection zones [254] (SPZs) which show the level of risk to the source from contamination, following the principle that the closer the activity to the water source, the greater the risk of pollution: inner zones (SPZ1) have a 50 day travel time of pollutant to source, outer zones (SPZ2) have 400 day travel times and SPZ3 shows the total catchment - the area around a supply source within which all groundwater ends at the abstraction point. The approach to protecting groundwater is set out by the Environment Agency in their Groundwater protection position statements Groundwater protection position statements - GOV.UK [255].

20.10.26 Southern Water also provides guidance on protection of drinking water quality in Source Protection Zones suds-in-spz-guidance.pdf [256] which should be responded to in applications.

20.10.27 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones [257] (NVZs) are areas designated as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution. Certain rules must be followed in relation to these areas. The Environment Agency maps of NVZs along with drinking water safeguard zones: Check for Drinking Water Safeguard Zones and NVZs [258].

Disposal of foul drainage

20.10.28 As set out above with reference to the PPG, foul drainage connected to the main sewer is at the top of the drainage hierarchy and all development should aim to connect to the existing mains drainage network. The use of private sewage treatment works or New Appointments and Variations (NAVs) should be avoided.

20.10.29 Where foul drainage is not connected to the main sewer, under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 [259], any discharge of sewage or trade effluent made to either surface water or groundwater will need to be registered as an exempt discharge activity or hold a permit issued by the Environment Agency, additional to planning permission. This applies to any discharge to inland freshwaters, coastal waters or relevant territorial waters.

253 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-framework-for-water-resources-2025-water-for-growth-nature-and-a-resilient-future/5-taking-action-water-for-the-environment-national-framework-for-water-resources-2025
254 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/groundwater-source-protection-zones-spzs
255 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/groundwater-protection-position-statements
256 https://www.southernwater.co.uk/media/ooubtggs/suds-in-spz-guidance.pdf
257 https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/nitrate-vulnerable-zones
258 https://environment.data.gov.uk/farmers/
259 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/1154/contents

20.10.30 The EA do not encourage the use of cesspool or cesspits, other than in exceptional circumstances. There must be no discharge to the environment. Poorly managed cesspools and cesspits present a considerable risk of causing pollution, which can be difficult to monitor and correct. This is supported by position G6 of the Environment Agency's (above).

Nutrient neutrality

20.10.31 Nutrient neutrality is a concept that aims to ensure that any land use or development in proximity to a vulnerable water body does not cause an increase in harmful nutrient levels (nutrient pollution). When phosphates and nitrates enter the water and reach a certain level it can cause eutrophication which will lead to algae growth. Dense algae can have effects on the balance of plants and invertebrates as it can deplete oxygen levels, harm water and air quality, food resources and habitats.

20.10.32 The Stodmarsh National Nature Reserve is in the Stour valley near Canterbury. It is protected as a National Nature Reserve (NNR), a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a Ramsar site as well as a Special Protection Area and Special Area of Conservation under the Habitats Directive. It is managed by Natural England. A review during 2017/18 identified that some of the lakes there had raised nitrogen and phosphorus levels. As a consequence, in July 2020, Natural England advised competent authorities (including Swale Borough Council) that mitigation measures forming part of a Habitats Regulations Assessment [260] must demonstrate no adverse effect 'beyond reasonable scientific doubt' on the designated site and that the benefits of the mitigation measures must be 'certain at the time of the Assessment' before planning permission can be given. Any development that will have an adverse effect on the designated site will need to provide suitable mitigation.

20.10.33 It should be noted that the NNR forms only part of the Stodmarsh designated site. The NNR covers 241 hectares, and the full designated area extends to 623 hectares, most of which is privately owned and managed.

20.10.34 The catchment area of Stodmarsh designated sites impacts a small part of Swale east and south of Dunkirk and east of Oversland.

20.10.35 In response to the issue of nutrient neutrality, Kent County Council (KCC), Natural England and local authorities in the Stour Catchment have been working on the Stodmarsh Catchment Nutrient Mitigation Strategy 2025 [261]. This identifies the main programme of works to achieve mitigation, with flexibility to deliver different components and seek innovation.

20.10.36 To complement this, has been the formation of Stour Environmental Credits (SEC), an organisation formed through a collaboration between Ashford Borough Council and Canterbury City Council. SEC are a platform whereby developers can purchase nutrient neutrality credits for phosphorus and nitrogen for use in developments within the Stour Catchment. As a not-for-profit, the proceeds from these sales will be invested in local initiatives that further mitigate nutrient pollution in the catchment, in line with Kent County Council's Stodmarsh Catchment Nutrient Mitigation Strategy.

20.10.37 In line with Natural England advice, development proposals for new overnight accommodation within the Stour Catchment, or proposals where sewage from a development would be treated at a wastewater treatment works that discharges into the River Stour or its tributaries, should utilise the current best practice nutrient neutrality guidance, including most up to date discharge guidance available on the Environment Agency's website, and nutrient budget calculator.

20.10.38 Natural England advise that:

- potential mitigation could include the provision of credits from agreed strategic mitigation schemes (such as credits available from the Stour Environmental Credits Ltd trading platform), and/or provision of onsite mitigation for larger development sites where appropriate. On or offsite mitigation should seek to generate

260 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/habitats-regulations-assessments-protecting-a-european-site

261 https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/service-specific-policies/economic-regeneration-and-planning-policies/planning-policies/flooding-drainage-and-water-management-policies-and-guidance/stodmarsh-catchment-nutrient-mitigation-strategy

maximum gains for both people and nature. For example, by giving consideration to measures in the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) and provision of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) units;

- there are opportunities to 'stack' additional environmental benefits (such as BNG) with nutrient mitigation measures. Further guidance on stacking other environmental benefits with nutrient mitigation is available on the GOV.UK (Combining environmental payments: biodiversity net gain and nutrient mitigation [262]) and on British Standards Institution (BSI Nature Markets [263]) websites; and
- further information on nutrient neutrality can be found on the Natural England website:
  - Natural England Water Quality and Nutrient Neutrality Advice [264];
  - NECR544 Nutrient Mitigation Tool [265];
  - NBS2024 Information on Nature Based Solutions as Nutrient Mitigation [266];
  - NECR590 Enhanced Drainage Ditch Management [267]; and
  - NECR591 Enhanced Drainage Ditch Management (Annex A) [268].

20.10.39 In the meantime, the Council is taking a precautionary approach and will require Appropriate Assessments (AA) [269] for all relevant development.

20.10.40 Please see the preamble to 20.9 Policy C9 Sustainable Drainage on the use of Sustainable Drainage systems in the nutrient neutrality catchment.

20.10.41 In December 2025, Natural England notified the Secretary of State that it has decided to prepare 23 Environmental Delivery Plans (EDPs) in England. Of the 23, 16 EDPs relate to catchments of Habitat Sites which are being adversely affected by nutrient pollution (often referred to as 'nutrient neutrality catchments'). The Council are working with Natural England to prepare an Environmental Delivery Plan (EDP) for the Stodmarsh Catchment area.

Mapping

20.10.42 Mapping showing areas impacted by nutrient neutrality, source protection zones, nitrate vulnerable zones and drinking water safeguard zones can be found at Defra's Magic Interactive mapping website[270].

Wastewater

20.10.43 Southern Water provide wastewater treatment across Swale. New development sites have a legal right to connect to the surface and foul water sewers, but if there is a risk of flooding this is material consideration in planning decisions. The closest point of contact from development sites to the sewage system may not always have adequate capacity. If new development connects where capacity is insufficient, both new and existing customers may experience problems such as poor drainage and/or foul water flooding.

20.10.44 Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans (DWMPs) are amongst the tools used by water companies to plan for future climates and population, who also have duties to reduce storm overflows, flooding and pollution and protect and improve the water environment. Southern Water have prepared the DWMPs [271] relevant to Swale, the majority of which is within the North Kent River Basin Catchment. There

262 Combining environmental payments: biodiversity net gain (BNG) and nutrient mitigation - GOV.UK
263 https://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/insights-and-media/insights/brochures/bsi-flex-701-nature-markets-overarching-principles-and-framework/
264 https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4792131352002560
265 https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6308925960617984
266 https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6680815300509696
267 https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5530993254203392
268 https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5945233119117312
269 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment
270 https://magic.defra.gov.uk/
271 https://www.southernwater.co.uk/about-us/our-plans/drainage-and-wastewater-management-plans/

are five wastewater treatment plants within the North Kent Catchment (and Swale Borough), at Sittingbourne; Faversham; Queenborough; Teynham and Eastchurch. Other wastewater treatments plants relevant to Swale, but outside the district, include Motney Hill wastewater treatment works in the Medway River Basin Catchment.

20.10.45 Southern Water's analysis has identified challenges for the North Kent Catchment, highlights of which include:

- additional homes and businesses increase the risks of non-compliance in three wastewater systems: Sittingbourne, Queenborough and Faversham. This means further investment will be needed;
- new development in the North Kent Catchment might put additional pressure on internationally designated habitat sites at the Medway and Swale Estuaries. Solutions will need to be found to ensure that development is nutrient neutral;
- climate change will bring greater variability of our weather with warmer wetter winters and hotter drier summers as well as intense summer storms that could exceed the capacity of the drainage and wastewater networks and cause localised flooding;
- wastewater systems need to adapt to future climates. There will be an increasing need to 'slow the flow' entering our sewer networks so the systems can carry the water without flooding homes and businesses and/or without causing discharges from storm overflows. Preventing additional rainfall entering foul sewer networks, including combined sewer networks, could delay the need to upgrade and enlarge the underground network of sewers; and
- climate change is expected to have an impact on the risk of flooding in several wastewater systems, especially Queenborough. Risk will increase by 2050 across all wastewater systems unless measures are taken. The risk of storm overflow discharges for four systems, Sittingbourne, Queenborough, Faversham and Eastchurch already have a very significant risk in 2020 and will increase without further actions.

20.10.46 DWMPs, along with water company Business Plans, are developed in cycles to inform investments needs in response to these challenges which have informed the current water industry investment period AMP8 (Asset Management Plan 8 2025-2030). Further DWMP development, and growth coming forward from adopted local plans, will inform the next AMP (AMP9, 2030-2035).

20.10.47 When new housing is progressed outside of local plans (windfalls), Southern Water assess capacity to serve individual development sites at the planning application stage. Where assessments identify constraints they plan the work necessary to serve the development, working with developers on timings. It is the granting of planning permission, and the developer applications to connect, that confirms and funds the more detailed planning of local interventions that may be needed.

20.10.48 Water companies are not currently statutory consultees for planning applications, however, Southern Water does offer capacity checks to support local planning authorities and developers.

20.10.49 To avoid issues arising around inadequate capacity and phasing, further to these pre-application discussions with Southern Water, applicants should evidence wastewater treatment capacity, storm overflow resilience and how phasing is aligned with the most up to date DWMP/AMPs. Where issues of capacity and phasing exist the Local Planning Authority can impose planning conditions on development, for instance, requirements that development is not occupied until necessary works relating to sewerage have been implemented.

Water quality and Water Quality Assessments

20.10.50 The PPG (para 16 Water supply, Wastewater and Water Quality chapter) sets out that where water quality has the potential to be a significant planning concern, an applicant should be able to explain how the proposed development would affect a relevant water body in a river basin management plan or designated sites of importance for biodiversity, and how they propose to mitigate the impacts.

20.10.51 Where it is likely that a proposal would have a significant adverse impact on water quality then a more detailed Water Quality Assessment will be required. It should include:

- likely impacts of the proposed development (including physical modifications) on water quantity and flow, river continuity and groundwater connectivity, and biological elements (flora and fauna);
- how the proposed development will affect measures in the relevant river basin management plan to achieve good status in water bodies (to ensure local authorities discharge their duty to have regard to river basin management plans when exercising their duties, including making planning decisions); Note: this applies to all water bodies in Swale subject to the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations 2017 (see the England Catchment Data Explorer [272] for details); and
- how it is intended the development will comply with other relevant regulatory requirements relating to the water environment (such as those relating to bathing waters, shellfish waters, freshwater fish, drinking water, internationally and nationally designated sites of importance for biodiversity) bearing in mind compliance will be secured through the Environment Agency's permitting responsibilities.

Water resources and water efficiency targets

20.10.52 Swale lies within an area of serious water stress as classified by the Environment Agency [273]. Without adequate planning, water resources and consequent pressures on the environment are likely to become more stretched within Swale as the population continues to grow.

20.10.53 The companies relevant to water supply in Swale are South East Water and Southern Water. Southern Water supplies water to the Isle of Sheppey and the west of the borough. South East Water provides water to Faversham and the more easterly parts of the borough. Water companies prepare Water Resources Management Plans and are required to put in place the necessary mechanisms to support the development proposed by the Local Plan. The water companies in the South East of England work collaboratively as Water Resources South East (WRSE) to take a regional approach to planning water resources and have produced a regional plan.

20.10.54 The Water Resources Management Plans for South East Water [274] and Southern Water [275] , along with the Water Resource South East's Regional Plan, identify challenges to water resources from population growth, the need to protect the environment, dry weather/drought resilience and climate change. These factors are leading to needing an extra 188 and 587 million litres of water a day in South East Water and Southern Water's supply areas respectively, by 2075. The water companies intend to address this deficit through a combination of demand management (reducing leakage, improving efficiency) and new water supply options (transferring and storing water (e.g. the Broad Oak Reservoir near Canterbury, proposed for the early 2030s) and finding new sources, for example through water recycling and possibly desalination).

20.10.55 All new development has a responsibility to seek to manage demand for water and make efficient use of this resource. New development also offers the ideal opportunity to include water saving and water efficiency measures - such as installing water efficient fittings and white goods, smart metering, rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling – and thereby contribute to the challenge of water efficiency across the region.

20.10.56 The Good Homes Alliance [276](GHA), in partnership with industry leaders and supported by the Enabling Water Smart Communities project and the UK Water Efficiency Collaborative Fund, has launched a publication – 'Water Efficiency and Reuse in Housing: Design Guide for a Changing Climate'[277] . The guide sets out a fittings-based approach to water, and related energy, efficiency and provides design guidance, case studies and stakeholder accounts.

272 https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning
273 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/water-stressed-areas-2021-classification
274 https://www.southeastwater.co.uk/about/resources/publications/water-resources-management-plan-2024/
275 https://www.southernwater.co.uk/about-us/our-plans/water-resources-management-plan/
276 https://goodhomes.org.uk/
277 https://kb.goodhomes.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Water-Guide-GHA-July-2025_FINAL.pdf

20.10.57 Policy DM 21 of Bearing Fruits, the Swale Borough Local Plan 2017 [278], promoted water efficiency (water consumption standards) in new development, requiring new homes to be designed to achieve a minimum water efficiency of 110 litres per person per day (l/p/d), the most efficient level of the government's Housing: Optional Technical Standards and a standard endorsed at the time by the two water companies within Swale, the Environment Agency and the Catchment Partnership (the North Kent Catchment Improvement Group).

20.10.58 Due to the government's commitment to creating environmental headroom for growth, it is has consulted [279](autumn 2025) on increasing water efficiency targets. In areas where the optional technical standard applies (including Swale) this could mean that this optional national standard is tightened from 110 l/p/d to 100 l/p/d. At the time of writing, the results of this consultation are not published.

20.10.59 As mentioned above, Swale is within an area of serious water stress. The reality of this designation is borne out in Temporary Use Bans, the visible drying out of internationally designated wetlands and globally rare chalk streams across the borough as well as increasing incidents of customers being without water at all when demand is high. Through previous local plan consultations, both Natural England and Southern Water have advocated a stricter water efficiency standard for new dwellings in Swale of 100l/p/d and these ambitious water efficiency standards have been factored into the Whole Plan Viability Assessment[280]. Indeed, according to the above referenced DEFRA consultation evidence, while new water efficiency fittings 'could result in increased new development costs …. this cost would be minor in comparison to overall building costs' (para 34 Reviewing the Water Efficiency Standard in the Building Regulations 2010 [281]). Furthermore, integrating water efficiency into new build saves the costs and difficulties of needing to retrofit schemes in the future, as water efficiency becomes an even more pressing concern. Water efficiency standards have been included in the Local Plan's Whole Plan Viability Assessment.

20.10.60 Water efficiency in non-residential developments should be dealt with via the BREEAM water efficiency standards, also referenced in Policy C1 Sustainable design and adaptation principles.

20.10.61 Alongside water efficiency measures new development, policy requirements for new development to not reduce groundwater levels or watercourse flow (in particular in chalk streams) will help the Council achieve its statutory obligations under the Water Framework Directive to have regard to local River Basin Management Plans. The Council recommends applicants use the Government's advice on Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on the Water Framework Directive [282] .

Private water supplies

20.10.62 A private water supply is a supply that is not provided by a water company, such as South East Water or Southern Water. It can serve more than one property and can include features such as wells, springs, boreholes, streams, surface water features and ponds. A private distribution system is a system that occurs when mains water is supplied to a site or property which is then distributed to other buildings not owned by that organisation or person. Users of private distribution systems, pay a landlord directly for the water instead of the water company.

20.10.63 The Council is responsible for the registration, risk assessment, sampling and enforcement of private water supplies and private distribution systems to ensure they are suitable for use and meet the standards set by current legislation, The Water Industry Act 1991 [283], Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016 [284] and Private Water Supplies (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2018 [285]. These

278 https://services.swale.gov.uk/media/files/localplan/adoptedlocalplanfinalwebversion.pdf
279 https://consult.defra.gov.uk/water-efficiency-demand/review-of-water-efficiency-standards/
280 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence/viability#h2
281 https://consult.defra.gov.uk/water-efficiency-demand/review-of-water-efficiency-standards/supporting_documents/consultation-call-for-evidence-review-of-building-regulations-part-g2pdf
282 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-on-the-water-framework-directive
283 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/56/contents
284 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/618/contents
285 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2018/707/contents/made

regulations safeguard public health by ensuring that private water supplies are 'wholesome' and 'safe' to drink, setting quality standards similar to those for mains water supplies. The regulations cover all private supplies, although those serving a single dwelling will only be risk assessed and sampled upon request of the owner or occupier.

Early engagement

20.10.64 Whilst water companies have general duties to enable new development to connect to the water supply and treatment network, it is very important that early engagement with the appropriate water company takes place to ascertain any water supply, drainage and treatment issues which may affect a site are accounted for. This includes:

- phasing of works - including confirmation that there is sufficient capacity in the supply, drainage and treatment network to accommodate the proposed development at timings proposed; and
- ensuring that development proposals allow future access to drainage, sewerage and water supply infrastructure for maintenance and up-sizing purposes.

20.10.65 Details of the pre-application service the water companies offer can be found using these links:

- Southern Water Southern Water | Pre-planning enquiries https://www.southernwater.co.uk/building-and-developing/pre-planning-enquiries/; and
- South East Water New Service Connection | South East Water [286].

20.10.66 Equally early pre-application engagement with the local planning authority, the Council's Environmental Health team, the Environment Agency, Natural England and the Lead Local Flood Authority is also recommended to provide greater certainty for applicants and to ensure that water quality and water resource issues are considered early in the planning process.

Environmental Statements

20.10.67 Applicants for planning permission for new residential and non-residential development are expected to demonstrate the elements set out in this 20.10 Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources, and 20.9 Policy C9 Sustainable Drainage have been considered and evidenced, where appropriate, in an Environmental Statement to accompany planning applications. Environmental Statements should be proportional to the scale of the development proposed and should address the impacts of the development in terms of their water quality and water resource implications.

20.10.68 Environmental Statements should include evidence of engagement with water companies and demonstrate that there is capacity in the supply and wastewater systems for the development at the time it is anticipated to come online.

20.10.69 It should be noted that planning permission will not be granted unless adequate water supply, sewerage network capacity, and wastewater treatment capacity to fully address all impacts of the development can be demonstrated (including details of funding, delivery and programme of necessary mitigation or infrastructure upgrades), are secured and operational prior to occupation. The Council will use pre-commencement conditions where necessary.

Policy C10

Water Quality and Water Resources

This policy should be applied alongside other policies in the plan, in particular, 20.8 Policy C8 Flood Risk, 20.9 Policy C9 Sustainable Drainage and 20.12 Policy C12 Pollution & Land Instability.

286 https://www.developers.southeastwater.co.uk/water-connections/new-service-connection/

1. All new residential and non-residential development shall set out, in an Environmental Statement, to the satisfaction of the Council, the Environment Agency, Natural England and the Lead Local Flood Authority, as relevant, how it will:

a. take a catchment-based approach to protecting water quality and water resources, prioritising nature-based solutions;
b. follow the drainage hierarchy;
c. make efficient use of water resources, recycle water wherever possible (including recharging the aquifer) and protect the yield and quality of public water supplies;
d. protect the management catchments, the operational catchments and the water bodies across the borough as well as all groundwater and surface water, including chalk streams;
e. demonstrate no deterioration in Water Framework Directive status, support the delivery of relevant River Basin Management Plans measures and provide detailed Water Quality Assessments where hydrological or ecological receptors maybe be effected, including chalk streams, groundwater Source Protection Zone and sensitive estuarine habitats;
f. set out how they contribute positively towards achieving 'good' status under the Water Framework Directive for waterbodies impacted by development within the borough;
g. demonstrate no reduction in groundwater levels or reduced flows in any watercourses, including chalk streams;
h. ensure long-term benefits to the water environment and habitats it supports; and
i. protect groundwater through design and construction and ensure a watertight foul system.

2. Where it is likely that a proposal is deemed to have a significant impact on water resources or water quality a detailed Water Quality Assessment will be required as part of the Environmental Statement, as explained in the preamble to this policy and set out in Planning Practice Guidance, to the satisfaction of the borough's Environmental Protection Team, the Environment Agency and the Lead Local Flood Authority, as appropriate. The Assessment should consider how the proposed development would affect any of the relevant water bodies in a River Basin Management Plan. This applies to all water bodies in Swale subject to the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations 2017;

3. All new residential and non-residential development must demonstrate, in the Environmental Statement that:

a. there is adequate water supply, drainage and sewerage network capacity, and wastewater treatment infrastructure, to serve the whole development over its lifetime;
b. that these details have been approved by the relevant water company, and, as appropriate, the Environment Agency, and, where relevant, funded by the development; and
c. that necessary works are secured and phased to ensure no occupation will take place until all necessary works relating to water and wastewater are fully operational.

It should be noted that planning permission will not be granted where adequate water supply, drainage and sewerage network capacity, and wastewater treatment capacity cannot be demonstrated, unless funded and deliverable mitigation or infrastructure upgrades are secured and operational prior to occupation. The Council will use pre-commencement conditions where necessary.

4. All development will safeguard groundwater, in particular, Groundwater Source Protection Zones from pollution, to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency:

a. proposals for development within Groundwater Source Protection Zones will only be permitted if there is no risk of contamination to groundwater sources. If a risk is identified, development will only be permitted if adequate mitigation measures can be implemented;
b. proposals for piled foundations must take account of disturbance to ground and threats to water supply and prevent the creation of pathways from contaminated material to groundwater;
c. developments will not be supported unless they contain details of the measures that will be taken in the construction phase to ensure that polluted runoff (including suspended sediment) does

not leave the site. Temporary trade effluent consents can be granted by the appropriate wastewater service provider to help ensure lawful discharge from building sites; and

d. guidance to protect drinking water quality, issued by Southern water, for Source Protection Zones should be followed suds-in-spz-guidance.pdf.

5. All development connecting to mains drainage and wastewater system must ensure connection at the nearest point of capacity, following advice from the service provider;

6. Utility network infrastructure should be protected. Proposals must demonstrate that future unconstrained access to existing and future drainage, sewerage and water supply infrastructure for maintenance and up-sizing purposes has been allowed for, to the satisfaction of the relevant water company;

7. All development that cannot connect to surface water drainage and/or the sewerage system (such as in some rural and isolated locations) should provide details of how it will effectively treat and dispose of its water prior to commencement of development, to the satisfaction of the Council and the Environment Agency;

8. Package treatment plants and other non-mains drainage (including New Appointments and Variations (NAVs) should be avoided. Where onsite package treatment works are the only remaining option to deal with foul sewage after discounting connection to the main sewerage network, it should be noted that any discharge from them to a surrounding waterbody will have to consider this discharge rate alongside the discharge rate proposed for the surface water drainage design – the combined rate should then be considered against the required greenfield run off rate and it demonstrated this is not exceeded for the cumulative discharge rate. Discharge to dry ditches should be avoided wherever possible and there should be full consideration of the effects of discharge on vulnerable water bodies, particularly chalk streams;

9. Proposed development for new overnight accommodation within the Stour Catchment, or where sewage from a development will be treated at a Wastewater Treatment Works that discharges into the River Stour or its tributaries will need to ensure that it will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Stodmarsh designated site. Applicants will be required to comply with the Stodmarsh Catchment Nutrient Mitigation Strategy 2025 (and updates) and demonstrate that the requirements of the Habitats Regulations will be met, such as by applying the most up to date advice on Nutrient Neutrality issued by Natural England. In areas within the Stour catchment, development will:

a. only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it will achieve nutrient neutrality through appropriate mitigation measures; and

b. be expected to meet the following requirements:

   i. Proposals for more than 300 homes must provide high-quality on site regulated wastewater treatment facilities with permit levels set at Technically Achievable Limits (TAL), together with an on site SUDS design which removes a minimum of 50% of P (Phosphorous) and N (Nitrogen) from the surface water;

   ii. Proposals for between 150 and 300 homes must examine all available opportunities for integrating high quality on site regulated wastewater treatment facilities within the site to minimise the levels of P and N associated with foul water from the site. These developments must integrate an on site SUDS design which removes a minimum of 50% of P and N from the surface water;

   iii. All other developments must integrate an on site SUDS design which removes a minimum of 50% of P and N from the surface water; and

   iv. All developments should examine opportunities to connect sewerage infrastructure to existing or planned high-quality on site wastewater treatment facilities within the locality, unless alternative, suitable mitigation can be clearly evidenced (including consideration of the most up to date guidance), or it can be demonstrated that nutrient neutrality is not required.

10. Water efficiency and water recycling:

a. all residential development will achieve a minimum water efficiency of 100 litres per person per day;
b. as set out in 20.1 Policy C1 Sustainable Design and Adaptation Principles , all new non-residential developments (including C1, C2, C2a and C5 uses) are required to achieve water efficiency credits for BREEAM 'Very Good' standard as a minimum. New major non-residential developments (including C1, C2, C2a and C5 uses) of 1,000sqm or more are required to achieve water efficiency credits for BREEAM 'Excellent' standard as a minimum;
c. all development to consider best practice approaches to water recycling, and, as a minimum, all residential proposals shall include water collection and recycling facilities such as a rainwater butt; and
d. in order to assist aquifer recharge, proposed new hard standing must be permeable.

11. Private Water Supplies for new developments:

a. developers shall ensure any new private water supplies they install are safe and wholesome;
b. proposals must not cause an inadequate supply or poor water quality for existing users of shared sources; and
c. any proposed developments with private water supplies should inform the Council's Environmental Health team and include a description within their application.

20.11 Policy C11 Air Quality

20.11.1 Air pollution poses significant risk to human health and the environment and is an issue of concern globally, as well as to residents, businesses and the Council within Swale. The Council is committed to improving air quality and protecting the health and amenity of the borough's current and future generations and its environment.

20.11.2 Land-use planning plays an important role in improving local air quality, strategically by setting out the broad location for development and locally through individual planning applications. Air quality is a material planning consideration in relevant planning decisions to ensure future problems are prevented. There is also a synergy between efforts to address air quality and those to address climate change.

20.11.3 This policy, a sister policy to Policy C12 Pollution & Land Instability and Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources , aims to ensure that development within Swale does not lead to a detrimental impact on air quality and that where air quality is affected, that development is not permitted unless appropriate mitigation is provided and opportunities for improvements are sought. All applications and decisions on air quality in the borough should take account of national guidance and best practice, the presence of any Air Quality Management Areas, Clean Air Zones (if declared), the borough's Air Quality Action Plan, 2023 [287] and the Swale Air Quality and Planning - Technical Guidance 2024 [288] and updates to these documents.

20.11.4 Air quality in the UK is co-ordinated by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). The Air Quality Strategy, 2023 [289] for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2023, provides an over-arching strategic framework for air quality management. The strategy includes national Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) and limit values for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and particulates (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), along with several other pollutants prescribed in the [290] Regulations 2010.

287 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/451432/AQAP-2023-to-2028_-updated-2025-AAA.pdf
288 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/474182/AQPT-Guidance_-2024-update_PDF_2-002-AA.pdf
289 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-air-quality-strategy-for-england/air-quality-strategy-framework-for-local-authority-delivery
290 Air Quality Standards https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010

20.11.5 The Clean Air Strategy 2019 [291] sets out the actions required across government and society to improve air quality to protect health, the environment, secure clean growth, reduce emissions and monitor progress. It complements other UK government strategies including the Clean Growth Strategy and the 25 Year Environment Plan.

20.11.6 UK Air [292] is Defra's Air Information Resource and is a free to use database of air quality information for the country which contains information on national air quality objectives, monitoring data and networks. It also holds a comprehensive library of air quality information. Kent Air [293] website is a useful resource for air quality in Kent.

20.11.7 The Institute of Air Quality Management's document Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning For Air Quality, 2017 [294] has been prepared to ensure that air quality is adequately considered in the land-use planning and development control process and provides guidance as to how to reach sound decisions on air quality and planning matters.

20.11.8 The National Planning Policy Framework [295] (NPPF) sets the scene for planning for air quality in England. Paragraph 110 states that 'Significant development should be focused on locations that are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions, and improve air quality and public health'.

20.11.9 Paragraph 187 of the NPPF goes on to say: 'Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:...e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality..'.

20.11.10 Paragraph 198 states 'Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development'. Importantly, paragraph 199 goes on to say that 'Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan'. Paragraph 200 seeks to ensure that new development can be integrated with existing, as follows: '*existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed.*'

20.11.11 Planning Practice Guidance [296] (PPG) sets out the air quality considerations that planning needs to address, with regard to public health, habitats and biodiversity and the formation of ozone. It notes that odour and dust can also be a planning concern, due to effects on local amenity. The guidance sets out Defra's national assessment of air quality and the local air quality management (LAQM) regime which

291 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-air-strategy-2019
292 https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/
293 https://www.kentair.org.uk/
294 https://iaqm.co.uk/text/guidance/air-quality-planning-guidance.pdf
295 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67eafe3f2b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
296 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/air-quality--3

requires each local authority to review and assess local air quality and explains when it is necessary to declare Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). The guidance also explains that air quality considerations may also be relevant to habitats and species.

20.11.12 The PPG also sets out the role of plan-making with regard to air quality recognising that all development plans can influence air quality, for example through what development is proposed and where, and the provision for sustainable transport. Consideration of air quality issues at the plan-making stage can ensure a strategic approach to air quality and help secure net improvements in overall air quality. The guidance makes it clear that it is important to take into account AQMAs, Clean Air Zones and areas such as sensitive habitats or designated sites of importance for biodiversity. Air quality is also an important consideration in habitats assessment, strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal and can help shape an appropriate strategy for a local plan.

20.11.13 The PPG also contains information on:

- where information on air quality can be found;
- when air quality considerations could be relevant to the development management process and how to assess impacts;
- the importance of engaging at an early stage with the planning and environmental health departments;
- when the Environment Agency might need to be involved;
- the specific issues that may need to be considered;
- information on the detail required in an air quality assessment; and
- detail on how air quality can be mitigated.

Natural England's role and the significance of ecological receptors

20.11.14 Natural England's interest in air quality focuses on ecological receptors (as opposed to human health, which is the focus of the Council's Environmental Protection Team's work), including designated or protected sites ('Sites of Special Scientific Interest' (SSSIs) and 'Habitats Sites' (also called 'European sites'), where Habitats Sites are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), possible SACs, Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Potential SPAs, Ramsar sites, and sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on Habitats Sites). They provide standing advice (Air pollution and development: advice for local authorities [297]) on the impacts of air pollution on protected sites. This is a material consideration when making planning decisions, as set out in 20.11 Policy C11 Air Quality. The UK Air Pollution Information System (APIS)[298] provides a searchable database of critical loads and levels for designated sites.

Air Quality in Swale

20.11.15 The Council has a statutory obligation to ensure air quality is reviewed and assessed. If levels of air pollution exceed, or are likely to exceed, national Air Quality Objectives (AQOs), the Local Authority (Environmental Protection Team) is required to declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) [299], which sets out the intended measures in pursuit of the AQOs. The emissions of particular concern in Swale are nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and particulate matter (PM_{10}), associated with traffic and congestion.

20.11.16 The Council has a comprehensive monitoring network. Monitoring has identified locations within the borough that exceed the annual Air Quality Objective (AQO) levels for NO_2 and PM_{10} and subsequently declared AQMAs at these locations. Details on AQMAs can be found on the air quality pages of the Council's website [300]

20.11.17 The Council is required to revoke an AQMA if it demonstrated that air quality objectives are being met and will continue to do so. Revoked AQMAs are still considered Air Quality Sensitive Areas

297 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/air-pollution-and-development-advice-for-local-authorities
298 https://www.apis.ac.uk/
299 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/251432/AQAP-2023-to-2028_-updated-2025-AAA.pdf
300 https://swale.gov.uk/bins-littering-and-the-environment/air-quality/monitoring.

(AQSA), and the Council will continue to monitor these locations. As referenced in the AQAP and relevant guidance [301] where there are no longer any AQMAs, an Air Quality Strategy (AQS) will be created to ensure air quality remains a high-profile issue and to ensure the Council is able to respond quickly should there be any deterioration in condition of the revoked AQMAs.

20.11.18 The declaration of an AQMA does not mean that there will be no new development within that area. Rather, it means that greater weight must be given to air quality impacts and their mitigation.

20.11.19 Swale's AQAP sets both strategic and local measures targeted at improving air quality in the designated AQMAs and across the borough as a whole. The AQAP may evolve in response to funding, adaptation of measures and policy changes. Applicants should refer to the latest, relevant AQAPs in their applications.

Local Air Quality Modelling/Assessment

20.11.20 Air Quality Modelling [302] for the emerging local plan was prepared to inform the Swale Local Plan Review in 2020. An Air Quality Assessment/Modelling of the Regulation 19 Local Plan has been carried alongside Traffic Modelling and as part of the Habitats Regulations Assessment and is available on the Local Plan's evidence page (link to be inserted when published).

20.11.21 The Council's Air Quality and Planning - Technical Guidance (July, 2024) [303] and updates has been adapted from the Kent and Medway Air Quality Partnership's Air Quality Planning Guidance (December 2015) [304] in response to changes in national planning policy and guidance and the increased number of planning applications in Swale in which air quality has been a specific issue. The document:

- Explains how air quality is dealt with in planning applications in Swale, providing clarity and consistency for officers within the local authority, and developers and consultants involved in the preparation of development proposals and planning applications, as well as local communities;
- Recommends a range of mitigation measures and explains that standard mitigation is expected for all development;
- Sets out when an Air Quality Assessment (AQA) is required, how this should be undertaken and how it will be used to determine the air quality impacts of planning applications;
- Explains the emissions mitigation assessment (including damage cost calculations) expected for development with potential air quality impacts; and
- Emphasises the importance of applying good design and 'best-practice' measures to all developments, to reduce both pollutant emissions and human exposure.

20.11.22 The guidance primarily focuses on air quality impacts from traffic emissions; however, dust also contributes airborne particulate matter. It should be noted that the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) document Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction (January 2024, Version 2.2) [305] and updates is the recommended text to refer to ensure dust generation is minimised where possible. The Environmental Protection Team will recommend conditions to an application on a case-by-case basis to ensure dust from all potential sources is addressed (eg a Dust Management Plan).

20.11.23 The Council's Parking Standards SPD, 2020, [306] and updates, sets out local standards and design aspirations for vehicle and cycle parking for new development in Swale. This document includes

301 https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/air-quality/featured/england-exc-london-policy-guidance/
302 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence#h2
303 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/474182/AQPT-Guidance_-2024-update_PDF_2-002-AA.pdf
304 https://www.kentair.org.uk/air-quality-planning-guidance
305 https://iaqm.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Construction-Dust-Guidance-Jan-2024.pdf
306 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-Forms-and-Leaflets/Supplementary-Planning-Documents/SBC-Parking-Standards-May-2020.pdf

requirements for parking for ultra-low emission vehicles with the objective of improving air quality. It should be used alongside current Building Regulations on Infrastructure for charging electric vehicles: Approved Document S[307]

20.11.24 Good site choice and quality design can beneficially influence air quality. Applicants for proposed development in Swale should demonstrate how their proposals have considered air quality in terms of site location, linkages to other sites and infrastructure, layout, land-use, landscaping and building design.

Pre-application advice and guidance

20.11.25 Early engagement with Swale's Development Management and Environmental Protection Teams as part of the pre-application process is recommended for all schemes that may have air quality impacts.

20.11.26 Applicants should review the Air Quality and Planning Technical Guidance [308] to determine the significance of their development and whether an Air Quality Assessment (AQA) is required.

20.11.27 Where required, AQAs should be carried out in line with guidance in the Air Quality and Planning - Technical Guidance [288] and the most up to date industry-prepared best guidance documents including IAQM's Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality[294] and Defra's Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) guidance [309].

20.11.28 AQAs may be incorporated into the full Environmental Statement if required for an Environmental Impact Assessment.

Air Quality Mitigation

20.11.29 The Air Quality and Planning - Technical Guidance, sets out the mitigation measures that are likely to be required. Mitigation may need to include measures that support and encourage sustainable travel such as car clubs and investment in sustainable transport. Mitigation measures should be site specific, where possible, discussed with the borough's Environmental Protection Team and reference local air quality concerns, policies and Action Plans.

20.11.30 Where mitigation is not integrated into a scheme, the Council will generally require mitigation through a planning condition(s). If on-site mitigation/the use of planning conditions is not possible then the Council may seek contribution to wider air quality mitigation measures through the damage cost value and/or section 106 agreement. If the development is within or close to an AQMA and is considered a non-major development, then it will be at the discretion of Swale's Environmental Protection Team to suggest reasonable mitigation options.

20.11.31 An emissions mitigation assessment (also known as a Damage Cost Calculation) is required for all major developments. The purpose of an emissions mitigation assessment is to assess the local emissions from a development and to determine the appropriate level of mitigation (a damage cost value) required to help reduce the potential effect on health and/or the local environment. As well as guidance within Swale's Air Quality and Planning – Technical Guidance, Defra's Air quality appraisal: damage cost guidance [310]also provides guidance on how to carry out an emission mitigation assessment.

307 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/infrastructure-for-charging-electric-vehicles-approved-document-s
308 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/air-quality-and-planning-technical-guidance
309 https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/guidance/
310 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/assess-air-quality-impacts/air-quality-appraisal-damage-cost-guidance

Updates, receptors, Transport Assessments and other guidance

It should be noted that guidance may be updated to reflect changes in Government policy, good practice and advances in air quality mitigation; the latest version of the relevant guidance should be consulted.

20.11.32 For the purposes of this policy sensitive uses or receptors includes nurseries, schools, hospitals, care facilities, residential uses and other similar uses and their users.

20.11.33 All major development, or any development where air quality is likely to be a significant issue, is also required to undertake a Transport Assessment and prepare a Travel Plan as set out in **19.1 Policy INF1 Managing Transport Demand & Impact**.

20.11.34 20.11 Policy C11 Air Quality references Supplementary Planning Documents and guidance, which, if prepared, should inform the approach to air quality in the borough.

Policy C11

Air Quality

1. Air quality must be considered in the early stages of a development in consultation with the borough's Environmental Protection Team and with reference to Swale's Air Quality and Planning - Technical Guidance 2024 and updates, the latest best practice guidance and any relevant Supplementary Planning Documents;

2. Proposed development will (to the satisfaction of the Council's Environmental Protection Team):

a. demonstrate they include measures to improve air quality through the location of the site, linkages to other sites, site layout, land-use, landscaping and building design;
b. provide standard mitigation for air quality impacts in line with Swale's Air Quality and Planning Technical Guidance; and
c. carry out an Air Quality Assessment in line with the requirements set out in the Council's Air Quality and Planning - Technical Guidance.

3. All major development must carry out an Emissions Mitigation Assessment (also known as a Damage Cost Calculation) and demonstrate that the appropriate level of mitigation has been incorporated into the proposed development, to the satisfaction of the Council's Environmental Protection Team;

4. Proposals which would introduce or intensify sensitive receptors' exposure to poor air quality (including odour) should demonstrate measures that mitigate air quality impacts and ensure the ongoing viability of existing surroundings uses is not compromised;

Protected Sites

6. Consideration will be given to Natural England's standing advice on the impacts of air pollution on protected sites. This advice will be taken into account as a material consideration in relevant planning applications;

7. Proposals should not significantly delay the date for compliance with environmental thresholds for air pollutants for Habitats Sites or SSSIs that are currently in exceedance of environmental benchmarks (critical levels and loads);

8. Proposals emitting air pollutants which impact Habitats Sites must rule out adverse effects on the integrity of such sites. Where this is not possible the derogations route of the Habitats Regulations should be followed; and

9. To avoid and minimise air pollution impacts any development requiring Habitats Regulations Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or impacts to SSSIs unrelated to EIA development should consider:

a. the measures included which will minimise air pollution impacts on SSSIs and Habitats Sites during the design process of the development: and
b. how air quality improvements have informed the design choices made about the location of the development, its layout, and distribution of buildings, on-site activities, amenity spaces and infrastructure.

20.12 Policy C12 Pollution & Land Instability

20.12.1 This is a sister policy to Policy C10 Water Quality and Water Resources and Policy C11 Air Quality and seeks to ensure that new development is appropriate for its location, doesn't contribute to pollution and land instability and seeks to improve environmental conditions and, where appropriate, bring land back to productive use.

20.12.2 Minimising pollution is one of the National Planning Policy Framework's [311] environmental objectives, a key aspect of sustainable development. The NPPF (para 187) sets out that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by 'preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.' as well as 'remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate'. The NPPF goes on to explain how planning policies and decisions should ensure that sites are suitable for proposed uses, taking account of ground conditions, land instability and contamination, are remediated to an established standard and that adequate site investigation information is available to inform these assessments. It makes clear that responsibility for securing safe development rests with the developer/landowner.

20.12.3 The NPPF states that planning should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location, taking into account likely, including cumulative, effects of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or wider area to development impacts. It sets out that planning policies and decisions should address noise, tranquillity and light pollution and ensure that new development can be appropriately integrated into existing businesses and community facilities, highlighting that planning is about the acceptable use of land and should not duplicate other permitting regimes.

20.12.4 Pollution, land contamination and unstable land issues are relevant within Swale, particularly due to the legacy of past industrial uses and its economic strengths in manufacturing and distribution. Pollution can be site specific, but is impacts can also be widespread, for instance downstream of sources, effecting sites designated for their environmental quality. Pollution is also an important concern of residents.

Hazardous substances

20.12.5 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)[312] explains planning controls relating to the storage of hazardous substances and how to handle development proposals around hazardous establishments and the hazardous substances consent process and regulatory framework. The Council holds a register of relevant sites.

Land contamination

20.12.6 Contamination can harm human health, property, water resources and the wider environment. Planning Practice Guidance sets out where planning can deal with contamination where not dealt with by other regimes. The guidance explains the role of site-specific investigations and explains where sources of information as to whether a site might be contaminated can be found. Applications should check whether an environmental permit is required.

311 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67[illegible]3cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
312 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/hazardous-substances

20.12.7 PPG also explains the role to which local plans will need to consider contamination including through sustainability appraisal and the choice of land allocations. The PPG sets out what contamination risk assessments should include. PPG also sets out the level of detail required for applications for outline planning permission and when planning permission should be refused on grounds of land contamination. It also includes detail on planning conditions and planning obligations and detail on unacceptable risk. PPG makes clear that as a minimum and after remediation, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990[313].

20.12.8 All aspects of investigation into possible land contamination should follow the Environment Agency guidelines within Land contamination risk management [314] (LCRM) guidance. The government's LCRM also gives guidance on the assessment of unacceptable risk, decisions on options to manage risk and implement remediation where needed. It should be remembered that some site investigations themselves may require planning permission. The Council's Contaminated Land Strategy (2021-2026) [315]should also be referred to by developers.

20.12.9 Where development is approved on previously developed land and made subject to a land contamination condition, the risk assessment undertaken should follow guidance contained in Land contamination risk management guidance, mentioned in the above paragraph and on the government website.

Light pollution

20.12.10 The NPPF (para 198) and the PPG[316] advises how to consider light within the planning system. The NPPF (para 189 and 193) gives great weight to conserving and enhancing landscape and planning decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural environment. The guidance explains what light pollution considerations planning needs to address and when artificial lighting can become light pollution which can harm people, wildlife and the night sky. Light pollution is particularly harmful in intrinsically dark landscapes including nature reserves which support native nocturnal animals and can impact on tranquillity. It is important to consider design of lighting schemes early in scheme development as it can be expensive to rectify later on.

20.12.11 The PPG also gives advice on what factors can be considered when assessing whether a proposal might have implications for light pollution. These include the impact of existing development on proposed development, the impact of new development on existing sites and impacts on specialist facilities/intrinsically dark landscapes, safety concerns, impacts on species and habitats and use of smooth, reflective buildings (which can affect wildlife). If these impacts are likely the PPG advises that the local planning authority and applicant should consider:

- where the light shines;
- when the light shines;
- how much light shines; and
- possible ecological impacts.

20.12.12 The PPG gives details of how to do this and links to best practice, including advice from the Bat Conservation Trust and the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers.

20.12.13 The impact of lighting from development can have a significant effect on tranquillity. The Institute of Lighting Professionals has produced free resources to enable lighting to be sympathetically integrated into development, such as Guidance Notes for the reduction of obtrusive light [317] which should be referenced in relevant applications. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Campaign to Protect

313 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents
314 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/land-contamination-risk-management-lcrm
315 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/455376/Swale-Contaminated-Land-Strategy-2021-2026-AA.pdf
316 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/light-pollution
317 https://theilp.org.uk/resource/gn01-ilp-guidance-note-1-the-reduction-of-obtrusive-light-2021.html

Rural England, the Campaign for Dark Skies and the Institute of Lighting Professionals has collaborated to produce an information leaflet, Getting Light Right [318], designed to demonstrate how to install security lights effectively to reduce pollution.

Noise and vibration

20.12.14 New development may create additional noise or could be sensitive to existing noise and as such needs to be considered early on in the planning process. The NPPF (para 198) and PPG[319]advises how planning can determine and manage potential noise impacts in new development, seeking specialist assistance where necessary. It explains what 'observed effect levels' are and how it can be established if noise is a concern (citing the noise exposure hierarchy table), the factors involved (including cumulative impacts, timing and effect on wildlife). It sets out how the risk of conflict between new and existing development can be addressed, how to address effects (engineering, layout, conditions, mitigation) and where other information can be found.

20.12.15 Assessing developments for noise and vibration - both from noise generated from new developments affecting existing development and new development close to existing noise sources - can be complex. The relevant British Standards and guidance, including BS8233 need to be considered. The Council's Environmental Protection Team has published a guidance document, Noise and Vibration: Planning Technical Guidance Document (2020) [320]. Developers should refer to this guidance, as well as the latest revised British Standards, in their planning applications.

Land instability

20.12.16 Land instability can result in landslides, subsidence or ground heave and failure to deal with this issue could cause harm to health, property, infrastructure and the environment. PPG[321] sets out advice on how to ensure that development is suitable to its ground condition and how to avoid risks caused by unstable land or subsidence, explaining why planning authorities should be concerned about land stability (minimising risk, ensuring development does not occur in unstable locations, and bringing unstable land back to productive use) and the other regimes involved (eg Building Regulations). PPG explains the role of plans in planning for land instability, where information on land instability can be found, the planning mechanism that can be used to mitigate and minimise risks and the steps applicants should take if they suspect land instability (including a flow chart), what a slope stability report and land stability risk assessment report should contain and who should prepare them and the role of the Coal Authority.

20.12.17 Planning matters related to pollution prevention and land instability in Swale will be dealt with via reference to the NPPF, PPG, all of the guidance listed above and other relevant policies within this Plan, informed by the technical advice of the Council's Environmental Protection Team and the Environment Agency. Applicants should refer to the advice in PPG, as outlined above, and seek the advice of the Council's Environmental Protection Team at the pre-application stage.

Policy C12

Pollution & Land Instability

1. The responsibility for securing development which is safe from the risks of all forms of pollution and land instability rests with the developer and or landowner.

2. Development will only be permitted where:

318 https://theilp.org.uk/publication/getting-light-right-defra/
319 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/noise--2
320 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/noise-and-vibration-planning-technical-guidance
321 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/land-stability

a. appropriate assessment of all risks has been carried out by competent persons and to the satisfaction of the Council's Environmental Health Team, the Environment Agency or Natural England, whether the risk is to human health or the environment;

b. it can be demonstrated that development is appropriate for its location and its layout, design, and construction (including demolition) would not be damaging or cause significant harm to the natural environment and biodiversity including designated sites, wildlife, groundwater environment, National Landscapes, property and sensitive receptors as a result of hazardous substances, land contamination, noise, vibration or light pollution. Where adverse effects arise, appropriate mitigation should be secured;

c. on land affected by contamination, it can be demonstrated that the contamination and land gas can be satisfactorily managed or remediated so that it is suitable for the proposed end use and will not impact on the groundwater environment, human health, buildings and the wider environment, during demolition and construction phases as well as during the future use of the site. Verification of remedial works will need to be provided post work; and

d. on unstable land, it can be demonstrated that it will be safe for its lifetime, will not lead to risk to property, infrastructure, the public or wider environment and will seek to bring land back into productive use.

21 Development Management Policies - Biodiversity and Landscapes

21.1 Policy B1 Biodiversity & Geodiversity Conservation & BNG

21.1.1 Swale has an extremely diverse natural environment, but nationally, the Council is faced with its unprecedented decline. The conservation and enhancement of the natural environment is therefore at the core of the Local Plan strategy with further guidance to be set out in a strategic policy on Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment at the Reg 19 stage of the plan making process. The aim of this policy is to focus on the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity elements of the strategy.

21.1.2 In seeking to achieve this, the National Planning Policy Framework [322] (NPPF) states that plans should consider the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and the connections between them, and areas identified for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation. Plans should also promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species (NPPF 192).

21.1.3 Furthermore, along with the NPPF which promotes seeking net gains for biodiversity, the Environment Act strengthens this and introduces a mandatory approach to biodiversity net gain. A measurable increase in habitat value will be required, at an absolute minimum of 10%, compared with a pre-development baseline. The Environment Act also requires the production of a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) [323] which should identify opportunities for promoting nature recovery and enhancement and should be integrated within a National Nature Recovery Network.

Biodiversity and geodiversity within designated sites

21.1.4 Large areas of Swale are designated because they contain special habitats or support species which are rare and/or threatened. Designation provides long term protection as well as opportunities to introduce management measures to conserve features of particular importance. The hierarchy of designations within Swale is set out below. Further detail on the range of sites, their statutory obligations, and their impact on the planning system can be found in Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation [324]

21.1.5 The most important sites for biodiversity have statutory protection under international legislation and comprise Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). The NPPF also states that potential SPAs and SACs, listed or proposed Ramsar sites and sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential SPAs and SACs and listed or proposed Ramsar sites should be given the same protection (NPPF para 194).

21.1.6 Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention. The designation provides for the conservation and good use of wetlands and for Swale, comprise *The* Swale and the Medway Estuary and Marshes. They are designated for their high plant and invertebrate species diversity and internationally important bird species.

21.1.7 Special Areas of Conservation are areas which have been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats. SACs are designated at Queendown Warren and The Blean Complex. Queendown Warren is designated for its chalk grassland and due to it supporting a number of orchid species. The Blean is designated due to its ancient oak and hornbeam woodland and because it supports a good population of the rare heath fritillary butterfly.

21.1.8 Special Protection Areas are areas classified under Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds, also in accordance with Birds Directive of 1979. They are identified as being of international importance

322 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
323 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/part/6/crossheading/local-nature-recovery-strategies
324 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-and-geological-conservation-circular-06-2005

for the breeding, wintering or migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds. For Swale, they comprise The Swale SPA and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA (both designated for overwintering, on-passage and breeding birds) as well as the Outer Thames Estuary SPA (designated for the red-throat diver).

21.1.9 In 2011, Local Authorities and conservation organisations across north Kent joined together within the North Kent Environment Planning Group to identify the impacts of recreational disturbance on wintering birds within the SPAs. Following a Visitor and Bird Disturbance Survey, a Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy (SAMMS) [325] is now in place, which sets out a range of measures to mitigate any disturbance to birds caused by increasing numbers of recreational visitors.

21.1.10 These strategic measures are funded by developer contributions, applied to all residential development within 6km of the SPAs (the area mostly likely to result in increased recreational pressure on them). These contributions are collected via Section 106 agreements, or, if implemented in the future, a Community Infrastructure Levy. Some larger developments beyond the 6km radius, or those particularly close to the SPA, may require additional mitigation.

21.1.11 Alternatively, developers can gather their own evidence and complete a Habitats Regulations Assessment and implement bespoke mitigation measures. Such an assessment would have to consider the impact of the proposal in combination with other proposed developments, the cost of which is likely to be higher than making a contribution to the implementation of the SAMMS. In most cases, it will not be viable for a development to provide its own bespoke mitigation package. For further information, see Bird Wise[326].

21.1.12 If a development proposal is considered likely to have a significant effect on a protected habitats site (either individually or cumulatively) then an Appropriate Assessment of the implications for the site will be required under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017[327]. If the Council, in consultation with other bodies, is unable to conclude that the proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the site, then it will have to be refused. Applicants will therefore need to provide sufficient information as may be required to undertake the assessment, including implementation of the mitigation hierarchy.

21.1.13 More generally, the Council will take a precautionary approach in requiring Habitats Regulations Assessments to be prepared for individual development proposals until a strategic solution has been prepared or where effects of a proposal are deemed to be uncertain. The Council will consider the need for Habitats Regulations Assessments to be undertaken at the reserved matters stage for sites where outline planning permission has already been granted.

Nationally designated sites

21.1.14 For Swale, nationally designated sites include Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves (*NNR*) and Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ).

21.1.15 Sites of Special Scientific Interest are the country's best wildlife and geological sites and are legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). For Swale, they comprise The Swale and The Medway Estuary and Marshes, Sheppey Cliffs and Foreshore (for geological as well as nature conservation), Church Woods (Blean), Queendown Warren (Hartlip) and a small section of nearby Purple Hill.

21.1.16 National Nature Reserves represent many of the finest wildlife and geological sites in the country. They are used to manage some of the most pristine habitats, rarest species and most significant geology as well as promote public access to natural heritage. For Swale, they comprise the Swale, Elmley and Blean Woods.

325 https://northkent.birdwise.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Mitigation-Strategy.pdf
326 https://northkent.birdwise.org.uk/
327 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made

21.1.17 Marine Conservation Zones are a type of marine protected area, which exist alongside other international and national designations to form an ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas. The Medway Estuary was designated as an MCZ in 2013 and the Swale Estuary was designated as an MCZ in 2016.

21.1.18 Development proposals within these nationally designated sites will only be permitted where they are not likely to have an adverse effect on the site or its interests, either individually or in combination with other developments, unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh both the impacts it is likely to have on the features of the designated site and its wider environmental network of sites.

Locally designated sites

21.1.19 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) are for both people and wildlife. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. They offer people opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it. For Swale, these include Oare Marshes, the South Bank of the Swale, Seasalter Levels and Queendown Warren.

21.1.20 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) are identified by the Kent Nature Partnership and are administered and monitored by Kent Wildlife Trust on behalf of the partnership. Site selection takes into account the most important, distinctive and threatened species and habitats within a national, regional and local context, making LWSs some of Kent's most valuable urban and rural wildlife areas. There are 32 LWSs within Swale, the majority of which contain habitats and species that are priorities under the county or UK Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP) and/or Biodiversity Strategies.

21.1.21 Roadside Nature Reserves (RNR) are roadside verges that have been specially designated because they contain a scarce or declining Kent habitat or the presence of a rare or notable species. Roadside nature reserves can link existing wildlife areas, helping to reconnect and restore landscape so that wildlife is no longer struggling to survive in isolation. There are currently 13 in Swale, managed by Kent County Council Highways and monitored by Kent Wildlife Trust.

Biodiversity and geodiversity outside of designated sites

21.1.22 Although the hierarchy of formally designated sites is of critical importance to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity, it must be recognised that important habitats and protected species are not confined to them, and can be found on almost any site. The Council will therefore seek their conservation and enhancement across the whole borough.

Protected species

21.1.23 A series of international conventions, European directives and national laws protect species of animals and plants in the UK, notably the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The status of species on development sites must be assessed through appropriate surveys undertaken to clarify the constraints and requirements that could apply to development on these sites.

21.1.24 The decline of pollinators is a global issue, but of particular importance to Swale given the reliance placed upon them by its fruit industry. The Council will support the National Pollinator Strategy [328] and look for opportunities through development proposals to enhance foraging habitat.

Landscape scale biodiversity networks

21.1.25 The NPPF in Paragraph 187 encourages local plans to plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a landscape scale. This is important as it enables wildlife to move through the landscape and species to colonise new areas, increase their genetic diversity and adapt better to climate change. Designated sites contain the most valuable habitats and species but links between these sites and the wider countryside are also imperative as they enable larger areas of habitat to be restored and enhanced as well as allowing

328 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/794706/national-pollinator-strategy.pdf

fragmented habitats to be connected. Landscape scale biodiversity networks also secure natural habitat which can be accessed by the local community. Research has shown that that access to the natural environment increases mental and physical wellbeing.

21.1.26 The Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) entitled Swale Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal, which can be accessed in two parts - Part 1 and Part 2 [329] includes an assessment of the current distribution of priority habitats and identifies opportunities for linking these areas to form a more coherent, extended and enhanced biodiversity network to better cope with future environmental change.

Biodiversity Action Plans, Biodiversity Opportunity Areas, and the Kent Biodiversity Strategy

21.1.27 Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs), for key habitats and species within Swale, were prepared at the national, county and local levels (see Statement 6). They covered both designated and non-designated sites and habitats and species populations outside these areas. Of these BAP habitats, Swale is particularly important for its mudflats, sandflats, wetlands and grazing marsh. The Swale Biodiversity Action Plan [330] provides a basis for local action to conserve, protect and enhance the biodiversity of the borough and focuses on a number of BAP habitats of importance to the borough.

Statement 8

Biodiversity Action Plan habitats in Swale

UK Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats: chalk grassland, acid grassland, neutral grassland, wood-pasture and parkland, vegetated shingle, maritime cliffs, reedbeds, arable field margins, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, intertidal mudflats (littoral sediment), saltmarsh, ponds, traditional orchards and hedgerows.

Kent Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats: ancient and/or species rich hedgerows, built-up areas and gardens, cereal field margins, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, coastal saltmarsh, coastal vegetated shingle, standing open water, wet woodland, lowland calcareous grassland, maritime cliff and slope, mixed broadleaved woodland and plantations, lowland wood-pasture and parkland, mudflats, old orchards, reedbeds, and lowland meadow.

Swale Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats: orchards, estuary habitats, woodlands, wildflower grassland, farmland, built-up areas and gardens.

21.1.28 The Kent Nature Partnership is now working towards the Kent Biodiversity Strategy (2020-2045) [331] targets which supersede the BAPs, however the BAP habitats remain relevant. The targets of the previous Kent Biodiversity Strategy (2015) were expressed spatially through Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs). Although now superseded by the latest strategy, BOAs remain a useful indicator of where the greatest gains can be made from habitat enhancement, restoration and recreation as these areas still offer the best opportunities for establishing large habitat areas and/or networks of wildlife habitats. As such, they are useful for the development and delivery of green and blue infrastructure and resilient ecological networks. The BOAs are likely to be updated or superseded once the Kent Nature Partnership has adopted a new countywide Nature Recovery Network which is currently in development. Four BOAs are identified for Swale:

- Medway Gap and North Kent Downs;
- North Kent Marshes;

329 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/swale-landscape-character-and-biodiversity-appraisal-supplementary-planning-document-spd-2011

330 https://archive.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Evidence-Base/Swale-Biodiversity-Action-Plan.pdf

331 https://kentnature.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Kent-Biodiversity-Strategy-2020.pdf

- Mid Kent Downs Wood and Scarp; and
- The Blean.

Biodiversity net gain

21.1.29 Biodiversity net gain is an approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before. If a development has an impact on biodiversity, it encourages developers to provide an increase in appropriate natural habitat and ecological features over and above that being affected in such a way that the current loss of biodiversity through development will be halted and ecological networks can be restored.

21.1.30 The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan [332] made a commitment to embed a 'net environmental gain' principle for development to deliver environmental improvements locally and nationally. In 2019, following consultation, the Government announced it would mandate net gains for biodiversity in the then Environment Bill. The now Environment Act 2021 [333] mandates that all development, with limited exceptions for small applications and brownfield sites, will be required to provide a measurable minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain (BNG). This will be measured against a baseline value of biodiversity and will be calculated using the DEFRA Biodiversity Metric. Developers will be required to provide a BNG plan with supporting calculations from the Metric, which should be accommodated within the rules of the existing mitigation hierarchy, and offsite compensation should be considered as a last resort.

21.1.31 It should be noted that in May 2025, the government consulted on 'Improving the implementation of biodiversity net gain for minor, medium and brownfield development' and the Council awaits the feedback resulting from this consultation.

21.1.32 The Kent Nature Partnership are proposing adopting a 20% target across Kent. This is because Kent has a wonderfully rich and varied biodiversity resource, the pressures on which are specific to Kent's location, such as its proximity to London, being a gateway to Europe, and the resulting significant and unprecedented levels of growth it faces. The Council wholeheartedly supports this approach and will be seeking a 20% BNG through this policy. The Council will continue to work with the Kent Nature Partnership on the evidence base to support the 20% requirement. Viability evidence thus far indicates that a target of 20% rather than 10% has a minimal additional impact upon viability. A Biodiversity Baseline Study (2020)[334] has also been prepared which will help guide developers in their approach.

Local Nature Recovery Strategy

21.1.33 Local authorities are required by the Environment act to produce a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS), The Kent and Medway LNRS [335] is integrated within the National Nature Recovery Network. It includes a biodiversity statement and map which:

- Describe, identify and map biodiversity features within the Local Authority Boundary, including nationally designated sites, other nature reserves and wider areas of importance for biodiversity; and
- Describe, identify and map priorities and opportunities for promoting nature recovery and enhancement.

21.1.34 The Environment Act does not explicitly link Local Nature Recovery Strategies and biodiversity net gain, however it is implied in the 25 Year Environment [336] biodiversity net gain should be used to contribute to meeting the objectives of the National Nature Recovery network and therefore also local ones.

332 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf
333 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents
334 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/Biodiversity%20Baseline%20Study.pdf
335 https://naturerecoverykent.org.uk/local-nature-recovery-strategy-document-and-mapping/
336 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

21.1.35 The Council has worked as a Supporting Authority, in partnership with Kent County Council, the Responsible Authority, to input into the Kent and Medway LNRS, [337] which was published in November 2025.

Local supplementary planning documents

21.1.36 The following adopted supplementary planning documents should be taken into account when formulating development proposals:

- The Swale Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal (2011), which can be accessed in two parts - Part 1 and Part 2 [338] presents guidelines on a character area basis for improvements to biodiversity; and
- The Kent Design Guide [339], specifically the appendix 'Making it happen – landscaping', demonstrates how developments can create features such as bird roosting/nesting places, aids to hibernation, green and brown roofs, habitats on railways, road and cycle path verges, connected hedgerows, wildlife underpasses and green bridges.

21.1.37 When submitting planning applications, the Council will, as appropriate, require the submission of ecological assessments to determine the extent and importance of habitats and species present and to make recommendations for their avoidance, mitigation and, as a last resort, compensation.

Other initiatives and resources

21.1.38 The Medway Swale Estuary Partnership [340] is a not-for-profit organisation whose work is centred around the understanding, conservation and promotion of the estuary's natural and historic environments. It hosts the North Kent Catchment Improvement Group which is developing catchment improvement plans for North Kent (estuarine and freshwater).

21.1.39 Local Nature Partnerships [341] (LNPs) were set up through the Environment White Paper (2011). Their purpose is to drive strategic and positive change to the local natural environment to benefit nature, people and the economy. LNPs play a specific role in achieving the Government's environmental objectives locally, including identifying local ecological networks and in being local champions influencing local decision-making. There are two LNP's relevant to Swale, the Thames Gateway Local Nature Partnership and the Kent Nature Partnership [342].

21.1.40 The Kent Biodiversity Net Gain Site Register [343] provides evidence of potential supply of 'off-site' biodiversity units. It is a register of prospective (yet to be surveyed) and surveyed sites for 'off-site' BNG delivery and facilitates contacts between land owners and developers.

21.1.41 There are a number of resources available which applicants should use in developing their planning applications. These include:

- The ARCH Kent Habitat Survey 2012 [344] presents data on the extent of natural habitats in Kent, identifies areas of importance for wildlife and measures habitat changes since the Kent Habitat Survey of 2003. Other out puts of the ARCH project were a Planning Screening tool to establish whether planning applications require further ecological investigation, and a software tool which identifies where work

337 https://www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk/
338 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/swale-landscape-character-and-biodiversity-appraisal-supplementary-planning-document-spd-2011
339 https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/service-specific-policies/economic-regeneration-and-planning-policies/regeneration-policies/kent-design-guide
340 https://msep.org.uk/
341 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/map-of-local-nature-partnerships
342 https://kentnature.org.uk/
343 https://www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk/bng/kent-biodiversity-net-gain-site-register/
344 https://kentnature.org.uk/publications/kent-habitat-survey-2012/

should take place to re-connect fragmented habitats. An online data portal on the ARCH website gives access to the habitat data and enables queries by location or by habitat.

- The Kent Landscape Information System (K-LIS) [345] is a web-based map system that sits alongside ARCH's data portal and aims to enable better informed decision-making by providing detailed information on Kent's landscape and biodiversity. It contains details on countryside access, landscape character and opportunities for habitat creation and landscape restoration and the 2012 Kent habitat survey as well as areas designated for their conservation value.
- The MAGIC website [346] ,managed by Natural England, provides authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across government. Using an interactive, it presents information on rural, urban, coastal and marine environments.

Policy B1

Biodiversity and geodiversity conservation and biodiversity net gain

Part A – For designated sites

Development proposals that have a direct or indirect effect on designated sites, which will be shown on the Proposals Map, will conserve and enhance them in a manner equal to the significance of their biodiversity and geodiversity status as follows:

1. Within internationally designated sites (including candidate sites), the highest level of protection will apply. The Council will ensure that development proposals only proceed when in accordance with relevant Directives, Conventions and Regulations. Where the proposed development will have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site, planning permission will only be granted in exceptional circumstances, where there are no less ecologically damaging alternatives, there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and where the damage can be fully compensated;
2. Within nationally designated sites (including candidate sites) development will only be permitted where it is not likely to have adverse effect on the site or its interests unless the benefits clearly outweigh both the impacts it is likely to have on the features of the site and the wider environmental network of sites and where compensation can be sought for any loss or damage; and
3. Within locally designated sites (including candidate sites) development likely to have an adverse effect will only be permitted where the damage can be avoided or adequately mitigated or when its need outweighs the ecological interest of the site. Compensation will be sought for loss or damage to locally designated sites.

Part B – For all sites

Development proposals will:

1. Apply national planning policy in respect of the conservation and enhancement of:

    a. the habitats, species and targets in UK and local Biodiversity Action Plans and Biodiversity Strategies;

    b. linear and continuous landscape features or those acting as stepping-stones for biodiversity; and

    c. ancient or veteran trees and irreplaceable habitat, including ancient woodland and traditional orchards.

345 https://webapps.kent.gov.uk/KCC.KLIS.Web.Site/Public/Default.aspx
346 https://magic.defra.gov.uk/home.htm

2. Be informed by, and further the guidelines and biodiversity network potential of The Swale Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal (2011), which can be accessed in two parts - Part 1 and Part 2[347];
3. Support, where appropriate, the vision and objectives of the relevant environmental and biodiversity management and action plans *including the* Local Nature Recovery Strategy;
4. Be accompanied by appropriate surveys undertaken to clarify constraints or requirements that may apply to development, especially where it is known or likely that the development sites are used by species and/or contain habitats that are subject to UK or European law;
5. When significant harm cannot be avoided through consideration of alternative sites or adequate mitigated provided on-site or within the immediate locality, compensatory measures will be achieved within the relevant Biodiversity Opportunity Area, or other location as agreed by the Council; and
6. Actively promote the expansion of biodiversity within the design of new development and with reference to the Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy to be set in strategic policy on Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.

BNG

The local authority will ensure the following steps are taken to secure BNG:

1. Unless exempt, provide a minimum 20% net gain in biodiversity against a pre-development baseline;
2. Enable the optimal outcome to be achieved in accordance with the following hierarchy:
   a. Within the site; or adjacent to, or in close proximity to the development site;
   b. Next to, or in close proximity to the settlement or locality accommodating the development; or
   c. In an area identified for environmental improvement by the Council or other statutory body.
3. Consult the BNG Site Register for Kent where 20% BNG cannot be provided on site; and
4. Impose conditions or secure planning obligations to ensure that appropriate management regimes remain in place for at least 30 years after the completion of works.

21.2 Policy B2 Conserving & Enhancing Valued Landscapes

21.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework [348](NPPF) states that the planning system should contribute to enhancing the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services. It requires plans to distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites and allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries[349].

21.2.2 The NPPF stresses the great weight that should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Landscapes which have the highest level of protection and where the scale and extent of development should be limited[350].

347 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/swale-landscape-character-and-biodiversity-appraisal-supplementary-planning-document-spd-2011
348 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
349 NPPF MHCLG. Paragraph 187-188 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
350 National Planning Policy Framework. MHCLG. Paragraph 189 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

21.2.3 Planning Practice Guidance [351](PPG) explains how planning policies can conserve and enhance landscapes, including nationally and locally designated landscapes and the wider countryside. It explains that where landscapes have a particular local value policies should identify their special characteristics and be supported by evidence. PPG provides guidance on criteria, avoidance, mitigation and cumulative impacts. It explains the role of Management Plans in designated landscapes, landscape character assessments, Natural England's National Character Area profiles, landscape sensitivity assessments and landscape and visual impact assessments.

21.2.4 The PPG also sets out the statutory duties of local planning authorities in relation to nationally designated landscapes and how planning policies and decisions need to take account of their management plans. It explains how development within these areas should be limited and located and designed in a way that reflects their status as landscapes of the highest quality.

21.2.5 Government guidance on National Landscapes [352] explains that local authorities must make sure that all decisions have regard for the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the National Landscapes, the potential effect within the National Landscapes and the land outside its boundary. It explains where Natural England should be consulted and the role of the National Landscapes Management Plan and gives links to other government guidance on how to review planning applications in protected sites and areas.

21.2.6 Natural England's National Character Areas (NCAs) [353] divide England into 159 distinct natural areas each defined by their unique combination of:

- Landscape;
- Biodiversity;
- Geodiversity;
- History; and
- Cultural and economic activity.

21.2.7 Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision-making framework for the natural environment. Within these NCAs, the borough's varied landscape is reflected in three distinct broad character types - the flat, open marshland of the Greater Thames Estuary [354] , the orchards, arable land, woodland and dry valleys of the North Kent Plain [355] and the dipping slope, valleys and woodland of the North Downs [356]. Each National Character Area profile contains Statements of Environmental Opportunity which should be reflected in the aspirations of planning applications.

21.2.8 The modern landscape of Swale is also a product of man-made influences over a long period of time. The Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation Final Report (2001) [357] has identified a number of key character areas in Swale:

- Central North Downs: a zone at the highest point of the borough with a mixed character of fields and other types and a general north-east to south-west alignment;
- Northern Horticultural Belt: a large wide area crossing the north Kent plain primarily defined by horticultural activity with a predominance of orchards;
- The Forest of Blean and areas that were formerly part of the Forest, and remains mostly woodland today but where fields encroach into woodland;

351 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment
352 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/areas-of-outstanding-natural-beauty-aonbs-designation-and-management#local-authority-responsibilities
353 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-character-area-profiles-information-for-local-decision-making#ncas-in-south-east-england-and-london
354 https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4531632073605120?category=587130
355 https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/2900242?category=587130
356 https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/7036466?category=587130
357 Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation: Downloads

- The Northern Coast and Marshland: a visually distinctive area consisting of a relatively balanced mix of reclaimed marsh and coastal landscape; and
- The Isle of Sheppey: itself broken into three sub-areas consisting of reclaimed marsh, post-medieval field systems and urban and industrial development.

21.2.9 The 2004 Landscape Character Assessment of Kent [358] mapped the County's landscape according to its surviving historic character, looking at aspect of the landscape such as patterns of roads, paths and trackways, hedges and field boundaries and changing vegetation and land-use.

The appraisal of landscape character and biodiversity

21.2.10 The NPPF outlines the importance of protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Natural England's approach to landscape is that all landscapes matter and that many are highly valued by local people, both those that have historical significance to the community and those that are newly created or recognised. Natural England advocate the use of a landscape character approach, which not only helps us to understand our landscapes, but also assists in informing judgements and decisions concerning the management of change [359]. Natural England also publish guidance on how to carry out and use landscape and seascape character assessments [360].

21.2.11 The Council has an adopted Swale Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal (2011) [361] Supplementary Planning Document to ensure the protection and enhancement of the whole of the borough's landscapes and habitats. It has identified and assessed the condition and sensitivity of 42 landscape character areas and sets out guidelines for action for all countryside across the borough. It will be used to determine whether development is appropriate and, if so, how it might be accommodated within the landscape and mitigated sensitively. The Swale Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal values all landscapes in the borough and gives guidance for improvement and enhancement, including habitat enhancements – providing a positive approach to the restoration and enhancement of landscapes. Planning applications should take this document into account when preparing development proposals, in particular emphasising the link between landscapes and biodiversity. The use of this document is a key element in determining planning applications, in accordance with 21.2 Policy B2 Conserving & Enhancing Valued Landscapes.

21.2.12 The Swale Landscape Sensitivity Assessment (2019) [362] examined 46 landscape sensitivity assessment areas around the built up areas of Sittingbourne, Faversham, Sheerness/Queenborough, Minster, Iwade, Teynham, Leysdown and Warden, Upchurch, Lower Halstow, Eastchurch, Bredgar, Newington and Boughton and Dunkirk. Through an analysis of factors (topography and scale, natural character, sense of time depth/historic landscape character, visual character, perceptual and experiential qualities and character and setting of existing settlement) overall assessments of landscape sensitivity to residential and employment development were made, ranging from low, through low-moderate, moderate, moderate-high to high sensitivity. Alongside the overall assessment commentary was given and spatial variations identified. The study also included general guidance for development within each area. The findings and guidelines of this study should be referenced and taken into account for any development within the assessment areas.

Landscape Designations

21.2.13 The NPPF expects to Local Plan to distinguish between the hierarchy of national and locally designated sites. In Swale, there are both national and local landscape designations.

358 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/182368/Landscape-Assessment-of-Kent.pdf
359 Natural England. An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment. October 2014 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/landscape-and-seascape-character-assessments
360 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/landscape-and-seascape-character-assessments
361 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/swale-landscape-character-and-biodiversity-appraisal-supplementary-planning-document-spd-2011
362 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence/landscape#h2,

21.2.14 These areas have been formally designated because they are landscapes of great value and/or scenic beauty and because they have a particular value for the conservation of selected species, habitats, historic and cultural assets. Within these designations priority will be given to the long-term conservation and enhancement of these landscapes relative to their status, whilst having regard to the economic and social wellbeing of their communities.

Local Landscape Designations

21.2.15 Local Landscape designations in Swale were first designated around 40 years ago (as a Kent-wide Strategic Landscape Areas) and their boundaries defined by successive Local Plans. In Swale, the Local Plan of 2000 also identified Local Landscape Areas. These were reviewed by a 2003 landscape assessment and were carried forward into the 2008 Swale Local Plan. Bearing Fruits, the 2017 adopted Local Plan for Swale named these two levels of designation, Areas of High Landscape Value – Kent Level and Areas of High Landscape Value – Swale Level respectively. In 2018 Swale commissioned the **Swale Local Landscape Designation**: Review and Recommendations [363] to review the two tiers of local landscape designation, to develop criteria and examine all locally designated landscapes across the borough, to assess a Valued Landscape consultation, to consider the designation of new areas, to recommend boundary changes to local landscape designations and describe and evaluate their special qualities and significance in a set of Statements of Significance.

21.2.16 The Swale Local Landscape Designation review recommended that one level of local designation is retained for the borough covering the former Kent Level and Swale Level areas. This gives an equal level of protection through planning policy and development management.

21.2.17 The Local Landscape Designations (each with their own Statement of Significance) in Swale are:

- North Kent Marshes: Medway Marshes [364];
- North Kent Marshes: North Swale (Sheppey) Marshes [365];
- North Kent Marshes: South Swale Marshes [366];
- Kent Downs: Rodmersham, Milstead and Highsted Dry Valley [367];
- Kent Downs: Syndale Valley [368];
- Kent Downs: North Street Dip Slope [369];
- The Blean [370];
- Lower Halstow Iwade Ridge [371];

363 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Local%20Landscape%20Review/Swale%20Local%20Landscape%20Designations%20Final%20May20%20LRV3_REDUCED.pdf
364 https://archive.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Local-Landscape-Review-2017/Medway-Marshes-Statement-of-significance-FinalV3.pdf
365 https://archive.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Local-Landscape-Review-2017/North-Swale-Sheppey-Marshes-Statement-of-significance-FinalV3.pdf
366 https://archive.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Local-Landscape-Review-2017/South-Swale-Marshes-Statement-of-significance-FinalV3.pdf
367 https://archive.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Local-Landscape-Review-2017/Rodmersham-Milstead-and-Highsted-dry-valley-Statement-of-significance-FinalV3.pdf
368 https://archive.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Local-Landscape-Review-2017/Syndale-valley-Statement-of-significance-FinalV3.pdf
369 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Local-Landscape-Review-2017/North-Street-dip-slope-Statement-of-significance-FinalV3.pdf
370 https://archive.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Local-Landscape-Review-2017/The-Blean-Statement-of-significance-FinalV3.pdf
371 https://archive.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Local-Landscape-Review-2017/Lower-Halstow-Iwade-Ridge-Statement-of-significance-FinalV3.pdf

- Blean Edge Fruit Belt [372]; and
- Sheppey Court, Diggs Marshes and Barton's Point [373].

21.2.18 These local landscape designations will be shown on the Proposals Map when it is prepared later on in the plan making process and identified as Areas of High Landscape Value.

21.2.19 Within these Local Landscape Areas, 21.2 Policy B2 Conserving & Enhancing Valued Landscapes requires development proposals to be considered in relation to the extent to which they would protect the local landscape and enhance the future appearance of the designated landscape and, where relevant, its nature conservation interest. The qualities and recommendations in the Statement of Significance should be referenced and incorporated into any development proposals. If, after adverse landscape impacts have been minimised/mitigated and compensated for, further adverse impacts still remain, the Policy requires the social and/or economic benefits of a proposal to significantly and demonstrably outweigh the local status of the designation for planning permission to be granted.

Tranquillity

21.2.20 The NPPF explains that planning policies and decisions should identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason as well as limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation[374].

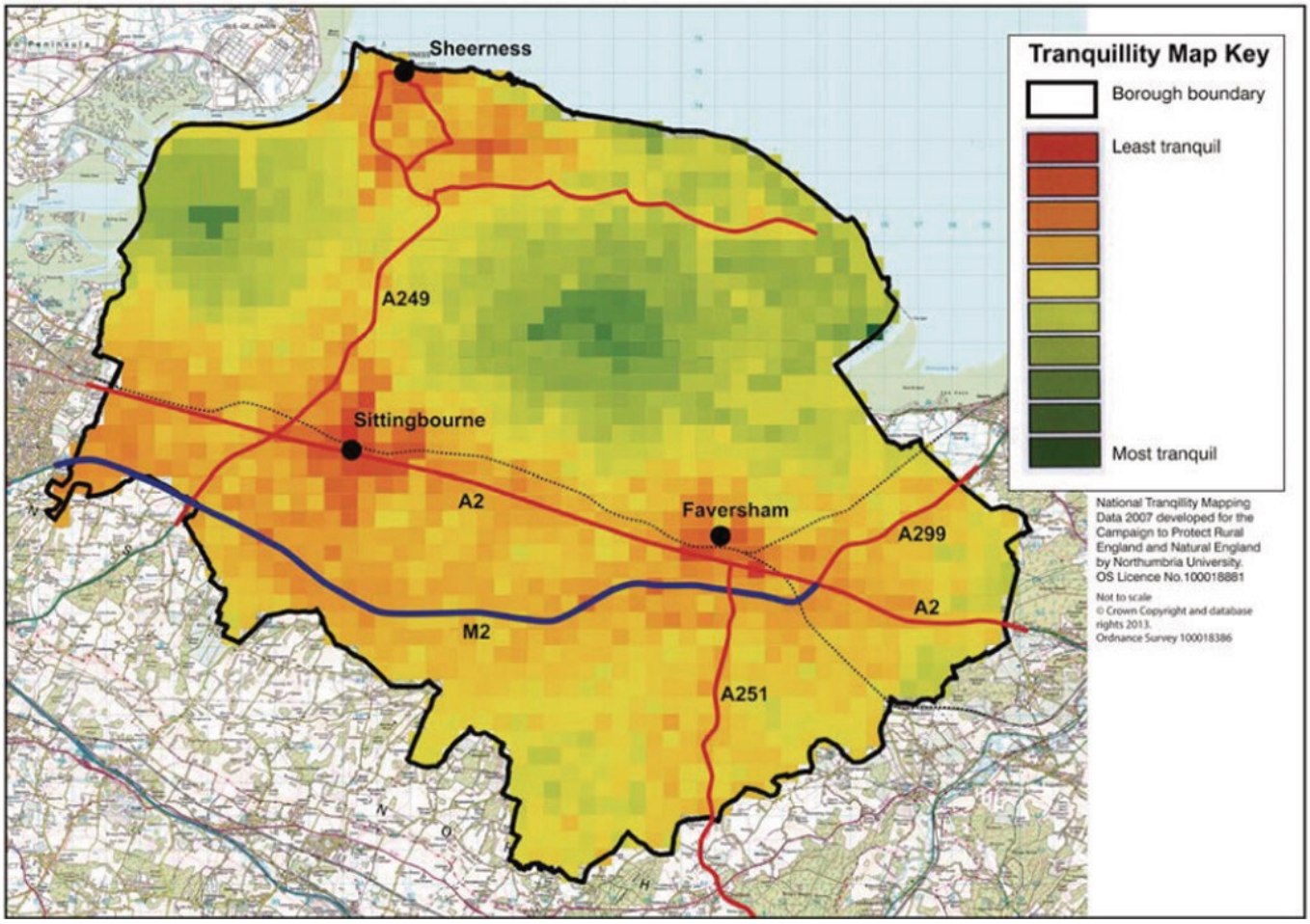
21.2.21 Tranquillity is a valuable resource that once lost is difficult to regain it, having benefits to health and well-being as well as to green infrastructure and biodiversity. It is associated with quiet places, surrounded by elements of nature and is most commonly found in an uncluttered and peaceful countryside, but also within urban areas – for instance in a leafy urban square or park where birdsong is audible. Tranquillity is also often associated with dark skies and the absence of light pollution from roads and built-up areas.

21.2.22 The Swale Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal 2011 highlighted tranquillity as a feature of several areas of the borough. The Local Landscape Designation's Statements of Significance also highlight tranquillity as a quality within local landscape designations. The Campaign to Protect Rural England has drawn up a Tranquillity Map for Kent and using this data a Swale section of this map has been developed as a pictorial guide to areas of relative tranquillity in Swale (see below - CPRE Map localised by the Council. Although tranquillity exists in a broad- brush fashion within the greener areas on the map, it will not be locally uniform; likewise it may also be present locally beyond the identified more tranquil areas. Applicants should demonstrate how development will affect tranquillity and aim to improve it when seeking to comply both with national planning policy and 21.2 Policy B2 Conserving & Enhancing Valued Landscapes.

372 https://archive.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Local-Landscape-Review-2017/Blean-Edge-Statement-of-significance-FinalV3.pdf

373 https://archive.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Local-Landscape-Review-2017/Sheppey-Court-Diggs-Marshes-and-Barton-Point-Statement-of-significance-FinalV3.pdf

374 National Planning Policy Framework. MHCLG. Paragraph 198 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf



Picture 21.2.1 Tranquillity Map

Policy B2

Conserving & enhancing valued landscapes

The value, character, amenity and tranquillity of the borough's landscapes will be protected, enhanced and managed.

Part A. For all landscapes:

1. The scale, layout, build and landscape design of development that will have significant impact, will be informed by landscape and visual impact assessment having regard to the Council's Landscape Sensitivity Assessment and the Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal SPD, including, as appropriate, their guidelines, and the key characteristics, sensitivity, condition and capacity of character area(s)/landscapes, taking opportunities to enhance the landscape where possible, including the removal of visually intrusive features;
2. Development proposals will demonstrate the link between landscape protection and enhancement and biodiversity protection and enhancement in all schemes; and
3. Landscape and visual impact assessments will consider the cumulative impacts of both built and permitted development, including impact from noise, lighting and traffic on tranquillity.

Part B. For Areas of High Landscape Value:

Within the boundaries of designated landscape areas to be shown on the Proposals Map, the status given to their protection, enhancement and management in development decisions will be equal with the significance of their landscape value as follows:

1. The Areas of High Landscape Value are designated as being of significance to Swale, where planning permission will only be granted subject to:
   a. conservation and enhancement of the qualities of the landscape, as outlined in their Statements of Significance, being demonstrated;
   b. demonstration of how proposals will meet the requirements for these designations, as outlined in their Statements of Significance;
   c. avoidance, minimisation, mitigating and compensating adverse landscape impacts as appropriate; and
   d. when significant adverse impacts remain, that the social and or economic benefits of the proposal significantly and demonstrably outweigh harm to the landscape value of the designation.

Part C. For the settings of designated landscapes:

The impact on the setting of Areas of High Landscape Value will be fully assessed, where relevant, and protected and enhanced commensurate with the status of the designation.

21.3 Policy B3 Kent Downs National Landscape

21.3.1 Paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework [375] (NPPF) states that great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing the landscape and scenic beauty within the National Landscape. In addition, the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 [376], seeks to further the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the National Landscape. The borough of Swale contains part of the Kent Downs National Landscape - an area designated for its national landscape importance. For the Kent Downs, the management plan has been adopted by the Council as a material consideration for decision-taking on planning applications and therefore development proposals will be required to have regard to the policies in the Kent Downs Management Plan 2021 - 2026. [377] The existing management plan is currently in the very early stages of review, by the Kent Downs Joint Advisory Committee.

21.3.2 National Landscapes are nationally designated and as such have the highest status of landscape protection. The extent of the National Landscape are illustrated on the Proposals Map for this Local Plan.

21.3.3 In 1968 a large part of the North Downs within the borough was designated as part of the Kent Downs National Landscape. The aim of this national designation was to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the landscape. The aim of the Kent Downs National Landscape Management Plan [378] adopted in November 2021is to secure conservation and enhancement within the National Landscape while supporting local communities. The plan is adopted by the relevant Kent Districts and London boroughs as a material consideration in planning applications with similar weight to a Supplementary Planning Document. Section 85 of the CRoW Act was amended in 2023 to create a new duty on relevant authorities where they now "must seek to further the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area" when discharging their functions.

21.3.4 Accompanying the National Landscape management plan are a number of supporting guidance documents [379] which should be taken into account in relevant cases. These include the National Landscape's: Guidance on the selection of and use of colour in development; Farm Diversification Toolkit; Kent Downs Farmsteads Guidance; Managing Land for Horses; Rural Streets and Lanes - A Design Handbook; Position

375 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
376 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents
377 https://kentdowns.org.uk/management-plan-2021-2026/
378 https://kentdowns.org.uk/landscape-management/management-plan/
379 https://kentdowns.org.uk/planning/planning-publications/

Statement on Renewable Energy and its Companion Report as well as the Landscape Design Handbook. The National Landscape Unit also publish guidance on specific aspects of land management, for example, chalk grassland, orchard, woodland and hedgerow management.

21.3.5 The landscape of the Kent Downs is made up of 13 character areas. The character area of most relevance to Swale is the Mid Kent Downs. Key characteristics and objectives for the Mid Kent Downs have been defined by the Kent Downs National Landscape Unit and should be reflected in relevant planning applications.

21.3.6 In accordance with the NPPF paragraph 190 [380] the Council will refuse proposals for major development within the National Landscape unless in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that they are in the public interest and based on an assessment of:

a. the need for the development, including national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, on the local economy;
b. the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and
c. any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.

21.3.7 In terms of what may constitute 'major development', for the purposes of this Local Plan, it will be a matter of judgement based on relevant circumstances, it will not be made by reference to the definition of major development in the Development Management Procedure Order 2015 [381] or for purposes of determining whether an Environmental Impact Assessment is required.

21.3.8 The importance of the setting of the Kent Downs has been emphasised by the National Landscape management plan and in development management decisions taken in Kent. Where there is a reference to National Landscape in this document, this includes its setting. The setting is broadly speaking the land outside the designated area that is visible from the National Landscape, and from which the National Landscape can be seen, but may be wider when affected by intrusive features including noise and light. Proposals that would affect the setting of the National Landscape are not subject to the same level of constraint as those that would affect the National Landscape itself. The weight to be afforded to setting issues will depend on the significance of the impact. Matters such as the size of proposals, their distance from the National Landscape, incompatibility with their surroundings, movement, reflectivity and colour are likely to affect impact. Where the qualities of the National Landscape, which were instrumental in reasons for its designation are affected, then the impacts should be given considerable weight in decisions[382].

21.3.9 Planning Practice Guidance explains how land within the setting of the National Landscape often makes an important contribution to the maintenance of the designation's natural beauty and that poorly located or designed development can do significant harm, especially where there are long views or where the landscape character within and adjoining the designated area is complementary. It stresses the need for sensitive handling that takes potential impacts into account.

21.3.10 The Kent Downs National Landscape Joint Advisory Committee have produced a Setting Position Statement [383]. An advisory document that provides guidance on issues of setting, focusing on ensuring avoidance of harm and the conservation and enhancement of the setting of the National Landscape through good design and mitigation measures. It looks at:

- the legislative and policy background (NPPF, PPG and Natural England guidance), and High Court and appeal decisions;
- defining the setting (which may vary with different type of development, topography and height);

380 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
381 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/595/contents
382 Kent Downs National Landscape. Management Plan 2021-2026. Page 29 https://kentdowns.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/The-Kent-Downs-AONB-Management-Plan-2021-2026-Adopted.pdf
383 https://kentdowns.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Setting-Position-Statement-FINAL-Updated-2022.pdf

- development likely to affect the setting (including impact on views, loss of tranquillity, increased traffic flows and recreational pressure);
- cumulative impacts; and
- conserving and enhancing the setting of the National Landscape.

21.3.11 Within Swale, the dry valleys of the North Downs which share many of the special qualities of the National Landscape, along with land adjacent to the National Landscape, are likely to be included within the setting of the North Downs National Landscape.

21.3.12 To ensure impacts of development within the National Landscape and its setting are considered and addressed from the earliest stages the National Landscape Unit welcome pre-application discussions.

Policy B3

Kent Downs National Landscape Management Plan

Within the National Landscape area, the goal of the plan is to ensure the natural beauty and special character of the landscape and vitality of the communities are recognised, valued, enhanced and strengthened well beyond the plan period. Major development within the National Landscape area will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that it is in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment as set out in the NPPF, that considers applications for development in these areas.

Minor development within the National Landscape and its setting will be permitted provided that:

1. The location, form, scale, materials and design will conserve or enhance the character of the landscape and rural settlements;
2. The development would conserve or enhance the special qualities and condition of the distinctive character and tranquillity of the National Landscape;
3. The development supports the adopted National Landscape Management Plan and any associated guidance; and
4. Unless allocated by the Local Plan Review, should avoid the loss of high-quality agricultural land.

21.4 Policy B4 The Separation of Settlements – Important Local Countryside Gaps

21.4.1 With the focus of much of the development pressure at the major settlements in the borough through windfall and Plan led development, there is the need to prevent coalescence and the erosion of the intrinsic character of the settlements close by. Resultantly, the purposes of this Important Local Countryside Gaps (ILCG) policy are to:

i. maintain the separate identities and character of settlements by preventing their merging and safeguarding the open and undeveloped character of the areas around them;
ii. prevent encroachment and piecemeal erosion by built development that can change the rural open character of an area; and
iii. influence decisions on the longer-term development of settlements through the preparation and review of the Council's Local Plan.

21.4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework [384](NPPF para 187) makes clear that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment …recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. This is reinforced in Planning Practice Guidance Natural Environment [385](PPG Natural environment para 036) that makes clear this approach applies to the wider countryside, as well as to designated landscapes.

384 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67eafef2241f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
385 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment

21.4.3 The identity, character, and setting of settlements are formed, in part, by their physical separation from one another. Whilst the use of Landscape Character Assessments assists in safeguarding the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, in areas where development pressures could lead to coalescence or erosion of settlement separation, defining gaps provides additional emphasis when considering allocations and development management issues.

21.4.4 Within Swale, ILCGs were defined and set out in the 2008 Local Plan and confirmed, with amendments to reflect allocation boundaries, in Bearing Fruits, the 2017 adopted Swale Local Plan. Those gaps were reviewed again in the Swale Important Gaps Review 2025 [386] to determine whether they continued to serve their purpose as a result of development and particularly windfall development and to align with the gap assessment methodology carried out in 2021 to identify if there was a need for new gaps at Teynham and Faversham . With the exception of the gap known as Sittingbourne and the satellite village of Bobbing, all gaps were recommended to be retained with some amendments as a result of development. Whilst the review recommends the gap Sittingbourne and the satellite village of Bobbing be removed [387] an alternative new gap immediately to the west was suggested by the evidence to retain separation between Bobbing and Keycol. Including this new gap the following gaps from the 2025 review are considered appropriate:

- Sittingbourne and the satellite villages of Tunstall, Borden, Chestnut Street;
- Queenborough, Sheerness, Minster and Halfway;
- Upchurch and the administrative boundary with Medway Council;
- Keycol and Bobbing;
- Sittingbourne and the satellite villages of Bobbing and Iwade; and
- Sittingbourne and the satellite villages of Bapchild and Rodmersham Green.

21.4.5 In addition to the existing gaps, a study Swale Important Gaps 2021[388] was undertaken as a result of the Local Plan Review seeing further development pressures across the borough. The review concluded that it was necessary to consider the need for gaps around the settlements of Teynham and Faversham. The following gaps from the 2021 review are considered appropriate:

- Teynham to Lynsted;
- Teynham to Bapchild;
- Faversham to Goodnestone;
- Faversham to Oare; and
- Faversham to Ospringe.

21.4.6 The boundaries of ILCGs will be illustrated on the Proposals Map, which will be available in later stages of the Local Plan, and they follow recognisable physical features, defined built-up area boundaries, boundaries of existing allocations, and consented development.

21.4.7 Not all forms of development are discouraged within the gaps. For example, agriculture, waste management and mineral recycling facilities, public open space, community woodland, nature reserves, recreation, allotments and burial grounds are all uses that could be conducted providing their purposes do not undermine or require the need to protect the countryside being compromised. However, there may be instances within the gaps where even modest development could impact upon their purpose, particularly where there may be:

i. actual (or the perception of) coalescence;
ii. the loss of a critical part of the gap and its function;

386 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/496581/Swale-Important-Gaps-Review-final-February-2025.pd
387 Reason for removal: Existing recreational and educational land uses to the east of the A249, and the strong boundary feature of the road itself reinforced by mature vegetation, provide clear separation between the edge of Sittingbourne and Bobbing, which lies north of the railway line. The gap is dominated by the A249 which does not provide a 'countryside' character.
388 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence/landscape#h2

iii. resultant pressure arising from a development or an allocation that would be difficult to contain; or
iv. where the extent of the land remaining undeveloped would not function as maintaining the sense of separation.

Policy B4

The separation of settlements – Important Local Countryside Gaps

To retain the individual character and setting of settlements, the following Important Local Countryside Gaps are defined on the Proposals Map as gaps between:

i. Sittingbourne and the satellite villages of Tunstall, Borden, Chestnut Street;
ii. Queenborough, Sheerness, Minster and Halfway;
iii. Upchurch and the administrative boundary with Medway Council;
iv. Keycol and Bobbing;
v. Sittingbourne and the satellite villages of Bobbing and Iwade;
vi. Sittingbourne and the satellite villages of Bapchild and Rodmersham Green;
vii. Teynham to Lynsted;
viii. Teynham to Bapchild;
ix. Faversham to Goodnestone;
x. Faversham to Oare; and
xi. Faversham to Ospringe.

Within these gaps, unless allocated for development by the Local Plan, planning permission will not be granted for development that would undermine one or more of their purposes.

21.5 Policy B5 Woodland, Orchards, Trees and Hedgerows

21.5.1 Swale's tree population in particular ancient woodland, traditional orchards, veteran trees and hedgerows contribute greatly to the borough's character, local distinctiveness and beauty. The benefits of trees, woodlands and hedgerows are extensive. They address the effects of climate change, increase biodiversity, provide habitats, boost the local economy, improve air, water and soil quality, regulate temperature, alleviate flooding, preserve heritage and historical value, and improve the health and well-being of local communities. The broad range of benefits provided by trees offer nature-based solutions to the challenges of modern life. They contribute to the quality and character of Swale's urban and rural environments, boost local natural capital and contribute to the wider climate change and ecological emergency agenda, whilst ultimately, improving the lives of residents.

21.5.2 Tree planting is recognised by the Government as being one of the main ways the UK can achieve Net Zero by 2050 [389]. The Environment Act (2021) [390] and Government's Environmental Improvement Plan (2023) [391] commit to increase tree canopy and woodland cover from 14.5% to 16.5% of total land area in England by 2050, with an interim target to increase this by 0.26% (equivalent to 34,000 hectares) by 31 January 2028.

21.5.3 Kent County Council's (KCC) Tree Establishment Strategy[392] has an ambition that the county's tree cover will be extended by 1.5 million, establishing one new tree for every resident living in the county

389 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/committee-on-climate-changes-2019-progress-reports-government-responses
390 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents
391 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-improvement-plan
392 https://www.kent.gov.uk/environment-waste-and-planning/nature-and-biodiversity/trees/kent-plan-tree-our-tree-establishment-strategy

and increasing the tree canopy and woodland cover by 2%. This is in line with the 16.5% target recommended by DEFRA [393].This commitment is part of a wider strategy for the protection, restoration and creation of natural solutions to mitigate and adapt to climate change, reach net zero and support biodiversity.

21.5.4 Given the many and varied benefits trees provide, and aspirations to increase planting, it is important future development protects existing trees, woodlands and hedgerows and take the opportunity to plant more. Planting woodland, trees and hedges in new development will help to integrate development into its context and enhance quality and character. It also provides habitats, improve air quality, provide rainwater attenuation and shade – thereby playing an important role in adapting to climate change. New developments should set aside space for tree planting and hedgerows in the open spaces, on the boundaries, on the streets and within the gardens and this should be incorporated into applications. Trees and hedgerows should primarily be native trees of local provenance, disease and climate change resilient, and should, where possible, include large tree species.

21.5.5 The development potential of a site should be optimised in a way that does not result in tree, woodland, orchard or hedgerow loss. Where loss is proposed this will only be supported in exceptional circumstances, where the benefit of a development substantially outweighs retention and where there are no feasible alternative including engineering solutions or arboriculture techniques (such as root or canopy pruning) to mitigate any issues. Appropriate mitigation and compensatory tree planting for any loss will be required.

21.5.6 When development proposals are submitted that may affect woodland, orchards, trees and hedgerows the Council will require the submission of a tree survey in accordance with British Standards. Major development schemes shall also submit detailed landscaping scheme and landscape management plan to demonstrate that landscaping and other greening measures are appropriate to the site, can be implemented effectively and will be suitably managed and maintained over the lifetime of the development.

21.5.7 Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) will be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, and a suitable compensation strategy exists. Should there be an ancient or veteran tree(s) on the site please see the Natural England and the Forestry Commission for additional advice [394]

21.5.8 Development within or close to an ancient woodland must consider that a minimum 15m buffer between the tree and any development is recommended to protect against root damage, but a larger buffer is often needed to account for other impacts like air pollution or disturbance.

21.5.9 The Council also maintains authority over the statutory protection of trees and hedgerows and will continue to use Tree Preservation and Hedgerow Retention Notices, where necessary, to protect specific trees, groups of trees, woodlands or hedgerows, in the interests of amenity and biodiversity. It is a criminal offence to prune, fell or damage protected trees, including those in conservation areas, without appropriate consent and the Council will enforce breaches in accordance with relevant policy and legislation.

21.5.10 For further information and guidance on how trees can be included in development proposals, including design parameters for the placement of street trees, please refer to the National Design Guide [395] and National Model Design Code [396].

Policy B5

Woodland, orchards, trees and hedgerows

393 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-improvement-plan
394 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions
395 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-design-guide
396 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-model-design-code

The Council supports the conservation, enhancement and sustainable management of existing woodland, trees, orchards and hedgerows. Development proposals will be supported where:

1. Existing trees, groups of trees, woodland, old orchard and hedgerow are retained, and landscaping and public realm schemes maximise opportunities for additional planting within the design and layout. New planting will be at sufficient scale to maintain and enhance the borough's tree and canopy cover, character of the locality and provide for an attractive living and working environment that includes tree lined streets and enhances biodiversity. New planting on development sites should:

   a. be suitable for the site location and conditions;

   b. use appropriate tree pit sizes and soil volumes;

   c. provide suitable, preferably native, species resilient to climate change and from bio-secure sources;

   d. achieve a net increase in trees and planting;

   e. be informed by and contribute to local character;

   f. enhance or create new habitat connectivity, wildlife habitats and refuges;

   g. be positioned to avoid negative impacts on new and existing buildings, highway safety or disruption to underground utilities taking account of future sustainable growth;

   h. ensure appropriate long-term management and maintenance using best practice in tree care and woodland management; and

   i. protect retained trees, groups of trees, hedgerows and woodland prior to, during and after construction.

2. Major development schemes shall submit an Arboriculture Survey that is BS5837 compliant, detailed landscaping scheme and landscape management plan to demonstrate that landscaping and other greening measures are appropriate to the site, can be implemented effectively and will be suitably managed and maintained over the lifetime of the development;
3. Minor and Other applications need to be accompanied by an Arboriculture Survey where there are existing trees on site;
4. Development that would lead to the loss or deterioration of an irreplaceable habitat (including ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees) will be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, where the need for, and public benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss and a suitable compensation strategy is provided;
5. The loss or deterioration of protected trees, groups of trees, woodland or important hedgerows will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances and in accordance with the relevant legislation, policy and good practice recommendations. In such circumstances, a replacement of an appropriate number, species, size and location will be required together with appropriate measures to secure their long-term management and maintenance;
6. Where loss or damage of non-protected trees, woodland or hedgerows is unavoidable, appropriate replacement or compensation planting including appropriate measures to secure their long-term management and maintenance will be required;
7. The Council will support carefully planned appropriate development, the intended purpose of which is to further the sustainable management of woodland/old orchards; and
8. The Council will use Tree Preservation and Hedgerow Retention Notices, where necessary, to protect specific trees, groups of trees, woodlands or hedgerows, in the interests of amenity and biodiversity.

21.6 Policy B6 Agricultural Land

21.6.1 Swale has some of the highest quality agricultural land in England and the aim of this policy is to ensure that it is only developed when there is an overriding need, when alternative options have been examined first and whilst having regard to other sustainability considerations.

21.6.2 Agricultural land is classified by a grading system of 1-5, with Grade 1 being of the highest quality. Grades 1, 2 and 3a are defined as the best and most versatile(BMV) [397]. The National Planning Policy Framework[398] (NPPF, para 187b) states that planning policies should take into account the economic and other benefits of best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land can be demonstrated as being necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of higher quality (NPPF, footnote 65).

21.6.3 The Swale Agricultural Land Report - Stage 1: Baseline Information (September 2024) [399] shows it is difficult to avoid loss on BMV Land (Grades 1 to 3a) when allocating sites when other important constraints are considered.

21.6.4 Swale is one of the most productive agricultural areas in Kent due to the soils and favourable climatic conditions. There is a broad belt of Grades 1 and 2 agricultural land running east to west around the A2, with a large area of Grade 3 south of the M2 and smaller areas of Grades 2 and 3 on the Isle of Sheppey. Around 80% of Swale's land is classified as being suitable for some form of agriculture (grades 1-5), with the borough containing approximately 17% of Kent's Grades 1 and 2 resource.

21.6.5 Agriculture in Swale therefore continues to shape the nature and character of the countryside and remains associated with a long history of fruit production as well as the wider mixture of arable crops and livestock that we see today. As of 2016, more than 24,000 hectares of land is farmed in Swale [400] and this shapes much of the diversity of the borough's environment, including internationally important estuarine and coastal habitats in the North Kent Marshes, the central plain of orchards and arable land, the wooded clay outcrop of The Blean and the southern woodlands and dry chalk valleys of the North Downs dip-slope.

21.6.6 21.6 Policy B6 Agricultural Land, in recognition of the importance of the agricultural sector to the borough in terms of its identity, environment and economy, looks to safeguard one of its most important resources – its soils, and in particular, the proportion of best and most versatile land that is present here. Soil is an essential natural capital asset that provides important ecosystem services, not just for agriculture, but also as a store for carbon and water, as a reservoir of biodiversity and as a buffer against pollution.

21.6.7 Development of agricultural land should be avoided in the first instance, but where this is demonstrated as being an overriding necessity, and having examined alternative options first, it should be directed to areas of lower quality land in preference to that of a higher quality. Therefore, the presence of best and most versatile land on a site should have a strong influence on whether development should be permitted.

Policy B6

Agricultural land

Development on agricultural land will only be permitted when there is an overriding need that cannot be met on land within the defined built-up area boundaries as shown on the Proposals Map. Development on best and most versatile agricultural land will only be permitted if:

397 Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land (February 2021), Natural England https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-land-assess-proposals-for-development/guide-to-assessing-development-proposals-on-agricultural-land

398 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

399 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/2024%20Agricultural%20Land%20Report%20-%20Final.pdf

400 Farming Statistics (December 2017), Defra https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/farming-statistics-livestock-populations-at-1-december-2017-uk

1. The site is allocated for development by the Local Plan; or
2. There is no alternative site on land of a lower grade than 3a or the use of land of a lower grade would significantly and demonstrably work against the achievement of sustainable development. On sites over 1ha in size, where Grade 3 land is not split into 3a and b, an Agricultural Land Classification assessment should be undertaken to identify areas of 3a and 3b; and
3. The development would not result in the remainder of the agricultural holding becoming not viable and lead to accumulated and significant losses of best and most versatile agricultural land.

21.7 Policy B7 The Coast

21.7.1 Swale's 111 km coastline is the longest of any Kent district. It is also one of the borough's defining features and an essential part of its Green & Blue Infrastructure network. The coast combines a wide range of assets that include:

- Seaside resorts at Sheerness, Minster, Warden & Leysdown;
- Swathes of wetlands and marshes along The Swale and The Medway, designated internationally and nationally for their biodiversity interest and representing a distinctive proportion of Kent's ecological sites;
- Marine Conservation Zones at the Medway and the Swale Estuaries;
- Geologically important cliffs on the north coast of Sheppey;
- Locally valued and designated, tranquil, remote and wild landscapes along the Swale and Medway Estuaries;
- Creeks at Queenborough, Halstow, Funton, Milton, Conyer, Oare and Faversham;
- A Country Park at Milton Creek, Sittingbourne and Coastal Parks at Barton's Point, Sheerness and Leysdown;
- A long and rich history and built heritage, in particular at Queenborough, Sheerness and Faversham;
- A natural deep-water harbour and historic former naval dockyard at Sheerness Docks;
- A fishing port at Queenborough;
- Docks at Ridham with connections to the road and rail network;
- Quays and/or marinas at Queenborough, Otterham, Lower Halstow, Conyer, Oare and Faversham;
- Landing stages at Oare and Harty;
- Water sports along the north Sheppey coast and the borough's creeks; and
- The Saxon Shore Way and English Coastal Path.

21.7.2 Swale's coast faces particular threats, including from climate change (with issues such as coastal squeeze of habitats, flooding and erosion) as well as the pressures of development generally. The policy aims to balance the needs of development with those of the coast's sensitive and changing environment, within the context of a wide range of plans and policies at work along the coast. It is also important in meeting the Local Plan's vision of coastal rejuvenation.

The legal, policy and local context

21.7.3 The Marine Strategy Framework has been transposed into UK law, via the Marine Strategy Regulations 2010 [401]. These regulations require the UK to take necessary measures to achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status (GES) of our seas by 2020 through the development of a Marine Strategy. The Marine Strategy, including the characteristics of Good Environmental Status, how they are monitored and the programme of measures to achieve GES has to be reviewed every six years.

401 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/1627/contents/made

21.7.4 The Water Environment (Water Directive Framework) (England and Wales) 2017 Regulations[402] establishes a legal framework to protect and restore clean water and ensure long-term and sustainable use.

21.7.5 The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 [403]:

1. requires a publicly accessible long-distance route and land for open-air recreation around the coast of England;
2. designates and protects Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) which exist alongside European sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protected Areas (SPAs)), SSSIs and Ramsar sites. The Marine Conservation Zones of within the borough are The Swale Estuary MCZ [404] and The Medway Estuary MCZ [405]; and
3. defines arrangements for the system of marine management and planning in the UK and the creation of the Marine Management Organisation (MMO).

21.7.6 The UK Marine Policy Statement [406](MPS, 2011) is the framework for the marine planning system. All public authorities taking authorisation or enforcement decisions that affect or might affect the UK marine areas must do so in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and any relevant adopted Marine Plan (in Swale the South East Inshore Marine Plan [407]– see below) or the UK Marine Policy Statement unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise.

21.7.7 The Swale Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy [408] health of Swale's residents, wildlife and habitats.

21.7.8 The National Planning Policy Framework [409] (NPPF, para 187) requires planning policies and decisions to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment through maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, whilst improving public access to it where appropriate. It explains how policies and decisions should take account of the UK Marine Policy Statement and marine plans and apply Integrated Coastal Zone Management across local authority and land/sea boundaries, to ensure effective alignment of the terrestrial and marine planning regimes [410] (NPPF, para 183). Integrated Coastal Zone Management is described in Planning Practice Guidance [411] (PPG) as a process to allow a joined up and participative approach towards the planning and management of different elements in coastal areas, following key principles, including: a long term view; a holistic approach working with relevant bodies; working with natural processes and reflecting local characteristics. The PPG sets out how local planning authorities should collaborate with the Marine Management Organisation.

21.7.9 Work is well underway on the King Charles III England Coast Path [412] ,a new National Trail around all of England's Coast. The sections relevant to Swale and their status are in Table 21.7.1. Additional accessibility information on the sections with the status "Open the public" and updates on the status of other sections in the table are available on the England Coast Path website[413]:

402 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/407/contents/made
403 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents
404 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-conservation-zones-the-swale-estuary
405 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-conservation-zone-2013-designation-medway-estuary
406 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-marine-policy-statement
407 https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/south-east-marine-plan#the-south-east-marine-plan-documents
408 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/7659.012%20Swale%20GBI%20Strategy%20MERGED%20LR.pdf
409 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
410 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
411 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change
412 https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/england-coast-path-improving-public-access-to-the-coast
413 -https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/england-coast-path-in-the-south-east-of-england

	Section	Stage
1	Isle of Sheppey (28)	• Open to the public • Stage 5: Open (Not yet completed - work to establish the route is currently taking place) • Stage 4: awaiting approval
2	Whitstable to Iwade (29)	• Open to the public
3	Iwade to Grain (30)	• Open to the public • Stage 5: Open (not yet available for public use - work to establish the route is currently taking place)

Table 21.7.1 England Coast Path in Swale

21.7.10 The Government's A Green Future: Our 25 Year Environment Plan to Improve the Environment (2018) [414] seeks to achieve good environmental status of our seas whilst allowing marine industries to thrive, as well as to complete an ecologically coherent network of well-managed marine protected areas (MPAs). It aims to improve 'at least three quarters of our waters to be close to their natural state as soon as practical by…reaching or exceeding objectives for rivers, lakes, coastal and groundwaters…whether for biodiversity or drinking water… '[415] It seeks to reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy from natural hazards including flooding, drought and coastal erosion including by making sure everyone is able to access the information they need to assess any risks to their lives and livelihoods, health and prosperity posed by flooding and coastal erosion. It also promotes action to reduce the risk of harm from flooding and coastal erosion including through the greater use of natural flood management solutions.

21.7.11 The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) delivers UK marine policy objectives for English waters through statutory Marine Plans and other measures. Swale is within the South East Inshore Marine Plan area. The South East Inshore Marine Plan [416] was adopted in June 2021, becoming a statutory document for planning decisions. Under the Marine and Coastal Access Act, any authorisation or enforcement decisions must be made in accordance with the marine plan. Any other decisions which may impact the marine area must have regard to the marine plan. The East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans and the South Inshore and Offshore Marine Plans are the adjacent plans to the South East Inshore Marine Plan and should be considered where appropriate.

21.7.12 The MMO is also responsible for issuing marine licences [417] which may be needed for activities ranging from mooring private jetties to nuclear power plants and offshore windfarms. These may also require consideration under The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended)[418]. The MMO also issue consents under the Electricity Act 1989 (as amended) [419] for offshore generating stations (1-100 megawatts) and are a statutory consultee to the Planning Inspectorate for relevant nationally significant infrastructure projects.

21.7.13 Early consultation with the MMO is advised to ensure the effect on coastal processes are minimised or mitigated.

414 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

415 25 Year Environment Plan 2018. HM Government. Page 25

416 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/60f6f6dde90e0764ccfbd836/FINAL_South_East_Marine_Plan__1_.pdf

417 https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-and-development-marine-licences

418 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/1518/contents

419 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/29/contents

21.7.14 It should be noted that the boundary for marine plans extends up to the level of the mean high water spring tide mark and therefore there will be overlap with terrestrial plans, which generally extend to the mean low water springs mark. The coastal concordat [420]sets out the process of consenting coastal developments in England and how Local Authorities and regulators like the MMO collaborate.

21.7.15 The explore marine plans [421] formerly known as Marine Information System Please note that Google Chrome is recommended when using this system. is a new digital mapping service of plans, policies and information relating to the marine environment.

21.7.16 The River Medway and Swale Estuary Shoreline Management Plan (SMP9)[422]and The Isle of Grain to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan (SMP10)[423] have been prepared by the South East Coastal Group and identify sustainable long-term management policies for Swale's coast in the face of climate change and sea-level rise. Following on from these, the Environment Agency (EA) has now finalised and adopted the Medway Estuary and Swale Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (MEASS) [424]. This strategy sets out the economic, environmental and technical approach to managing flood and coastal erosion risk over the next 100 years. The principal objectives of the strategy are to reduce flood and erosion risk to properties and infrastructure in light of coastal change over the next 100 years and maintain the integrity of the Natura 2000 nature protection sites at risk of coastal squeeze *and inundation by saline water*.

21.7.17 The Swale Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2020 [425](SFRA) and updates determine the extent of flood risk in Swale. More detail on this can be found in Policy C8 Flood risk.

21.7.18 Erosion is predicted to increase significantly over the next 100 years as a result of climate change, particularly impacting the north coast of The Isle of Sheppey. The North Sheppey Erosion Study 2011 [426] assessed cliff erosion along the North Sheppey coast from Minster to Leysdown, in particular the undefended frontage where the Shoreline Management Policy is for 'no active intervention'. This study was used to inform the development of the Coastal Change Management Area in the 2017 Adopted Local Plan.

21.7.19 The Environment Agency have recently published the National coastal erosion risk map [427] (NCERM) which aims to improve public access to the latest knowledge on coastal erosion via an online information tool. The NCERM provides the most up to date national picture of current and future areas of coastal erosion risk for England, using the best available evidence [428] from the National Network of Regional Coastal Monitoring Programmes. Along with data from the SFRA, this data is being used to inform updates to the Coastal Change Management Area, Policy C6 Coastal Change Management.

21.7.20 The North Kent Bird Disturbance Study [429] examined the combined effects of development across north Kent districts for their effects on the Special Protection Areas (SPA), with a particular focus on wintering waterfowl, and established a mechanism to provide funding from development contributions for mitigation along the north Kent Marshes. More details on this will be included in a future strategic policy on Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.

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420 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-coastal-concordat-for-england
421 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/explore-marine-plans
422 https://environment.data.gov.uk/shoreline-planning/shoreline-management-plan/SMP9
423 https://environment.data.gov.uk/shoreline-planning/shoreline-management-plan/SMP10
424 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/medway-estuary-and-swale-flood-and-coastal-risk-management-strategy/medway-estuary-and-swale-flood-and-coastal-risk-management-strategy
425 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/strategic-flood-risk-assessment-completed
426 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Sheppey-Coastal-Erosion-Study/Sheppey-study-report-V3-for-web-Chapters-1-to-8.pdf
427 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/updates-to-national-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-information
428 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-assessment-of-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-in-england-2024/national-assessment-of-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-in-england-2024#coastal-erosion-how-our-assessment-of-coastal-erosion-risk-is-changing
429 https://northkent.birdwise.org.uk/research-and-strategy-reports/

21.7.21 The conservation objectives, published by Natural England[430] , for the internationally [431] and nationally [432] designated biodiversity sites which stretch along the borough's coast are a fundamental objective to be considered in any development proposal along the coast. More detail on these designations is set out in 21.1 Policy B1 Biodiversity & Geodiversity Conservation & BNG.

21.7.22 The coastline of Swale lies within Natural England's National Character Area profile 81. Greater Thames Estuary[433] In summary, the environmental opportunities identified for this area are:

- maintain and enhance the expansive, remote coastal landscape, maintain internationally important habitats and their wildlife and underlying geodiversity, while addressing climate change and coastal processes;
- work with landowners and managers to improve environmental quality, climate adaptation, prevention of soil erosion and maintain historic character;
- maintain the tranquil and remote character of the estuary, whilst increasing opportunities for recreation and enjoyment of the landscape; and
- encourage a strategic approach to development that is informed by and makes a positive contribution to local character, incorporates green infrastructure, promotes recreation and addresses climate change while maintaining habitats, historic and geological features.

21.7.23 Three of the borough's Local Landscape Designations (the North Kent Marshes: Medway Marshes, the North Kent Marshes: South Swale and the North Kent Marshes: North Swale) run along the coast of the borough. The Statements of Significance [434] outline the qualities and attributes of these areas and the requirements going forward – in essence to conserve and enhance the rich biodiversity, sense of remoteness and wildness. These statements should be responded to in any development proposals for Swale's coastline along with other requirements for the landscapes of Swale, as outlined in 21.2 Policy B2 Conserving & Enhancing Valued Landscapes

21.7.24 The Swale Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal Supplementary Planning Document 2011 [435] is a key resource in ensuring the protection and enhancement of the whole of the borough's landscapes and habitats, including at the coast. More detail on this can also be found in Policy B2 Conserving & enhancing valued landscapes.

21.7.25 The Swale Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy 2020 [436] looks at Swale's current Green and Blue Infrastructure(GBI) resource, priorities for GBI, the multi-functionality of GBI and the opportunities in the borough for both existing GBI and new GBI provision.

21.7.26 The Swale Visitor Economy Framework [437] and Action Plan [438] has been developed by the Council in consultation with stakeholders. The Action Plan contains specific 'deliverables' to improve the coastline, sea front and estuary offer across the borough – working with artists, the community, hospitality and leisure providers. It seeks to promote the England Coast Path within the borough, for instance by encouraging locals to take an entrepreneurial approach to initiatives that support increased coastal access. It aims to

430 https://www.gov.uk/environment/protected-sites-species
431 https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6528471664689152
432 https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteSearch.aspx
433 https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4531632073605120#:~:text=National%20Character%20Areas%20The%20Greater%20Thames%20Estuary%20National,the%20North%20Sea%20and%20the%20rising%20ground%20inland.
434 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence/landscape#h2
435 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/swale-landscape-character-and-biodiversity-appraisal-supplementary-planning-document-spd-2011
436 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/7659.012%20Swale%20GBI%20Strategy%20MERGED%20LR.pdf
437 https://swalemeansbusiness.co.uk/home/why-swale/a-bit-more-about-swale/the-swale-visitor-economy/the-swale-visitor-economy-framework-2018-2022
438 https://services.swale.gov.uk/meetings/documents/s15213/FINAL%20Swale%20Visitor%20Economy%20Framework%20Action%20Plan.pdf

improve cycle and walking infrastructure and opportunities including 'Wildlife and Heritage Trails' linking the Downs to the Coast. It also seeks to develop water activities such as sailing, wind surfing, wild swimming, boat tours and increased moorings at Milton Creek, as part of that specific area's wider regeneration.

Policy application

21.7.27 Any development proposal for the coast in Swale should demonstrate how it has responded to the plans, policies and studies outlined above.

21.7.28 This policy applies to both the developed and undeveloped coasts. The developed coast is represented by that inside the defined built up area boundaries shown on the Proposals Map (to be illustrated in later stages of the Local Plan), whilst the undeveloped coast is that beyond it, and its hinterland is defined as the land that directly relates to this coastline in terms of landscape or land use.

21.7.29 The policy also references seascape and coastal processes. Seascape is defined in the Marine Policy Statement 2011 [439], as landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and the adjacent marine environment with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other. Coastal processes can be described as the processes of erosion, transportation and deposition in which coasts are shaped by the sea and the action of waves.

Policy B7

The Coast

Planning permission will be granted for development proposals at or near the coast subject to:

1. Demonstrating the protection, management and enhancement, as appropriate, of biodiversity, landscape, seascape and coastal processes;
2. Maintaining or enhancing access to the coast where it can be appropriately managed;
3. Enabling wildlife to build resilience and adapt to the effects of climate change and contribute towards the Local Plan's Green and Blue Infrastructure Plan and ensuring Biodiversity Net Gain as required by 6.12 Policy ST11 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment and 21.1 Policy B1 Biodiversity & Geodiversity Conservation & BNG;
4. Supporting, where appropriate, sustainable and healthy fisheries and protection and enhancement of the marine and coastal environment in line with the objectives of the South East Inshore Marine Plan, the Marine Conservation Zones and the other relevant international and national biodiversity designations;
5. Maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast; demonstrating conformity with the opportunities identified in Natural England's Greater Thames Estuary 'Statements of Environmental Opportunity' and the requirements set out in Swale's Local Landscape Designation's Statements of Significance for the relevant coastal designation as well as the guidelines within the Swale Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal SPD;
6. Taking account of the policies and proposals of the Shoreline Management Plans, the Medway Estuary and Swale Flooding and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy and the South East Inshore Marine Plan;
7. Proposals within the built-up area boundaries as defined on the Proposals Map, contributing to the rejuvenation of the developed coast, particularly where enhancing either existing industrial and maritime infrastructure, coastal heritage, tourism or environmental management;
8. Proposals outside the built-up area boundaries, at the undeveloped coast and its hinterland, supporting conservation, enhancement and Biodiversity net gain;
9. Compliance with Policy C6 Coastal Change Management for the Coastal Change Management Area.

439 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a795700e5274a042206795b/pb3654-marine-policy-statement-110316.pdf

21.8 Policy B8 Rural Lanes

21.8.1 Swale possesses a rich heritage of rural lanes that contribute to rural amenity, nature conservation and the character of the landscape. Many are experiencing pressures from the rapid rise in rural traffic, urbanisation and changes in the management of verges and the Council want to limit the effects of these. A study undertaken in 1997 by Kent County Council identified the top 20% of these lanes against environmental criteria, and these are shown on the Proposals Map. Only the top 20% are shown on the Proposals Map but this policy applies to all lanes in rural Swale.

21.8.2 In order to safeguard these lanes, the Council will not permit development that would harm their identified qualities, and will implement traffic restraints, speed restrictions, routing agreements with businesses, and tree and hedgerow preservation orders. Development proposals may similarly bring forward such proposals as mitigation of adverse impacts, together with measures such as landscape or historic features restoration.

21.8.3 Given the age of the rural lanes study, applicants may be required to provide further evidence as to the landscape, amenity, biodiversity, historic and archaeological importance of the lane(s) in question. The Council will, when resources permit, update the Rural Lanes Study for Swale.

21.8.4 The Kent Downs National Landscape unit have published Rural Streets and Lanes: A Design Handbook (2009) [440] which identifies the characteristics of the rural road network and promotes its conservation and maintenance through detailed design guidance and case studies. This guide has been adopted by Kent County Council and should be referenced for all relevant applications both within and outside the Kent Downs National Landscape.

Quiet Lanes

21.8.5 The Council would like to designate some of Swale's rural lanes as 'Quiet Lanes'. Quiet Lanes are defined as minor rural roads or networks of minor rural roads appropriate for shared use by walkers, cyclists, horse riders and other vehicles. The aim of Quiet Lanes is to maintain the character of minor rural roads by seeking to contain rising traffic growth. They must be rural in character, carry fewer than 1,000 vehicles per day and the 85th percentile traffic speed should be less than 35 mph. Narrow, single–track roads are the most suitable to be designated. The process for designating Quiet Lanes involves community involvement to help to define what lanes should be considered and then a formal consultation similar to that required to introduce a Traffic Regulation Order. The Council aim to progress work, in conjunction with Town and Parish Councils, to designate a number of Quiet Lanes within Swale. They require investment therefore implementation will be phased.

Policy B8

Rural Lanes

Planning permission will not be granted for development that would either physically, or as a result of traffic levels, significantly harm the character of rural lanes. For those rural lanes shown on the Proposals Map, development proposals should have particular regard to their landscape, amenity, biodiversity, and historic or archaeological importance.

21.9 Policy B9 The Keeping & Grazing of Horses

21.9.1 The borough of Swale is a popular location for equestrian activities and has become a source of income to farmers and others in parts of the borough. Whilst these activities can bring economic benefits to the rural areas, they can, individually or cumulatively, adversely change the rural character of the area with stables, paddocks, fencing, on-site riding facilities and other visual clutter.

440 https://kentdowns.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Rural-Streets-and-Lanes-a-design-handbook.pdf

21.9.2 In many parts of the borough, such as between Newington, Upchurch, Lower Halstow and the borough boundary with Medway and between Chestnut Street and Oad Street, within the setting of The Blean and around the north coasts of Sheppey, the levels of equestrian activity has had a negative impact upon the landscape. Further proposals will only be allowed where additional cumulative harm would not occur. Landscapes with an open character are less likely to be capable of accommodating such development. The use of higher standards of design of stable buildings, fencing, landscaping and parking that has been achieved in some locations will enable proposals to better reflect and enhance the character of the area.

21.9.3 Should new equestrian enterprises, particularly those of a commercial nature, come forward for consideration, traditional farm buildings should be utilised as a base for their development in the first instance. New equestrian enterprises should be located in or based on buildings of this kind, both to help ensure new uses for traditional buildings and reduce the pressure for new structures in the countryside.

21.9.4 The Council's Landscape Character and Biodiversity and Biodiversity Appraisal Supplementary Planning Document 2011 [441] will be used to guide the acceptability of proposals in terms of their individual or cumulative impacts upon the landscape along with the Council's adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance The Erection of Stables and Keeping of Horses [442] , which is a material consideration. Applicants should reference these documents in applications. Within the Kent Downs National Landscape, the Kent Downs National Landscape Unit's management guidance document Managing Land for Horses [443] will be a further consideration.

Policy B9

The keeping and grazing of horses

Planning permission will only be granted for development involving the use of land for the keeping or grazing of horses and ponies in connection with riding or other non-agricultural purposes, if they are of high quality design and of a scale and intensity that is acceptable in landscape character, biodiversity, type/locations of any sensitive groundwater zones (source protection zones in particular), amenity and highway terms, in accordance with 21.1 Policy B1 Biodiversity & Geodiversity Conservation & BNG , 21.2 Policy B2 Conserving & Enhancing Valued Landscapes and 21.3 Policy B3 Kent Downs National Landscape. In considering proposals, the Council will have regard to the cumulative effect of such uses in the local area, the site's accessibility to the bridleway network (having regard to potential conflicts with other path users), or the ability to provide on-site riding facilities.

441 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/swale-landscape-character-and-biodiversity-appraisal-supplementary-planning-document-spd-2011

442 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/publications/planning-and-planning-policy/the-erection-of-stables-and-keeping-of-horses

443 https://kentdowns.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/ManagingLandforHorses.pdf

22 Development Management Policies - Historic Environment

22.1 Policy HE1 Development involving Listed Buildings

22.1.1 Listed buildings are irreplaceable heritage assets that are recognised as being of special architectural or historic interest in the national context. They are identified on the National Heritage List. Buildings on the list enjoy statutory protection through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 [444] Protection extends to the whole building, inside and outside, its curtilage and certain structures within its domain. The majority of works to listed buildings require listed building consent (in addition to any other consent required through planning legislation), including fittings, attachments and any decorative schemes of special significance.

22.1.2 Applicants must prepare a heritage statement and a design & access statement for any proposals for listed building consent or for planning permission for development within the curtilage of a listed building. The statements will be required to justify the proposals, demonstrating why works and/or development that would affect the significance of a listed building are necessary or desirable. In all cases the policy seeks to safeguard, and where possible, enhance the special interest and setting of listed buildings.

22.1.3 There is a presumption in favour of preserving listed buildings, and consent will only be given in very exceptional circumstances for their demolition. Poor condition is no justification for demolition, and where a building is redundant, every effort must be made to find a viable new use, which should be consistent with the character, appearance, and fabric of the building. The Council will use its statutory powers to ensure that listed buildings at risk from neglect or decay are appropriately maintained and repaired.

22.1.4 Extensions and alterations should be sympathetic and not dominate the listed building in scale, material, or situation. Often a building's immediate setting is important to its character, so gardens, yards, other spaces, and boundary details are of value in their own right. Proposals to create off-street parking provision can frequently be damaging to the setting of a listed building.

22.1.5 The significance of a listed building can be harmed by inappropriate repair, alteration or extension. Proposals to repair, alter or extend a listed building must be justified and appropriate. Consequently, a high level of professional skill and craftsmanship will be required in both the design and execution of any scheme. Proposals to repair, alter or extend a listed building that harm its significance will not be permitted unless there is a clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to, or the loss of a listed building will be firmly resisted in all but the most exceptional of cases.

22.1.6 New development within the setting of a listed building may not always be appropriate if the setting is particularly important to the significance of it. However, in all other instances, new development within the setting of a listed building is required to be of good quality, contextually sensitive in design. Proposed new development within the setting of a listed building that would harm its significance will not be permitted unless there is a clear and convincing justification, and substantial harm will be strongly resisted.

22.1.7 The best use for a listed building is usually the use for which it was originally designed, but the overriding consideration is securing the future upkeep and conservation of the building. Subsequently, the Council will support necessary and appropriate changes in use. Particular attention will be paid to ensuring that the proposed use will not be harmful to the significance of the listed building and its surroundings, including a careful assessment of any alterations associated with its proposed change of use.

22.1.8 Building recording is an important mechanism to advance understanding of an asset's significance. Recording should be carried out following professional standards. Any resulting archive should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record and, where appropriate, a local museum or other public depository. The requirement to record the asset should not be taken as a justification for permitting the harm.

444 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents

Climate change

22.1.9 The borough's historic buildings are inherently sustainable. They are durable, adaptable, and constructed using materials that can be repaired and maintained, allowing their lifespan to be extended indefinitely. They also embody a significant amount of carbon from their original construction.

22.1.10 However, as these buildings evolve, they must remain suitable for the people who live in, use, and care for them, while also contributing to a greener, more sustainable future. The Council therefore supports thoughtful and sensitive measures that both preserve heritage significance and address climate change by reducing energy demand, strengthening resilience, and mitigating climate impacts.

22.1.11 There are many ways to improve the energy efficiency and climate resilience of historic or traditional buildings. However, the need and opportunity to do so will vary depending on the building's context. A whole-building approach is therefore recommended when considering adaptations. This approach assesses the building in its entirety to identify effective solutions that reduce energy use and carbon emissions, sustain heritage significance, and provide a safe and comfortable indoor environment.

22.1.12 Further guidance is provided in Historic England Advice Note 18: Adapting Historic Buildings for Energy and Carbon Efficiency. Where proposed works would affect the significance of a heritage asset, a Heritage Statement should be submitted to explain the impact. The benefits of climate-sensitive measures will be carefully weighed against any harm to heritage significance, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Policy HE1

Development involving Listed Buildings

Development proposals, including any change of use, affecting a listed building, and/or its setting, will be supported where:

1. The listed building's special architectural or historic interest, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest which contribute to its significance, are preserved or enhanced, paying special attention to the:

a. design, including scale, materials, situation and detailing;
b. appropriateness of the proposed use of the building;
c. desirability of removing unsightly or negative features or restoring or reinstating historic features; and,
d. protection of important views, both of and from, the Listed Building.

2. Where applicable, proposals should help secure a sustainable future for heritage assets, particularly those identified as being at risk;

3. When considering the impact of proposed works and/or a proposed development on the significance of a listed building, great weight will be given to the building's conservation (and the more important the listed building, the greater the weight will be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance;

4. Where a development proposal would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a Listed Building or its setting, this harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate, securing the optimum viable use of the building.

Development will not be permitted where it would result in the total loss of significance of, or substantial harm to, a Listed Building unless it can be demonstrated that the harm or loss is necessary to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.

a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;
b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;

c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

5. Where proposals would harm a Listed Building, building recording will, where necessary, be secured in a manner proportionate to the level of harm and its significance, to advance understanding of the asset; and

6. Applications should be accompanied by an appropriate, evidence-based heritage statement, sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the building.

22.2 Policy HE2 Development affecting a Conservation Area

22.2.1 Conservation areas are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character, or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. They play an important role in defining local identity, reinforcing a sense of place, and supporting local pride and community cohesion. The character of conservation areas can be fragile, and their distinctive qualities can be damaged by new development, and by other more subtle means such as increased traffic, car parking, signs and noise, or piecemeal changes to key architectural elements such as doors and windows. They are not, though, areas where change will not occur. Development that makes a positive contribution to Swale's local character and distinctiveness will be encouraged. New development within, or affecting the setting of, a conservation area, where appropriate, will be expected to be of an appropriate use, of a high standard of design, and respond positively to the character, appearance and setting of the area.

22.2.2 Applicants must prepare a heritage statement and a design & access statement for any proposals in or adjoining a conservation area that will need to include an objective assessment on the likely impact of their proposals on the significance of any heritage assets or their settings.

22.2.3 The Council will use its statutory powers to ensure that buildings and spaces within conservation areas that are at risk from neglect or decay are appropriately maintained and repaired.

22.2.4 A list of conservation areas, along with their boundary maps, character appraisals and management plans, is available at Heritage and Landscape- Conservation [445]. The appraisals and management plans provide useful guidance for applicants, borough residents, and public bodies. Swales Heritage Strategy Action Plan [446] prioritises the delivery of new and updated conservation area appraisals across the borough.

22.2.5 Whilst it is the quality and interest of an area as a whole that is recognised through designation, it is often the cumulative impacts of small changes over time that erode the special qualities and significance of a place. Where necessary, and with public support, Article 4 Directions will be introduced to help to control potentially damaging alterations.

Spaces and settings

22.2.6 The spaces and settings around and between buildings, together with views to and from the area, are important and should be protected from unsympathetic changes and, where possible, enhanced.

22.2.7 Many buildings and features in a conservation area are not listed as being of special architectural or historic interest. Nevertheless, they may make a valuable contribution to the character of a conservation area individually, or as part of a group. In such cases, their demolition will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.

22.2.8 In reaching such a decision, the Council will examine the cost of maintaining and repairing the building or feature in relation to its importance and the value derived from its use, the adequacy of efforts

445 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/heritage-and-landscape/conservation-areashttps://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/heritage-and-landscape/conservation-areas

446 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/strategies-and-policies/swales-heritage-strategy

to maintain the building in an acceptable use, and the merits of alternative proposals for the building. These must demonstrably preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area in a way that the former building did not. Fundamentally, consent will normally only be given for demolition when a detailed scheme for redevelopment has been agreed. Planning conditions and/or legal agreements will ensure that demolition does not take place without the certainty of timely redevelopment.

Highway features

22.2.9 Highway features including street furniture, surfacing materials, bridges, retaining walls, signs, footpaths, kerb lines, and milestones help to tell the story of the borough's development over time. Poorly designed highway or traffic management interventions, including signage, lighting and other alterations, can have adverse impacts. Proposals must ensure that the protection of the character and setting of historic highway features is given due weight, where they form a key positive element of a conservation area.

Policy HE2

Development affecting a Conservation Area

1. Development proposals within, affecting the setting of, or views into and out of a conservation area, will be supported where they are designed to preserve or enhance the elements that contribute positively to the area's special character or appearance;

2. Development should be of high-quality contextual design so that they preserve or enhance a conservation area's significance and will be expected to respond positively to:

a. conservation area character appraisal & management plan documents where these have been prepared;
b. townscape, buildings, rooflines and the relationships between buildings;
c. plot coverage and open spaces, including gardens;
d. scale, form, elevational hierarchy, fenestration pattern, ornamentation and materials;
e. trees, topography, boundaries and other landscape features;
f. important views, including those contained within relevant conservation area appraisals and other local views; and
g. retention of, where appropriate, unlisted/non designated heritage assets or other structures that make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the area.

3. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a conservation area will require clear and convincing justification. Less than substantial harm to the significance of a conservation area will only be permitted where this harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss of significance will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.

Planning applications for development within or adjacent to a conservation area will be required to include a Heritage Statement that demonstrates a clear understanding of the significance of the conservation area and its setting, any related individual or group heritage assets affected by proposals and the impact on heritage significance, as applicable.

22.3 Policy HE3 Parks & gardens

22.3.1 The borough contains four grade II sites on Historic England's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens-. These are Lees Court, Belmont House, Doddington Place and Mount Ephraim. These designed landscapes were created to serve country houses and estates and are of significance because of the quality and character of their landscape. Each displays a range of landscaping, ranging from the highly ornate to the more naturalistic in style in the vein of English landscape gardener, Lancelot 'Capability' Brown.

22.3.2 Historic Parks and Gardens are a sensitive and finite resource that can easily be damaged or lost. To identify those sites that are of particular historic importance, Historic England is enabled by government

to compile the 'Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England'. Inclusion in the Register recognises that the site is of national importance and they comprise a variety of features including open space, flora, water features, cemeteries, archaeological remains and buildings.

22.3.3 Registration is a ‘material consideration’ in the planning process, meaning that planning authorities must consider the impact of any proposed development on the special interest of the park or garden.

22.3.4 Applications that affect a registered historic park and garden or their wider setting should be supported by a heritage statement which includes a statement of significance proportionate to the scale and nature of the proposed works.

22.3.5 A number of other parks and gardens, both in private and public ownership, are undesignated but nonetheless play an important role, contributing to the character and distinctiveness of the borough and providing a focus for conservation, access projects, interpretation, education and research. These are considered locally important by virtue of their particular historic or design interest, and the contribution they make to the local landscape character; such sites are afforded protection under Policy HE4 Non-designated Heritage Assets.

Policy HE3

Parks & gardens

1. Development that affects a Registered Park and Garden or its wider setting will be supported where they:

a. would not result in unacceptable harm to the layout, design, character, appearance or setting of the park or garden, or key views into or out from the park or garden;
b. is sensitive to the original design intention and subsequent layers of design and the functional evolution of the park or garden and do not prejudice any future restoration; and,
c. would enhance or better reveal the significance of the Registered Park and Garden or would help to secure a sustainable future for a feature within it.

2. Less than substantial harm to the significance of a Registered Park and Garden will only be permitted where this harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss of significance of a Registered Park and Garden will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.

22.4 Policy HE4 Non-designated Heritage Assets

Non-designated Heritage Assets (Including Locally listed Buildings, un-registered parks and gardens and Area of High Townscape Value)

22.4.1 Non-designated heritage assets can vary in type and form and should possess a degree of heritage significance that is capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions. Non-designated heritage assets can be either buildings including locally listed buildings and structures, places such as Sittingbourne’s Area of High Townscape Value or non-built assets such as archaeological assets and parks and gardens. Non-designated heritage assets are not protected in the same way as Designated Heritage Assets but the identification of them as a non-designated heritage asset is a planning consideration when determining applications.

22.4.2 The borough contains many buildings, structures and areas that are not statutorily listed but are nonetheless of special historic, architectural, townscape, landscape, social or cultural interest in their local area. These are important to our local communities and make a valuable contribution to local distinctiveness, sense of history and understanding of place. Many of these are captured in the Local Heritage List which identifies heritage assets that are important to the local area but are not statutorily designated. The Local

Heritage List defines what is significant about them and identifies assets using selection criteria detailed in a 'Local Heritage List' document. This document and further information of the Local Heritage List is available on the Council website section Heritage and Landscape - Local Heritage List [447].

22.4.3 Outside the designated conservation area, the Area of High Townscape Value south of Sittingbourne town centre, has a coherent local character, based on townscape, architecture and spatial qualities. Its significance is derived from the combined qualities of groups of elements rather than the value of the elements taken individually. It is an area of Victorian and Edwardian housing, parks, cemeteries, trees and open spaces that mark an important period in the town's post-industrial expansion with many of its street trees being a poignant reminder of the town's marking of The Great War. The Council's objectives in this area are to encourage a high standard of design of new development, the retention and reinstatement of original features and the preservation of the spaces between buildings, landscaping and parks, alongside the retention and expansion of its street trees.

22.4.4 Development proposals that affect non-designated heritage assets with an archaeological significance, or potential significance, should be appropriately investigated and measures taken to protect and record any historic remains. A programme of archaeological recording may be required to be carried out including phases of desk-based assessment and fieldwork, post-excavation analysis, publication of the results and deposition of the site archive in an appropriate repository.

22.4.5 Any archaeological non-designated heritage assets that are demonstrably of equal significance to a Scheduled Monument by way of a heritage assessment and/or Government guidance should be considered under the same policy as a Scheduled Monument, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework [448] (NPPF para 213 and footnote 75). The relevant Local Plan policy is Policy HE5 Archaeological heritage.

22.4.6 Non-registered parks and gardens are often less apparent than designated sites but nonetheless play an important role, contributing to the character and distinctiveness of the borough and providing a focus for conservation and access projects, interpretation, education and research.

22.4.7 There are a number of processes through which non-designated heritage assets may be identified, including the local heritage list, local and neighbourhood plan-making processes, conservation area appraisals and reviews and as part of the decision-making process on planning applications. Additionally, the Council has a rolling programme of evaluating and recognising the importance and value of local non-designated heritage assets, through periodic reviews and updates of the Local Heritage List. Any development proposals that relate to non-designated heritage assets and their settings must be accompanied by an assessment of their significance.

Policy HE4

Non-designated Heritage Assets

1. The Council will seek to retain and conserve non-designated heritage assets including those on the Local Heritage List. Development proposals affecting a non-designated heritage asset or its setting should conserve those elements which contribute to its significance.
2. Where development would result in harm to, or loss of, the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, or its contribution to the character and appearance of an area, a balanced judgement will be made having regard to the scale of any harm and the significance of the heritage asset.
3. Applications affecting non-designated heritage assets should be supported by a proportionate assessment of their significance.

447 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/heritage-and-landscape/local-heritage-list
448 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

Prior to any approved demolition, alteration, extension or restoration of non-designated heritage assets, the Council will require, where appropriate, building or archaeological recording, relevant to the asset's significance and the scope of works.

22.5 Policy HE5 Archaeology

22.5.1 Swale has an extensive and important archaeological resource stemming from the borough's strategic position. Half-way along the north coast of Kent, Swale has been an important conduit for transport and communication between London and the open sea, and between inland Kent and the Thames Estuary. Its small towns grew up along creeks cutting inland from the coast whereas its largest port, Sheerness, reflects its maritime role.

22.5.2 Swale's archaeological heritage covers a vast expanse of time – perhaps over half-a-million years. There have been numerous finds of palaeolithic artefacts in Swale, many from gravel pits such as at Teynham and Hartlip, Bapchild and Tonge, but also collected from the surface. Most of the evidence is in the form of hand axes, as well as the remains of animals that lived alongside early humans such as woolly mammoth and rhinoceros. Though such finds are ephemeral, they represent evidence of the early human presence in Swale and have the potential to tell us much about humanity's remote past. The end of the last glaciation saw the emergence of new flint technologies reflected in numerous finds of Mesolithic flints such as the chipping floor at High Halstow which produced over 1,000 flint finds and another flint working site at Sittingbourne.

22.5.3 Permanent occupation in Swale seems to have begun in the Neolithic period, as perhaps evidenced by occupation sites at High Halstow, Grovehurst and Kingsborough Manor on Sheppey. Means of exchange are indicated by a possible log boat from Murston. Although burial monuments may well have been constructed in the Neolithic, none have been found so far in Swale and it is not until the Bronze Age that such sites are found, for example as at Shrubsoles Hill and the Aspire School where ring-ditches that would have been constructed around burial mounds have been found. Settlement expanded and occupation comprising huts, ditches and enclosures have been found at Kemsley, Shrubsoles Hill, Kingsborough Manor, Neatscourt and Iwade.

22.5.4 During the Iron Age, a salt-extraction industry seems to have emerged in the borough as evidenced by finds of kiln lining from Neatscourt and High Halstow. Cremation became the main burial rite, as seen in several cemeteries that were established across the borough, for example at Milton Regis, Faversham, and Borden.

22.5.5 During the Roman period, Swale played an important role. The main London to Dover (via Canterbury) Road – Watling Street – ran roughly along the line of the A2 and along it were at least 20 Roman villas, for example at Blacklands, Bax Farm, Sheldwich and Borden. Many of these were close to the creeks that penetrate inland and which were probably transportation routes for the major salt-making and pottery fabrication industries in the area – the marshes north of Upchurch and Lower Halstow contain very many salt and pottery manufacturing sites. Swale also had an extensive ritual landscape with a temple at Boxted (scheduled monument), a walled cemetery near Sittingbourne, a Roman mausoleum at Stone Chapel (scheduled monument) and a possible temple at Luddenham, as well as cremation and inhumation cemeteries from across the borough.

22.5.6 Numerous Roman settlement sites have also been found across Swale. During the Anglo-Saxon period several important centres emerged. Faversham, Milton Regis and Minster became estate centres and trading places and there were numerous small settlements across the borough. Early churches were also found at Teynham, Minster (being accompanied by a 7th century nunnery) and Newington. Early cemeteries containing grave goods have also been found across the borough including at Milton, Faversham and the Meads, Sittingbourne.

22.5.7 Maritime trade is indicated by the Graveney Boat, which dates to the late 9th century and is now in the National Maritime Museum. During the Medieval period, Faversham continued to be an important

centre focused on the Abbey (founded 1148) whilst Sittingbourne grew in importance and gradually overtook Milton Regis. Queenborough was founded as an entirely new town and settlements spread across the borough. These are witnessed by the large number of churches and chapels, and high and low status domestic buildings that still survive, as well as archaeological monuments such as salt mounds, deneholes, field systems and fishtraps.

22.5.8 The Post Medieval period saw the rapid expansion of population and settlement in Swale. Key industries were based here such as the nationally important gunpowder industry around Faversham, ship-building in Sheerness and an emerging aviation industry on Sheppey, the archaeological remains of which still survive. There is a wealth of surviving maritime heritage in the form of shipwrecks, barges (both floating and hulks) docks and port installations. The continuing importance of the borough in national and international affairs is demonstrated by the wide range of military sites that still exist in Swale – ranging from the 17th century defences of Sheerness to the stop lines dating from both World Wars. Many historic structures relating to these themes survive but remain undesignated and highly vulnerable. Numerous historic parks and gardens also came into being during this period.

22.5.9 The borough's archaeological heritage sit within a landscape shaped by long term human activity. The landscape that is visible today is the result of many centuries of evolution and the pattern of roads, tracks, field boundaries and hedgerows that gives the modern landscape its character is firmly rooted in the past

22.5.10 The Swale Heritage Strategy[449] (March 2020) presents the overarching strategy for the management of the historic environment in Swale. The Strategy contains a detailed thematic review of the heritage of the borough, identifies its vulnerabilities and opportunities and makes recommendations for the future management of the heritage resource.

22.5.11 Individual archaeological sites will have their own particular vulnerabilities, but the archaeological resource of the borough will generally be vulnerable to natural processes such as erosion and climate change, rural activities such as ploughing and other agricultural techniques, construction and development, including utilities, services and infrastructure works, change of use and general neglect. All of these serve to degrade the archaeological resource and reduce its significance and potential for improving life in the borough.

22.5.12 Archaeological significance derives from whether the heritage asset 'holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.' When preparing development proposals that affect heritage assets it is essential that the heritage interest of the site is correctly assessed. When the heritage interest is an archaeological site, the assessment should include a desk-based assessment and, when necessary, archaeological fieldwork.

22.5.13 Swale's archaeological resource includes both designated and non-designated heritage assets. Designated heritage assets are those protected by law. These include Scheduled Monuments which are mostly archaeological sites and monuments. Other designated assets will also have an archaeological component. Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Protected Military Remains and Conservation Areas all contain archaeological remains that must be treated appropriately within development management processes.

22.5.14 There are several information resources for Swale's archaeological heritage: The Swale Heritage Strategy includes thematic reviews of the borough's heritage including a chapter reviewing Swale's archaeological heritage. The Kent Historic Environment Record [450] is the main database of archaeological discoveries and activities and built heritage assets in Kent. The National Heritage List for England [451] contains information on all designated heritage assets. Kent Farmsteads Guidance [452] (2014, Historic England and

449 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/strategies-and-policies/swales-heritage-strategy
450 https://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/historic-environment-record
451 https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list
452 https://democracy.kent.gov.uk/documents/s40762/Appendix%20Part_1_Kent_Farmsteads_Guidance_2013_24%205%2013.pdf

Kent Downs AONB Team) The Kent Gardens Trust are currently reviewing many of the Swale sites in the Kent Compendium of Parks and Gardens [453] 'Archaeologia Cantiana' (the journal of the Kent Archaeological Society) and the Kent Archaeological Review [454] (the journal of the former Council for Kentish Archaeology).

22.5.15 The Council will promote the enjoyment of Swale borough's archaeological resource through the preservation, protection and enhancement of archaeological sites, monuments and historic landscape features, and will seek to encourage and develop their educational, recreational and tourist potential through research, public access, management and interpretation.

Policy HE5

Archaeological heritage

Where a development proposal will affect, or has the potential to affect, sites with archaeological interest, planning permission will be supported where:

1. They are accompanied by the necessary level of information to enable an assessment to be made as to the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeological deposits affected, including desk-based assessment, and if necessary, archaeological fieldwork, that:

a. characterises the nature, extent and condition of the archaeological deposits in the development area;
b. assesses the significance of the deposits and the contribution made by their setting;
c. describes and assesses the impact of the development proposals on the archaeological deposits, their significance, and their setting; and,
d. describes how the archaeological deposits will be protected during development. Where this is not possible the assessment should clearly justify why this is not possible and should describe the proposals for mitigating any impacts.

2. They will not result in harm to an element that contributes to the significance or setting of a Scheduled Monument or other nationally important remains, unless that harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss of a Scheduled Monument or other nationally important remains will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss;

3. They are designed to enhance or better reveal the significances of an archaeological site or will help secure a sustainable future for an archaeological site at risk; and,

4. The impact of the proposal is acceptable in principle and detailed mitigation measures have been agreed with the Council that may include, where appropriate, archaeological monitoring, investigation, provision for recording, analysis, publication, archive deposition and community involvement.

453 https://heritage.kent.gov.uk/Source/SKE12972
454 https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/library/browse/series.xhtml?recordId=17

Implementation and Monitoring

The successful implementation of the Local Plan vision and objectives cannot be achieved by the Council alone and will involve multiple stakeholders and partners who will work alongside the Council to deliver set goals. A wide range of stakeholders have been involved at various stages in the preparation of the Local Plan and the Council will continue to work in partnership with public, private and voluntary sector agencies to establish robust delivery mechanisms and make the most of funding opportunities in order to deliver the strategy.

It is recognised that there are external factors that will have an influence on delivering the Local Plan strategy. Successfully achieving the Local Plan vision and objectives is dependent on the extent to which the Plan policies are being implemented effectively. The Local Plan will be monitored regularly against policy specific indicators which will be set out in a monitoring framework at a later stage of the plan making process. This will help determine if the policies are achieving the intended policy outcomes.

The main mechanism for reporting the monitoring information will be the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR), which will be published on a yearly basis. The latest published version of the AMR is available on the Council's website[455].

The National Planning Policy Framework [456](NPPF para 34) requires Policies in local plans to be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years. Along with the monitoring framework, the triggers and key considerations for updating local plan policies will be developed as the plan making process progresses.

Policy	Indicator	Target	Monitoring Frequency	Trigger	Actions and Contingencies	Data Source
Policy ST1 Delivering sustainable development in Swale	Monitored through other policy indicators					
Policy ST2 Swale's settlement strategy	Number and percentage of net additional dwellings and employment floorspace completed within each tier/settlement of borough hierarchy	Direct most development to most sustainable settlements	Annually and cumulatively over plan period	No specific trigger–will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning decisions and completions via building control records/NHBC records/site visits
Policy ST3 Climate change	Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions per capita	Annually	No specific trigger – will inform Local Plan Review and Swale Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plan Progress Reports	No specific action	Office of National Statistics
Policy ST4 Development needs for the Borough	Number of net additional dwellings	Delivery of dwellings per annum in line with Local Plan housing trajectory	Annually and cumulatively over plan period	Inability to demonstrate through housing trajectory delivery of housing requirement per annum over plan period	Identify problems and barriers to development via discussions with interested parties Consider review of	Monitoring of planning application decisions via building control records/site visits

455 https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/planning-policy
456 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

					Local Plan if sustained under delivery against requirements	
	Progress against housing target for plan period	Cumulative housing target met	Cumulatively over plan period	Inability to demonstrate through housing trajectory delivery of housing requirement per annum over plan period	Identify problems and barriers to development via discussions with interested parties Consider review of Local Plan if sustained under delivery against requirements	Monitoring of planning application decisions via building control records/site visits
	Number of years housing land supply	At least a 5 year supply of housing land (plus buffer)	Annually	Inability to demonstrate through housing trajectory delivery of housing requirement per annum over plan period	Identify problems and barriers to development via discussions with interested parties Consider review of Local Plan if sustained under delivery against requirements	Monitoring of planning application decisions via building control records/site visits
	Amount of new employment land permitted and completed	Maintain employment land supply to deliver 73 hectares over plan period	Annually and cumulatively over plan period	No increase in employment floor space from allocated sites over five year rolling period	Identify problems and barriers to development via discussions with interested parties Consider review of Local Plan if sustained under delivery against requirements	Monitoring of planning application decisions via building control records/site visits
Policy ST5 Building a strong, competitive economy	Number of jobs created by industry	Net increase in jobs over rolling 5 year period	Annually	No specific trigger–will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	ONS Labour Market data
Policy ST6 Delivering a wide choice of high-quality homes	Size and type of housing approved	Delivery of planning permissions for housing provides mix of housing that accords with the HMA	Annually and cumulatively over plan period	Permitted development does not reflect housing mix	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Monitoring of planning application decision and completions via building control records/NHBC records/site visits
	Percentage of residential units permitted and completed that are accessible	On residential developments 95% of units to meet M4(2) standards and 5% of units to meet M4(3) standards	Annually and cumulatively over plan period	Less than required percentage achieved	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Monitoring of planning application decision and completions via building control records/NHBC records/site visits
Policy ST7 Good design	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy ST7 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions

Policy ST8 Health and Wellbeing	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy ST8 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy ST9 Planning for Infrastructure	Progress on delivery of infrastructure	Delivery of infrastructure in accordance with timescales set out in Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Annually	No progress on delivery of infrastructure in line with identified timescales	Discussions with infrastructure delivery leads and other partners to identify issues around delivery Investigate mechanisms to accelerate delivery	Monitoring of planning application decisions Discussions with delivery leads
	Number of planning applications involving community facilities	No net loss of community facilities across the district over the plan period	Annually	No specific trigger–will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning application decisions
Policy ST10 Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel	Walking, cycling, bus and rail modal share travel to work journeys (expressed as a percentage of all trips)	Increase in modal share over 10 year period	Annually	No specific trigger–will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Census
	Contributions made to transport improvements to support delivery of network improvement identified in IDP or Swale Transport Strategy	100% of eligible developments to make contribution	Annually	No specific trigger–will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning application decisions and monitoring of Section 106 Agreements and reported through annual Infrastructure Funding Statement
Policy ST11 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	No net loss of designated wildlife sites or protected species	Annually	No specific trigger–will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Natural England and Kent Wildlife Trust
Policy ST12 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	Number of heritage assets on the Heritage at Risk Register	Reduction in number of heritage assets at risk	Annually	No specific trigger–will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Historic England Heritage at Risk Register
Policy	Indicator	Target	Monitoring Frequency	Trigger	Actions and Contingencies	Data Source
Policy G1 General Development Criteria	Development Management Policy–no indicator					
Policy GD1 Local Design Principles	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy GD1 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reason for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions

Policy GD2 Alterations & Extensions	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy GD2 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reason for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy GD3 Shop fronts, signs & advertisements	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of GD3 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reason for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy H1 Affordable Housing	Number of affordable dwellings permitted and completed on qualifying sites	Developments that meet site thresholds provide required affordable housing percentage	Annually and cumulatively over plan period	Is affordable housing % on greenfield and brownfield sites as set out in policy not being met. Annually and cumulatively No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	Review reason for triggers being met and take appropriate action	Monitoring of planning application decisions and completions via building control records/NHBC records/site visits Monitoring of Section 106 Agreements and reported through annual Infrastructure Funding Statement
Policy H2 Small and medium sites for housing development	The proportion of all new housing permitted and completed on small and medium sized sites	No target	Annually	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning application decisions
Policy H3 Rural exception and community-led housing development	Number of affordable dwellings permitted and completed on rural exception sites	No target	Annually	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning application decisions and completions via building control records/NHBC records/site visits
Policy H4 Self-build and custom build	Number of plots for Self build and custom build permitted and completed	Progress against the needs identified on the Self-build and custom build register	Annually and cumulatively over plan period	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning application decisions and completions via building control records/NHBC records/site visits
Policy H5 Park Homes	Number of proposals for new park homes permitted and completed	No target	Annually and cumulatively over plan period	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning application decisions and housing completions
Policy H6 Gypsy, Traveller & Travelling Showpeople Accommodation	Number of gypsy and traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots approved	Meet assessed needs according to the latest Swale GTAA	Annually and cumulatively over plan period	Inability to demonstrate assessed needs will be met	Consider the need to allocate specific sites through a Local Plan review	Monitoring of planning application decisions and completions via building control records/NHBC records/site visits
Policy H7 Dwellings for rural workers	Number of units permitted and completed	No target	Annually and cumulatively over plan period	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning application decisions and completions via

						building control records/NHBC records/site visits
Policy H8 Extensions to, & the replacement of, dwellings in the countryside	Number of replacement dwellings permitted and completed	No target	Annually and cumulatively over plan period	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning application decisions and completions via building control records/NHBC records/site visits
	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy H8 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually and cumulatively over plan period	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy H9 Extending the garden of a dwelling in the countryside	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy H9 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy E1 Loss of employment floorspace & land	Amount of employment floorspace lost to non-employment uses	Minimise loss of employment land/floorspace	Annually and cumulatively over the plan period	Net loss of employment land/floorspace after 5 years	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Monitoring of planning application decisions
Policy E2 The Rural Economy	Amount and type of employment land permitted and completed in rural area (by location)	No development proposals permitted contrary to Policy E2	Annually	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning applications/permissions and floorspace completions
	Number of new or improved visitor economy facilities	No development proposals permitted contrary to Policy E2	Annually	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning applications/permissions and floorspace completions
Policy E3 Proposals for Main Town Centre Uses	Amount of new floorspace permitted and completed for town centre uses in: a. Primary Shopping Areas b. Each identified centre c. Other locations	To direct majority of development to primary shopping areas, town centres and local service centres as appropriate	Annually	More than 20% of town centre uses located outside of primary shopping areas/identified centres	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Monitoring of planning application decisions
Policy E4 New Holiday Parks or extensions to existing parks & the occupancy of holiday parks	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy E4 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions

Policy INF1 Managing transport demand & impact	Number of applications refused due to not providing a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment in accordance with Policy INF1 and supported on appeal	All major developments permitted are supported by an appropriate assessment in accordance with the Policy	Annually	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy INF2 Vehicle parking	Number of applications refused due to not complying with the Swale Parking SPD	No development proposals permitted contrary to Policy INF2	Annually	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning application decisions
	Number of electric vehicle charging points provided in association with new development	All developments to make provision in accordance with policy	Annually	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning application decisions
Policy INF3 Open space, sport and recreation provision	Number of applications involving loss of existing open space or recreational facilities not meeting policy criteria	No net loss of existing open space or facilities by type	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning application decisions
	Amount of open space included within approved housing developments per annum	Open space provision to reflect local standards	Annually	Less than 80% of new housing schemes provide open space (or financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision)	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action
	Amount of open space contributions provided for through S106 contributions	No target	Annually	Contributions not made in line with S106 triggers	Enforce against non-compliance with S106 requirements	Monitoring of Section 106 Agreements and reports through annual infrastructure funding statement
Policy INF4 Local Green Spaces	Number of applications made affecting LGS	No development permitted unless in accordance with policy	Annually	One or more developments completed that would impact on character or local significance of LGS	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning application decisions
	Amount of development permitted within designated LGS that would impact on character or local significance	No development permitted unless in accordance with policy	Annually	One or more developments completed that would impact on character or local significance of LGS	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning application decisions

Policy C1 Sustainable design and adaptation principles	Proportion of non-residential developments meeting BREEAM Very Good or Excellent standard	100% of eligible buildings constructed to prescribed standard	Annually	No specific trigger – will inform Local Plan Review and Swale Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plan Progress Reports	No specific action	BREEAM design stage and post construction certificates
	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy C1 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	No specific trigger – will inform Local Plan Review and Swale Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plan Progress Reports	No specific action	Planning application decisions
Policy C2 Net zero operational carbon in new build residential development	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy C2 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	No specific trigger – will inform Local Plan Review and Swale Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plan Progress Reports	No specific action	Planning application decisions
Policy C3 Net zero operational carbon in new build non-domestic development	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy C3 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	No specific trigger – will inform Local Plan Review and Swale Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plan Progress Reports	No specific action	Planning application decisions
Policy C4 Embodied carbon and waste	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy C4 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	No specific trigger – will inform Local Plan Review and Swale Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plan Progress Reports	No specific action	Planning application decisions
Policy C5 Renewable energy development and infrastructure	Number of renewable and low carbon energy proposals granted permission	No target	Annually	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Planning application decisions
Policy C6 Coastal Change Management	Number and type of permissions granted in Coastal Change Management Area	100% of applications permitted in accordance with policy	Annually	No applications permitted contrary to policy requirements	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning application decisions
	Number of uses relocated away from Coastal Change Management Area	No target	Annually	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Planning application decisions

Policy C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary & Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy	Number of permissions contributing to MEAS flood defence infrastructure	No target	Annually	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Planning application decisions/S106 Agreements
Policy C8 Flood risk	Number of planning applications permitted where Environment Agency objected on flood risk grounds	No applications permitted contrary to advice of Environment Agency without appropriate condition	Annually	One or more developments permitted without appropriate condition	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Environment Agency published data on objections to planning on the basis of flood risk
Policy C9 Sustainable Drainage	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy C9 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy C10 Water quality and Water Resources	Number of planning applications permitted where Environment Agency objected on water quality grounds	No applications permitted contrary to advice of Environment Agency without appropriate condition	Annually	One or more developments permitted without appropriate condition	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Environment Agency published data on objections to planning on the basis of water quality
Policy C11 Air Quality	Level of NO^2 emissions	Reduction in NO^2 levels over plan period	Annually	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Swale Air Quality Annual Status Report
	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy C11 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy C12 Pollution & Land Instability	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy C12 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy B1 Biodiversity & geodiversity conservation & BNG	Number of applications achieving net gain of 20% in biodiversity	All eligible developments to achieve net gain in line with policy	Annually	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Monitoring of planning application decisions and Mycelia Verna
Policy B2 Conserving & enhancing valued landscapes	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy B2 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy B3 Kent Downs National Landscape Management Plan	Number of applications for major development that were refused on the basis of Policy B3 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions

Policy B4 The separation of settlements – Important Local Countryside Gaps	Number and type of developments permitted within Important Countryside Gaps	No applications permitted that would undermine on purpose of gap	Annually	One or more applications permitted that would undermine purposes	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy B5 Woodland, orchards, trees and hedgerows	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy B5 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy B6 Agricultural land	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy B6 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy B7 The Coast	Number of developments that were permitted in accordance with Policy B7	No target	Annually	No specific trigger– will inform Local Plan review	No specific action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy B8 Rural Lanes	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy B8 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy B9 The keeping & grazing of horses	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy B9 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy HE1 Development involving Listed Buildings	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy HE1 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy HE2 Development affecting a Conservation Area	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy HE2 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy HE3 Parks & gardens	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy HE3 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions
Policy HE4 Non-designated Heritage Assets	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy HE4 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions

Policy HE5 Archaeology	Number of planning applications that were refused on the basis of Policy HE5 and supported on appeal	No more than 20% of refused applications are allowed on appeal over 5 year period	Annually	More than 20% of appeals are allowed	Review reasons for trigger being met and take appropriate action	Planning appeal decisions

Table 16.0.1 Monitoring framework for Strategic and Development Management Policies.

Glossary

Accretion (coastal): Land mass increasing due to addition of sediment.

Active Travel: Active travel means a mode of transport that involves physical activity such as walking and cycling to get from one destination to another - including travel to and from the places we live, work, learn, visit and play.

Affordable housing: 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. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price 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 the above definition of affordable housing, such as “low-cost market” housing, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes.

Agrivoltaics: the inherently combined use of land for solar PV generation and agriculture.

Air Quality Management Areas: These are declared in areas where national objectives for air quality are not being met, or at risk of not being met. They are declared by a Local Authority who must then prepare an Action Plan to identify measures to meet the national air quality objectives.

Albedo: Measure of the reflectivity of a surface, defined as the fraction of incident light or radiation that is reflected by that surface.

Ancient woodland: An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD.

Appropriate Assessment/Habitats Regulation Assessment: Studies carried out to make sure that sites which are important for biodiversity at European level are protected and will not be damaged by proposals and policies.

Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Article 4 direction: A direction which withdraws automatic planning permission granted by the General Permitted Development Order.

Benefit Area: Defined geographic region or area that is expected to receive specific benefits or advantages from a project or development.

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG): A way of creating and improving natural habitats. BNG makes sure development has a measurably positive impact (‘net gain’) on biodiversity, compared to what was there before development.

Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA): Maps can be seen as a spatial reflection of the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. They indicate where the delivery of Kent Biodiversity Strategy targets should be focused in order to secure the maximum biodiversity benefits.

Brownfield Land: Land which has been lawfully developed and is or was occupied by a permanent structure and any fixed surface infrastructure associated with it, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed). It also includes land comprising large areas of fixed surface infrastructure such as large areas of hardstanding which have been lawfully developed. Previously developed land excludes: land that is or was last occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill, where provision for restoration has been made through development management procedures; land in built-up areas such as residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape.

British Standard (BS): These are standards published by the British Standard Institution which is the national standards body of the UK**.** The "EN" prefix indicates that the standard has been adopted by a regional European standardising body.

Building Regulations: Statutory standards that control the design, construction, and alteration of buildings to ensure health, safety, accessibility, energy efficiency, and welfare. The regulations are made under the Building Act 1984 and are set out in the Building Regulations 2010 (as amended). Guidance on how to comply with the regulations is provided through a series of Approved Documents, including Approved Documents A (Structure), B (Fire Safety), F (Ventilation), L (Conservation of Fuel and Power), and M (Access to and Use of Buildings).

Building Research Environmental Assessment Methodology: An environmental assessment for rating and certifying non-residential development.

Caravan: Any structure designed or adapted for human habitation which is capable of being moved from one place to another (whether by being towed, or by being transported on a motor vehicle or trailer) and any motor vehicle so designed or adapted, but does not include:

a. any railway rolling stock which is for the time being on rails forming part of a railway system, or
b. any tent.

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). The sum of a mixture of gases, in terms of their climate-changing impact in a 100-year period expressed as the amount of CO2 that would have the same effect. Often shortened to 'carbon'.

Carbon footprint: A measure of the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community.

Carbon offsetting: Offsetting in the built environmental is a financial contribution to an official body (e.g. local authority) to compensate for a shortfall in the required amount of carbon emissions reduction on-site.

Chalet: A small, permanent single storey cabin or house used by holiday-makers, often forming a unit within a holiday complex.

Coastal squeeze: The loss of natural habitats, or a deterioration in their quality, caused by man-made structures or human activity. As sea levels rise, these structures/activities prevent habitats from naturally migrating inland, causing them to be squeezed.

Committee on Climate Change(CCC): Is an independent, statutory body established under the Climate Change Act 2008 and its purpose is to advise the UK and devolved governments on emissions targets and to report to Parliament on progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for and adapting to the impacts of climate change.

Community infrastructure Levy (CIL): A charge which can be levied by local authorities on new development in their area.

Conservation Area: A conservation area is an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers Technical Memorandum (CIBSE TM52 and CIBSE TM59): Are standard approach that uses dynamic thermal analysis to predict risk of overheating in building design.

Development Management (DM) policies: Influence the type and location of development by setting design standards, mitigating environmental impacts, promoting social and community development, and addressing infrastructure requirements. They also provide a framework for local authorities to decide on planning applications, influencing the type, scale, and location of developments.

Development Plan: A set of statutory documents prepared by a local planning authority (or combined authority) that sets out the framework for how land in an area should be used and developed.

Economic Development: Development, including those within the B Use Classes, public and community uses and main town centre uses (but excluding housing development).

Ecological Networks: These link sites of biodiversity importance.

Ecosystem Services: The benefits people obtain from ecosystems such as, food, water, flood and disease control and recreation.

Embodied Carbon: Carbon that was emitted during the production, transport and assembly of a building, infrastructure, vehicle or other product, before the product is in use. As opposed to 'operational carbon' which is emitted due to energy use when operating the building / infrastructure / vehicle / other product.

Energy Use Intensity (EUI): A measure of how much energy a building uses per square metre of floor. Expressed in kilowatt-hours per square metre of floor space per year.

Extra Care Housing/Supported Living Housing: Is similar to sheltered accommodation, but with enhanced provision for personal care of frailer older people. On-site support is usually provided on a 24 hour rather than daytime only basis.

Fabric First: A building design approach that prioritizes improving the performance of a building

First Homes: Are an initiative to help deliver discounted homes to local people. They are intended to be newly built properties sold with a discount of at least 30% below market value.

Flood Levies: A financial charge to assist with costs associated with flood risk management.

Geodiversity: The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.

Gigabit Ready Infrastructure: Gigabit-ready infrastructure is a physical network setup that can support future gigabit-speed internet connections and includes components like ducts, cables, and a network termination point inside a building. For new builds, this infrastructure, such as fibre optic cabling and conduits, must be installed from a distribution point to each home to ensure they are future-proofed for high-speed internet, even if a gigabit connection is not immediately installed.

Gigabit Capable Broadband Connections: Gigabit-capable broadband connections offer speeds of at least 1 gigabit per second (Gbps), or 1,000 megabits per second (Mbps), and are typically delivered using full-fibre (FTTP) technology, where fibre-optic cables run directly to the property. Other technologies, such as some cable networks, can also be gigabit-capable. This type of connection is much faster than traditional broadband and is ideal for activities like downloading large files, streaming in high definition, and using many devices simultaneously.

Greenfield Land: Land that has never been previously developed, meaning it has not been built on, and typically exists as agricultural land, forest, or open countryside.

Green Infrastructure: A network of multi-functional green spaces, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Can include:

- Parks and gardens - including urban parks, country parks and formal gardens;

- Designated and non-designated natural and semi-natural urban and rural green spaces and landscapes - woodlands, urban forestry, street trees, scrub, grassland, downland, commons and meadows, The Swale Local Plan Review February 2021 241 Glossary of terms 9 wetlands, open and running water, wastelands and derelict open land and rock areas. May include historic landscapes and other heritage assets;
- Green corridors - including river and canal banks, road verges, railway embankments, cycle ways, and rights of way;
- Outdoor public or private sports facilities;
- Amenity green space – informal recreation spaces, green spaces in and around housing, domestic gardens and village greens;
- Outdoor play and informal areas;
- Allotments, community gardens and urban farms;
- Cemeteries and churchyards;
- Accessible countryside in urban fringe areas; and
- Green roofs and walls.

For further expansion see the South East Green Infrastructure Framework: From Policy into Practice 2009. The South East Green Infrastructure Partnership a body comprising Natural England, Environment Agency, Government Office for the South East, Forestry Commission, Wildlife Trusts in the South East, Groundwork and the (then) South East England Partnership Board.

Gypsy: Members of Gypsy or Traveller communities. Usually used to describe Romany (English) Gypsies originating from India. This term is not acceptable to all Travellers.

Gypsies and Travellers: Consistent with the Housing Act 2004, inclusive of: all Gypsies, Irish Travellers, New Travellers, Show People, Circus People and Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar accommodation.

Home Energy Model (HEM): A new government calculation methodology designed to assess the energy performance of homes in the UK, set to replace the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) in 2025.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan: A strategic document that outlines the infrastructure needs of a community or area to support sustainable development and growth.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): Is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

Kilowatt-Hours Per Square Meter (Kwh/m^2): Energy consumption of a building measured in kilowatt-hours per square meters and used in assessing energy efficiency.

Listed Buildings: Buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The protection afforded to a listed building includes its interior and any historic fixtures and fittings. Objects or structures within the curtilage of a listed building, unless constructed after 1 July 1948, are also protected.

Local Development Order: An Order made by a local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a specific development proposal or classes of development.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): A requirement under section 15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended). It is a public project plan identifying which local development documents will be produced, in what order and when. It must specify (among other matters) the development plan documents (i.e. local plans) which, when prepared, will comprise part of the development plan for the area. Local planning authorities are encouraged to include details of other documents which form (or will form) part of the development plan for the area, such as Neighbourhood Plans.

Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs): A collaboration of local organisations, businesses and people who want to improve their local natural environment.

Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS): A spatial strategy which plans, maps, and create priorities for nature in a given area.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs): Places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.

Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs): Defined areas identified and selected locally for their substantive nature conservation value.

M4(2) Space Standards: Are part of the Building Regulations Approved Document M category 2: Accessible and adaptable dwellings that sets the standards to ensure that new homes are accessible and adaptable to meet the needs of individuals with varying mobility needs.

M4(3) Category 3 Homes: Are part of the Building Regulations Approved Document M category 3: Wheelchair user dwellings that sets the standard for wheelchair accessible homes

Major Development: For housing, development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more. For non-residential development it means additional floorspace of 1,000m2 or more, or a site of 1 hectare or more.

Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs): Areas that protect a range of nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species.

Market Housing: Housing provided for sale or rent at prices determined by supply and demand in the housing market, rather than being subsidized or restricted to specific income groups.

Microgeneration Certificate Scheme (MCS): Certifies, quality assures and provides consumer protection for microgeneration installations and installer of renewable energy.

Minor Development: For housing, development between 1 and 9 dwellings or has a site area up to and including 0.5 hectares. For non-residential development it means additional floorspace of less than 1,000 square metres.

National Nature Reserves (NNRs): Established to protect some of our most important habitats, species and geology.

Natural Flood Management: Managing flood and coastal erosion risk by protecting, restoring and emulating the natural 'regulating' function of catchments, rivers, floodplains and coasts.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): sets out government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

National Planning Practice Guidance (PPGs): Offers additional context and detail for the policies outlined in the NPPF.

Operational Carbon: Carbon dioxide emitted during the operational phase of a development**.**

Partnership Funding: Partnership funding refers to a collaborative arrangement between two or more organizations that join forces to pursue a common goal or project using grant funding.

Performance Gap: The difference between the amount of energy a building is predicted to use during design, versus the actual amount of energy it uses. The gap is due to poor prediction methodologies, errors in construction, and unexpected building user behaviour.

Photovoltaics/PV: solar panels that generate electricity.

Passivhaus Planning Package (PHPP): A tool to accurately predict a building's energy use. It is used to design buildings that seek Passivhaus certification but can be used without pursuing certification.

Preamble: A preliminary or preparatory statement; an introduction.

Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development: A principle that encourages positive action towards sustainable development in planning policies.

'Pride in Place': Is a central government funded programme investing up to £5 billion across UK neighbourhoods. Sheppey East can receive up to £20 million over 10 years from March 2027 to deliver the changes that matter most to local people. For more information visit Pride in Place [457].

Protected Trees: Trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order, those located within a Conservation Area and hedgerows meeting the criteria of "important hedgerow" in the Hedgerow Regulations.

Ramsar: A Ramsar site is a wetland site designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.

Registered Care Spaces: Are found in residential care homes and nursing homes: They are individual rooms within a residential building and provide a high level of care meeting all activities of daily living.

Regulated Energy: Carbon emissions associated with energy uses that are 'regulated' by Building Regulations Part L. This covers permanent energy uses in the building, (space heating, space cooling hot water, fixed lighting, ventilation, fans, and pumps).

Regulation 18: A local plan consultation document, named after Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Plan) (England) Regulations 2012. It is the first formal consultation stage required of a local planning authority in the preparation of a Local Plan.

Regulation 19: A local plan consultation document, named after Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Plan) (England) Regulations 2012. It is the second formal consultation stage required of a local planning authority in the preparation of a Local Plan. It sets out the proposed policies for an area. It is often called the Publication Stage plan.

Residual Risk: In terms of flood risk terms, residual risk refers to the remaining risk of flooding after all mitigation measures have been implemented to protect a site from flooding, or if these measures (eg flood defences) fail.

Retirement Housing: Offers a range of housing options for those looking to downsize or transition to a more relaxed lifestyle.

Roadside Nature Reserves (RNRs): Protected and managed road verges which contain threatened habitats or wildlife.

Rural Exception Sites: Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. Small numbers of market homes may be allowed at the local authority's discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding.

Sensitive Receptors: Locations or individuals that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of pollution, including air pollution.

Serviced Plot: Land with access to a public highway and connections (or reasonably deliverable connections) for electricity, water, and wastewater.

Sequestration: Removal and storage of carbon dioxide (or other greenhouse gases/GHGs) so that it cannot perform its harmful climate-changing role in the atmosphere. Currently only achieved by trees/plants and soil. May be achieved by technologies in future.

Sheltered Housing for Older People: Is a type of housing that offers support such as staff, emergency alarms and social activities. It is suitable for those aged 55 or over who can manage daily life independently but want a supported, safer environment.

Shoreline Management Plans: A strategy for managing flood and erosion risk for a particular stretch of coastline, over short, medium and long-term periods.

457 https://news.swale.gov.uk/campaigns/pride-in-place

Site of Special Scientific Interest: Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Space Heat Demand: The amount of energy needed to heat a building to a comfortable temperature. Expressed in in kilowatt-hours per square metre of floor space per year.

Special Areas of Conservation: Areas given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive, which is transposed into UK law by the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulations 2010

Specialist Dwellings for Older Persons: Include various housing options tailored to meet older persons needs such as shared ownership and retirement villages. These options can offer differing levels of support and care ensuring that older individuals can live independently and comfortably.

Special Protection Areas: Network of areas within European Union countries that have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds. These sites are designated under the EU Birds Directive.

Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) : The national calculation method for residential buildings' energy and carbon, used to satisfy building regulations Part L.

Statutory Consultation: In planning it is a legally mandated process where local authorities must consult specific individuals, groups, and organizations about certain planning decisions or policies.

Stepping Stones: Pockets of habitat that, while not necessarily connected, facilitate the movement of species across otherwise inhospitable landscapes.

Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Survey (SAMMS): Sets out a strategy for resolving the additional disturbances to the area's wintering and migrating birds.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): Local Planning Authorities should carry out SFRAs for their areas to help parties consider flood risk in planning decisions.

Strategic major development: includes 250+ dwellings/ covers more than 5 hectares/ commercial development of 10,000 square metres or more

Strategic road network (SRN): Refers to a network of motorways and major A roads in England.

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

Strategic Policies: Strategic policies in planning establish the overarching strategy and scale for an area, guiding development for a desired future by providing a framework for housing, employment, infrastructure, and environmental protection, as defined by national and local planning documents like the UK's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). These high-level policies address cross-boundary issues and long-term priorities, setting the stage for more detailed, non-strategic policies found in local or neighbourhood plans. Swale will include these at the Reg 19 stage of the Local Plan.

Supplementary Planning Documents: Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SuDS): Means of managing surface water drainage to reduce flooding and pollution impacts and provide multifunctional benefits.

Transition Window: The National Planning Policy Framework [458](NPPF 2024) put in place transitional arrangements to support progress of advanced plans in line with the Government's objective of achieving ambitious Local Plans as quickly as possible. Plans that are submitted by December 2026 can be prepared against the current plan making legislation/guidance (the 'transition window').

458 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

Transport Assessment: A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development.

Transport Statement: A simplified version of a transport assessment where it is agreed the transport issues arising out of development proposals are limited and a full transport assessment is not required.

Travelling Showpeople: Commonly referred to as Showmen, these are a group of occupational Travellers who work on travelling shows and fairs across the UK and abroad.

Use Classes: The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'. 'Change of use' can occur within the same use class or from one use class to another.

Wildlife Corridor: Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations.

Windfall Sites: Sites which have not been specifically identified within the Development Plan.

Whole life carbon: Refers to the total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a built asset throughout its entire lifecycle. This includes all emissions from the extraction of raw materials, manufacturing, construction, operation, maintenance, and eventual demolition and disposal of the asset.

Veteran Trees: A tree which, because of its great age, size or condition is of exceptional value for wildlife, in the landscape, or culturally.

Viticulture: Viticulture is the science, study, and practice of cultivating grapevines for wine production, table grapes, raisins, and other grape-derived products.

List of Acronyms

AMR Authority Monitoring Report

AONB Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (now called National Landscapes)

AQA Air Quality Assessment

AQAP Air Quality Action Plan

AQMA Air Quality Management Area

BA Benefit Area

BAP Best Available Practice

BAP Biodiversity Action Plan

BLR Brownfield Land Register

BNG Biodiversity Net Gain

BOA Biodiversity Opportunity Area

BRE Building Research Establishment

BREEAM Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method

BS British Standard

CCC Committee on Climate Change

CCMA Coastal Change Management Areas

CCVA Coastal Change Vulnerability Assessment

CIL Community Infrastructure Levy

CIBSE TM Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers Technical Memorandum

CO2e Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

CPRE Campaign to Protect Rural England

CROW Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

CWIS Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy

Defra Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

DfT Department for Transport

DPD Development Plan Document

DTC Duty to Cooperate

EA Environment Agency

ELR Employment Land Review

FRA Flood Risk Assessment

FCERM Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management

GES Good Environmental Status

G&T Gypsy and Travellers

GIA Gross Internal Area

List of Acronyms

GTAA Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment

HEM Home Energy Model

HLS Housing Land Supply

HMA Housing Market Assessment

HRA Habitats Regulation Assessment

HTL Hold the line

HQM Home Quality Mark

IDP Infrastructure Delivery Plan

ILCG Important Local Countryside Gap

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

KCC Kent County Council

KCWIP Kent Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan

Kwh/m² Kilowatt-hours per Square Metre

LAQM Local Air Quality Management

LCWIP Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan

LDO Local Development Order

LDS Local Development Scheme

LGS Local Green Space

LLFA Lead Local Flood Authority

LNP Local Nature Partnership

LNR Local Nature Reserve

LPA Local Planning Authority

LPR Local Plan Review

LTC Lower Thames Crossing

LNRS Local Nature Recovery Strategy

LWS Local Wildlife Sites

MCZ Marine Conservation Zones

MEAS Medway Estuary and Swale Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy

MHCLG Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

MMO Marine Management Organisation

NCA National Character Areas

NCERM National Coastal Erosion Risk Map

NDO Neighbourhood Development Order

NDSS Nationally Described Space Standards

NNR National Nature Reserve

NP Neighbourhood Plan

NPPF National Planning Policy Framework

PF Partnership Funding

PHPP Passivhaus Planning Package

PPA Planning Performance Agreement

PPG Planning Practice Guidance

PPTS Planning Policy for Traveller Sites

PV Photovoltaics

PROW Public Rights of Way

RICS Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

RNR Roadside Nature Reserve

RP Register Providers

SA Sustainability Appraisal

SAC Special Areas of Conservation

SAMMS Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy

SBC Swale Borough Council

SBCH Self Build and Custom Housebuilding

SCI Statement of Community Involvement

SE South East

SFRA Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

S(HMA) Strategic Housing Market Assessment

SHELAA Strategic Housing Economic Land Availability Assessment

SME Small and Medium Enterprises

SMP Shoreline Management Plans

SOCG Statement of Common Ground

SPA Special Protection Area

SPD Supplementary Planning Documents

SRN Strategic Road Network

SSSI Site of Special Scientific Interest

SuDS Sustainable Drainage Systems

TA Transport Assessment

TCPA Town and Country Planning Association

WPVA Whole Plan Viability Assessment

Appendix I Housing Trajectory

19.0.1 All housing land supply figures and assumptions are based on 1 April 2025 monitoring position including use of the Local Housing Need to inform the annual requirement. The housing land supply will be updated to 1 April 2026 base date and reflect the Local Plan time period to 2042 as part of the Local Plans submission for examination.

Year	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	2040/41	Totals
Planning permissions (Including resolution to grant)	683	1,131	1,045	721	349	793	645	448	267	202	178	128	89	160	160	168	7,167
Local Plan allocated sites	0	0	89	89	97	1,150	1,172	1,041	691	470	441	500	500	550	550	572	7,912
Neighbourhood Plan allocated sites	0	0	0	0	0	121	99	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263
Windfall small sites	0	0	0	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	1,014
Windfall large sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	93	93	186	186	186	186	186	186	1,395
Total supply	**683**	**1,131**	**1,134**	**888**	**524**	**2,142**	**1,994**	**1,703**	**1,129**	**843**	**883**	**892**	**853**	**974**	**974**	**1,004**	**17,751**
Annual housing requirement 2025	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,064**	**17,024**
Balance of supply/need	-381	67	70	-176	-540	1,078	930	639	65	-221	-181	-172	-211	-90	-90	-60	727

Table 19.0.1 Housing Trajectory

Appendix II Recommended changes to the policies map

20.0.1 The maps associated with the Local Plan Bearing Fruits 2017 [459] remain largely unchanged. However, as part of updating the Local Plan there has been changes to some designations. Both the Kent Level and Swale Level areas of local landscape have been merged into one designation as recommended in the Swale Local Landscape Designations assessment 2018 [460] Furthermore, there have been amendments to the Built Up Area Boundaries, Local Greenspaces and Important Local Countryside Gaps to reflect the latest evidence on these designations. Changes to these designations can be found in this section as indicative diagrams, and they can also be viewed on the Local Plans Proposals Map [ADD LINK once complete]

Proposed Built Up Area Boundary

20.0.2 Detail on the Built Up Area Boundaries can be found in 6.3 Policy ST2 Swale Settlement Strategy and [ADD LINK once published] provides evidence on their designation . Changes from the Local Plan Bearing Fruits 2017, are set out in diagrams maps below.

Local Greenspaces

20.0.3 Detail on the Local Greenspaces can be found in 19.4 Policy INF4 Local Green Spaces and [ADD LINK once published] provides evidence on their designation . Changes from the Local Plan Bearing Fruits 2017, are set out in diagrams maps below.

Important Local Countryside Gaps

20.0.4 Detail on the Important Local Countryside Gaps can be found in 21.4 Policy B4 The Separation of Settlements – Important Local Countryside Gaps and Swale Important Local Countryside Gaps 2021 [461] and Swale Important Local Countryside Gaps Review 2025 [462]provides evidence on their designation . Changes from the Local Plan Bearing Fruits 2017 are set out in diagrams maps below.

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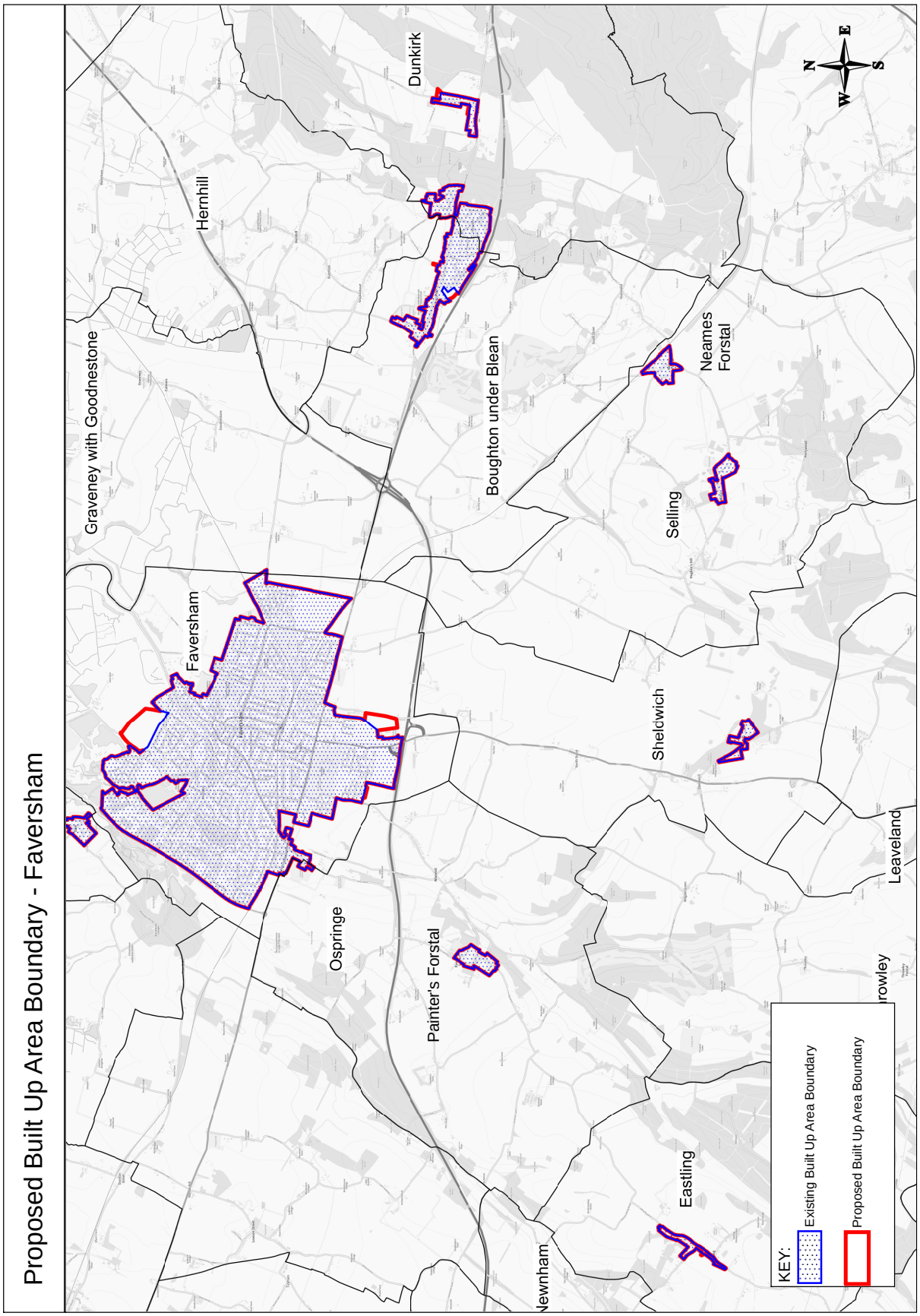
459 http://services.swale.gov.uk/maps/iShare5.6.WebSwaleLive/atMyCouncil.aspx

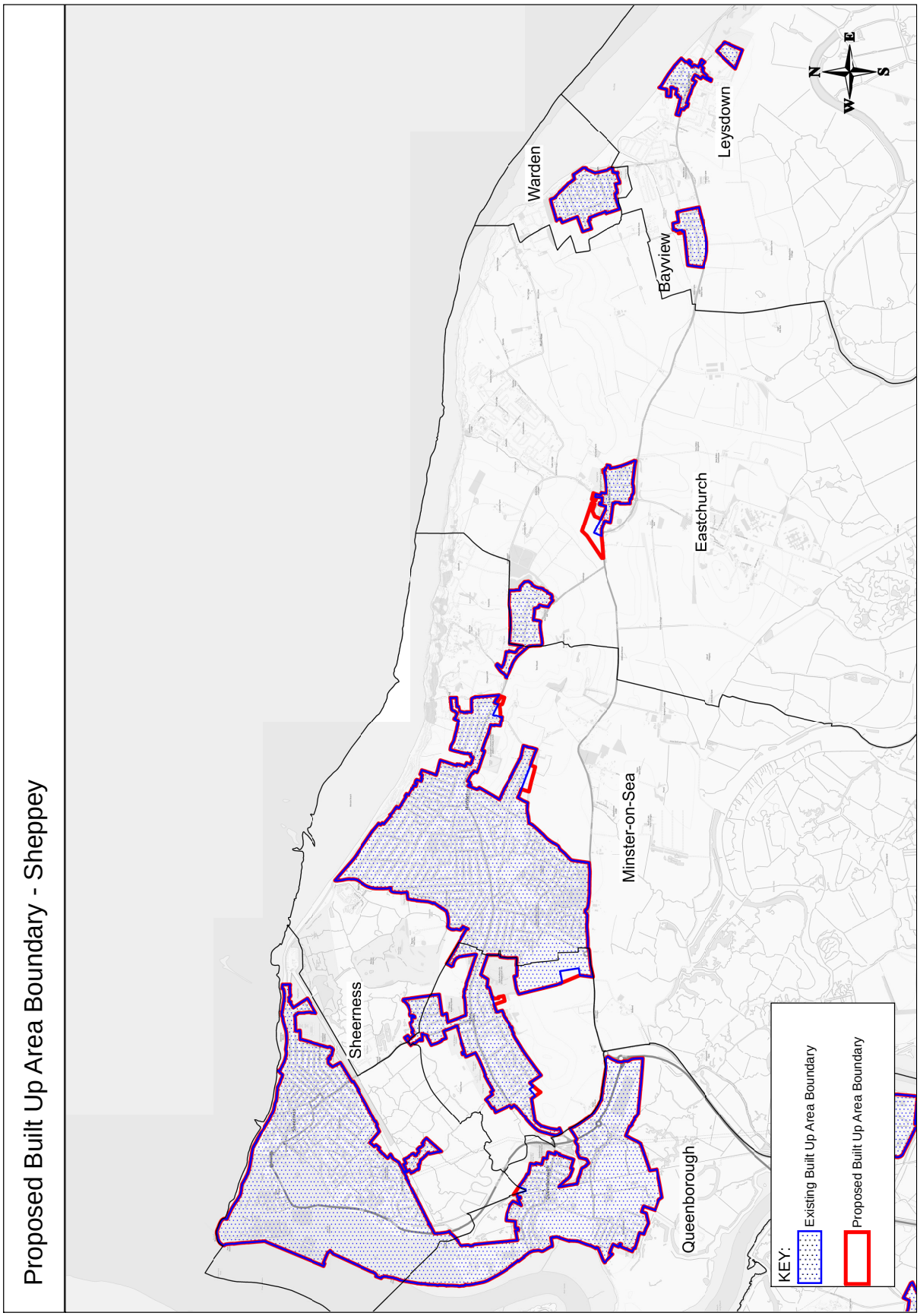
460 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Local%20Landscape%20Review/Swale%20Local%20Landscape%20Designations%20Final%20May20%20LRV3_REDUCED.pdf.

461 https://services.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning%20Policy%202019/FINAL%20LUC%20Swale%20Important%20Local%20Countryside%20Gaps%20Study,%20Plan%20Map.pdf

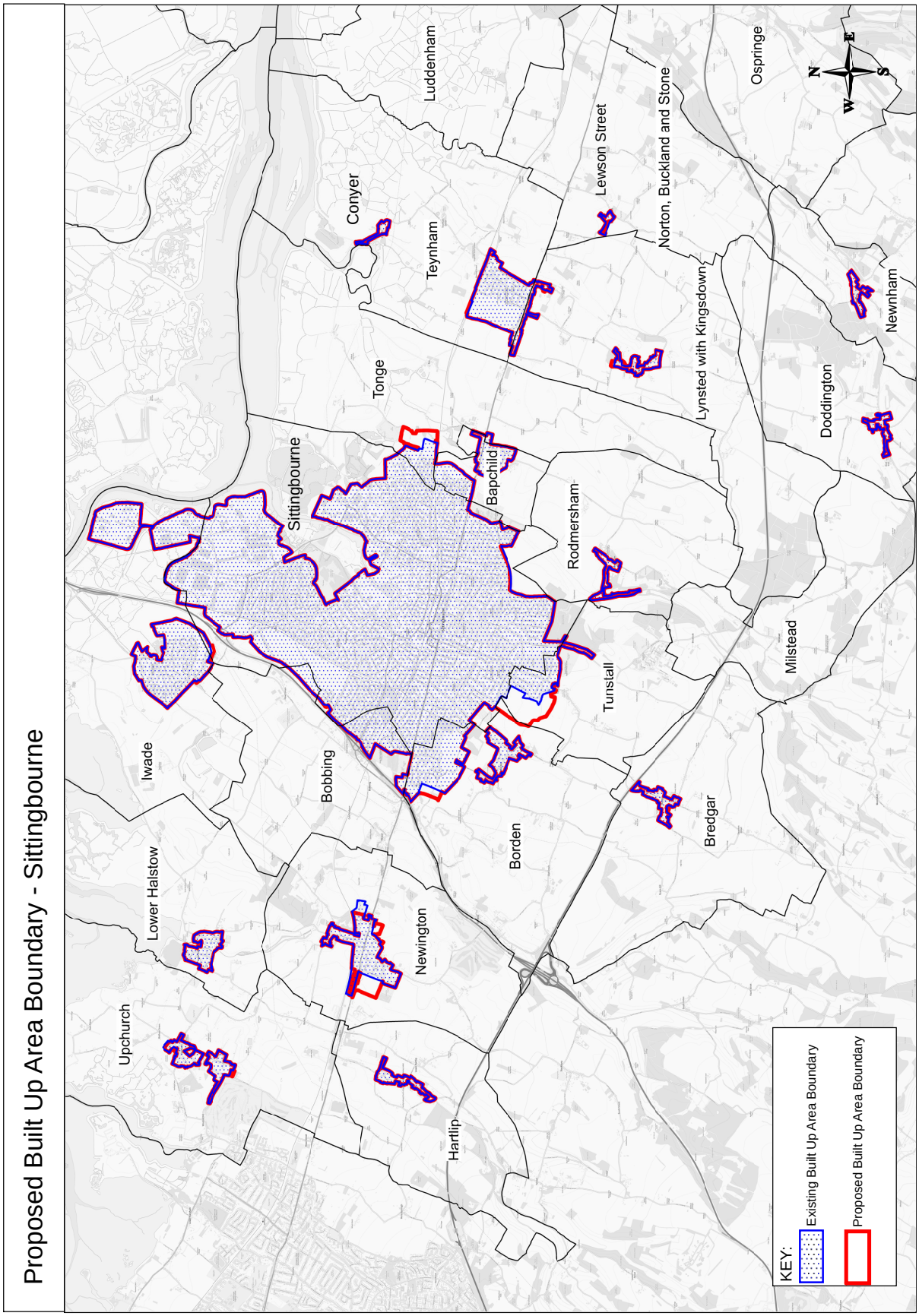
462 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/496581/Swale-Important-Gaps-Review-final-February-2025.pdf



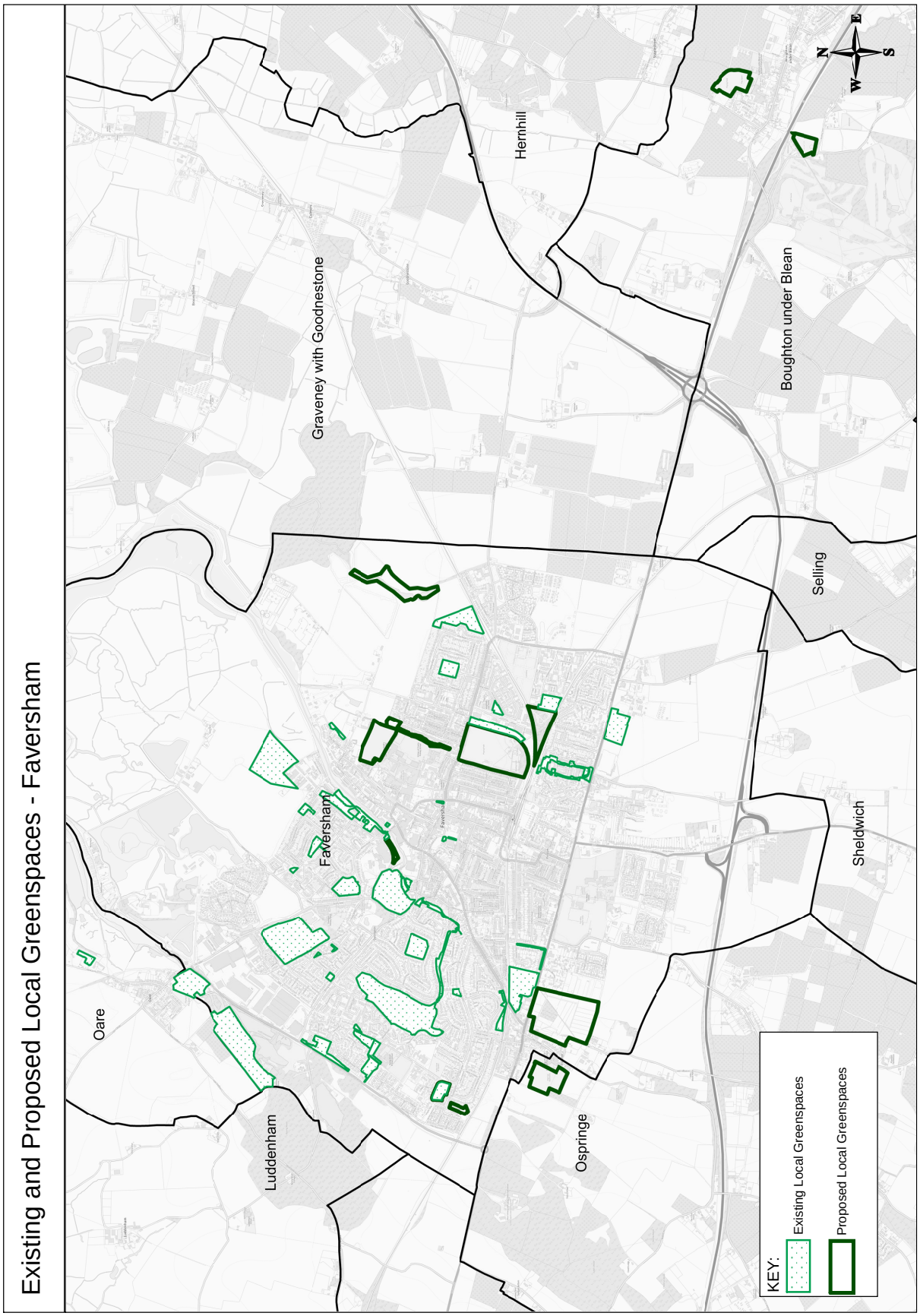
Picture Existing and Proposed Faversham Built Up Area Boundary



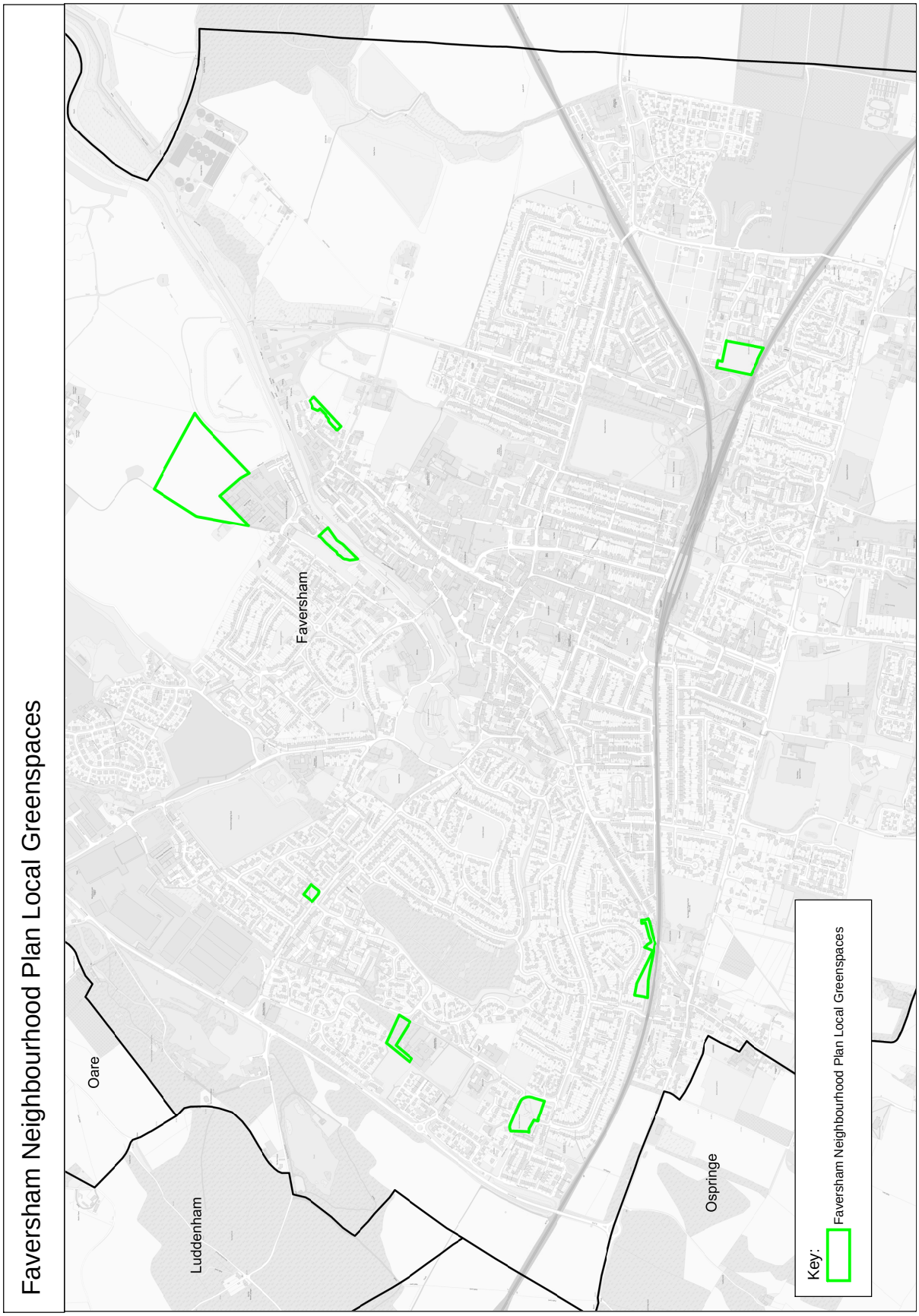
Picture Existing and Proposed Sheppey Built Up Area Boundary



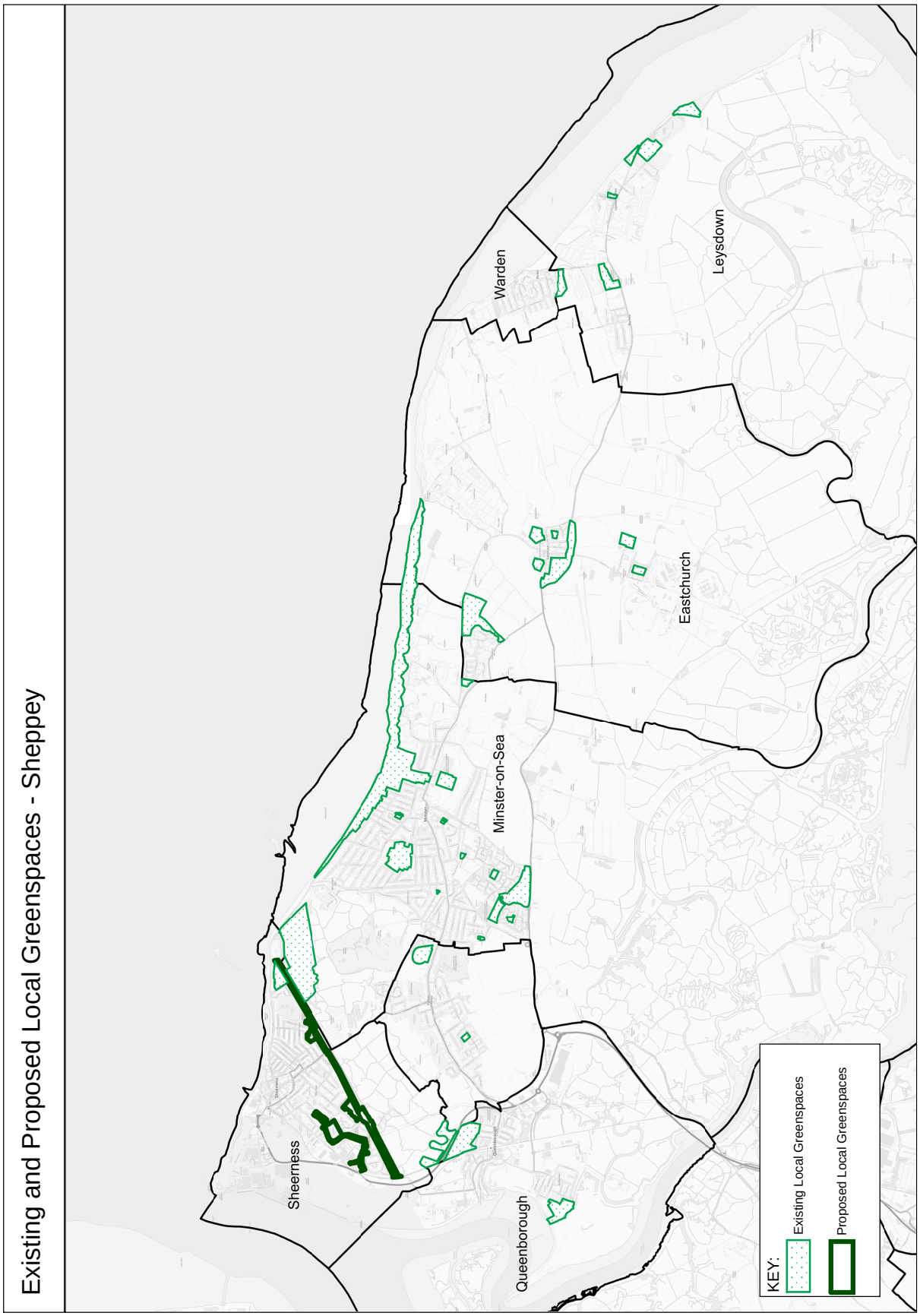
Picture Existing and Proposed Sittingbourne Built Up Area Boundary



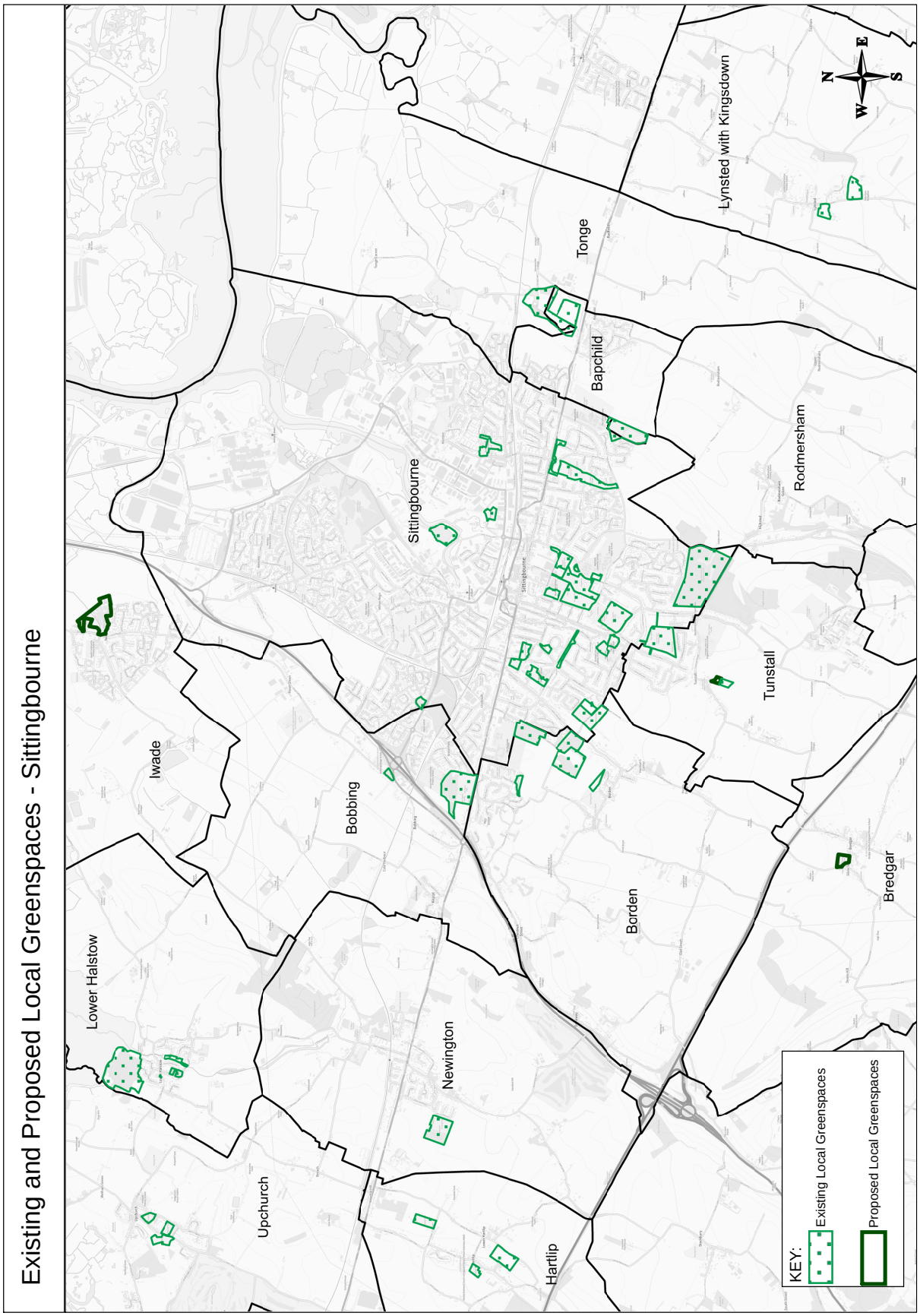
Picture Existing and Proposed Faversham Local Greenspaces



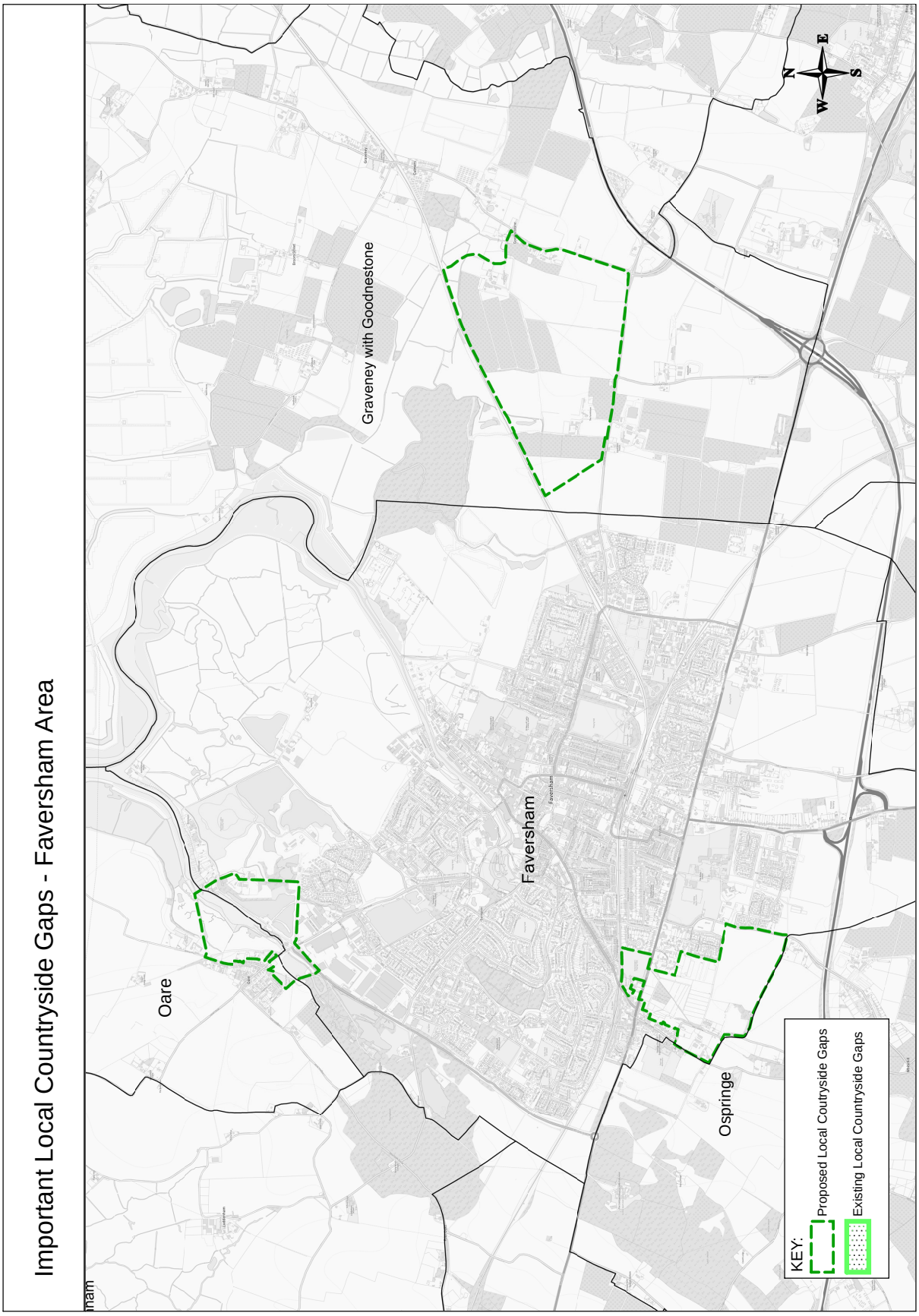
Picture Faversham Neighbourhood Plan Local Greenspaces



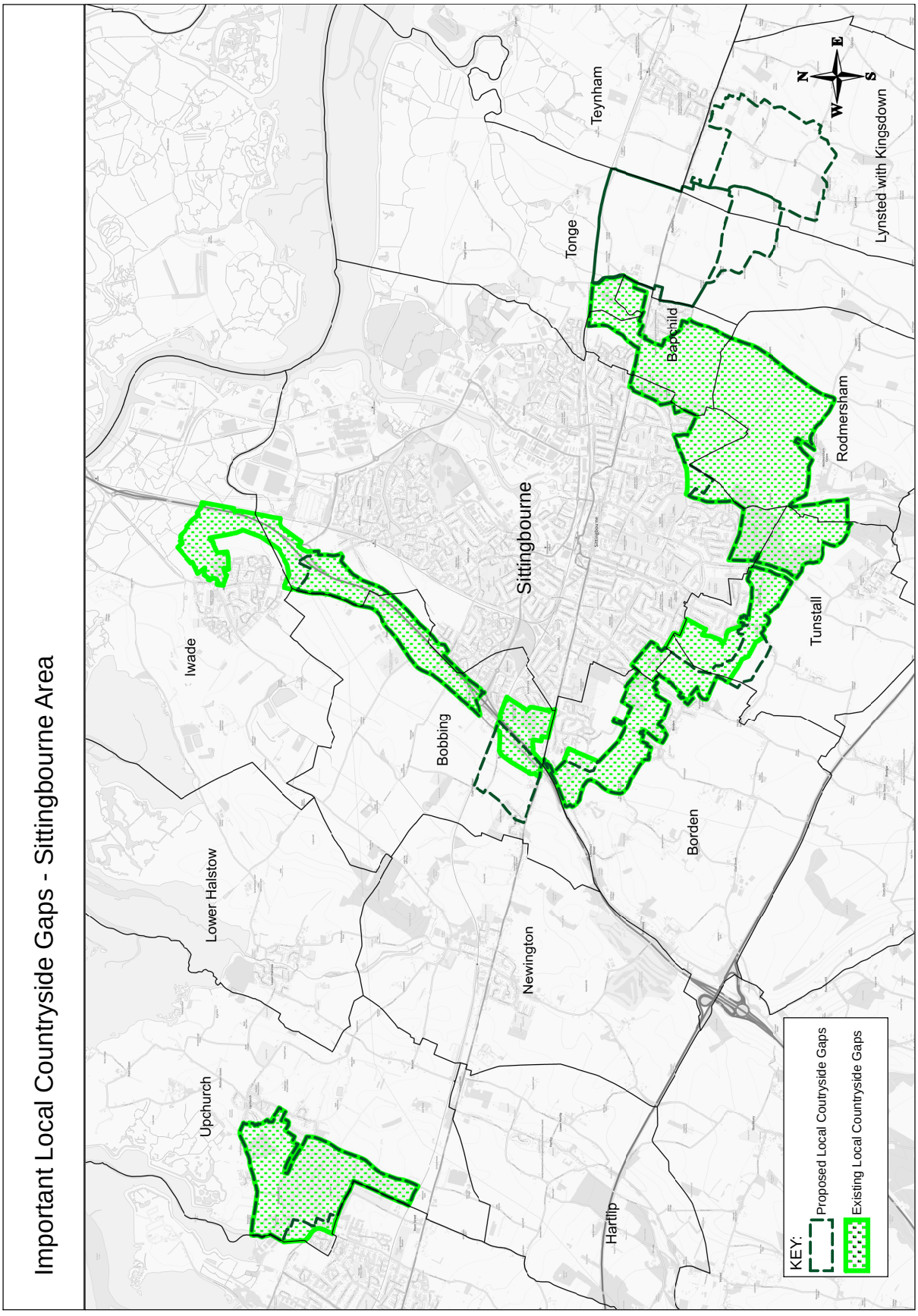
Picture Existing and Proposed Sheppey Local Greenspaces



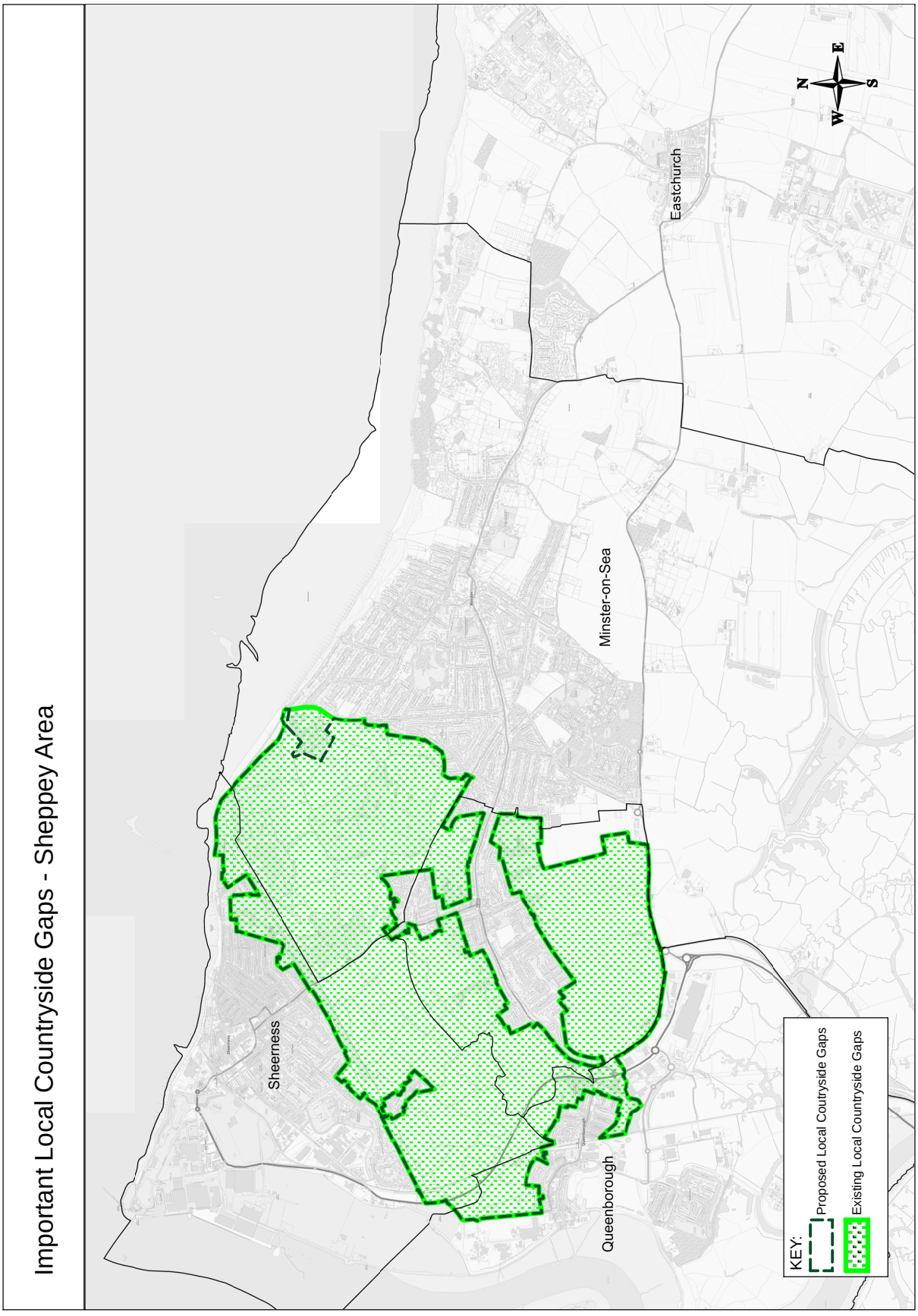
Picture Existing and Proposed Sittingbourne Local Greenspaces



Picture Existing and Proposed Important Local Countryside Gap - Faversham



Picture Existing and Proposed Important Local Countryside Gap - Sittingbourne



Picture Existing and Proposed Important Local Countryside Gap - Sheppey

Appendix II Recommended changes to the policies map

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Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Swale Local Plan

SA Report
Non-technical Summary (Draft)

June 2026

Delivering a better world

Quality information

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4. Next steps 16

1. Introduction

1.1.1. This is the Non-technical Summary (NTS) of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report published as part of the SA process for the Swale Local Plan. Specifically, the SA Report is published alongside the proposed submission version of the Swale Local Plan under Regulation 19 of the Local Planning Regulations (2012).

1.1.2. The Local Plan aims to establish a strategy for growth and change across the District up to 2042, allocate sites to deliver the strategy and establish policies against which planning applications will be determined.

1.1.3. The SA Report aims is to present an appraisal of the plan alongside 'reasonable alternatives' with a view to informing representations and subsequent plan finalisation (see discuss of next steps, below). The SA Report is structured so as to:

- explain work up to this point including appraisal of **reasonable alternatives**;
- present an appraisal of **the proposed submission plan**; and
- discuss **next steps**.

1.1.4. This NTS is structured as per the SA Report.

2. Reasonable alternatives (RAs)

2.1.1. Within the main report the key sections are as follows:

- Section 4 – explains a focus on RAs and specifically in the form of **growth scenarios**.
- Section 5 – defines growth scenarios.
- Section 6 – appraises growth scenarios.
- Section 7 – explains why the preferred scenario is 'justified' in light of the appraisal.

2.2. Defining growth scenarios

2.2.1. Section 5 (defining growth scenarios) is a key section that explains a lengthy process of evidence-gathering and decision-making / narrowing of options over time.

2.2.2. For context, 'growth scenarios' are defined as alternative approaches to the supply of land, primarily by allocating sites, in order to provide for development needs alongside delivering on wider objectives. Identifying a supply of land is a key aim of any local plan.

2.2.3. All local plans summarise the proposed broad approach to land supply in a 'key diagram', and so growth scenarios are defined, in short, as alternative key diagrams.

2.2.4. A starting point for defining growth scenarios is always understanding of local housing need (LHN), as defined by the Government's standard method. For Swale the plan period is 2025 to 2041 and the standard method sets LHN at 1,064 dwellings per annum (dpa), hence LHN over the plan period is 16 x 1,064 = 17,024.

2.2.5. The next question is whether there are any clear reasons for the local plan setting a 'housing requirement' either above or below LHN, where the housing requirement is defined as the number of homes that the local plan commits to delivering, in the knowledge that under delivery leads to punitive measures, namely the presumption in favour of sustainable development (NPPF para 11).

2.2.6. For Swale there are no clear reasons for a housing requirement that departs from LHN, and so attention focuses squarely on growth scenarios involving a total supply sufficient to enable the housing requirement to be set precisely at LHN. This is discussed further in the main report.

2.2.7. The next consideration is existing supply from sites with planning permission, which in Swale is high including because the 'the presumption' has applied for some time.

2.2.8. Specially, as of 31st March 2025, existing supply from sites with permission (including to resolution to grant) was 7,167 homes and additionally there were 263 homes set to be delivered at sites allocated within a 'made' neighbourhood plan, which brings the total existing supply figure (as of 31st March 2025) to **7,430 homes**.

2.2.9. Also, it is appropriate to account for future supply from windfall, i.e. to assume a future supply of homes that will come forward in line with policy despite not having a local plan allocation. The total windfall assumption (there are two components) is **2,409 homes**.

2.2.10. This leaves a residual figure of 7,185 homes (17,024 - 7,430 – 2,409) to plan for through the Local Plan, which essentially means via new allocations (there is also potential to assume supply from 'broad locations', but in practice the focus is on allocations).

2.2.11. On the one hand this residual figure should be considered a minimum, because there is a need to consider a supply 'headroom' as a contingency for delivery issues, i.e. with a view to ensuring that the housing requirement can be delivered in practice (year-on-year).[1] However, on the other hand, 'existing supply' could increase ahead of plan adoption, which would commensurately reduce the residual figure for the Local Plan.

2.2.12. Growth scenarios for the Swale Local Plan are therefore essentially alternative approaches to delivering in the region of 7,185 homes via site allocations.

2.2.13. In turn, the question is "which site allocations", and a starting point is a large strategic site for **2,500 homes** that now has a resolution to grant planning permission, namely South East Faversham (23/505533/EIHYB). This site is for **2,500 homes** and is expected to deliver in full in the plan period (with delivery starting in 2027/28 and a maximum delivery rate of 261 homes per annum) and clearly its allocation can be assumed as a 'constant' across all of the growth scenarios.

2.2.14. This reduces the residual target figure to 4,685 homes (7,185 – 2,500).

2.2.15. Next there is a need to account for supply from urban regeneration sites, which can also reasonably held constant across the growth scenarios. Specifically, the emerging proposed approach is to allocate a ten sites for a total of **1,074 homes**, which breaks down as 834 homes in Queenborough/Rushenden and 240 homes in Sittingbourne.

2.2.16. This reduces the residual target figure to 3,611 homes (4,685 – 1,074); however, there is a need to add a note of caution in that there is an element of uncertainty regarding delivery from certain of these urban regeneration sites, such that they could deliver less.

2.2.17. The remaining task is to consider alternative ways of providing for ~ 3,611 homes via 'non-regen' site allocations and, in this regard, there is a key distinction between:

- Strategic sites – there is strong support for ensuring a good proportion of supply from sites delivering at least ~1,000 homes that are suited to comprehensive masterplanning and tend to support a mix of uses onsite and delivery strategic infrastructure alongside new housing. The NPPF supports strategic sites (para 77).
- Non-strategic sites – there is a need to ensure that a good proportion of supply from smaller greenfield sites, with a view to a robust supply trajectory (i.e. a rolling 5YHLS over the early years of the plan period) and because such sites tend to benefit from strong development viability, e.g. such that they can deliver the full quota of affordable housing alongside delivering on wider policy asks such as net zero development. Also, the NPPF supports smaller sites because they are suited to delivery by SME housebuilders and can allow "opportunities for villages to grow and thrive."

[1] Specifically, there is a need for a supply headroom over the early years of the plan period to ensure that the Council can maintain a 'five year housing land supply' (5YHLS) ahead of a new local plan that represents a new opportunity to boost supply. It is also important to note that as part of the 5YHLS calculation there is a need to apply a 5% or 20% 'buffer' (NPPF para 79).

2.2.18. Beginning with strategic sites (aside from South East Faversham, which has been discussed above), the emerging proposed approach is to allocate **West of Bobbing** for 2,500 homes (again with delivery entirely within the plan period, beginning in 2030/31).

2.2.19. However, at the time of writing (June 2026) there is also a need to remain open to the possibility of alternatively allocating **'Highsted Park'** (located to the east / south east of Sittingbourne), which is a much larger site for 8,400 homes that would deliver 2,000 homes in the plan period.[2] Specifically, there is a need to remain open to this possibility because West of Bobbing is not committed; however, this situation could change in the very near future, with a planning application set to be decided on 24th June 2026 in light of an officer recommendation to approve.[3] Were it to transpire that West of Bobbing is approved then Highsted Park would become 'unreasonable' as an option for allocation, given LHN and because the sites are located in relative proximity.

2.2.20. Also, it is important to note that a planning application for Highsted Park is due to be decided in 2026, with the decision being made by the Secretary of State informed by the recommendations of a planning inspector following hearings that ran over a period of 8 months in 2025 (there are 4,721 documents associated with the application). This is a very large-scale and complex site that is proposed to deliver a range of strategic infrastructure including a new motorway junction and strategic link road, such that it is inherently difficult to appraise it here (i.e. there is no practical way of the appraisal accounting for all of the detailed evidence considered through the planning application).

2.2.21. In summary, on balance it is considered necessary to feature Highsted Park in the growth scenarios despite the inherent challenge and a clear risk of the appraisal becoming out of date prior to the Local Plan / SA Report being published.

2.2.22. The final strategic site for consideration is then **'East of Faversham Extension'**, which could deliver around 1,500 homes alongside strategic employment land, and *might* also deliver a secondary school to meet an established need (N.B. Highsted Park would also naturally deliver a secondary school, recognising its much larger scale). This option has been carefully considered by elected councillors through the committee process over recent months and years (e.g. part of the site was a proposed allocation for 900 homes in an early draft version of the plan published for consultation in 2021 and, indeed, this allocation featured as a 'constant' across all of the reasonable alternative growth scenarios at that point in time);[4] however, it does not feature as part of the proposed strategy at the current time (but the eastern-most part of the site is proposed to deliver a standalone employment site). In a number of respects there is clear merit to allocating the site in full, as opposed just allocating the eastern part of the site for employment land, but there are challenges including relating to the proximity of South East Faversham (which is adjacent to the south). On balance there is a reasonable need to explore the option of allocation further through the appraisal of growth scenarios, but precisely how it should feature requires further consideration (see discussion below).[5]

2.2.23. The final 'ingredient' of growth scenarios is then supply from **non-strategic sites** (outside of regen areas) and, in this regard, the starting point is an understanding that the emerging proposed approach involves allocation of 31 sites for 1,809 homes.

[2] In the plan period around 1,250 could be delivered in the north of the site (north of the A2) and 750 homes in the south.
[3] The application was debated by Planning Committee in March 2026, but a decision was deferred to allow time for officers to seek clarifications on: A) foul water; B) open space provisions (on-site and off-site financial contributions); D) delivery of 40% affordable housing; and E) viability, with the specific request being that a viability assessment is provided.
[4] At the subsequent Regulation 18 'issues and preferred options' stage (October 2021) the site did not feature explicitly, but the following was stated in respect of the preferred broad strategy: *"Large scale strategic growth at Faversham would provide good potential to successfully masterplan and deliver a new community, or series of new communities, in line with established best practice principles and to ensure that it was planned in a holistic way. It would also deliver a much needed new secondary school. This option performs well in terms of air quality because strategic growth to the east and southeast of Faversham gives rise to relatively limited concerns as sustainable and active travel measures are easier to implement at these scales of new development as the critical mass is there. Trip internalisation can be implemented, funds can be directed to walking and cycling infrastructure, masterplanning and design measures can focus on supporting walking and there is some potential to walk/cycle to the town centre. It also allows for larger scale biodiversity and net gain achievements; again, due to the critical mass."*
[5] One other strategic site of note is 'Winterbourne Fields' located at Dunkirk (east of Boughton), where there is a pending planning application for 1,815 homes. However, this site is considered to perform relatively poorly such that it need not be considered further, i.e. because it would not be allocated ahead of the better forming sites discussed above.

2.2.24. It is also reasonable to explore one or more scenarios where some of these sites are *not* allocated and, specifically, 12 'lower accessibility sites' can be identified that do not relate well to a higher order settlement. Total capacity of these sites is 899 homes, i.e. such that under a scenario whereby they are not allocated the supply from non-strategic sites (outside of regen areas) would be reduced 1,043 homes (1,809 - 899).

2.2.25. The main report presents further information on the reasons for identifying these 12 sites, but there are four key points to make here. Firstly, whilst several comprise brownfield land it is nonetheless considered important to question the suitability of these sites for housing. Secondly, two of the sites are located at Leysdown, which is a fourth tier settlement, but one that is located in a very rural area (the east of Sheppey) where there are some wider challenges to growth to explore through the appraisal. Thirdly, three of the sites are proposed for park homes to meet a specific need, but it is nonetheless considered reasonable to test the possibility of non-allocation on the grounds of locational challenges including accessibility. Fourthly, the list of 12 sites does *not* include the four adjacent proposed allocations at Upchurch, despite Upchurch being a fifth tier settlement. This is because the sites are considered to be strongly performing including on the basis that Upchurch has a relatively good local offer (for a fifth tier settlement) and benefits from reasonable links to Rainham.

2.2.26. The final consideration is then the possibility of featuring one or more non-strategic omission sites within the growth scenarios, with considerations as follows:

- Several large sites have gained planning permission since the 31st of March 2025 cutoff date (such that they are not counted within the 'existing supply figure') but are not proposed for allocation. These sites need not feature explicitly within the reasonable growth scenarios, but they are acknowledged as forming part of the existing supply in practice ('the baseline'), such that they naturally factor-into all appraisal work.[6]
- Attention focuses particularly on omission sites that are rated as 'potentially suitable' through the Council's Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA).
- Sittingbourne – is a tier 1 settlement but is set to see considerable growth over the plan period and there are no stand-out omission sites.
- Sheerness – is a tier 2 settlement but there are no stand-out omission sites of note.
- Faversham – is a tier 2 settlement but is set to see considerable growth over the plan period plus there has been significant recent growth. In terms of non-strategic sites (recalling discussion above regarding strategic sites) attention focuses on land to the south west, where there are two pending planning applications and a concern is sub-optimal piecemeal growth over time,[7] with opportunities missed around infrastructure and steps to avoid/mitigate impacts, particularly noting significant heritage, landscape and transport / air quality constraints in this area. However, at the current time it is not possible to envisage an opportunity for strategic / coordinated growth and so, on balance, omission sites in this area are ruled out.[8] It can also be noted that the possibility of planning strategically for further growth in this area was a focus of appraisal and consultation at the Regulation 18 consultation stage in 2021.
- Isle of Sheppey – Queenborough & Rushenden is a tier 3 settlement but there are no omission sites of note. Minster & Halfway is also a tier 3 settlement, and there are omission sites of note, but there is set to be high growth over the plan period and there growth-related challenges such that there is a need to ensure a strategic approach / avoid further piecemeal growth. Finally, in the east of the Island there are no stand-out omission sites and there is not considered to be a strategic case for higher growth.

[6] The most significant sites are at Minster (650 homes allowed at appeal; 22/502086/OUT); Faversham (100 homes on a site allocated for employment land; 25/501495/OUT); and Newington (90 homes; 25/500761/FULL). These sites and others that have been permitted since the 31st March 2025 cutoff date, but which are not allocated, lead to additional plan period supply. and others will deliver additional supply in the plan period over-and-above supply accounted for

[7] There is a pending application for 250 homes in the centre of this area (west of Brogdale Road; 25/504265/ENVSCR) and another for 100 homes in the east of this area (west of Ashford Road; 25/501495/OUT).

[8] There are also two HELAA 'unsuitable' sites of note at Faversham. Firstly, to the north west is a 250 home site allowed at appeal and now the subject of a legal challenge (23/502113/OUT). Secondly, to the north east is a site where a request for an EIA screening opinion was recently submitted ahead of a potential application for 240 homes (26/500667/ENVSCR).

- Newington – is a tier 4 settlement that benefits from good accessibility and transport credentials but is set to see high growth and there are no stand-out omission sites.
- Teynham – is a tier 4 settlement that benefits from a railway station, but there is a large committed site to the west, and there is also a need to note the proximity of Highsted Park. In 2021 a previous version of the plan identified the possibility of strategic growth at Teynham to *"maximise opportunities for more comprehensive placemaking"*, and potentially with a view to delivering a village bypass; however, concerns were raised and latest understanding is that a bypass is not likely to be achievable. Potential sites are located around the edge of the village as follows:
  - West – a large site would extend the existing committed site, but this site also forms the north east extent of the Highsted Park proposal.
  - East – a large site benefits from proximity to the rail station, but there are landscape constraints. At the time of the previous consultation in 2021 the proposal was for a modest scheme of 100 homes to minimise landscape concerns.
  - South – a smaller site of note despite being categorised as 'unsuitable' in the HELAA. Specifically, it is of note because a coordinated scheme in combination with an adjacent proposed allocation might be envisaged; however, in practice it is not clear that there are significant in-combination opportunities. Also, there is a degree of heritage constraint affecting Lynsted Lane and its junction with the A2.

  Overall, whilst there are site and settlement growth options that warrant ongoing consideration, on balance omission sites at Teynham are ruled out. As well as the context of adjacent Highsted Park, there is also a need to recognise strategic road / connectivity and air quality constraints, at least in the absence of new strategic road infrastructure as proposed to be delivered by Highsted Park.
- Boughton and Iwade – are the remaining tier 4 settlements, but there is limited strategic case for considering omission sites nor do any stand-out as having merit in site-specific terms. There are large omission sites at Iwade, but there is also a large committed site, plus a large committed site at Sittingbourne is located nearby. Furthermore West of Bobbing is located nearby, and A249 capacity is a factor.
- Tier 5 settlements – Upchurch stands out as having the best local offer (see the Settlement Hierarchy Study, 2020), and an omission site for 40 homes was recently consideration closely as an option for allocation by elected councillors. However, in addition to the proposed allocations it would risk problematic high growth at Upchurch, and it can also be noted that there is currently a pending planning application for 101 homes on a HELAA unsuitable site (26/500852/OUT). One other site at a tier 5 settlement that was recently closely considered by members as a possible allocation is a 26 home site at Lower Hartlip, but the village has a limited offer and connectivity between the site, and the village primary school appears to be challenging.

2.2.27. In summary, the discussion above has considered the following supply components:

- Existing supply – 7,430 homes (i.e. **constant**)
- Windfall – 2,409 homes (i.e. **constant**)
- South East of Faversham – 2,500 homes (i.e. **constant**)
- Regeneration sites – 1,074 homes (i.e. **constant**)
- West of Bobbing – 0 or 2,500 homes (i.e. **variable**)
- Highsted Park – 0 or 2,000 homes (i.e. **variable**)
- East of Faversham Extension – 0 or 1,500 homes (i.e. **variable**)
- Non-strategic sites (non-regen) – 910 or 1,809 homes (i.e. **variable**)

2.2.28. As such, there is a need to build growth scenarios on the basis of four 'constant' and four 'variable' supply components, and with it being the case that each of the variable supply components is associated with two options.

2.2.29. A starting point is the emerging proposed approach, which is presented in Table 2.1 as growth scenario 1. This would involve a supply 4% above LHN over the plan period.

2.2.30. There is feasibly a lower growth scenario simply involving lower supply from non-strategic sites, but this would lead to a total supply below LHN and so is unreasonable.

2.2.31. The next two scenarios then involve additional allocation of East of Faversham Extension alongside either the lower or the higher non-strategic sites supply figure.

2.2.32. The final three scenarios then assume Highsted Park in place of West of Bobbing, and it is important to recall that whilst Highsted Park would deliver fewer homes in the plan period it would deliver very significant further growth beyond the plan period.

2.2.33. In conclusion, there are **six reasonable growth scenarios**. These can be understood in summary as three involving West of Bobbing (lower growth to higher growth) and three involving Highsted Park (lower growth to higher growth).

Table 2.1 *The reasonable alternative growth scenarios (constants greyed-out)*

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
Existing supply	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430
Windfall	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,409
South East of Faversham	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Regeneration sites	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074
West of Bobbing	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Highsted Park	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
East of Faversham Ext.	-	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
Non-strategic sites	1,809	910	1,809	1,809	910	1,809
Total homes (2025-2041)	**17722**	**18323**	**19222**	**17222**	**17823**	**18722**
% over LHN (17,024)	**4%**	**8%**	**13%**	**1%**	**5%**	**10%**

2.3. Growth scenarios appraisal

2.3.1. Section 6 of the main report presents an appraisal of the growth scenarios under the 'SA framework', which primarily comprises a list of 13 sustainability topics. The appraisal concludes with a summary appraisal 'matrix' with a column for each of the SA topics and a row for each of the scenarios. The summary matrix is presented below, where each row aims to: **1)** rank the scenarios in order of performance (with a star indicating best performing and "=" used where it is not possible to differentiate with confidence, and "?" used where there is uncertainty at this stage); and then **2)** categorise performance in terms of 'significant effects' using **red** / **amber** / **light green** / **green** / **no colour**.[9]

2.3.2. The appraisal shows a mixed picture, with all of the scenarios associated with pros and cons, and it is for the Council to weigh these pros and cons before deciding on which of the scenarios best represents sustainable development 'on balance'.

[9] **Red** indicates a significant negative effect; **amber** a negative effect of limited or uncertain significance; **light green** a positive effect of limited or uncertain significance; and **green** a significant positive effect. **No colour** indicates a neutral effect.

2.3.3. As part of this, account can be taken of the fact that Scenario 1 (the proposed submission approach) and Scenario 4 (which sees Bobbing replaced with Highsted Park) are ranked first under the greatest number of sustainability topic headings.

2.3.4. However, it is important to be clear that this does not automatically mean either Scenario 1 or Scenario 4 is appraised as performing best overall, because: A) there is also a need to account for the conclusions reached in respect of significant effects; B) the appraisal is undertaken with no assumptions made regarding the degree of importance ('weight') that should be assigned to each of the topics as part of decision-making (and, to be clear, the topics are not assumed to have equal weight); and C) the topic specific appraisal conclusions are open for debate (indeed the very aim is to spark debate).

***Table 2.2**: Growth scenarios summary appraisal*

	Scenario 1 Bobbing Small sites	**Scenario 2** Bobbing East Fav.	**Scenario 3** Bobbing East Fav. Small sites	**Scenario 4** Highsted Small sites	**Scenario 5** Highsted East Fav.	**Scenario 6** Highsted East Fav. Small sites
Accessibility	4	2	3	3	1	2
Air quality	?	?	?	?	?	?
Biodiversity	1	2	3	1	2	3
Climate change adaptation	=	=	=	=	=	=
Climate change mitigation	3	1	2	3	1	2
Communities	1	2	2	1	2	2
Economy and employment	2	2	2	1	1	1
Historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	?
Homes	2	2	1	2	2	1
Landscape	1	2	2	3	4	4
Soils / resources	1	2	2	1	2	2
Transport	1	2	3	1	2	3
Water	?	?	?	?	?	?

2.3.5. Appraisal conclusions for each of the topics are set out below.

Accessibility

2.3.6. There is support for strategic growth locations that can deliver community infrastructure alongside new homes and, in particular, Highsted Park which would deliver a range of strategic community infrastructure, and East of Faversham which could potentially deliver a secondary school to address an existing need (although there is uncertainty regarding both need and delivery). There is also support for lower growth via non-strategic sites (Scenarios 2 and 5) with a view to a focus of growth at more accessible locations. The best performing scenarios are considered to perform very well ('significant positive effects') given a strong focus of growth at strategic sites.

Air quality

2.3.7. This is a very significant issue in Swale although there is a need to account for the improving situation nationally associated with the transition to electric vehicles.

2.3.8. Highsted Park aims to deliver a strategic transport solution to address traffic congestion in the Sittingbourne area. However, it would mean committing a constrained area to high growth over the very long term (with ~6,400 homes delivered beyond the plan period) and potentially tying the hands of a future Local Plan prepared for an area extending far beyond Swale following Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) and in the context of Devolution.[10] It could well be that a future local plan is able to direct growth to locations within Kent that are preferable from an air quality perspective.

2.3.9. Support for East of Faversham Extension would mean supporting higher growth within a constrained Borough, but the site benefits from good connectivity to both Faversham and the M2, which would have the effect of reducing the need for car journeys along the problematic A2. See further discussion below under the 'transport' topic heading.

2.3.10. Overall, it is not possible to reach conclusions with any confidence, but it is appropriate to flag a concern ('moderate or uncertain' negative effect) under all of the scenarios.

Biodiversity

2.3.11. The Borough as a whole is subject to significant biodiversity constraint, but this has factored-in strongly as part of spatial strategy / site-selection work over the course of the plan-making process and it is not clear that there are significant concerns under any scenario. However, under the higher growth scenarios there could be a need for further work to confirm the sufficiency of the long-established SPA mitigation strategy.

2.3.12. Focusing on the three variable strategic sites, as an initial point it is important to note that all three could deliver onsite strategic green infrastructure including aimed at minimising offsite recreational pressure. It is then challenging to differentiate between the three sites with confidence, but the following bullet points present previous analysis from the Interim SA (ISA) Report at the Regulation 18 stage in 2021:

- With regards to Bobbing, the ISA Report explained that the site is associated with biodiversity constraint for two reasons: *"Firstly, the site is slightly closer to the SPA than is the case for [Highsted Park], and whilst it is not clear that this is a particularly accessible or sensitive part of the SPA, there is a need to consider in-combination impacts given committed growth at Iwade and North West Sittingbourne (also the potential for the Bobbing scheme to expand in the future). Secondly, the proposal is for development to largely envelop a small ancient woodland (Rook Wood)… [which] could lead to a challenge in respect of… biodiversity net gain. There is a need to consider functional connectivity between Rook Wood and Hawes Wood to the west."*

[10] See discussion of Kent LGR here. Also, it is important to be clear that whatever the outcome of LGR, the intention is for future local plan-making to be informed by sub-regional Spatial Development Strategy (SDS) under the devolution agenda.

- With regards to Highsted Park, the ISA Report suggested that the site is 'notably constrained' because: *"… there would likely be a need for a focus of growth in the Highstead / Rodmersham Green area, where there is a high density of woodland (including ancient woodland) and traditional orchard priority habitat that is shown by the Biodiversity Baseline Study (2020) to comprise a northern promontory of the North Downs Priority Area (also, the study highlights connectivity between traditional orchard habitat patches as a priority). Development is not necessarily precluded within priority areas; however, taking a precautionary approach it is appropriate to flag a risk of development worsening ecological connectivity… at the landscape scale (also potentially direct impacts to habitat patches, e.g. from recreational pressure)."*
- With regards to East of Faversham, the ISA Report explained that under certain of the growth scenarios: *"…there could well also be strategic growth to the east of Faversham (north of the A2), and if this were to extend north beyond the Graveney Road / as far as the railway line (to Whitstable), then this would give rise to degree of concern. This is because: adjacent land to the north (on the opposite side of the railway, but easily accessible via a public footpath) comprises the Abbey Fields [Local Wildlife Site]; the SPA would be c.2.25km by public footpath; and there would also be a convenient driving route to the SPA, via Goodnestone."*

2.3.13. In summary, the alternative scenarios are ranked according to growth quantum.

Climate change adaptation

2.3.14. Flood risk is a significant issue across large parts of the Borough, and whilst this has factored-into spatial strategy / site-selection work there are some proposed allocations subject to a degree of risk and the Environment Agency has not yet had the opportunity to formally comment on the proposed allocations through a consultation.

2.3.15. Another key climate change adaptation consideration is then the defined a Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA), which defines the area likely to be affected by physical change to the shoreline over the next 100 years, through erosion, coastal landslip, permanent inundation, or coastal accretion. Three of the proposed allocations on the Isle of Sheppey that do not feature in Scenarios 2 and 5 are adjacent to the CCMA, and there is a need to acknowledge that the CCMA is defined with an element of uncertainty including given climate change uncertainties. Also, a fourth site is located at Warden, which is a settlement at risk of coastal change.

2.3.16. Finally, it is noted that land to the south east of Sittingbourne (Highsted Park) is characterised by a series of valleys with associated with surface water flood zones. However, there is likely potential to avoid flood zones through masterplanning (green/blue infrastructure) and avoid worsening of downstream flood risk through high quality Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).

Climate change mitigation

2.3.17. Whilst the proposal is to require all sites to come forward as 'net zero development', in practice this would likely prove challenging at some sites where development viability is weaker (without having to accept compromises in respect of wider objectives, notably affordable housing). All of the strategic sites should be well placed to deliver net zero development (N.B. it has not been possible to review site-specific proposals) but it is important to note that viability is strongest at Faversham (although there could feasibly be a concern regarding market saturation affecting viability). Viability is then challenging – with implications for net zero development – at several of the non-strategic sites that feature only in Scenarios 1, 3, 4 and 6. Also, these same sites are all in less accessible locations, i.e. locations likely to be associated with relatively high car dependency.

2.3.18. Finally, with regards to significant effects, whilst the Borough has now revised its net zero target date from 2030 to 2045 there is nonetheless a need to demonstrate considerable ambition in order to deliver the required decarbonisation trajectory, such that it is appropriate to predict a 'moderate or uncertain' negative effect for all but the two better performing scenarios.

Communities

2.3.19. This is an opportunity to consider issues and opportunities over-and-above those relating to 'accessibility'. Whilst there are numerous maters to consider, the appraisal reflects an understanding that there is a significant degree of concern amongst local communities in respect of the two strategic sites where there are currently pending planning applications (Bobbing and Highsted Park) and that there would likely be significant local community concern in respect of East of Faversham Extension, including recognising its proximity to South East Faversham (which has a resolution to grant permission). Whilst the appraisal is undertaken on the assumption of a strategic approach to growth to the east and south east of Faversham that maximises benefits / avoids issues, in practice this could prove challenging.

Economy and employment

2.3.20. Employment land needs would be provided for in full across all of the scenarios, but on balance it is considered appropriate to flag support for Highsted Park for the reasons set out in the ISA Report from the Regulation 18 stage in 2021:

"… strategic growth at SE Sittingbourne represents a very significant opportunity, from an 'economy and employment' perspective, given the potential to: deliver a new motorway junction, which will improve transport connectivity to Eurolink, Kent Science Park and potentially the Port of Sheerness (from the east); support objectives for Kent Science Park (the scheme website suggests: "With Kent Science Park at the heart of the proposals for Highsted Park – Swale can become a leader for inward investment especially targeting growth sectors"); and potentially support new warehousing/distribution in a location well-linked to a motorway junction, thereby fully reflecting ELR recommendations, although proposals are less clear in this respect. However, there are additional considerations to factor-in, when considering the merits of strategic growth at SE Sittingbourne from an 'economy and employment' perspective, in particular around the possibility of growth here detracting from growth elsewhere in the Borough (Sittingbourne, Faversham and Sheppey) and in the neighbouring authorities of Medway and/or Maidstone [e.g. in around Junction 8 of the M20 in Maidstone]."

2.3.21. With regards to Bobbing, the ISA Report in 2020 flagged some concerns regarding a lack of clarity and potentially ambition in respect of employment land, but the current planning application now proposes a 5.2 ha commercial/employment zone adjacent to the A249 junction. The ISA Report also flagged *"concerns regarding traffic at the A249 junctions with the B2006 and M2… traffic could affect the functioning of… employment areas at Sittingbourne (Eurolink HGVs use the B2006 junction) and Sheppey."*

2.3.22. With regards to East of Faversham Extension, the assumption is that new strategic employment land would be delivered adjacent to the M2 junction under any scenario (i.e. it is not reliance on East of Faversham Extension), but a new employment area would benefit from an adjacent new community.

2.3.23. Finally, with regards to the package of 'lower accessibility' sites (Scenarios 1, 3, 4, and 6), there is potentially a 'local economy' case for housing growth on the Isle of Sheppey, including in the east of the Island, but it is not clear that this is a significant factor.

Historic environment

2.3.24. Whilst it is appropriate to flag a 'moderate or uncertain' negative effect under the other scenarios in the knowledge that Historic England is yet to be consulted on a draft version of the Local Plan, at this stage it is not possible to differentiate between the scenarios with confidence. There is a case for favouring Scenario 1 as it would avoid higher growth at Faversham and Bobbing is potentially preferable to Highsted Park; however, the context is that historic environment matters will presumably have been a focus of detailed consideration through the pending planning applications for both Bobbing and Highsted Park.

2.3.25. The following bullet points present analysis from the previous ISA Report (2021):

- Highsted Park – "… there is the potential to draw upon a valley topography to frame growth, which arguably leads to benefits in respect of alignment with historic settlement pattern (and landscape containment / lower risk of 'sprawl'); however, the corollary is growth would be in proximity to existing historic environment assets. The current proposed masterplan seeks to take a 'landscape led approach' and avoid impacts as far as possible, including by avoiding development in proximity to the only conservation area in the vicinity (Rodmersham Green); however, tensions remain nonetheless, most notably at the northern extent of the area, where a new link road would cut through the Tonge Conservation Area, and in the central area, where development would abut the hamlet of Rodmersham, where there is a cluster of four listed buildings including a grade 1 listed church, which the Swale Landscape Sensitivity Assessment (2019) describes as "an important local landmark and skyline feature". A further statement made by the Assessment, as part of a discussion of 'time depth', is also of note: *"It is evident that there have been changes in land cover in recent years, with the conversion of areas of commercial orchards to arable, and vice versa, for example along Church Street and Pitstock Road. However, this does not change the fundamental character of the landscape. The loss of some areas of traditionally managed orchards has adversely affected the historic and scenic character of the landscape, although more intensive commercial orchards remain an important feature which contributes to a distinctive sense of place"*."
- Bobbing – "The site is subject to notably lower constraint. The new settlement would envelop the string of ten listed buildings that stretches between Bobbing in the south (where there is a grade 1 listed church) and Howt Green in the north; however, there is no… conservation area; the historic character of this area is presumably somewhat affected by the nearby A429; and development would deliver a bypass of Bobbing. Development would envelop only one historic farmstead (with one grade II listed building), although the possibility of further expansion (in the future) encroaching upon two further farmsteads can be envisaged."

2.3.26. In respect of East of Faversham Extension, the following bullet points present analysis from the ISA Report (2021) in respect of growth both to the south east of Faversham (i.e. the site that now has a resolution to grant permission) and to the east:

- "… as noted by the Swale Heritage Strategy (2020): *"It is no coincidence that Faversham has the highest concentration of historic buildings in the area and also the most viable commercial and residential economic markets in the Borough".* In this context, there is potentially merit to a strategic growth to the east / southeast of the town, from a historic environment perspective, in order to alleviate pressure for growth in sensitive locations elsewhere. This suggestion reflects an understanding that land to the east and southeast of Faversham is relatively unconstrained in historic environment terms, and also an understanding that there would be good potential to avoid and mitigate historic environment impacts by taking a strategic approach… There could also be good potential to deliver a new community – with associated employment, services, facilities, retail and infrastructure upgrades – that supports Faversham as a thriving market town and visitor/tourist destination. However, there are wide ranging risks and uncertainties, including around traffic (including through the Ospringe Conservation Area)… impacts to the historic agricultural and horticultural landscape setting of the town and impacts to landscapes that link the town to surrounding historic settlements and landscapes, in particular Goodnestone and the marshes to the northeast. A key consideration is the integrity of the three closely linked historic farmsteads located between the expanding eastern edge of Faversham and Goodnestone. Historic England's response to the consultation in early 2021 [mostly focused on] policy requirements… [but] a notable comment was that: *"Ewell Farm is… one of several historic farmsteads surrounding the town of Faversham which illustrate a historic landscape character intimately connected with agriculture."*

- "… much of the 20th and 21st Century expansion of Faversham has been to the east hence further expansion potentially gives rise to relatively limited concerns… However, there is a need to consider the rural setting of Faversham… with the Swale Landscape Sensitivity Assessment (2019) explaining: *"The time-depth of the landscape relates predominantly to the continuity of agriculture and fruit cultivation within the area, together with the presence of scattered historic farmsteads, with occasional pasture and traditional orchards. Some areas of orchard have been lost in recent decades, together with field boundaries, resulting in more open, larger arable fields, particularly in the north and east of the area."* A further consideration is encroachment… towards historic farmsteads, and impacts to views from cycling routes and public footpaths that link Faversham to the Goodnestone Conservation Area and the marshland walking and cycling routes beyond."

Homes

2.3.27. All of the scenarios would involve a total supply comfortably above LHN, but there is also a crucial need to consider the robustness of the supply over the early years of the plan period, i.e. with a view to ensuring that the Council can maintain a five year housing land supply (5YHLS) ahead of a future supply boost through a new local plan.

2.3.28. In this regard, on the one hand there is support for dispersed smaller sites under Scenarios 1, 3, 4 and 6; however, on the other hand, some of these sites may be associated with challenging viability, leading to both delivery risk and also a concern regarding affordable housing delivery.

2.3.29. With regards to East of Faversham Extension, strong viability at Faversham could suggest good delivery credentials, but there could be some delivery risks given proximity of South East Faversham and the likely need to give further consideration to strategic transport upgrades and potentially a secondary school.

2.3.30. With regards to Highsted Park delivering mostly beyond the plan period, there is a case for highlighting this as a positive, including because there is a case for extending the plan period to 2043; however, in the context of LGR and devolution what is of paramount importance is supply in the early and middle parts of the plan period.

2.3.31. In conclusion, the two higher growth scenarios perform very well because the housing requirement could be set at LHN over the plan period, there would not be a need for a stepped requirement, and there would be confidence in the ability to deliver on the housing requirement / maintain a 5YHLS (particularly once account is taken of the likelihood of the housing land supply position improving once recent permissions are factored in). There could even be the potential to set the requirement slightly above LHN, e.g. as a proactive approach to affordable housing delivery.

Landscape

2.3.32. The first point to note is that several of the variable non-strategic sites (Scenarios 1, 3, 4 and 6) are brownfield sites, and none are known to be sensitive in landscape terms.

2.3.33. With regards to the variable strategic sites, whilst there is uncertainty at this stage given the ongoing planning applications, on balance it is considered appropriate to flag a concern with Highsted Park relative to the other two sites. This is in line with the conclusion from the ISA Report published at the Regulation 18 stage in 2021:

"… as per the conclusion of the equivalent appraisal in 2020, it is appropriate to highlight Option 5 as performing well, because there is potentially something of a landscape opportunity to be realised through strategic growth directed to both Bobbing and to the east / south east of Faversham. The potential to comprehensively plan for the very long term future growth of the Borough's two main settlements can be envisaged; however, in neither case are the current proposals considered to respond to the opportunity in full."

2.3.34. In terms of more detailed analysis, the first point to note is that the following analysis in respect of Bobbing from the ISA Report (2021) likely still holds broadly true:

"… stands-out as least constrained [of the strategic site options under consideration]. The site is distant from the AONB and associated with broad landscape units assigned 'moderate' and 'low-moderate' sensitivity scores by the Landscape Sensitivity Assessment. The southern part of the site is more sensitive, given existing narrow settlement gaps; however, the current proposal is for development to extend only as far south as the railway line, meaning that, whilst the Bobbing settlement gap would be eroded or lost, the gap(s) between Sittingbourne and Newington would not be affected. In this respect, it is important to note that an earlier masterplan proposed a large area of parkland to the south of the railway. Finally, it is important to note that the Stantec Assessment of Stage 2 Submissions (2019) identifies the potential for the scheme to expand beyond its current 'red line boundary' (see page 15 of the report). There is an argument for comprehensive long-term planning for this part of the Borough, rather than piecemeal growth. The possibility of comprehensively planning for the entire area of land between the A249 in the east, the A2 in the south, the Lower Halstow – Iwade Ridge in the west and Iwade in the north might be envisaged, with a view to securing infrastructure, environmental protection/enhancement and employment land."

2.3.35. In respect of Highsted park the ISA Report (2021) presented lengthy analysis, but the concern is that some of it might now be less than fully up-to-date given that so much work has subsequently been undertaken through the planning application process. The analysis from 2021 covered factors including: A) impacts to the Kent Downs National Landscape, particularly relating to a new motorway junction; B) settlement gaps, including the gap between Sittingbourne/Bapchild and Teynham; and C) the sensitivity of the Rodmersham, Milstead and Highstead Dry Valley character area, which is a "a topographically distinct landscape with a strong sense of place and rural character", albeit one where "the quality has deteriorated notably on the edge of Sittingbourne". The appraisal in 2021 concluded:

"The current masterplan proposals are described as 'landscape led', and it is recognised that the scheme has evolved considerably and repeatedly over recent years, with the latest Stantec report explaining that efforts have been made to avoid the valley and valley slopes, and that proposals have "move[d] away from a necklace approach". However, there is a need to understand the pros and cons of achieving the required scale of growth whilst containing growth west of a line that runs between Cromer's wood, Rodmersham Green, Rodmersham, Bapchild and Tonge Conservation Area / Church, thereby achieving a scheme that is more contained in landscape terms, in that it remains 'facing' Sittingbourne. Under the current proposal there could be a concern regarding long term sprawl at the edge of Sittingbourne and also in the Teynham/Lynstead area, which might be argued for as 'infilling' or 'rounding off'."

2.3.36. Finally, in respect of East of Faversham Extension, a recent study has assessed the landscape sensitivity of the site, although it should be noted that the site assessed extends as far east as the A299 Thanet Way, i.e. to include the proposed employment allocation that is assumed a constant under all of the growth scenarios. The assessment concludes overall 'moderate' sensitivity to housing development, but does highlight a number of potential concerns. It concludes:

"The access along the PRoW, mature hedgerows, rural approach to Faversham, proximity to listed buildings and rural context between Faversham and Goodnestone increase sensitivity to development… Due to the presence of existing modern housing adjacent to the site, development would be in accordance with the general settlement pattern and scale. This, along with the well filtered nature of the site's boundaries, and the influence of neighbouring road and rain infrastructure, would reduce sensitivity to housing development."

2.3.37. In conclusion, whilst it is appropriate to rank the scenarios in order to flag a concern with Highsted Park on balance significant negative effects are not predicted. This is a reflection of the inability to fully account for the evidence generated through the planning application process.

2.3.38. Finally, with regards to significant effects, it should be noted that a Landscape Sensitivity Assessment has recently been completed that examines select proposed allocations (N.B. it does not examine Bobbing) and flags a concern with two proposed allocations that are a constant across the growth scenarios, namely: 1) Upchurch, where it assigns 'moderate-high' landscape sensitivity; and 2) the proposed employment allocation to the east of Faversham, where it assigns 'moderate-high' landscape sensitivity to the area of land between Faversham and the A299 as a whole and specifically recommends: *"Avoid developing the more elevated fields closer to the A299 which are more prominent in views within the surrounding landscape."*

Soils / resources

2.3.39. This is a key issue for Swale, given its strong association with the Kent Fruit Belt, and the recently released national agricultural land quality dataset confirms that there would be a very significant loss of the highest quality agricultural land under all scenarios.

2.3.40. Numerous of the non-strategic sites that feature only in Scenarios 1 and 3 are brownfield sites or otherwise not in agricultural use, and Highsted Park would involve some growth focused away from the A2 corridor that is grade 2 quality land as opposed to grade 1 quality land, but overall the primary consideration is a need to flag a concern with higher growth including looking beyond the plan period. Again, it could feasibly be the case that a future SDS gives weight to protecting highest quality agricultural land.

Transport

2.3.41. Whilst there have been recent improvements to the A249 it remains the case that road capacity is a major constraint to growth along the A2 corridor, through Sittingbourne, at the A249 / M2 junction (south of Sittingbourne), at the A2 / M2 junction (east of Faversham, known as Brenley Corner), at on the Isle of Sheppey (particularly in tourist season). It can be suggested that the Borough is inherently constrained, because whilst very well connected by rail the main settlements feed onto a limited number of strategic road corridors, including the A2 which passes through the centre of settlements (the only bypasses are at Sittingbourne town centre and Boughton). Enabling longer distance trips via the M2 rather than the A2 is an important objective, but just three junctions serve the Borough and two are known to have capacity issues.

2.3.42. There is considerable historical context to exploring transport solutions to enable growth, for example the ISA Report (2021) quoted the following from the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP, 2021): *"The Inspector who examined the Bearing Fruits Local Plan was satisfied that the level of growth in the first part of the plan period could be accommodated on the local road network. Beyond this there were implications in delivering the full housing need figure for both the strategic and local road network that would require the implementation of improvement works. At the time of the examination, the nature of improvement works had not been determined, but the Inspector did not consider this to be a showstopper to the Local Plan being adopted. The Inspector, therefore, found the Local Plan sound subject to a commitment to undertake an early review of the Local Plan to address the highway capacity issues…..* Also, the ISA Report (2021) noted that the adopted Local Plan (2017) explains: *"The main strategic risk to the plan overall relates to any significant deferral in the improvement to Junction 5 of the M2"*. Finally, the ISA Report (2021) explained the context of KCC having raised significant transport concerns at the preceding Regulation 19 stage: "*KCC is concerned that the consultation is missing critical highway evidence to justify the Local Plan strategy and as a consequence the Local Plan is currently supported by an inaccurate evidence base. There are fundamental changes from the modelling used as evidence for the Local Plan and the housing proposals within this regulation 19 consultation. Specifically, the housing numbers are higher in the Teynham area, greater levels of employment land and a reliance on a design solution for Brenley Corner that cannot at this stage be relied upon. The County Council, as Local Highway Authority, requires further supporting transport modelling that accurately reflects the proposed housing and employment strategy as presented before it can make a fully informed comment…"*

2.3.43. Further context then comes from the following statement made within the consultation document published under Regulation 18 in 2021:

"The solutions to the existing infrastructure issues are now coming forward (M2 junction 5 and capacity issues on the A249) which opens Sittingbourne and the Isle of Sheppey back up for development."

2.3.44. It is difficult to differentiate between the growth scenarios with confidence, but on balance the scenarios are ranked broadly in order of total growth quantum and in light of the following considerations:

- The variable non-strategic sites perform relatively poorly in transport terms.
- Bobbing is not well linked to Sittingbourne and there are M2 J5 capacity challenges.
- Whilst Highsted Park would deliver a transformational road infrastructure solution, and it is acknowledged that the proposal is to front-load infrastructure delivery (as far as possible, within the bounds of what can be viably achieved), again a need to consider the context of forthcoming LGR and devolution.
- East of Faversham Extension is relatively well related to a town centre, and there could be transport opportunities to explore (the Regulation 18 consultation document in 2021 highlighted an opportunity *"to look at the role of the A2 at Faversham and divert traffic to the M2 allowing greater integration of sites south of the A2").* However, there would be a need for further work to model traffic impacts, and it is not clear that allocation would help significant in respect of funding upgrades to M2 J7 (Brenley Corner).

2.3.45. Finally, with regards to significant effects, whilst there is a case for flagging a significant negative effect under the worst performing scenarios, on balance it is considered appropriate to conclude a 'moderate or uncertain' negative effect under all six scenarios.

Water

2.3.46. Whilst the ISA Report from 2021 presented a detailed discussion of potential issues relating to water resources and wastewater treatment, the evidence referenced at that time is now dated, and there is limited more recent evidence (the Infrastructure Delivery Plan is not available at the time of writing). Whilst there are not known to be any key challenges in respect of either water resources or wastewater treatment capacity, the Environment Agency and Southern Water will wish to comment through the consultation. Capacity at wastewater treatment works has been rising up the agenda as a key issue for local plan spatial strategy / site selection over recent years, and over recent months water supply has begun to emerge as a strategic constraint in parts of Kent.

2.4. The preferred growth scenario

2.4.1. Officers will complete this section prior to publication, explaining why Scenario 1 is on balance 'justified', in that it represents "an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence" (NPPF para 36).

3. Whole plan appraisal

3.1.1. Part 2 of the report presents an appraisal of the proposed submission plan as a whole, which in practice means expanding on the appraisal of growth scenario 1, including factoring development management (DM) policies and with additional focus on site allocations that are held 'constant' across the growth scenarios.

3.1.2. Overall the appraisal reaches the conclusion that the plan as a whole performs as per Scenario 1 (i.e. appraisal conclusions are not 'boosted' to account DM policies), in summary: moderate or uncertain **positive** effects in terms of economy/employment and 'homes'; **neutral** effects in terms of accessibility, biodiversity, communities and landscape; moderate or uncertain **negative** effects in terms of air quality, climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, the historic environment, transport and water; and a **significant negative** effect in terms of loss of high quality agricultural land.

3.1.3. With regards to DM policies, the current draft NPPF proposes 'national development management policies' such that a primary consideration is site-specific policies, which must respond to locationally specific issues and opportunities and be deliverable in light of viability parameters. However, under the new NPPF there will likely still be some scope for area wide DM policies that respond to a locally specific issue / opportunity where firmly evidenced. Viability is a key consideration, and trade-offs must be acknowledged, e.g. sites with more challenging viability may only be deliverable if compromises are made regarding policy 'asks' in terms of infrastructure delivery / contributions, affordable housing, net zero development or wider matters. A Whole Viability Assessment has been completed that concludes *"the Council can continue to confident that the development in the Local Plan will be deliverable [but] the Council should be cautious in relying on brownfield sites in the housing trajectory, as the delivery of these is likely to continue to be challenging."* However, even for greenfield sites there is a need for ongoing scrutiny of the viability impact of policy requirements in order to avoid false comfort in respect of requirements that fall away at the planning application stage on viability grounds. Further discussion is presented in the main report.

4. Next steps

4.1.1. Following the current Regulation 19 publication stage the intention is to submit the plan (as previously published) for an Examination in Public overseen by the Planning Inspectorate alongside this SA Report and all of the representations received.

Swale Local Plan

Draft Habitat Regulations Assessment

Swale Borough Council

May 2026

Delivering a better world

Quality information

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 AECOM has been appointed by Swale Borough Council (SBC) to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the emerging Regulation 19 Swale Local Plan (Hereafter referred to as SLP). The objective of an HRA is to identify any aspects of a Plan that may result in Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) and, where relevant, adverse effects on the integrity of Habitats (previously European) sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites), either in isolation or in combination with other plans and projects. The HRA also advises, as necessary, on appropriate policy mechanisms for delivering mitigation where adverse effects on integrity are identified. Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), an Appropriate Assessment of impact pathways is required, where a plan or project is likely to have a Likely Significant Effect (LSE) upon a Habitats Site, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

1.1.2 The SLP will cover the years 2027 to 2042. The Plan will allocate land for housing, employment, mixed-use development and other purposes. For example, the SLP sets a target for the provision of 17,024 new dwellings and 73ha of employment floorspace over the Plan period. The Plan also sets out the policies and proposals to guide the future development in the borough during this period. At the same time, the document seeks to protect Swale's natural environment, including Habitats sites that are designated for internationally important habitats and species.

1.2 Legislation

1.2.1 The UK left the European Union (EU) on 31 January 2020 under the terms set out in the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 ("the Withdrawal Act"). While the UK is no longer a member of the EU, a requirement for Habitats Regulations Assessment continues, as set out in the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019[1].

1.2.2 The HRA process applies the 'Precautionary Principle'[2] to Habitats sites. Plans and projects can only be permitted having ascertained that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the Habitats site(s) in question. To ascertain whether or not site integrity will be affected, an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken of the Plan or project in question. Figure 1 below sets out the legislative basis for Appropriate Assessment.

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

The Regulations state that:

"*A competent authority, before deciding to … give any consent for a plan or project which is likely to have a significant effect on a European site … shall make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that sites conservation objectives… The authority shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site*".

Figure 1: The legislative basis for Appropriate Assessment

1.2.3 Plans and projects that are associated with potential adverse impacts on Habitats sites may still be permitted if there are no reasonable alternatives and there are Imperative Reasons of Overriding

[1] These don't replace the 2017 Regulations but are just another set of amendments.
[2] The Precautionary Principle, which is referenced in Article 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, has been defined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO, 2005) as: *"When human activities may lead to morally unacceptable harm* [to the environment] *that is scientifically plausible but uncertain, actions shall be taken to avoid or diminish that harm. The judgement of plausibility should be grounded in scientific analysis".*

Public Interest (IROPI) as to why they should go ahead. In such cases, compensation would be necessary to ensure the overall integrity of the site network.

1.2.4 Over time the phrase 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA) has come into wide currency to describe the overall process set out in the Regulations from screening through to IROPI. This has arisen in order to distinguish the process from the individual stage described in the law as an 'Appropriate Assessment'.

1.2.5 In spring 2018 the 'Sweetman' European Court of Justice ruling[3] clarified that 'mitigation' (i.e. measures that are specifically introduced to avoid or reduce a harmful effect on a Habitats site that would otherwise arise) should **not** be taken into account when forming a view on Likely Significant Effects. Mitigation should instead only be considered at the Appropriate Assessment stage. This HRA has been cognisant of that ruling.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 There is no guidance that dictates the physical scope of an HRA of a Plan document in all circumstances. Therefore, in considering the physical scope of the assessment, we were guided primarily by the identified impact pathways (called the source-pathway-receptor model) rather than by arbitrary 'zones'. Current guidance suggests that the following Habitats sites be included in the scope of assessment:

- All sites within the boundary of Swale Borough; and,
- Other sites shown to be linked to development within the authority boundary through a known impact 'pathway' (discussed below).

1.3.2 Briefly defined, impact pathways are routes by which the implementation of a policy within a Local Plan document can lead to an effect upon an internationally designated site. An example of this would be new residential development resulting in an increased population and thus increased recreational pressure, which could then affect Habitats sites by, for example, disturbance of wintering or breeding birds.

1.3.3 Guidance from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) states that the HRA should be '*proportionate to the geographical scope of the* [plan policy]' and that '*an AA need not be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is useful for its purpose'* (MHCLG, 2006, p.6). More recently, the Court of Appeal ruled that providing the Council (competent authority) was duly satisfied that proposed mitigation could be 'achieved in practice' to satisfy that the proposed development would have no adverse effect, then this would suffice. This ruling has since been applied to a planning permission (rather than a Core Strategy document). In this case the High Court ruled that for '*a multistage process, so long as there is sufficient information at any particular stage to enable the authority to be satisfied that the proposed mitigation can be achieved in practice it is not necessary for all matters concerning mitigation to be fully resolved before a decision maker is able to conclude that a development will satisfy the requirements of Reg 61 of the Habitats Regulations'*.

1.4 Quality Assurance

1.4.1 This report was undertaken in line with AECOM's Integrated Management System (IMS). Our IMS places great emphasis on professionalism, technical excellence, quality, environmental and Health and Safety management. All staff members are committed to establishing and maintaining our certification to the international standards BS EN ISO 9001:2008 and 14001:2004 and BS OHSAS 18001:2007. In addition, our IMS requires careful selection and monitoring of the performance of all sub-consultants and contractors.

1.4.2 All AECOM Ecologists working on this project are members (at the appropriate level) of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and follow their code of professional conduct (CIEEM, 2019).

[3] People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta (C-323/17)

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The HRA has been carried out with reference to the general EC guidance on HRA[4] and general guidance on HRA published by government in July 2019 and 2021[5]. AECOM has also been mindful of the implications of European case law in 2018, notably the Holohan ruling and the People over Wind ruling, both discussed below.

2.1.2 Figure 2 below outlines the stages of HRA. The stages are essentially iterative, being revisited as necessary in response to more detailed information, recommendations and any relevant changes to the Plan until no significant adverse effects remain.

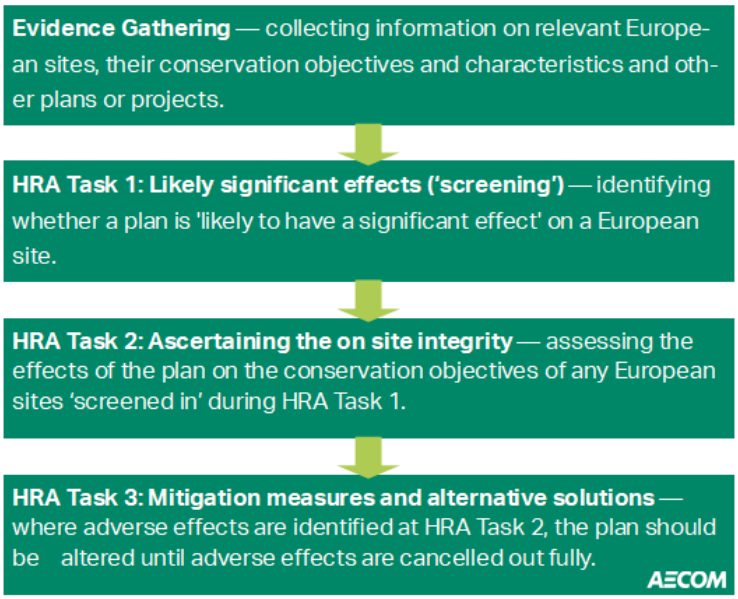

Figure 2: Four Stage Approach to Habitats Regulations Assessment.

2.2 Description of HRA Tasks

HRA Task 1 – Screening for Likely Significant Effects (LSEs)

2.2.1 Following evidence gathering, the first stage of any Habitats Regulations Assessment is the screening for Likely Significant Effects (LSEs), essentially a high-level assessment to decide whether the full subsequent stage known as Appropriate Assessment is required. The essential question is:

> *"Is the project, either alone or in combination with other relevant projects and plans, likely to result in a significant effect upon European sites?"*

2.2.2 The objective is to filter out those Plans and projects that can, without any detailed appraisal, be concluded to be unlikely to result in any impacts upon Habitats sites, usually because there is no mechanism for a negative interaction.

[4] European Commission (2021): Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive.
[5] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment and https://www.gov.uk/guidance/habitats-regulations-assessments-protecting-a-european-site

HRA Task 2 – Appropriate Assessment (AA)

2.2.3 Where it is determined that a conclusion of 'no Likely Significant Effects (LSEs)' cannot be drawn, the analysis proceeds to the next stage of HRA known as Appropriate Assessment. Case law has clarified that 'Appropriate Assessment' is not a technical term. In other words, there are no particular technical analyses, or level of technical analysis, that are classified by law as belonging to Appropriate Assessment compared to the screening stage.

2.2.4 By virtue of the fact that it follows screening for LSEs, there is a clear implication that the analysis will be more detailed than undertaken at the previous stage. One of the key considerations during Appropriate Assessment is whether there is available mitigation that would entirely address the potential effect. In practice, the Appropriate Assessment would take any policies or allocations that could not be dismissed following the high-level screening and assess the potential for an effect in more detail, with a view to concluding whether there would be a potential for an adverse effect on site integrity (in other words, disruption of the coherent structure and function of the Habitats site(s)). A decision by the European Court of Justice[6] concluded that measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of a proposed Plan or project on a Habitats site may no longer be considered by competent authorities at the screening for LSEs stage of HRA. That ruling has been taken into account in producing this HRA.

2.2.5 Also, in 2018 the Holohan ruling[7] was handed down by the European Court of Justice. Among other provisions, paragraph 39 of the ruling states that '*As regards other habitat types or species, which are present on the site, but for which that site has not been listed, and with respect to habitat types and species located outside that site, … typical habitats or species must be included in the appropriate assessment, if they are necessary to the conservation of the habitat types and species listed for the protected area*' [emphasis added]. Due account of this decision has been given in this HRA in relation to the Ashdown Forest SPA, which is designated for mobile ground-nesting birds (although it is to be noted that the qualifying species are not considered to be critically dependent on functionally linked habitats).

HRA Task 3 – Avoidance and Mitigation

2.2.6 Where necessary, measures are recommended for incorporation into the Plan in order to mitigate and / or avoid adverse effects on Habitats sites. There is considerable precedent concerning the level of detail that a Local Plan document needs to contain regarding mitigation for impact pathways on Habitats sites (e.g. regarding recreational pressure). The implication of this precedent is that it is not necessary for all measures to be fully developed prior to adoption of the Plan, but the Plan must provide an adequate policy framework within which these measures can be delivered.

2.2.7 When discussing mitigation for a Local Plan, one is concerned primarily with the policy framework to enable the delivery of such mitigation rather than the detail of the mitigation measures themselves since a Local Plan document is a high-level policy document.

2.2.8 In any Local Plan, there are numerous policies for which there is a limit to the degree of assessment that is possible at the Plan level. This is because either:

- The policy in question does not contain any specifics as to what will be delivered or where, and so cannot be assessed in detail at the Plan level. In these cases, the Appropriate Assessment focusses on precautionary mitigation that can be included in the plan to ensure that whatever proposals come forward will not result in adverse effects on integrity; or
- The nature of potential impacts (e.g. visual and noise disturbance arising from construction or loss of functionally linked habitat) are related to how the development will be designed and constructed, and therefore cannot be assessed in detail at the plan level. In these instances, the Appropriate Assessment focusses on available mitigation measures, the extent to which such measures would be achievable and effective, and whether an adequate protective framework exists to ensure that the policy would not lead to an adverse effect on the integrity of any internationally designated sites.

[6] People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta (C-323/17)
[7] Case C-461/17

2.2.9 There are several court rulings of relevance to the level of detail required in the HRA for a Local Plan. The Court of Appeal[8] has ruled that providing the Council (competent authority) is duly satisfied that proposed mitigation could be 'achieved in practice' to satisfy that the proposed development would have no adverse effect, then this would suffice. This ruling has since been applied to planning permissions (rather than a Plan level document)[9]. In this case the High Court ruled that for '*a multistage process, so long as there is sufficient information at any particular stage to enable the authority to be satisfied that the proposed mitigation can be achieved in practice it is not necessary for all matters concerning mitigation to be fully resolved before a decision maker is able to conclude that a development will satisfy the requirements of Reg 61 of the Habitats Regulations*'.

2.2.10 In these instances, the advice of Advocate-General Kokott[10] is also worth considering. She commented that: *'It would …hardly be proper to require a greater level of detail in preceding plans* [rather than planning applications] *or the abolition of multi-stage planning and approval procedures so that the assessment of implications can be concentrated on one point in the procedure. Rather, adverse effects on areas of conservation must be assessed at every relevant stage of the procedure* ***to the extent possible on the basis of the precision of the plan. This assessment is to be updated with increasing specificity in subsequent stages of the procedure'*** [emphasis added].

2.3 Geographical Scope of the HRA

2.3.1 There are no standard criteria for determining the ultimate physical scope of an HRA. Rather, the source-pathway-receptor model should be used to determine whether there is any potential pathway connecting development to any Habitats sites. In the case of Swale Borough, it was determined that for the initial coarse screen the following Habitats Sites required consideration:

Table 1. Physical scope of the HRA

Habitats Site	Reason for Inclusion
The Swale SPA/Ramsar	Within the Swale Borough boundary
Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA/Ramsar	Within the Swale Borough boundary
Queendown Warren SAC	Within the Swale Borough boundary
Blean Complex SAC	Partially within the Swale Borough boundary
Outer Thames Estuary SPA	Immediately adjacent to the Swale Borough boundary
North Downs Woodlands SAC	Located 3.6km south west of the Swale Borough boundary

2.3.2 This was based upon a search of surrounding Habitats sites and based on the vulnerabilities of the interest features of the Habitats sites. All the above sites were subjected to the initial screening exercise. It should be noted that the presence of a conceivable pathway linking the Borough to a Habitats site does not mean that likely significant effects will occur.

2.4 The 'in combination' scope

2.4.1 It is a requirement of the Regulations that the impacts and effects of any land use plan being assessed are not considered in isolation but in combination with other plans and projects that may also be affecting the Habitats site(s) in question. In practice, 'in combination assessment' is of greatest importance when the Local Plan would otherwise be screened out because the individual contribution is inconsequential. It is neither practical nor necessary to assess the 'in combination' effects of the Local Plan within the context of all other plans and projects within the region. The principal other plans and projects that we are considering are:

[8]No Adastral New Town Ltd (NANT) v Suffolk Coastal District Council Court of Appeal, 17th February 2015
[9]High Court case of R (Devon Wildlife Trust) v Teignbridge District Council, 28 July 2015
[10] Opinion of Advocate General Kokott, 9th June 2005, Case C-6/04. Commission of the European Communities v United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, paragraph 49http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?docid=58359&doclang=EN

- Southern Water – adopted Water Resources Management Plan, 2024
- Medway Local Plan 2003. It is noted that Medway is in the progress of updating its local plan and where relevant this has also been consulted.
- Canterbury Local Plan (to 2031), adopted 2017.
- Maidstone Borough Local Plan (to 2031), (adopted 2017)
- Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy, Site Allocations and a Development Management Policies Document Regulation 18 (December 2020).
- Ashford Local Plan 2030, adopted February 2019.
- Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan, adopted 2025.
- Kent Local Transport Plan (LTP5): Striking the Balence (2024-2037).
- Environment Agency and Defra - River Basin Management Plan Thames River Basin District, 2022.

2.4.2 It should be noted that, while the broad potential impacts of these other projects and plans has been considered, we have not carried out full HRA on each of these plans – we have however drawn upon existing HRAs that have been carried out for surrounding authorities and plans.

3. Habitats Sites

3.1 The Swale SPA and Ramsar Site

3.1.1 Reason for Designation

The **SPA** is designated for[11]:

During the breeding season:

- Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*
- Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*
- Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus*

Over winter:

- Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*
- Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*
- Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*
- Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*
- Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*
- Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*
- Knot *Calidris canutus*
- Pintail *Anas acuta*
- Redshank *Tringa totanus*
- Shoveler *Anas clypeata*
- Dark-bellied Brent goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*
- Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpina*

On passage:

- Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*

The SPA also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl (Over winter, the area regularly supports 65,390 individual waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6))

The **Ramsar** site is designated for[12]:

The Ramsar information sheet states that The Swale comprises, “A complex of brackish and freshwater, floodplain grazing marsh with ditches, and intertidal saltmarsh and mudflat. These habitats together support internationally important numbers of wintering waterfowl. Rare wetland birds breed in important numbers. The saltmarsh and grazing marsh are of international importance for their diverse assemblages of wetland plants and invertebrates”.

[11] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/4517156041523200 [accessed 05/06/2026]
[12] https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/RIS/UK11071.pdf [accessed 05/06/2026]

Ramsar criterion 2**:** The site supports nationally scarce plants and at least seven British Red data book invertebrates.

Ramsar criterion 5: Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in winter: 77501 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003).

Ramsar criterion 6: – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.

Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:

- Common redshank *Tringa totanus tetanus*

Species with peak counts in winter:

- Dark-bellied brent goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*
- Grey plover *Pluvialis squatarola*, E Atlantic/W Africa -wintering

Species/populations identified subsequent to designation for possible future consideration under criterion 6:

Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:

- Ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, Europe/Northwest Africa

Species with peak counts in winter:

- Eurasian wigeon *Anas penelope*, NW Europe
- Northern pintail *Anas acuta,* NW Europe
- Northern shoveler *Anas clypeata*, NW & C Europe
- Black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*, Iceland/W Europe

3.1.2 Conservation Objectives of the SPA[13]

"With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- *The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features*
- *The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features*
- *The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely*
- *The population of each of the qualifying features, and,*
- *The distribution of the qualifying features within the site."*

3.1.3 Historic Trends and Current Pressures[14]

- Coastal squeeze
- Public access/ disturbance
- Invasive species

[13] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/4666133965963264 [accessed 05/06/2026]
[14] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5760073666134016 [accessed 05/06/2026]

- Changes in species distribution
- Fisheries: commercial marine and estuarine
- Vehicles: illicit
- Air pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition

3.2 Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA and Ramsar Site

3.2.1 Reason for Designation

The site is designated as an **SPA**[15] for supporting bird populations of European importance for the breeding species of:

- Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*
- Little tern *Sterna albifrons*
- Common tern *Sterna hirundo*

The site is designated as an **SPA** for supporting bird populations of European importance for the over-wintering species of:

- Tundra swan Cygnus *columbianus bewickii*
- Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*

The **Ramsar** site is designated for[16]:

The Ramsar information sheet states that Medway Estuary and Marshes site comprises, "*A complex of brackish and freshwater, floodplain grazing marsh with ditches, and intertidal saltmarsh and mudflat. These habitats together support internationally important numbers of wintering waterfowl. Rare wetland birds breed in important numbers. The saltmarsh and grazing marsh are of international importance for their diverse assemblages of wetland plants and invertebrates*".

Ramsar criterion 2*:* The site supports nationally scarce plants and at least seven British Red data book invertebrates.

Ramsar criterion 5*:* Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in winter: 47637 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003).

Ramsar criterion 6*:* – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance. The site has bird species occurring in internationally important numbers: Redshank, grey plover (spring/autumn), dark-bellied brent goose, shelduck, pintail, red knot, ringed plover, dunlin (winter)

3.2.2 Conservation Objectives of the SPA[17]

"With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- *The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features*
- *The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features*

[15] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5039453273849856 [accessed 05/06/2026]
[16] https://rsis.ramsar.org/RISapp/files/RISrep/GB645RIS.pdf [accessed 05/06/2026]
[17] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6672791487119360 [accessed 05/06/2026]

- *The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely*
- *The population of each of the qualifying features, and,*
- *The distribution of the qualifying features within the site."*

3.2.3 Historic Trends and Current Pressures[18]

- Coastal squeeze
- Public access/ disturbance
- Invasive species
- Changes in species distribution
- Fisheries: commercial marine and estuarine
- Vehicles: illicit
- Air pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition

3.3 The Outer Thames Estuary SPA

3.3.1 Reason for Designation

The Marine **SPA** is designated for its[19]:

- Red-throated diver *Gavia stellate* (non-breeding)
- Common tern *Sterna hirundo* (breeding)
- Little tern *Sternula albifrons* (breeding)

3.3.2 Conservation Objectives[20]

"*The site's conservation objectives apply to the site and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the "Qualifying features" listed above).*

The objectives are to ensure that, subject to natural change, the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:

- *the extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features*
- *the structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features*
- *the supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely*
- *the populations of each of the qualifying features*
- *the distribution of qualifying features within the site"*

3.3.3 Historic Trends and Current Pressures

- Low levels of winter disturbance (from both noise and visual presence);

[18] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5760073666134016 [accessed 05/06/2026]
[19] https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SPA-N2K/UK9020309.pdf [accessed 05/06/2026]
[20] https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/Marine/MarineSiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=UK9020309&SiteName=outer%20thames&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=&SeaArea=&IFCAArea=&HasCA=1&NumMarineSeasonality=3&SiteNameDisplay=Outer%20Thames%20Estuary%20SPA#hlco [accessed 05/06/2026]

- Low risk of direct birdstrike from wind turbines;
- Good water quality; and
- Limited dredging.

3.4 Queendown Warren SAC

3.4.1 Reason for Designation[21]

The site is designated as a SAC for its:

- Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone, including important orchid sites.

3.4.2 Conservation Objectives[22]

"With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- *The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats*
- *The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and*
- *The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely"*

3.4.3 Historic Trends and Current Pressures[23]

- Species decline
- Habitat fragmentation
- Air quality: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition

3.5 The Blean Complex SAC

3.5.1 Reason for Designation[24]

The site is designated as a SAC for its:

- Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the *Carpinion betuli*. (Oak-hornbeam forests)

3.5.2 Conservation Objectives[25]

"With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- *The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats*

[21] https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0012833.pdf [accessed 05/06/2026]
[22] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/4860443613200384 [accessed 05/06/2026]
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/4724631642832896 [accessed 05/06/2026]
[23] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4943746697265152 [accessed 05/06/2026]
[24] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/6743128623022080 [accessed 05/06/2026]
[25] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/6568792784371712 [accessed 05/06/2026]

- *The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and*
- *The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely"*

3.5.3 Historic Trends and Current Pressures[26]

- Air quality: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition

3.6 North Downs Woodlands SAC

3.6.1 Reason for Designation[27]

The site is designated as a SAC for its:

- *Taxus baccata* woods of the British Isles. (Yew-dominated woodland)*
- *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests. (Beech forests on neutral to rich soils)
- Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*). (Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone)

3.6.2 Conservation Objectives[28]

"With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- *The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats*
- *The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and*
- *The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely"*

3.6.3 Historic Trends and Current Pressures[29]

- Public access/ disturbance
- Forestry and woodland management
- Invasive species
- Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition

[26] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/4985875433783296 [accessed 05/06/2026]
[27] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/6520020842577920 [accessed 05/06/2026]
[28] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5579173532008448 [accessed 05/06/2026]
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5280120969625600 [accessed 05/06/2026]
[29] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6363401429188608 [accessed 05/06/2026]

4. Identified Impact Pathways

4.1 Atmospheric Pollution (Nitrogen Deposition)

4.1.1 The main emitted pollutants of concern for Habitats sites are oxides of nitrogen (NOx), ammonia (NH_3) and sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and are summarised in Table 2. Ammonia can have a directly toxic effect upon vegetation, particularly at close distances to the source such as near road verges[30]. NOx can also be toxic at very high concentrations (far above the annual average Critical Level). Elevated NOx and NH_3 also increases the total N deposition to soils, potentially leading to deleterious knock-on effects in resident ecosystems depending on sensitivity, extent of area affected and other factors. Increases in nitrogen deposition from the atmosphere can, if sufficiently great, enhance soil fertility and lead to eutrophication. This can have adverse effects on the community composition and quality of semi-natural, nitrogen-limited terrestrial and aquatic habitats[31] [32].

Table 2: Main sources and effects of air pollutants on habitats and species[33]

Pollutant	Source	Effects on habitats and species
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	The main sources of SO_2 are electricity generation, and industrial and domestic fuel combustion. Total SO_2 emissions in the UK have decreased substantially since the 1980's and our concentrations are now generally very low. Another origin of sulphur dioxide is the shipping industry and high atmospheric concentrations of SO_2 have been documented in busy ports. In future years shipping is likely to become one of the most important contributors to SO_2 emissions in the UK.	Wet and dry deposition of SO_2 acidifies soils and freshwater and may alter the composition of plant and animal communities. The magnitude of effects depends on levels of deposition, the buffering capacity of soils and the sensitivity of impacted species. However, SO_2 background levels have fallen considerably since the 1970's and are presently not regarded a threat to plant communities. For example, decreases in Sulphur dioxide concentrations have been linked to returning lichen species and improved tree health in London.
Acid deposition	Leads to acidification of soils and freshwater via atmospheric deposition of SO_2, NOx, ammonia and hydrochloric acid. Acid deposition from rain has declined by 85% in the last 20 years, which most contributed to lower sulphate levels. Although future trends in S emissions and subsequent deposition to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems will continue to decline, increased N emissions may cancel out any gains produced by reduced S levels.	Gaseous precursors (e.g. SO_2) can cause direct damage to sensitive vegetation, such as lichen, upon deposition. This can affect habitats and species through both wet (acid rain) and dry deposition. The effects of acidification include the lowering of soil pH, leaf chlorosis, reduced decomposition rates, and compromised reproduction in birds / plants. Not all sites are equally susceptible to acidification. This varies depending on soil type, bed rock geology, weathering rate and buffering capacity. For example, sites with an underlying geology of granite, gneiss and quartz rich rocks tend to be more susceptible.

[30] http://www.apis.ac.uk/overview/pollutants/overview_NOx.htm.
[31] Wolseley, P. A.; James, P. W.; Theobald, M. R.; Sutton, M. A. (2006). Detecting changes in epiphytic lichen communities at sites affected by atmospheric ammonia from agricultural sources. *Lichenologist* **38**: 161-176.
[32] Dijk, N. (2011). Dry deposition of ammonia gas drives species change faster than wet deposition of ammonium ions: evidence from a long-term field manipulation. *Global Change Biology* **17**: 3589-3607.
[33] Information summarised from the Air Pollution Information System (http://www.apis.ac.uk/).

Pollutant	Source	Effects on habitats and species
Ammonia (NH_3)	Ammonia is a reactive, soluble alkaline gas released following decomposition and volatilisation of animal wastes. It is a naturally occurring trace gas, but ammonia concentrations are directly related to the distribution of livestock. It is also emitted from the catalytic converters of certain vehicles, particularly petrol cars. Ammonia reacts with acid pollutants such as the products of SO_2 and NO_X emissions to produce fine ammonium (NH_4+) - containing aerosol. Due to its significantly longer lifetime, NH_4+ may be transferred much longer distances (and can therefore be a significant trans-boundary issue). While ammonia deposition may be estimated from its atmospheric concentration, the deposition rates are strongly influenced by meteorology and ecosystem type.	The negative effect of NH_4+ may occur via direct toxicity when uptake exceeds detoxification capacity and via N accumulation. Its main adverse effect is eutrophication, leading to species assemblages that are dominated by fast-growing and tall species. For example, a shift in dominance from heath species (lichens, mosses) to grasses is often seen. As emissions mostly occur at ground level in the rural environment and NH_3 is rapidly deposited, some of the most acute problems of NH_3 deposition are for small relict nature reserves located in intensive agricultural landscapes.
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)	Nitrogen oxides are mostly produced in combustion processes. Half of NO_X emissions in the UK derive from motor vehicles, one quarter from power stations and the rest from other industrial and domestic combustion processes. Nitrogen oxides, particularly from traffic, have been consistently falling for many years, notwithstanding an increase in traffic on the network, due to improved vehicle emissions technology.	Direct toxicity effects of gaseous nitrates are likely to be important in areas close to the source (e.g. roadside verges). A critical level of NOx for all vegetation types has been set to 30 ug/m3. Deposition of nitrogen compounds (nitrates (NO_3), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and nitric acid (HNO_3)) contributes to the total nitrogen deposition and may lead to both soil and freshwater acidification. In addition, NO_x contributes to the eutrophication of soils and water, altering the species composition of plant communities at the expense of sensitive species.
Nitrogen deposition	The pollutants that contribute to the total nitrogen deposition derive mainly from oxidized (e.g. NO_X) or reduced (e.g. NH_3) nitrogen emissions (described separately above). While oxidized nitrogen mainly originates from major conurbations or highways, reduced nitrogen mostly derives from farming practices. However, at a local scale, road traffic makes a significant contribution. The N pollutants together are a large contributor to acidification (see above).	All plants require nitrogen compounds to grow, but too much overall N is regarded as the major driver of biodiversity change globally. Species-rich plant communities with high proportions of slow-growing perennial species and bryophytes are most at risk from N eutrophication. This is because many semi-natural plants cannot assimilate the surplus N as well as many graminoid (grass) species. N deposition can also increase the risk of damage from abiotic factors, e.g. drought and frost.
Ozone (O_3)	A secondary pollutant generated by photochemical reactions involving NOx, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and sunlight. These precursors are mainly released by the combustion of fossil fuels (as discussed above). Increasing anthropogenic emissions of ozone precursors in the UK have led to an increased number of days when ozone levels rise above 40ppb	Concentrations of O_3 above 40 ppb can be toxic, to both humans and wildlife, and can affect buildings. High O_3 concentrations are widely documented to cause damage to vegetation, including visible leaf damage, reduction in floral biomass, reduction in crop yield (e.g. cereal grains, tomato, potato), reduction in the number of flowers, decrease in

Pollutant	Source	Effects on habitats and species
	('episodes' or 'smog'). Reducing ozone pollution is believed to require action at international level to reduce levels of the precursors that form ozone.	forest production and altered species composition in semi-natural plant communities.

4.1.2 Emissions of NOx and, at a local scale, ammonia can reasonably be expected to increase as a result of the Plan, primarily due to an increase in the volume of commuter traffic associated with housing growth.

4.1.3 The World Health Organisation has the following critical thresholds for plant communities: The critical NOx concentration (critical threshold) for the protection of vegetation is 30 μgm^{-3}, that for ammonia is 3 μgm^{-3} (1 μgm^{-3} for lower plants) and the threshold for sulphur dioxide is 20 μgm^{-3}. Additionally, ecological studies have determined 'Critical Loads'[34] of atmospheric nitrogen deposition (that is, NOx combined with ammonia NH_3).

4.1.4 According to the Department for Transport's Transport Analysis Guidance, beyond 200m, the contribution of vehicle emissions from the roads to local pollution levels is insignificant (Figure 3 and reference[35]). Additionally, guidance from Natural England[36] indicates that 200m is an appropriate screening distance for the impacts of air quality as a result of road traffic emissions. Therefore, this distance has been used throughout this HRA to determine whether Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) on sensitive Habitats sites may arise due to implementation of the Plan.

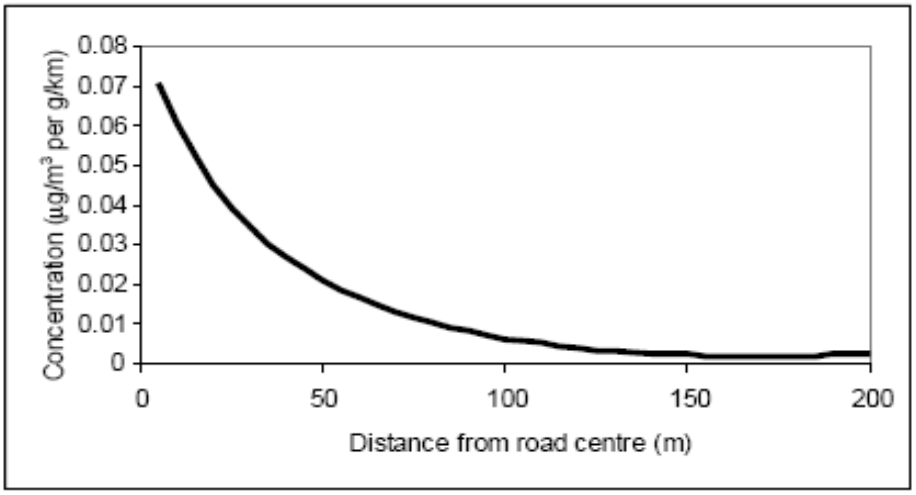

Figure 3: Traffic contribution to concentrations of pollutants at different distances from a road (Source: DfT[37])

4.1.5 The following Habitats sites within 10km of the Swale Borough boundary are sensitive to atmospheric nitrogen deposition, primarily due to the presence of nutrient-limited habitats and / or species (the sites in **bold** are taken forward into the following HRA chapters), and lie within 200m of relevant roads:

- **The Swale SPA/Ramsar**
- **Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA/Ramsar**
- **Queendown Warren SAC**
- **Blean Complex SAC**

[34] The critical load is the rate of deposition beyond which research indicates that adverse effects can reasonably be expected to occur.
[35] Available at: http://www.dft.gov.uk/webtag/documents/expert/unit3.3.3.php#013 [Accessed on the 06/01/2026]
[36] Available at: https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4720542048845824 [Accessed on the 17/04/2026]
[37] Available at: https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20140715150031/http://www.dft.gov.uk/ha/standards/dmrb/vol11/section3/ha20707.pdf [Accessed on the 06/01/2026]

- **North Downs Woodlands SAC**

4.2 Recreational Pressure

4.2.1 There is concern over the cumulative impacts of recreation on key nature conservation sites in the UK, as most sites must fulfill conservation objectives while also providing recreational opportunity. Various research reports have provided compelling links between changes in housing and access levels[38], and impacts on Habitats protected sites[39] [40]. This applies to any habitat, but recreational pressure from housing growth is of particular significance for Habitats sites designated for their bird interest. Different Habitats sites are subject to different types of recreational pressures and have different vulnerabilities. Studies across a range of species have shown that the effects from recreation can be complex. HRAs of planning documents tend to focus on recreational sources of disturbance as a result of new residents.

Trampling Damage, Nutrient Enrichment and Wildfires

4.2.2 Most terrestrial habitats (especially heathland, woodland and dune systems) can be affected by trampling and other mechanical damage, which dislodges individual plants, leads to soil compaction and erosion. The following studies have assessed the impact of trampling associated with different recreational activities in different habitats:

- Wilson & Seney[41] examined the degree of track erosion caused by hikers, motorcyclists, horse riders and cyclists in 108 plots along tracks in the Gallatin National Forest, Montana. Although the results proved difficult to interpret, it was concluded that horses and hikers disturbed more sediment on wet tracks, and therefore caused more erosion, than motorcycles and bicycles.
- Cole et al[42] conducted experimental off-track trampling in 18 closed forest, dwarf scrub and meadow & grassland communities (each trampled between 0 – 500 times) over five mountain regions in the US. Vegetation cover was assessed two weeks and one year after trampling, and an inverse relationship with trampling intensity was discovered, although this relationship was weaker after one year than two weeks indicating some recovery of the vegetation. Differences in plant morphology was found to explain more variation in response than soil and topographic factors. Low-growing, mat-forming grasses regained their cover best after two weeks and were considered most resistant to trampling, while tall forbs (non-woody vascular plants other than grasses, sedges, rushes and ferns) were considered least resistant. The cover of hemicryptophytes and geophytes (plants with buds below the soil surface) was heavily reduced after two weeks but had recovered well after one year and as such these were considered most resilient to trampling. Chamaephytes (plants with buds above the soil surface) were least resilient to trampling. It was concluded that these would be the least tolerant of a regular cycle of disturbance.
- Cole [43] conducted a follow-up study (across four vegetation types) in which shoe type (trainers or walking boots) and trampling weight were varied. Although immediate damage was greater with walking boots, there was no significant difference after one year. Heavier tramplers caused a greater reduction in vegetation height than lighter tramplers, but there was no differential impact on vegetation cover.

[38] Weitowitz D.C., Panter C., Hoskin R. & Liley D. (2019). The effect of urban development on visitor numbers to nearby protected nature conservation sites. *Journal of Urban Ecology* **5**. https://doi.org/10.1093/jue/juz019
[39] Liley D, Clarke R.T., Mallord J.W., Bullock J.M. (2006a). The effect of urban development and human disturbance on the distribution and abundance of nightjars on the Thames Basin and Dorset Heaths. Natural England / Footprint Ecology.
[40] Liley D., Clarke R.T., Underhill-Day J., Tyldesley D.T. (2006b). Evidence to support the appropriate Assessment of development plans and projects in south-east Dorset. Footprint Ecology / Dorset County Council.
[41] Wilson, J.P. & J.P. Seney. (1994). Erosional impact of hikers, horses, motorcycles and off-road bicycles on mountain trails in Montana. *Mountain Research and Development* **14**:77-88
[42] Cole, D.N. (1995a). Experimental trampling of vegetation. I. Relationship between trampling intensity and vegetation response. *Journal of Applied Ecology* **32**: 203-214
Cole, D.N. (1995b). Experimental trampling of vegetation. II. Predictors of resistance and resilience. *Journal of Applied Ecology* **32**: 215-224
[43] Cole, D.N. (1995c). Recreational trampling experiments: effects of trampler weight and shoe type. Research Note INT-RN-425. U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station, Utah.

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- Cole & Spildie[44] experimentally compared the effects of off-track trampling by hikers and horse riders (at two intensities – 25 and 150 passes) in two woodland vegetation types (one with an erect forb understorey and one with a low shrub understorey). Horse trampling was found to cause the largest reduction in vegetation cover. The forb-dominated vegetation suffered greatest disturbance but recovered rapidly. Generally, it was shown that higher trampling intensities caused more disturbance.
- In heathland sites, trampling damage can affect the value of a site to wildlife. For example, heavy use of sandy tracks loosens and continuously disturbs sand particles, reducing the habitat's suitability for invertebrates[45]. Species that burrow into flat surfaces such as the centres of paths, are likely to be particularly vulnerable, as the loose sediment can no longer maintain their burrow. In some instances, nature conservation bodies and local authorities resort to hardening paths to prevent further erosion. However, this is concomitant with the loss of habitat used by wildlife, such as sand lizards and burrowing invertebrates.

4.2.3 A major concern for nutrient-poor terrestrial habitats (e.g. heathlands, sand dunes, bogs and fens) is nutrient enrichment associated with dog fouling (addressed in various reviews, e.g**.** footnote 46). It is estimated that dogs will defecate within 10 minutes of starting a walk and therefore most nutrient enrichment arising from dog faeces will occur within 400m of a site entrance. In contrast, dogs will urinate at frequent intervals during a walk, resulting in a more spread out distribution of urine. For example, in Burnham Beeches National Nature Reserve it is estimated that 30,000 litres of urine and 60 tonnes of dog faeces are deposited annually[47]. While there is limited information on the chemical constituents of dog faeces, nitrogen is one of the main components[48]. Nutrient availability is the major determinant of plant community composition and the effect of dog defecation in sensitive habitats is comparable to a high-level application of fertiliser, potentially resulting in a shift towards plant communities that are more typical of improved grasslands.

Bird Disturbance

4.2.4 Human activity can affect birds either directly (e.g. by eliciting flight responses) or indirectly (e.g. by damaging habitat or reducing bird fitness in less obvious ways such as through inducing stress responses). The most obvious direct effect is that of immediate mortality such as death by shooting, but human activity can also lead to much subtler behavioural (e.g. alterations in feeding behaviour, avoidance of certain areas and use of sub optimal areas etc.) and physiological changes (e.g. an increase in heart rate). While such changes are less noticeable, they might result in major population-level changes by altering the balance between immigration / birth and emigration / death[49].

4.2.5 Concern regarding the effects of disturbance on birds stems from the fact that they are expending energy unnecessarily and time spent responding to disturbance is time that is not spent feeding[50]. Disturbance therefore increases energetic expenditure while reducing energetic intake, which can adversely affect the 'condition' and ultimately survival of birds. Additionally, displacement of birds from one feeding site to another can increase the pressure on the resources available within alternative foraging sites, which must sustain a greater number of birds[51]. Moreover, the higher proportion of time a breeding bird spends away from its nest, the more likely it is that eggs will cool and the more vulnerable they, or any nestlings, are to predators. Recreational effects on ground-nesting birds are

[44] Cole, D.N., Spildie, D.R. (1998). Hiker, horse and llama trampling effects on native vegetation in Montana, USA. *Journal of Environmental Management* **53**: 61-71
[45] Taylor K., Anderson P., Liley D. & Underhill-Day J.C. (2006). Promoting positive access management to sites of nature conservation value: A guide to good practice. English Nature / Countryside Agency, Peterborough and Cheltenham.
[46] Taylor K., Anderson P., Taylor R.P., Longden K. & Fisher P. (2005). Dogs, access and nature conservation. English Nature Research Report, Peterborough.
[47] Barnard A. (2003). Getting the facts – Dog walking and visitor number surveys at Burnham Beeches and their implications for the management process. *Countryside Recreation* **11**:16-19.
[48] Taylor K., Anderson P., Liley D. & Underhill-Day J.C. (2006). Promoting positive access management to sites of nature conservation value: A guide to good practice. English Nature / Countryside Agency, Peterborough and Cheltenham.
[49] Riley, J. (2003). Review of Recreational Disturbance Research on Selected Wildlife in Scotland. Scottish Natural Heritage.
[50] Riddington, R. *et al*. (1996). The impact of disturbance on the behaviour and energy budgets of Brent geese. *Bird Study* **43**:269-279.
[51] Gill, J.A., Sutherland, W.J. & Norris, K. (1998). The consequences of human disturbance for estuarine birds. *RSPB Conservation Review* **12**: 67-72.

particularly severe, with many studies concluding that urban sites support lower densities of key species, such as stone curlew and nightjar[52] [53].

4.2.6 Several factors (e.g. seasonality, type of recreational activity) may have pronounced impacts on the nature of bird disturbance. Disturbance in winter may be more impactful because food shortages make birds more vulnerable at this time of the year. In contrast, this may be counterbalanced by fewer recreational users in the winter months and lower overall sensitivity of birds outside the breeding season. Evidence in the literature suggests that the magnitude of disturbance clearly differs between different types of recreational activities. For example, dog walking leads to a significantly higher reduction in bird diversity and abundance compared to hiking[54]. Scientific evidence also suggests that key disturbance parameters, such as areas of influence and flush distance, are significantly greater for dog walkers than hikers[55]. Furthermore, differences in on-site route lengths and usage patterns likely imply that key spatial and temporal parameters (such as the area of a site potentially impacted and the frequency of disturbance) will also differ between recreational activities. This suggests that activity type is a factor that ought to be taken into account in HRAs.

Bird Disturbance Study

4.2.7 A study was undertaken in 2010/2011 by Footprint Ecology[56], who looked at bird disturbance in North Kent. The study focused on recreational disturbance to wintering waterfowl on intertidal habitats and focused on part of the North Kent shoreline, stretching between Gravesend and Whitstable; encompassing three SPAs: the Thames Estuary and Marshes SPA, the Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA and the Swale SPA. The key findings of the study are as follows:

4.2.8 From 1,400 events (records of visitors in the bird survey areas) occurring within 200m of the birds, 3,248 species specific observations were noted of which:

- 74% resulted in no response.
- 13% resulted in a major flight.
- 5% resulted in a short flight.
- 5% resulted in a short walk.
- 3% resulted in an alert.

4.2.9 Dog walking accounted for 55% of all major flight observations with a further 15% attributed to walkers without dogs. After controlling for distance, major flights were more likely to occur when activities took place on the intertidal zone (compared to events on the water or events on the shore), when dogs were present, and the probability of major flight increased with the number of dogs present within a group.

4.2.10 There were significant differences between species with curlew *Numenius arquata* the species with the highest probability of major flight and teal and black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa* the lowest.

4.2.11 Tide state was also significant with major flights more likely at high tide, after controlling for distance. There was also a significant interaction between distance and tide, indicating that the way in which birds responded varied according to tide.

[52] Clarke R.T., Liley D., Sharp J.M., Green R.E. (2013). Building development and roads: Implications for the distribution of stone curlews across the Brecks. *PLOS ONE*. https://doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0072984.
[53] Liley D. & Clarke R.T. (2003). The impact of urban development and human disturbance on the numbers of nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus* on heathlands in Dorset, England. Biological Conservation **114**: 219-230.
[54] Banks P.B., Bryant J.Y. (2007). Four-legged friend or foe? Dog walking displaces native birds from natural areas. *Biology Letters* **3**: 14pp.
[55] Miller S.G., Knight R.L., Miller C.K. (2001). Wildlife responses to pedestrians and dogs. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* **29**: 124-132.
[56] D. Liley & H. Fearnley (Footprint Ecology), 2011. Bird Disturbance Study North Kent.

North Kent Visitor Survey

4.2.12 A visitor survey was undertaken at the same time as the aforementioned bird survey by Footprint Ecology[57]. The key findings of the survey are as follows:

4.2.13 542 groups of visitors were interviewed representing information from 930 people with 502 dogs.

- 65% (345) interviewed groups were accompanied by at least one dog.
- 96% (521) interviewed groups were local residents who made their visit from home.
- 70% of visitors who arrive by foot made their visits either daily or most days (in comparison to 31% who arrive by car).
- 63% of visitors travelled to their visit location by car or van, 34% of visitors arrived by foot, 3% arrived by bicycle and 2% by public transport.
- 50% of visitors who arrived by car lived within 4.2km of their visit location.
- 23% of visitors stated they walked off the paths and onto the mudflats or the open beach. Of the 23% of visitors whose routes took them onto the mudflats 65% were accompanied by at least one dog.

Summary

4.2.14 Several Habitats sites in Swale Borough and adjoining authorities are designated for habitats and species that are sensitive to recreational pressure. The increase in residential development allocated in the SLP would lead to an increase in the local population and demand for access to outdoor spaces. The HRA process needs to adequately assess potential recreational pressure effects of the Plan on these Habitats sites.

4.2.15 Overall, the following Habitats sites within 10km of the Swale Borough boundary are sensitive to increased recreational access, due to the allocation of residential development in the SLP (the sites in **bold** are taken forward into the following HRA chapters):

- **The Swale SPA/Ramsar**
- **Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar**

4.3 Water Quantity, Level and Flow

4.3.1 The unique nature of wetlands combines shallow water, high levels of nutrients and high primary productivity. These conditions are ideal for the growth of organisms at the basal level of food webs, which sustain a wide range of birds, mammals, fish and amphibians. Overwintering and migrating wetland bird species are particularly reliant on these food sources, as they need to build up enough nutritional reserves to sustain their long migration routes.

4.3.2 Wetland habitats rely on hydrological connections with other surface waters, such as rivers, streams and lakes. A constant supply of water is fundamental to maintaining the ecological integrity of sites. However, while the natural fluctuation of water levels within narrow limits is desirable, excess or too little water supply might cause the water level to be outside of the required range of qualifying birds, invertebrate or plant species. This might lead to the loss of the structure and functioning of wetland habitats. There are two mechanisms through which urban development might negatively affect the water level in Habitats Sites:

- The supply of new housing with potable water will require increased abstraction of water from surface water and groundwater bodies. Depending on the level of water stress in the geographic region, this may reduce the water levels in Habitats Sites sharing the same catchment.
- The proliferation of impermeable surfaces in urban areas increases the volume and speed of surface water runoff. As traditional drainage systems often cannot cope with the volume of

[57] Fearnley, H. & Liley, D. (2011). North Kent Visitor Survey Results. Footprint Ecology.

stormwater, sewer overflows are designed to discharge excess water directly into watercourses. Often this pluvial flooding results in downstream inundation of watercourses and the potential flooding of wetland habitats.

4.3.3 The SLP could result in changes to the water quantity, level and flow in the catchment of several Habitats sites, if it required additional abstractions from sources that are hydrologically connected to these sites. This may alter the water level within the designated sites themselves with potential cascading effects on qualifying species or habitats. Overall, the following Habitats sites are considered to be sensitive to changes in water quantity, level and flow (**sites in bold are taken forward to the following chapters of the HRA**):

- **The Swale SPA/Ramsar**
- **Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA/Ramsar**

4.4 Water Quality

4.4.1 Water quality is an important determinant of the nature and condition of qualifying habitats and species in Habitats sites. Declining water quality can have a range of environmental impacts:

- At high levels, toxic chemicals and metals can result in immediate death of aquatic life and have additional detrimental effects (even at lower levels), such as increased vulnerability to disease and changes in wildlife behaviour.
- Eutrophication, the enrichment of plant nutrients in water, increases plant growth and consequently results in oxygen depletion. Algal blooms, which commonly result from eutrophication, increase turbidity and decrease light penetration. The decomposition of organic wastes that often accompanies eutrophication, deoxygenates water further, exacerbating the ongoing oxygen depletion. In the marine environment, nitrogen is the main growth-limiting plant nutrient and so eutrophication is primarily associated with discharges containing bioavailable nitrogen.
- Some pesticides, industrial chemicals, and components of sewage effluent are suspected to interfere with the functioning of the endocrine system, possibly having negative effects on the reproduction and development of aquatic life.

4.4.2 The main risk associated with the SLP is an increase in the discharge of treated sewage effluent from Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTWs) serving the borough. This may increase nutrient concentrations (phosphorus is the main limiting nutrient in freshwater habitats) in Habitats sites that are hydrologically connected to waterbodies receiving sewage effluent. Within Swale there are Waste Water Treatment Works at Faversham, Teynham, Sittingbourne, Eastchurch and Queenborough and immediately outside the borough at Motney Hill.

4.4.3 The Local Plan assessed in this HRA provides for development in the area served by Southern Water, responsible for the public water supply and wastewater treatment in large areas of south England

4.4.4 Overall, the following Habitats sites are potentially sensitive to negative changes in water quality (**sites in bold are taken forward to the following chapters of the HRA**):

- **The Swale SPA/Ramsar**
- **Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA/Ramsar**

4.5 Visual and Noise Disturbance from Construction Works

4.5.1 Development schemes can result in the disturbance of qualifying SPA / Ramsar bird species in European sites or functionally linked habitats through several mechanisms. Noise and visual disturbance arising from construction activities may result in behavioural changes (e.g. flight from the nest, cessation of foraging) in birds. Furthermore, post-construction disturbance from site usage, road traffic and operational lighting might also arise. Three of the most important factors determining the magnitude of disturbance appear to be species sensitivity, proximity of the disturbance source and

timing / duration of the disturbance. Generally, the most disturbing visual and auditory stimuli are likely to involve irregular, infrequent, unpredictable loud noise events, movements or vibrations. Birds are least likely to be disturbed by activities that involve regular, predictable and quiet patterns of sound or movement. The further any activity is from the birds, the less likely it is to result in disturbance.

4.5.2 An increasing amount of research on visual and noise disturbance of waterfowl from construction (and other activities) is now available. Both visual and noise stimuli may elicit disturbance responses, potentially affecting the fitness and survival of waterfowl and waders. Noise is a complex disturbance parameter requiring the consideration of multiple parameters, including the fact that it is not described on a linear scale, its nonadditive effect and the source-receptor distance. A high level of noise disturbance constitutes a sudden noise event of over 60dB or prolonged noise of over 72dB. Bird responses to high noise levels include major flight or the cessation of feeding, both of which might affect the survival of birds if other stressors are present (e.g. cold weather, food scarcity).

4.5.3 Generally, research has shown that above noise levels of 84 dB waterfowl show a flight response, while at levels below 55dB there is no effect on their behaviour[58]. These two thresholds are therefore considered useful as defining two extremes. The same authors have advised that regular noise levels should be below 70 dB at the bird, as birds will habituate to noise levels below this level[59]. Generally, noise is attenuated by 6 dB with every doubling of distance from the source. Impact piling, the noisiest construction process of approx. 110 dB at 0.67m from source, will therefore reduce to 67-68dB by 100m away from the source. The loudest construction noise should therefore have fallen to below disturbing levels by 100m, and certainly by 200m, away from the source even without mitigation. Note that this is a rule of thumb and does not obviate the need for application-level noise modelling. However, comparison with baseline noise levels will also be important in any assessment rather than purely using comparison with the 70 dB metric.

4.5.4 Visual disturbance is generally considered to have a higher impact than noise disturbance as, in most instances, visual stimuli will elicit a disturbance response at much greater distances than noise[60]. For example, a flight response is triggered in most species when they are approached to within 150m across a mudflat. Visual disturbance can be exacerbated by workers operating equipment outside machinery, undertaking sudden movements and using large machinery. Several species are particularly sensitive to visual disturbance[61], including curlew (taking flight at 275m), redshank (at 250m), shelduck (at 199m) and bar-tailed godwit (at 163m). Overall, specific regard should be given to assemblage composition when identifying threshold levels for both visual and noise disturbance.

4.5.5 Disturbance can also result post-construction, although substantial changes in traffic flow are generally needed for significant noise disturbance to arise from roads. For example, a 25% increase in road traffic (e.g. through a road scheme) will result in only a 1dB(A) increase at the roadside, with a 100% increase needed to result in a 3dB(A) increase – the lowest increase in noise that is thought to be even perceivable by humans and birds. In contrast, the introduction of operational lighting of schemes into areas that are not currently lit can result in disturbance of animal species within European sites or those that rely on functionally linked habitats.

4.5.6 It is noted that visual and noise disturbance is relevant not only to designated sites themselves, but also to habitat that is functionally linked to such sites. Because qualifying species depend on linked habitats for foraging and roosting (see earlier impact pathway), any visual and noise disturbance might impair the species' ability to use such land appropriately.

4.5.7 Overall, the following Habitats sites are sensitive to negative changes as a result of visual and noise disturbance from construction works (**sites in bold are taken forward to the following chapters of the HRA**):

- **The Swale SPA/Ramsar**
- **Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA/Ramsar**

[58] Cutts N & Allan J. 1999. Avifaunal Disturbance Assessment. Flood Defence Works: Saltend. Report to Environment Agency).
[59] Cutts, N., Phelps, A. and Burdon, D. 2009. Construction and waterfowl: Defining Sensitivity, Response, Impacts and Guidance. Report to Humber INCA, Institute of Estuarine and Coastal Studies, University of Hull.
[60] Research undertaken by the Institute of Estuarine & Costal Studies, University of Hull. 2013. Available at: http://bailey.persona-pi.com/Public-Inquiries/M4%20-%20Revised/11.3.67.pdf [Accessed on the 01/12/2020]
[61] Ibid. Response distances to visual stimuli are given in the Estuarine & Coastal Studies report.

- **The Outer Thames Estuary SPA**

4.6 Coastal Squeeze

4.6.1 Coastal squeeze is a term that originates from coastal management, whereby qualifying intertidal habitats (i.e. the habitats themselves and as a foraging / roosting resource for SPA and Ramsar birds) are lost to rising sea levels and inland brownfield development (e.g. a sea wall or an industrial complex) prevents the inland migration of these features. As a result, habitat is 'squeezed' and reduces in size. This is a significant process, particularly in geographic areas that are highly urbanised or that are rapidly transitioning from an undeveloped to developed state.

4.6.2 Additionally, as development frequently takes place immediately inland from the sea wall, flood defences generally cannot be moved landwards to accommodate the managed retreat of threatened habitats. This may result in gradually reducing areas of saltmarsh and mudflat habitats adjacent to built-up areas. In areas where sediment availability is low, the coastal squeeze also includes an increasingly steep beach profile and foreshortening of the seaward zones.

4.6.3 In order to conclude that development allocated in the SLP would not result in LSEs regarding coastal squeeze, development should not be situated in locations that require new defences in currently undefended parts of the coastline or in areas allocated for managed realignment (i.e. adjustments to coastal flood defences). To assess this impact pathway, residential and employment sites allocated in the SLP will be assessed as to their relative distance to designated coastal habitats, whether they are on greenfield sites and if they lie within sections of the coast identified for managed realignment.

4.6.4 Overall, the following Habitats sites are sensitive to negative changes as a result of coastal squeeze (**sites in bold are taken forward to the following chapters of the HRA**):

- **The Swale SPA/Ramsar**
- **Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA/Ramsar**

5. Screening for Likely Significant Effects (LSEs)

5.1 Atmospheric Pollution (Nitrogen Deposition)

The Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar

5.1.1 Given that both The Swale SPA/Ramsar and the Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar sites both lie within 200m of numerous roads that may be regularly used by vehicle journeys arising from the Swale borough as a result of the increased population, it was concluded that air quality should be included within the scope of this assessment.

5.1.2 For approximately 4km, the Swale SPA/Ramsar site lies within 200m of the A249 as it approaches and crosses onto the Isle of Sheppey (predominantly to the east of the A249). For approximately 2.4km the Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/ Ramsar is within 200m of the A249 as it approaches the and crosses onto the Isle of Sheppey (to the west of the A249). The MAGIC website www.magic.gov.uk indicates that the habitat within 200m of the road along this route is predominantly grazing marsh, along with areas of mudflat in the vicinity of the Swale Crossing itself. In addition, although Milton Creek is not actually part of the SPA, it does constitute important habitat for some SPA species, and the Sittingbourne Northern Relief Road crosses the mudflats of the Creek. Development provided by the Plan will result in an increase in traffic flows over the Swale Crossing.

5.1.3 There will also be an increase in traffic flows due to development in surrounding local authorities (particularly Medway and Maidstone) over the same time period and (to a lesser extent) due to proposals for new minerals and waste facilities being developed for the Kent Minerals and Waste Plan.

5.1.4 **Therefore, LSEs of the SLP on the Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar regarding atmospheric pollution cannot be excluded and the sites are screened in for Appropriate Assessment regarding this impact pathway.**

Queendown Warren SAC

5.1.5 Queendown Warren SAC is located in the south west corner of Swale Borough. It is located immediately adjacent to the minor lanes of Warren Lane, an unnamed lane, and bisected by Yaugter Lane but due to their minor nature these are not expected to experience a change in daily traffic flows due to Local Plan growth. The SAC is also located approximately c.300m from the A2, the only affected road within the vicinity of the SAC. The Site Improvement Plan[62] identifies that the dry grassland and scrublands on chalk or limestone (important orchid sites) are potentially vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition. Whilst the sensitive features of the site are currently identified to be in favourable condition[63], the deposition rates at the site (15.5kg N/ha/yr) exceeds the minimum critical load for the chalk grassland and scrubland habitat (10kg N/ha/yr)[64]. However, due to the distance from the only affected road in the locality of the SAC (i.e. the SAC is well over 200m from the road) traffic growth will have a negligible effect on local pollutant levels. As such no likely significant effect will result. Overall, LSEs of the SLP on the Queendown Warren SAC regarding atmospheric pollution can be excluded and the site is screened out from Appropriate Assessment in relation to this impact pathway.

Blean Complex SAC

5.1.6 The Blean Complex SAC is located on the edge of the Borough of Swale, with the majority of the site located within the neighbouring Canterbury City authority boundary. It is 6.5km in a straight line from the nearest significant population centre in the Borough (Faversham) or 8.5km following the road network. In comparison, The Blean Complex is less than 200m from Rough Common, a suburb of Canterbury City, and less than 30 m from the A290, the main through road from Canterbury in the south to the A299 in the north, both within the City Council area. Traffic modelling for the Swale Local Plan does not identify the A290 as an affected road as a result of the Plan.

5.1.7 Given that the A290 is not identified as an affected road in the traffic modelling, LSEs of the SLP on the Blean Complex SAC regarding atmospheric pollution can be excluded and the site is screened out from Appropriate Assessment in relation to this impact pathway.

North Downs Woodlands SAC

5.1.8 North Downs Woodland SAC is located within the neighbouring authority of Maidstone Borough, 3.6km from the Swale Borough boundary. At its closest, it is located 7m from the A249 (Detling Hill), a dual carriageway that connects the A2 in the north of Kent (and within Swale Borough) to the A20 at Maidstone to the south. The Site Improvement Plan for the SAC identifies that the dry calcareous grassland and scrubland (important orchid site), the beech forests on neutral to rich soils and the yew dominated woodland are vulnerable to atmospheric nitrogen deposition[65]. The portion of the SAC that is located within 200m of the A249 is designated as Wouldham to Detling Escarpment SSSI (unit Lynch Bank – 026). This portion of the site only contains woodland habitats, no calcareous grassland is present, and as such only the woodland habitats are considered further. **Therefore, LSEs of the SLP on the North Downs Woodlands SAC regarding atmospheric pollution can be excluded concerning calcareous grassland but not regarding woodland and the site is screened in for**

[62] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5485982457528320 [accessed 05/06/2026]
[63] https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteUnitList.aspx?SiteCode=S1001523&SiteName=&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=&unitId=&SeaArea=&IFCAArea= [accessed 05/06/2026]
[64] www.apis.ac.uk/ [accessed 05/06/2026]
[65] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6363401429188608 [accessed 05/06/2026]

Appropriate Assessment regarding this impact pathway in relation to the woodland present on site.

Policy Screening

5.1.9 A review of the SLP indicates that LSEs in relation to atmospheric pollution cannot be excluded due to the allocation of residential / employment growth and the concomitant increase in commuter traffic. The following policies need to be taken forward to Appropriate Assessment:

- Policy ST4 – Development needs for the Borough

5.2 Recreational Pressure

The Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar

5.2.1 All residential development within the Borough of Swale is located within such proximity to the North Kent Marshes internationally designated sites (less than 6km from an access point to the designated sites) as included within the Bird Wise North Kent Mitigation Strategy[66], that they could result in a likely significant effect on the internationally designated North Kent bird sites.

5.2.2 A review of the emerging SLP indicates that LSEs in relation to recreational pressure cannot be excluded for several policies due to the allocation of residential growth and a concomitant increase in the local population. The following policies need to be taken forward to Appropriate Assessment:

- Policy ST4 – Development needs for the Borough

5.3 Water Quantity, Level and Flow

The Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar

5.3.1 The SLP will lead to an increased requirement for potable water consumption for households and industrial sites. If this requirement is met by an increase in consented abstraction volumes or the development of new water resources, this can result in changes to the integrity of hydrologically connected Habitats sites, such as through reduced water levels or flows. Runoff from impermeable urban surfaces can also lead to increased volumes of surface water input and flash floods in nearby nature conservation sites.

5.3.2 Given the baseline evidence, LSEs of the SLP on these Habitats sites cannot be excluded, and **the sites are screened in for Appropriate Assessment** in relation to this impact pathway.

5.4 Water Quality

5.4.1 The Site Improvement Plan for the Thames Complex[67] (including the Swale, Medway Estuary and Marshes and the Outer Thames Estuary), does not identify water quality (specifically nitrates) as an issue for these designated sites.

5.4.2 While the grazing marsh components of the SPA are sensitive to deteriorations in water quality, the grazing marsh and its ditches are not subject to the presence of treated sewage effluent, which due to the point of discharge flows through the creek channels and into the marine/estuarine portions of the SPA.

5.4.3 If marcroalgae (such as members of the sea lettuce genus *Ulva*) are able to grow uncontrolled they can develop a thick layer over mudflats, saltmarsh and other intertidal habitats. This can result in a significant reduction in oxygen within the sediment which can in turn reduce invertebrate biomass

[66] https://northkent.birdwise.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Strategy-draft-v2-June-24.pdf [accessed 05/06/2026]
[67] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5760073666134016 [accessed 05/06/2026]

thereby reducing its value as foraging habitat. The mats can also prove a simple physical barrier for birds trying to forage within the underlying sediment. The principal issue controlling oxygen depletion in the underlying sediments appears to relate less to the weight and coverage of algae but to the quick growth and persistence of the mats.

5.4.4 In some estuaries on the south coast (e.g. Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA) smothering macroalgae have been a historic problem due to the warmer water temperatures, low sediment loading and limited wave action, which result in a combination of rapid algal growth during the summer and low algal mortality during the winter and thus the accumulation of large dense persistent mats. In those estuaries nutrient inputs to the water have been a major contributor to the further growth of these algae (since there are few environmental factors to otherwise inhibit growth) and have necessitated controls on nitrogen loading of discharged effluent as well as other sources (such as agricultural runoff).

5.4.5 In estuaries like The Swale and Medway where the sediment loading is higher (reducing light penetration and thus restricting rates of growth) in addition to temperatures being cooler and wave action stronger (leading to winter break up of mats and considerable annual variation in algal cover) the sediments are able to remain well oxidised despite high nutrient loadings and hence the benthic invertebrate community is unaffected by macroalgal mats. If the benthic invertebrate community is unaffected then the site would continue to maintain its prey productivity for birds.

5.4.6 Previous discussions with the Environment Agency and the Review of Consent reports for the various marine/intertidal Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites around the greater Thames Estuary have confirmed that while nutrient levels are high within the various estuaries around the greater Thames Estuary, this does not result in the smothering macro-algal growth that is having an adverse effect upon other European marine sites (such as The Solent). The prevailing expert opinion is that the dominant control on phytoplankton growth in these estuaries is not nutrient availability but light availability which is controlled by the high loading of suspended sediment. While nutrient neutrality has been identified as a requirement for other estuarine European sites around the English coastline, the North Kent Estuaries have not been identified as requiring nutrient neutrality.

5.4.7 As such, with regards to the Swale and Medway designated sites, this impact pathway can be screened out from resulting in a Likely Significant Effect as a result of the Plan, either in isolation or combination.

5.5 Visual and Noise Disturbance from Construction Works

5.5.1 This impact pathway considers disturbance effects on qualifying bird species through pathways other than recreational pressure, such as construction and vehicular noise, construction lighting, operational lighting and other types of visual and noise disturbance during and post construction. Professional experience suggests that these impacts are unlikely to arise on sites located more than 300m from designated sites or functionally linked habitats.

5.5.2 For example, the noisiest construction activity (impact piling, which involves a hammer dropping onto a pile) has a typical maximum noise level of 100-110dB at 1m from source. However, it will result in noise levels below the 70 dB threshold at which studies on the Humber estuary identified habituation was likely to occur, at distances of more than 100m from source, because atmospheric noise attenuates by 6dB for every doubling of distance. Therefore, a 200m screening distance for noise disturbance was used to assess the development proposals with the most significant impact potential on European sites. For visual stimuli a precautionary distance of 300m was used, which is the distance at which the most sensitive waterfowl have been observed to react to such stimuli. It should be noted that these distances are used purely for the purposes of identifying those development sites which are (in the absence of mitigation) at greatest risk of causing construction-period disturbance to SPA birds. However, this does not mean that it is impossible for disturbance to arise from construction at greater distances and project-level noise modelling may be required for developments located more than 200m from SPA and Ramsar sites. It should also be noted that for bespoke noise modelling assessments comparison with baseline noise levels is also likely to be required.

5.5.3 The Swale SPA and Ramsar is designated for waterfowl and wader species that are all sensitive to visual and noise disturbance. The precautionary distance for non-recreational disturbance is 300m, meaning that potential development sites within this buffer are likely to result in LSEs. Three proposed site allocations lie within 200m of the Swale SPA and Ramsar. **LSEs of the SLP cannot be excluded, and the site is screened in for Appropriate Assessment.**

5.5.4 The Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA and Ramsar, also designated for sensitive waterfowl and wader species. Three proposed site allocations lie within 200m of the Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA and Ramsar, and therefore have the potential to cause visual and noise disturbance on SPA and Ramsar birds. **LSEs of the SLP cannot be excluded, and the site is screened in for Appropriate Assessment.**

5.5.5 The Outer Thames Estuary SPA is designated for waterfowl species that are all sensitive to visual and noise disturbance. The precautionary distance for non-recreational disturbance is 300m, meaning that potential development sites within this buffer are likely to result in LSEs. There are no proposed site allocations within 300m of the Outer Thames Estuary SPA. Moreover, this site is designated for it open water foraging and resting areas for non-breeding red throated diver and its marine foraging areas for common tern and little tern. While red throated diver are highly sensitive to disturbance in the water, there is no indication that they are sensitive to land-based construction. Therefore, LSEs of the SLP can be excluded, and the site is screened out for Appropriate Assessment.

Policy Screening

5.5.6 The following policies of the SLP have been screened in for Appropriate Assessment because they will involve construction activities with the potential to result in visual and noise disturbance to SPA and Ramsar waterfowl and waders:

- Policy ST4 – Development needs for the Borough

5.6 Coastal Squeeze

5.6.1 Coastal squeeze is a term that originates from coastal management, whereby qualifying intertidal habitats (i.e. the habitats themselves and as a foraging / roosting resource for SPA and Ramsar birds) are lost to rising sea levels and inland brownfield development (e.g. a sea wall or an industrial complex) prevents the inland migration of these features. As a result, habitat is 'squeezed' and reduces in size. This is a significant process, particularly in geographic areas that are highly urbanised or that are rapidly transitioning from an undeveloped to developed state.

5.6.2 Additionally, as development frequently takes place immediately inland from the sea wall, flood defences generally cannot be moved landwards to accommodate the managed retreat of threatened habitats. This may result in gradually reducing areas of saltmarsh and mudflat habitats adjacent to built-up areas. In areas where sediment availability is low, the coastal squeeze also includes an increasingly steep beach profile and foreshortening of the seaward zones.

5.6.3 In order to conclude that development allocated in the SLP would not result in LSEs regarding coastal squeeze, development should not be situated in locations that require new defences in currently undefended parts of the coastline or in areas allocated for managed realignment (i.e. adjustments to coastal flood defences). To assess this impact pathway, residential and employment sites allocated in the SLP will be assessed as to their relative distance to designated coastal habitats, whether they are on greenfield sites and if they lie within sections of the coast identified for managed realignment.

5.6.4 The SLP does not designate any sites on greenfield sites in close proximity to designated habitats sites that do not already lie behind existing flood defences. Therefore, LSEs of the SLP can be excluded, and coastal squeeze is screened out from appropriate assessment.

6. Appropriate Assessment

6.1 Atmospheric Pollution

The Swale SPA / Ramsar and Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA/Ramsar

6.1.1 To be completed when air quality data has been received.

North Downs Woodlands SAC

6.1.2 North Downs Woodlands SAC is approximately 9km from the nearest significant settlement in Swale (Sittingbourne) along the A249, while the nearest likely destination along the A249 for residents of Sittingbourne is Maidstone, located 11km to the south at its closest. This is therefore on (or beyond) the outer limits of the likely journey to work distance for residents of the borough. 2021 Census data shows that the majority (nearly 70%) of people in employment in the UK travel less than 10 km to work and the remainder will generally have dispersed across the network by that distance. Moreover, traffic and air quality modelling of the A249 has been undertaken to inform both the Maidstone and Tonbridge & Malling Local Plan HRAs.

6.1.3 By far the greatest source of traffic growth on the A249 past North Dows Woodlands SAC is likely to be Maidstone Local Plan. The modelling undertaken as part of the Maidstone Local Plan HRA for the adopted Local Plan demonstrated that, with a more detailed approach to modelling growth in Maidstone, and taking account of the use of traffic calming measures along Boxley Road / Lidsing Road to restrict traffic and discourage its use; and the connection of Lidsing Garden Settlement to the M2 J4 via the new link road, reducing traffic from the Garden Settlement past North Downs Woodlands SAC, no adverse effect on the integrity of North Downs Woodlands SAC would arise either alone or in combination with other plan or projects.

6.1.4 For both these reasons (distance and the results of Maidstone Local Plan's modelling) a conclusion of no adverse effect on the integrity of North Downs Woodlands SAC can be drawn.

6.2 Recreational Pressure

The Swale SPA / Ramsar and Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA/Ramsar

6.2.1 In accordance with the Bird Wise North Kent Mitigation Strategy[68],all residential development within 6km of the North Kent Bird sites could result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA as a result of increased recreational pressure. The strategic Mitigation Strategy is funded by developer contributions. It provides for a range of mitigation and avoidance strategies. As such to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the designated sites occurs, any net new residential development within 6km of the North Kent Bird sites will be required to contribute to the Mitigation Strategy and provide the appropriate financial contributions.

6.2.2 The requirement for contributions towards this mitigation strategy is detailed within Plan Policy ST11: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. It states: *"All relevant development will require the completion of project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), to ensure there are no likely significant effects upon any European designated site. For residential sites within 6km of an access point to any of the North Kent Marshes, development must contribute to its Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy or undertake their own HRA;"*

[68] https://northkent.birdwise.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Strategy-draft-v2-June-24.pdf [accessed 05/06/2026]

6.2.3 It is noted that there are four residential sites allocated in the SLP that lie immediately adjacent to either The Swale SPA/Ramsar or Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar. These are:

- Land at West Street
- South of Queenborough Creek
- West of Rushenden Road, Queenborough
- Ridham Dock - redevelopment

6.2.4 Given the proximity of these sites to Habitats sites, AECOM recommended that these allocations go beyond contributing to the Bird Wise North Kent Mitigation Strategy and deliver on-site recreational pressure management. We recommend that this be secured in the local plan by including policy text for these allocations that includes text to the effect of "**The applicant will be required to provide evidence that the development will not result in a Likely Significant Effect. To achieve this, measures to control recreational pressure should be incorporated into site design and layout, including, for sites large enough to accommodate it, on site semi-natural recreational greenspace to divert residents away from the coast and measures to discourage direct access into the SPA from the development site such as planting and other features to make direct access more difficult. The planning application will likely need to be supported by a project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure that the measures implemented provide adequate mitigation to ensure that the development does not result in adverse effects on integrity due to recreational pressure.**"

6.2.5 With the implementation of the above recommendation, it can be concluded that the Plan will provide sufficient protective policy framework to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of these sites as a result of increased recreational pressure from new residential development stemming from the Plan.

6.3 Loss of Functionally Linked Land

The Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar

6.3.1 The following allocations have been identified to be located within land parcels that have the potential to provide habitat that could support a significant population of designated bird species, and thus could act as functionally linked land:

- Former Istil site Rushenden Road/Thomsett Way
- Three Lakes Park, Church Road, ME10 3NL
- Ridham Dock – redevelopment
- Smeed Dean Works, Eurolink Industrial Estate, Castle Road
- South of Queenborough Creek

6.3.2

6.3.3 At the Local Plan level there are no recent non-breeding bird surveys available to inform a more detailed assessment. All sites identified above should provide policy or supporting requiring the need to determine if the land parcel or neighbouring affected land does indeed act functionally linked land by inclusion of the following (or similar text): "**The applicant will be required to provide evidence that the development will not result in a Likely Significant Effect. To achieve this, surveys will be required to determine habitats and current use of the site and surrounding land parcels to determine if it does support a significant population (A significant population is classified as a site that regularly used by more than 1% of the population of qualifying bird species) of qualifying species. Where habitats are suitable, non-breeding bird surveys will be required to determine if the site and neighbouring land constitute a significant area of supporting habitat. Surveys should be required to be undertaken during autumn, winter and spring and at more than 1 year of surveys may be needed (to be agreed in consultation with the local planning authority and Natural England). If habitat within or adjacent to the site is identified to support**

significant populations of designated bird features avoidance measures and mitigation will be required, such as the creation of replacement habitat nearby, and the planning application will likely need to be supported by a project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure that the development does not result in adverse effects on integrity."

6.3.4 It is considered that allocating sites for development prior to full wintering bird surveys being undertaken is appropriate and legally compliant in this case. Firstly, the law accepts that ecological investigation to support plan development must be tiered, with more detailed investigation undertaken at each subsequent stage:

- The Court of Appeal[69] has ruled that provided the competent authority is duly satisfied that mitigation can be achieved in practice (in other words that solutions exist that are likely to be effective) this will suffice to enable a conclusion that the proposed development would have no adverse effect.
- The High Court[70] has ruled that for 'a multistage process, so long as there is sufficient information at any particular stage to enable the authority to be satisfied that the proposed mitigation can be achieved in practice it is not necessary for all matters concerning mitigation to be fully resolved before a decision maker is able to conclude that a development will satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations'.
- Advocate-General Kokott[71] has commented that 'It would also hardly be proper to require a greater level of detail in preceding plans [than lower tier plans or planning applications] or the abolition of multi-stage planning and approval procedures so that the assessment of implications can be concentrated on one point in the procedure. Rather, adverse effects on areas of conservation must be assessed at every relevant stage of the procedure to the extent possible on the basis of the precision of the plan. This assessment is to be updated with increasing specificity in subsequent stages of the procedure'.

6.3.5 Secondly, there is a low risk of any of these allocated sites proving undeliverable due to loss of functionally-linked land. The functionally-linked habitats in question are common, widespread and easily recreated (or managed in a more favourable manner) and the species in question do not have highly specific habitat requirements and are sufficiently widespread in their use of this functionally-linked land that development is only likely to affect a small amount of their overall foraging resource.

6.3.6 With the above recommendation it can be concluded that the Plan will not result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the international sites.

6.4 Water Quantity, Level and Flow

The Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar

Surface Run-Off

6.4.1 The development allocated in the SLP has the potential to alter the water quantity / level in the SAC / Ramsar in two main ways. Firstly, an increase in the coverage of impermeable urban surfaces might result in faster water surface run-off, resulting in altered water supply to the site. This is a particular threat for settlements that lie close to the SPAs / Ramsars. Surface run-off is considered to be a risk factor for flooding up to several hundred metres from ecological receptors. Any development that increases the volume of impermeable surfaces has the potential to increase the 'in-combination' water supply to the site, particularly following intense rainfall events. Provided the magnitude of effect is sufficiently high, local hydrological changes may occur.

6.4.2 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are considered the main approach to reduce the volume of surface run-off that reaches sensitive ecological receptors by limiting the occurrence and magnitude of flooding. SuDS are interventions that manage surface water at source by limiting run-off to pre-

[69] No Adastral New Town Ltd (NANT) v Suffolk Coastal District Council Court of Appeal, 17th February 2015
[70] High Court case of R (Devon Wildlife Trust) v Teignbridge District Council, 28 July 2015
[71] Opinion of Advocate General Kokott, 9th June 2005, Case C-6/04. Commission of the European Communities v United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, paragraph 49.
http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?docid=58359&doclang=EN

development greenfield rates. Depending on local drainage characteristics / soil type and the type of development proposed, a variety of different techniques may be employed as SuDS, including soakaways, infiltration trenches, permeable pavements, grassed swales, green roofs, ponds and wetlands. The ultimate aim of SuDS is to control the quantity of run-off (by slowing and / or holding back some of the water) to protect the natural water cycle. This is reflected in the SLP through Policy ST3. This identifies that '*new development uses nature-based solutions to provide connected, accessible and multi-functional green spaces, which prioritise… sustainable drainage and pollution prevention'*

6.4.3 Additionally, while at this stage of assessment only the Strategic policies are available it is noted that policy C9 will be dedicated to sustainable drainage and policy C10 will be dedicated to Water quality and water resources. Policy content to this effect is included in the SLP and adverse effects of the SLP on the Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar regarding water quality from surface run-off can therefore be excluded.

Water Abstraction

6.4.4 The second main way in which the SLP may impact upon the water level in the Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar is through abstraction of potable surface water and / or groundwater for the public water supply. If the regional water resources were sufficiently depleted, this would likely lead to a reduction in the water supply to the SPAs/Ramsars with knock-on effects on their plant and invertebrate communities. The SLP seeks the development of approx. 17,024 dwellings at an average occupancy of 2.4 people per household. Notably, public water supply is only considered to be an issue where new housing will require increases to existing Environment Agency (EA) abstraction consents or the use of previously unexploited water sources. This is because existing consents have already undergone the EA's Review of Consents (RoC) process, which considers the Conservation Objectives of Habitats sites.

6.4.5 Potable water in Swale is supplied two different water companies, Southern Water (SW) and South East Water (SEW).

6.4.6 SW's eastern supply area covers several areas of kent including the western portion of Swale borough. The Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) for Southern Water for a 50-year period between 2025 and 2075[72], indicates that the supply-demand balance for its this area will go into a deficit. The Water Resources Management Plan proposes active steps to be undertaken by SW to address the supply-demand balance. These include:

- groundwater options to provide more water in Petersfield (1.6 million litres per day), Petworth (4 million litres per day) and West Chiltington (3.1 million litres per day) from 2031.
- a water recycling scheme near Littlehampton, to transfer water to the Pulborough area by 2031 to provide up to 15 million litres per day
- water transfers from neighbouring water companies SES Water and South East Water that together could provide up to 20 million litres per day
- a new reservoir, near Henfield, to store water from the River Adur to supply up to 19.5 million litres per day to parts of Sussex
- a desalination plant near the tidal River Arun to provide up to 40 million litres per day, which may be needed in the longer term if more significant reductions to how much water we can abstract from the environment are needed.

6.4.7 This SW WRMP includes several supply-side options which could have a potential impact on water quantity, level and flow including increased groundwater abstraction and the construction of a new surface water reservoir. However, these lie relatively far from the hydrological catchment of the Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar and therefore there is no potential for these new water abstractions to affect the hydrological regime in the site. These findings are in accordance with the screening HRA undertaken by SW on the WRMP, which assessed potential in-

[72] Southern Water. (2024). Water Resources Management Plan 2025 to 2075. Available at: https://www.southernwater.co.uk/about-us/our-plans/water-resources-management-plan/

combination impacts resulting from the plan. This concluded that the Water Resource Management Plan will not have an adverse effect on Habitats sites.

6.4.8 SEW's supply area is divided into eight Water Resource Zones (WRZs) and Swale Borough is partially located within WRZ8. In turn, for management purposes, the WRZs are organised into three larger areas, namely Sussex, West and Kent (within which Lewes District is included). SEW serves an area that is under serious water stress, which is defined by the EA as a geographic area where current and future household demand covers a high proportion of effective rainfall. This places significant pressure on water resources as there is a high risk that additional abstraction will result in depletion of freshwater bodies. Positively, the existing stress on water resources has resulted in a compulsory metering programme that commenced in 2011, permeating approx. 90% of households by 2019/20.

6.4.9 The Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) for South East Water for a 50-year period between 2025 and 2075[73], indicates that the supply-demand balance for its Kent area will go into a deficit. The Water Resources Management Plan proposes active steps to be undertaken by SEW to address the supply-demand balance. These include:

- Leakage reductions
- Water efficiency measures
- Regional water transfer with collaborating water companies
- Improved connectivity between component WRZs
- New surface water reservoirs (New Arlington Reservoir and Broad Oak Reservoir)

6.4.10 Most of these options are demand-management options, which are positive because they seek a higher degree of sustainability without the need for increased water abstraction. However, a potential impact on water quantity, level and flow is associated with the construction of new surface water reservoirs, such as those identified at New Arlington and Broad Oak. However, review of the EA catchment data explorer indicates that these new reservoirs lie relatively far from the hydrological catchment of the Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar and therefore there is no potential for these new water abstractions to affect the hydrological regime in the site. These findings are in accordance with the screening HRA undertaken by SEW on the WRMP[74], which assessed potential in-combination impacts resulting from the plan on 33 Habitats sites. This assessed multiple preferred and alternative options (including the new surface water reservoirs) and concluded that the Water Resource Management Plan will not have an adverse effect on Habitats sites.

6.4.11 Given that there is no hydrological linkage between the new surface water reservoirs proposed by SEW or the supply-side measures proposed by SW and the Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar, it is concluded that the SLP will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of these sites regarding water quantity, level and flow, both alone and in-combination.

6.5 Visual and Noise Disturbance from Construction Works

The Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar

6.5.1 The Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar are designated for waterfowl, waders and seabirds, which are all sensitive to visual and noise disturbance from construction works. ToLSE identified that LSEs on these sites, regarding this impact pathway cannot

[73] South East Water. (2024). Water Resources Management Plan 2025 to 2075. Available at: https://cdn.southeastwater.co.uk/SewHousehold/Documents/WRMP2023/Final/SEW_WRMP24_Technical_Overview_Document.pdf
[74] South East Water. (2024). WRMP24 Habitats Regulations assessment report. Available at: https://cdn.southeastwater.co.uk/SewHousehold/Documents/WRMP2023/Final/SEW_WRMP24_HRA_Report.pdf

be excluded. Disturbance may result from both visual and aural stimuli, although it is well recognised that there is a paucity of response data particularly in relation to avifaunal responses to construction noise. In recent years, for the noisiest construction methods (e.g. piling, which generates 120 dB at source) and considering an acceptable noise level of 70 dB at birds, a 200m threshold distance has been identified for noise disturbance. This was based on field observations of bird responses to noise disturbance events and utilising the standard distance decay rates for noise (across open areas). However, both the source of noise and bird species involved are important considerations in identifying potential noise disturbance impacts. For example, sudden irregular noise events may evoke bird responses at lower thresholds (approx. 60 dB) than more prolonged noise events.

6.5.2 An alternative approach to using absolute noise disturbance thresholds has been developed in recent years and is now formally accepted by Natural England on some development projects. Most bird species show a degree of habituation to disturbance stimuli as a result of repeated exposure in their natural habitats. This has potentially important implications as some noise levels may cause little to no disturbance in areas with existing loud soundscapes. As such, using absolute noise thresholds may greatly overestimate the threat that construction noise poses in some areas and place undue burdens on developers. Consequently, frequently the absolute change in noise levels between the pre-construction and construction periods is now used to assess potential impacts of noise disturbance. This comparison is enabled by undertaking pre-construction baseline noise measurements at receptor locations and contrasting these with noise models informed by construction parameters (e.g. location, type and duration of construction methods). This comparative noise impact assessment provides a valuable alternative and, potentially, more meaningful approach to evaluating construction impacts on SPA and Ramsar birds.

6.5.3 In contrast, visual disturbance on birds has been more frequently studied. Visual stimuli will typically create a disturbance effect before associated noise begins to have an impact. For example, Cutts et al. (2013) report that most species will show a flight response when approached to within 100-150m in intertidal sand- or mudflats. Generally, disturbance associated with visual stimuli will be highest where workers operate outside of equipment, large plant is involved, and works are undertaken at high speeds and close to birds. Visual disturbance is not necessarily easily predictive or intuitive due to other factors, such as conspicuousness and visibility to birds. For example, a lone worker in open habitat may trigger a major flight response at further distances than the operation of large plant. It is now commonly accepted that there are likely to be minimal visual disturbance impacts beyond 300m distance to source, although species-specific variation has been documented.

6.5.4 Overall, AECOM considers that a precautionary 300m buffer captures all allocations that represent a concern regarding visual and noise disturbance from construction works. Table 3 lists all residential and employment allocations within 300m of Swale's SPAs and Ramsar sites. AECOM advises that mitigation measures will be required to protect the bird populations in these SPAs and Ramsar from adverse visual and noise disturbance impacts.

Table 3: Site allocations within 300m of a SPA and Ramsar

Site Name	Nearest SPA and Ramsar	Distance to SPA and Ramsar (m)
Land at West Street	Medway Estuary and Marshes	Immediately adjacent
South of Queenborough Creek	Medway Estuary and Marshes	Immediately adjacent
West of Rushenden Road, Queenborough	Medway Estuary and Marshes	Immediately adjacent
Ridham Dock - redevelopment	The Swale	Immediately adjacent
Smeed Dean Works, Eurolink Industrial Estate, Castle Road	The Swale	Immediately adjacent

Three Lakes Park, Church Road, Sittingbourne, ME10 3NL	The Swale	89m

6.5.5 Overall, several recommendations regarding visual and noise disturbance from construction works are made to guide development proposed in the SLP. Given Swale situation amidst several Habitats sites designated for sensitive bird species, the advice regarding visual and noise disturbance is the following:

- **To minimise the effect of visual and noise disturbance, it is recommended that any construction work (and associated road infrastructure) within 300m of the The Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar be undertaken during periods when bird populations in these sites are low.**
- **Furthermore, given the potential presence of sensitive bird species on functionally linked habitat near development allocations, it is advised that such a distance is also maintained regarding functionally linked habitat. Construction within 300m of the SPAs / Ramsars, or functionally linked habitat parcels, should be carried out during the months when most qualifying species are unlikely to be present in great numbers. This particularly applies to construction processes associated with high noise levels (e.g. impact piling).**
- **If construction cannot be timed to avoid periods with high bird populations, then an impact assessment will need to be undertaken to confirm that noise levels will remain at acceptable noise levels (agreed upon with Natural England) near qualifying bird assemblages. This may encompass the comparison of modelled construction noise levels to pre-construction baseline noise measurements. Mitigation of noise impacts may be required, including the provision of screens, selection of less noisy equipment or techniques, damping and noise shielding of equipment or avoidance of lighting in sensitive locations.**
- **Construction sites within 300m of known bird roosts in the SPAs and Ramsars or functionally linked habitats should have appropriate screening in place to minimise visual disturbance.**

6.5.6 Given the length of this recommendation, AECOM advises that the above paragraphs are included in the supporting text of, or in condensed form within, an appropriate policy of the SLP. Provided that the above addition to the policy framework of the SLP is made, it is concluded that the Plan will not result in adverse effects on Habitats sites regarding visual and noise disturbance from construction works.

6.6 In Combination Effects

6.6.1 The Bird Wise North Kent Mitigation Strategy is specifically intended to mitigate the impacts of development from multiple developments and plans across the recreational catchment of the North Kent SPAs. Therefore, the requirement for development to contribute appropriately to this strategy means that recreational pressure has already been considered 'in combination' with other plans and projects.

6.6.2 The assessments regarding water quantity, level and flow rely on the assessment of water availability and resources produced by SW and SEW in their water management plans. These documents and their associated HRAs take into account the entire hydrological catchment and therefore inherently provide an in combination assessment with regards to this impact pathway.

6.6.3 No other local authority is located within 300m of any site allocated by this local plan which has the potential to cause impacts via noise and visual impacts during construction works. Therefore this impact pathway cannot lead to in combination effects.

7. Conclusions & Recommendations

7.1.1 This HRA assessed the potential implications of the policies and site allocations included in the Swale Local Plan on the following Habitats sites:

- The Swale SPA/Ramsar
- Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA/Ramsar
- Queendown Warren SAC
- Blean Complex SAC
- Outer Thames Estuary SPA
- North Downs Woodlands SAC

7.1.2 Following the Test of Likely Significant Effects, Appropriate Assessment was undertaken of potential linking impact pathways that could not be screened out and were identified to potentially result in an adverse effect on the integrity of an international site. Appropriate Assessment was undertaken regarding the following:

- Atmospheric Pollution on:
  - The Swale SPA/Ramsar
  - Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar
  - North Downs Woodlands SAC
- Recreational Pressure on:
  - The Swale SPA/Ramsar
  - Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar
- Loss of Functionally Linked Land on:
  - The Swale SPA/Ramsar
  - Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar
- Water Quantity level and Flow on:
  - The Swale SPA/Ramsar
  - Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar
- Visual and Noise disturbance of Construction Works on:
  - The Swale SPA/Ramsar
  - Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar

7.2 Atmospheric Pollution

7.2.1

7.3 Recreational Pressure

7.3.1 In accordance with the Bird Wise North Kent Mitigation Strategy, all residential development within 6km of the North Kent Bird sites could result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA as a result of increased recreational pressure. The strategic Mitigation Strategy is funded by developer contributions. It provides for a range of mitigation and avoidance strategies. As such to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the designated sites occurs, any net new residential development

within 6km of the North Kent Bird sites will be required to contribute to the Mitigation Strategy and provide the appropriate financial contributions.

7.3.2 The requirement for contributions towards this mitigation strategy is detailed within Policy ST 11: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.

7.3.3 It is noted that there are four residential sites allocated in the SLP that lie immediately adjacent to either The Swale SPA/Ramsar or Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar. Given the proximity of these sites to Habitats sites, AECOM recommended that these allocations should go beyond contributing to the Bird Wise North Kent Mitigation Strategy and deliver on-site recreational pressure management. We recommend that this be secured in the local plan by including policy text for these allocations that includes text to the effect of "**The applicant will be required to provide evidence that the development will not result in a Likely Significant Effect. To achieve this, measures to control recreational pressure should be incorporated into site design and layout including, for sites large enough to accommodate it, on site semi-natural recreational greenspace to divert residents away from the coast and measures to discourage direct access into the SPA from the development site such as planting and other features to make direct access more difficult. The planning application will likely need to be supported by a project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure that the measures implemented provide adequate mitigation to ensure that the development does not result in adverse effects on integrity due to recreational pressure.**"

7.3.4 With the implementation of the above recommendation, it can be concluded that the Plan will provide sufficient protective policy framework to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of these sites with regards to increased recreational pressure as a result of the SLP.

7.4 Water Quantity Level and Flow

7.4.1 The development allocated in the SLP has the potential to alter the water quantity / level in the Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar via an increase in the coverage of impermeable urban surfaces and via abstraction of potable surface water / groundwater for the public water supply.

7.4.2 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are considered the main approach to reduce the volume of surface run-off that reaches sensitive ecological receptors. SuDS are interventions that manage surface water at source by limiting run-off to pre-development greenfield rates. This is reflected in the SLP through Policy ST3. This identifies that '*new development uses nature-based solutions to provide connected, accessible and multi-functional green spaces, which prioritise… sustainable drainage and pollution prevention'*. Adverse effects of the SLP on the Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar regarding water quality from surface run-off can therefore be excluded.

7.4.3 The SLP will increase residential and employment development within Swale borough, for which there is a statutory obligation to deliver potable water. If the water supply to new developments would require the exploitation of additional water sources in hydrological connectivity with the Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar, this could reduce the freshwater supply to these sites. However, a review of SEW's WRMP indicates that the supply-demand deficit will be primarily addressed through demand management measures. The SW WRMP proposes a number of supply-side measures to meet the needs of areas supplied by southern water, including areas of Swale Borough. The supply-side options identified in the SEW and SW WRMP do not extract freshwater from the hydrological catchment of the SAC / Ramsar, implying that there is no potential for impacting the site's water supply. This assessment is in agreement with the SEW's and SW's screenings HRA of their WRMPs, which concluded no LSEs on Habitats sites.

7.4.4 Give the above, it is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar with regards to water quantity level and flow as a result of the SLP.

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7.5 Loss of Functionally Linked Land

7.5.1 The following allocations have been identified to be located within land parcels that are believed to contain coastal and floodplain grazing marsh that could support designated bird species, and thus could act as functionally linked land:

- Former Istil site Rushenden Road/Thomsett Way
- Three Lakes Park, Church Road, ME10 3NL
- Ridham Dock – redevelopment
- Smeed Dean Works, Eurolink Industrial Estate, Castle Road
- South of Queenborough Creek

7.5.2 All sites identified above should provide policy or supporting requiring the need to determine if the land parcel or neighbouring affected land does indeed act functionally linked land by inclusion of the following (or similar text). "**The applicant will be required to provide evidence that the development will not result in a Likely Significant Effect. To achieve this, surveys will be required to determine habitats and current use of the site and surrounding land parcels to determine if it does support a significant population (A significant population is classified as a site that regularly used by more than 1% of the population of qualifying bird species) of qualifying species. Where habitats are suitable, non-breeding bird surveys will be required to determine if the site and neighbouring land constitute a significant area of supporting habitat. Surveys should be required to be undertaken during autumn, winter and spring and at more than 1 year of surveys may be needed (to be agreed in consultation with the local planning authority and Natural England). If habitat within or adjacent to the site is identified to support significant populations of designated bird features avoidance measures and mitigation will be required, such as the creation of replacement habitat nearby, and the planning application will likely need to be supported by a project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure that the development does not result in adverse effects on integrity.**"

7.5.3 With the above recommendation it can be concluded that the Plan will not result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the international sites.

7.6 Visual and Noise Disturbance from Construction Works

7.6.1 Overall, AECOM considers that a precautionary 300m buffer captures the site allocations that represent the biggest threat regarding visual and noise disturbance from construction works. The SLP allocates five sites that lie within this screening distance and have the potential to result in visual and noise disturbance in the construction period. To avoid adverse effects on the populations of qualifying birds, detailed recommendations are made to guide development proposed in SLP. Given Swale Borough's proximity to two Habitats sites designated for their bird interest, this text should be included in the supporting text of, or, in condensed form, within an appropriate policy of the SLP. AECOM provides the following advice regarding visual and noise disturbance from construction works:

- **'To minimise the effect of visual and noise disturbance, it is recommended that any construction work (and associated road infrastructure) within 300m of the The Swale SPA/Ramsar and Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar be undertaken during periods when bird populations in these sites are low.**
- **Furthermore, given the potential presence of sensitive bird species on functionally linked habitat near development allocations, it is advised that such a distance is also maintained regarding functionally linked habitat. Construction within 300m of the SPAs / Ramsars, or functionally linked habitat parcels, should be carried out during the months when most qualifying species are unlikely to be present in great numbers. This particularly applies to construction processes associated with high noise levels (e.g. impact piling).**

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- **If construction cannot be timed to avoid periods with high bird populations, then an impact assessment will need to be undertaken to confirm that noise levels will remain at acceptable noise levels (agreed upon with Natural England) near qualifying bird assemblages. This may encompass the comparison of modelled construction noise levels to pre-construction baseline noise measurements. Mitigation of noise impacts may be required, including the provision of screens, selection of less noisy equipment or techniques, damping and noise shielding of equipment or avoidance of lighting in sensitive locations.**
- **Construction sites within 300m of known bird roosts in the SPAs and Ramsars or functionally linked habitats should have appropriate screening in place to minimise visual disturbance.**

7.6.2 Provided that the above recommendations are included in the SLP, it is concluded that the SLP will not result in adverse effects on Habitats sites regarding visual and noise disturbance from construction works.

Appendix A Maps

Figure 4: Habitats sites in and within 10km of Wealden District in relation to sites allocated in the Wealden Local Plan.

Appendix B Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) Screening

Table 4: Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) screening assessment of policies contained in the SLP.

Where the 'LSEs Screening Outcome' column is shaded orange, LSEs of the policy cannot be excluded, and it is taken forward to Appropriate Assessment (AA). Where that final column is shaded green, a realistic pathway of impact is not present, and the policy is screened out from AA.

Policy Number & Name	Policy Content	LSEs Screening Outcome
Policy ST1 – Delivering sustainable Development in Swale	To deliver sustainable development in Swale that provides both mitigation and adaptation to climate change, all development proposals will contribute to: 1. Build a strong competitive and green economy by meeting identified needs for inward investment and indigenous growth on allocated and suitable sites, including meeting the needs of under-represented sectors; 2. Ensure the vitality of town centres by: strengthening the principal centre role of Sittingbourne; improving the role of Sheerness as the Island's main centre; or consolidating, proportionate to its scale and character, Faversham's role as a centre for the town itself and its local catchment; 3. Support a prosperous rural economy, especially for sustainable farming and tourism, or where enabling communities to meet local needs or benefiting countryside management; 4. Accord with the Local Plan settlement strategy; 5. Offer the potential to reduce levels of out-commuting and support the aims of the Swale Local Transport Strategy, including the promotion of zero carbon and active transport; 6. Support high quality communications infrastructure; 7. Deliver a wide choice of high quality, low carbon homes by: a. meeting the full, objectively assessed need for housing in the housing market area; b. providing housing opportunity, choice and independence with types of housing for local needs; and c. keeping vitality within rural communities with identified housing needs, proportionate to their character, scale and role; d. promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy and district heat networks on new developments; e. promoting the use of recognised certification schemes to demonstrate the environmental quality of new housing. 8. Achieve good design through reflecting the best of an area's defining characteristics; 9. Promote healthy communities through:	This policy is not associated with LSEs on Habitats sites. The policy lays out broad requirements for development within the plan area. The policy does not allocate quanta or locations of residential or employment development. Therefore, no impact pathways to Habitats sites are present. Overall, this policy is screened out from further appraisal in the Appropriate Assessment.

	a. location of development to achieve safe, mixed uses and shared spaces; b. rejuvenation of deprived communities; c. the Local Plan implementation and delivery plan and schedule; d. safeguarding services and facilities that do or could support communities; e. maintaining the individual character, integrity, identities and settings of settlements; f. protecting, managing, providing and enhancing open spaces and facilities for sport and recreation; g. implementing the Swale natural assets green infrastructure strategy; and h. enabling and fostering the conditions for cultural enterprises to establish and flourish within Swale. 10. Meet the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change through: a. promotion of sustainable, low carbon and resilient design and construction, the installation and use of renewable energy, the efficient use of natural resources and the management of emissions; b. the management and expansion of green infrastructure; and c. applying planning policies to manage flood risk and coastal change; 11. Protect and enhance the natural environment by: a. applying international, national and local planning policy for: (i) areas designated for their biodiversity (inc. Nature Improvement Areas), geological or landscape importance; and/or (ii) priority habitats and populations of protected and notable species; b. using landscape character assessments to protect, and where possible, enhance, the intrinsic character, beauty and tranquillity of the countryside, with emphasis on the estuarine, woodland, dry valley, down-land and horticultural landscapes that define the landscape character of Swale; c. integrating the benefits of ecosystems to society across all policy areas; d. achieving plentiful native landscaping of local provenance in and around developments; e. achieving net gains in biodiversity within and around developments by use of such measures as natural/semi-natural greenspace and the creation of coherent ecological networks; f. avoiding significant harm to biodiversity or, when not possible, adequately mitigating it, or, as a last resort, compensating for it with off-site action at identified Biodiversity Opportunity Areas or other appropriate locations; g. using areas of lower quality agricultural land for significant levels of development (singly or cumulatively) where compatible with other criteria; and; h. applying national planning policy in respect of pollution, despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated, unstable and previously developed land; i. having regard to the Local Nature Recovery Strategy.	

	12. Conserve and enhance the historic environment by applying national and local planning policy through the identification, assessment and integration of development with the importance, form and character of heritage assets (inc. historic landscapes).	
Policy ST2 – Swale's Settlement Hierarchy	By use of previously developed land within defined built up area boundaries and on sites allocated by the Local Plan, development proposals will be permitted in accordance with the following settlement strategy: 1. The principal town and main Borough urban centre of Sittingbourne will provide the primary urban focus for growth where development will support town centre regeneration and make the best use of previously developed and vacant or underused land; 2. Faversham, as one of the Borough's secondary towns, will provide a key focus for growth where development includes a sustainable urban extension and will deliver significant infrastructure improvements; 3. Redevelopment at Rushenden as an expansion to the Regeneration Area of Queenborough & Rushenden to provide landscape led regeneration that will provide new homes, jobs, infrastructure, open space and community facilities; 4. Village service centres provide the tertiary focus for growth. 5. Small villages with built-up area boundaries that can provide some services and offer more sustainable travel options than private car travel on infill and redevelopment sites within the built up areas boundaries where compatible with the settlement's character, amenity, landscape setting, heritage or biodiversity value; and 6. At locations in the open countryside, outside the built-up area boundaries shown on the Proposals Map, development will not be permitted unless supported by national planning policy and able to demonstrate that it would contribute to protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing the intrinsic value, landscape setting, tranquillity and beauty of the countryside, its buildings and the vitality of rural communities.	This policy is not associated with LSEs on Habitats sites. This is a broad development management policy detailing settlements that will be the main focus of development. This policy does not identify any type, specific location or quantum of development Overall, this policy is screened out from further appraisal in the Appropriate Assessment.
Policy ST3 – Climate Change	1. All new development must demonstrate how it will mitigate and adapt to climate change and create places which respond to the local and national Climate Emergency by demonstrating that: a. the location and choice of sites, linkages to other sites, layout and land-uses of development have been chosen to mitigate and adapt to climate change; b. new development uses nature-based solutions to provide connected, accessible and multi-functional green spaces, which prioritise climate mitigation and adaption, biodiversity enhancement, health and wellbeing, flood risk mitigation, sustainable drainage and pollution prevention, in accordance with policies ST7 Good design, ST8 Health and Wellbeing, ST10 Promoting sustainable transport and active travel; ST11 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment and the corresponding development management policies; c. the principles of sustainable design and adaptation, including addressing overheating and creating places that are comfortable to live in and are adapted to climate change, as set out in Policy C1 Sustainable design and construction principles, are considered from the very start of the site selection and design process and integrated into the development; d. new development is net zero carbon in operation, in line with Policies C2 Net zero operational in new build residential development and C3 Net zero operational in new build non-residential development. e. embodied carbon and waste is minimized in line with Policy C4 Embodied carbon and waste;	This policy is not associated with LSEs on Habitats sites. This is a positive policy, requiring that development within the plan area mitigate and adapt to climate change including being net zero in operation and incorporating factors of sustainable design and adaptation. This policy does not identify any type, specific location or quantum of development Overall, this policy is screened out from further appraisal in the Appropriate Assessment.

	f. renewable energy is enabled where it is appropriate for its site, in line with Policy C5 Renewable energy development and infrastructure; g. existing and new development will be safe from the impacts of climate change, including coastal change and flood risk and contributes to necessary infrastructure where appropriate, in line with policies C6 Coastal Change Management, C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary and Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy, C8 Flood Risk and C9 Sustainable drainage. Where existing areas are at risk, positive approaches to adaptation and relocation are sought, in accordance with policy C6 Coastal Change Management; h. new development will seek to protect the ecosystem services on which we rely (including our water, air and soil) from all types of pollution and land instability in line with policies C10 Water quality and water resources, C11 Air quality and C12 Pollution and land instability.	
Policy ST4 – Development needs for the Borough	1. The Council seeks to meet its development needs through the implementation of existing consented sites and by and by allocating sites for development as set out in this Local Plan. <u>Swale's development needs for jobs and homes 2027 – 2042</u> 2. Land is identified by the Local Plan Review to meet the following development targets: ▪ B Class Employment floorspace provision (ha): 73ha ▪ Housing provision: 17,024 (1,064 dwellings per annum) 3. The Council will monitor and review the Local Plan as required by national policy. Infrastructure requirements to support housing and employment will be delivered as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.	LSEs of Policy ST4 on Habitats sites cannot be excluded. Policy ST4 identifies a net increase of 17,024 dwellings and 73ha of employment floorspace that will be delivered during the Local Plan period. Depending on their location, may contribute to the following impact pathways: • Atmospheric pollution • Recreational pressure • Loss of functionally linked land • Water quantity, level and flow • Visual and noise disturbance from construction works Overall, Policy ST4 is screened in for Appropriate Assessment.
Policy ST5 – Building a Strong, Competitive Economy	Actions by public, private and voluntary sectors will work towards the delivery of the Local Plan economic strategy. 1. Development proposals for current employment sites that re-provide the same employment land uses will be supported. 2. Development proposals for employment use on sites used for non-employment purposes will be encouraged where they meet the needs identified in the Council's Employment Land Review and/or where other considerations weigh in their favour. Development proposals will be encouraged where they: 3. Stabilise losses of jobs within the manufacturing sector or exploit competitive strengths in the Swale economy including uplifting sectors related to the visitor economy and expansion of the pharmaceutical and science sectors; 4. Bring forward an increase in homegrown business creation and inward investment, including those able to encourage younger people to retain and use their skills within Swale;	Policy ST5 is not associated with LSEs on Habitats sites. This policy seeks to protect existing employment sites. It also supports the intensification of existing employment sites and sets requirements for the expansion or redevelopment of existing employment sites.

	5. Encourage educational facilities or an expansion of vocational learning, developing links between institutions and the private sector or work-based learning at key locations; 6. Grow opportunities for the creative and cultural sector through opportunities in underused properties or new developments for creative start-up space, skills hub, and flexible public facing creative exhibitions and events; 7. Contribute to the delivery of a comprehensive land portfolio for the Borough by: a. safeguarding and maximising the potential of identified 'Strategic Employment Sites'; b. bringing forward the stock of existing committed employment sites for industrial use; c. addressing qualitative issues with new provision at Local Plan allocations to support established industrial markets, additional office space, the release of poorer quality locations and the broader upgrade of the supply; or d. managing existing and future employment potential by upgrading older industrial areas. 8. Include sectors that are under-represented in Swale, and/or that may potentially enable a reduction in commuting out of the Borough; 9. Avoid proposals that would harm existing employment locations and allocations where appropriately located and suitable, viable for users under normally functioning economic conditions or required to meet the identified needs for the plan period; 10. Address future challenges to the agricultural and woodland/forestry industries with sustainable and appropriate proposals to create new markets and greater resilience; 11. Safeguard or enhance Swale's 'Principal Tourism Assets' and consolidate or widen the Borough's tourism potential, particularly where embracing principles of sustainable tourism; 12. Focus larger scale development where they utilise the strategic and primary road networks; 13. Support sectors attractive to the local population who would otherwise out-commute for work; 14. Facilitate the delivery of digital infrastructure, including access to high speed Internet connectivity from all new developments; 15. Create improved resilience for existing businesses by measures to address flood risk, climate change and natural processes and lead to an expansion of businesses in the low carbon sectors; or 16. Provided the Local Plan strategy is not significantly compromised, and sites cannot be found within criterion 7, meet unanticipated needs on appropriate sites within one or more of the following 'Priority Locations': a. the extension of an existing employment site; b. where benefits to deprived communities can be achieved; c. sites well related to the A249, A2, Sittingbourne Northern Relief Road or A299 Thanet Way; or d. re-use of heritage assets or where delivering significant benefits to the conservation of landscape or biodiversity.	This policy does not propose any allocation or quantum of additional development of employment or residential sites. Therefore, this policy has no likely significant effects.
Policy ST6 – Delivering a wide Choice of High-quality Homes	Development proposals will, as appropriate: 1. Provide affordable housing in accordance with Policy H1; 2. Be steered to locations in accordance with Policy ST 2 (Swale's Settlement strategy), including: i. at local plan and neighbourhood plans allocations and Community Right to Build initiatives; ii. Windfall sites where, its design, layout and landscaping would support and enhance the character of the area and can demonstrate that development of the site within its local context, would benefit the existing community and support sustainable development. iii. town centres when contributing to their vitality and viability; or iv. Deprived communities when improving local housing markets and supporting communities. 3. Use densities determined by the context and the defining character of the area;	Policy ST6 is not associated with LSEs on Habitats sites. Policy ST6 identifies mix, affordability and density of housing developments. This policy also requires that development meet certain space standards. This policy area does not propose any allocation or quantum of additional development of employment

	4. Provide dwellings that meet minimum space standards M4(2) on 95% of all dwellings and the accessible standards M4(3) on the remaining 5% of dwellings; 5. Achieve the mix of housing types needed as reflected in the findings of the latest Housing Market Assessment or similar needs assessment, and for affordable homes to use the information from the Council's Housing Register to ascertain specific needs at that time; 6. Meet the housing requirements of specific groups including families, older persons or disabled and other vulnerable persons; 7. Bring vacant homes back into use and up to the relevant standards; and 8. Achieve sustainable, healthy and high quality designed homes in accordance with Policy ST 7 Good Design, ST8 Health and Wellbeing and policies GD1 Local Design Principles and C1 Sustainable design and adaption principles.	or residential sites. Therefore, this policy has no likely significant effects.
Policy ST7 – Good Design and Placemaking	All development will be required to achieve high-quality design that delivers sustainable, resilient and locally distinctive places. Development proposals must demonstrate how they respond to the following principles: 1. **Character and Identity** - Reinforce and enhance the distinctive qualities of Swale's coastal, creek, estuarine and rural landscapes, its historic towns, villages and settlements, and its built and archaeological heritage. Development must contribute positively to local identity and sense of place, responding positively to local character and context while allowing for high-quality and innovative design. 2. **Inclusion and Safety** - Create inclusive environments that promote health, wellbeing and social interaction. Development must ensure that spaces are safe, accessible, easy to navigate and reduce opportunities for crime. 3. **Connectivity and Permeability** - Provide a clear, legible and well-connected network of streets, routes and spaces that are attractive and permeable. Development should prioritise walking, cycling and public transport, and provide strong and integrated connections within sites and to the surrounding urban and natural environment, including links to the coast, countryside, green spaces and heritage assets where appropriate. **4. Sustainability and Climate Resilience** - Maximise resource efficiency and minimise carbon emissions, while integrating multifunctional green and blue infrastructure that supports amenity, biodiversity net gain, water management and climate adaptation. Given Swale's particular vulnerability to flood risk, climate change and sea level rise, development must demonstrate resilience to current and future climate impacts. **5. Well-managed and Built to Last -** Ensure buildings and spaces are durable, adaptable, and designed for longevity, delivering a high standard of amenity. Development must support clear arrangements for long-term stewardship, management, and maintenance, and contribute positively to Swale's built and natural environment. **6. Context -** Ensure that the use, scale, height, massing, density, and appearance of development are appropriate to their location, responding positively to both the immediate context and the wider area. In smaller settlements, rural areas, and sensitive coastal, creekside, and historic environments, development should take account of the established character, grain, and setting. **7. Public Spaces** - Deliver high-quality, well-designed public spaces and public realm that support social interaction, community cohesion and opportunities for recreation and cultural activity. Public spaces should respond to and celebrate Swale's distinctive character, including its maritime, industrial and landscape heritage. **8.** Development should comply with the detailed requirements of Policy GD1 (Local Design Principles), relevant design codes and masterplans, which provide more specific guidance on achieving these principles. **9.** Major and sensitive development proposals will be required to engage with the Council's Design Review Panel at an early stage, in accordance with the Council's Design Review Protocol.	Policy ST7 is not associated with LSEs on Habitats sites. Policy ST7 is a design management policy that sets certain design criteria for development within the plan area. This policy area does not propose any allocation or quantum of additional development of employment or residential sites. Therefore, this policy has no likely significant effects.
Policy ST8 – Health and Wellbeing	The Council, working in conjunction with relevant organisations, communities and developers, will undertake targeted interventions to identify Swale's most disadvantaged families and communities, improve	Policy ST8 is not associated with LSEs on Habitats sites.

	our understanding of the issues they face, and develop new ways of working to reduce social exclusion and enhance opportunities and quality of life to reduce health inequalities. Development proposals will, as appropriate: 1. Bring forward accessible new community services and facilities, including sufficient health facilities with developers contributing towards the provision of built facilities and other improvements to healthcare services, as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan; 2. Safeguard existing community services and facilities where they are viable or can be made so, or where replacement facilities can be provided without leading to any shortfall in provision: access to open space to facilitate physical activity, cultural activity, activities which strengthen social bonds, healthy eating learning, childcare and youth provision; 3. Safeguard or provide multifunctional open space, sport and recreation in accordance with INF3 Open space, sport and recreation provision, additionally enabling access to nature in accordance with the green infrastructure strategy in ST11 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment; 4. Promote healthier options for transport, including cycling and walking by ensuring that the site chosen for the new place is suitable for sustainable transport links with other places, where appropriate is designed to be mixed use, compact and provided with safe pedestrian and cycle routes to make active travel easier in accordance with ST10 Promoting sustainable transport and active travel; 5. Improve or increase access to a healthy food supply such as allotments, markets and farm shops; 6. Limit new hot food takeaways within 400m of a school perimeters; 7. Create social interaction and safe environments through mixed uses and in the design and layout of new development in accordance with ST6 Delivering a wide choice of high-quality homes ST7 Good design; 8. Create a healthy environment that regulates local climate by providing open space and greenery to achieve shading and cooling, particularly within existing urban environments in accordance with B5 Woodland, orchards, trees and hedgerows; 9. Address air quality in accordance with C11 Air quality; 10. Ensure mitigation and adaptation to climate change through sustainable design and construction in accordance with C1 Sustainable design and adaptation principles; and 11. Undertake and implement a Health Impact Assessment for relevant proposals that are: a. Required to undertake Environmental Impact Assessments; or b. Within Swale's most deprived wards; or c. Identified as required by the Local Plan.	Policy ST8 seeks to support the health and wellbeing of residents. This includes the safeguarding of open space and community facilities as well as promoting healthier options for food and transport. The policy does not allocate quanta or locations of residential or employment development. Therefore, no impact pathways to Habitats sites are present. Overall, Policy ST8 is screened out from further appraisal in the Appropriate Assessment.
Policy ST9 – Planning for Infrastructure	The Council will work with Kent County Council, infrastructure providers, applicants and other key stakeholders to ensure that growth over the plan period is supported by necessary infrastructure, facilities and services in a timely manner to meet the needs of communities. 1. The Council will resist the loss or change of use of existing social and community facilities unless it can be demonstrated that: a. The facility is no longer needed for its existing purpose, and the site or building is not needed for an alternative social or community use; b. The current or alternative community uses are not viable; or	Policy ST9 is not associated with LSEs on Habitats sites. Policy ST9 is a development management policy, requiring new development to ensure there is sufficient infrastructure provision. This policy also

	c. The services can be re-provided in a facility of better quality on the same site or in an alternative location that is equally accessible to the community served. 2. Development proposals, including those allocated in this plan, which give rise to the need for infrastructure improvements will be expected to mitigate their impact either individually or cumulatively and at a rate and scale to meet the needs that arise from that development or a phase of that development. As such development may require to be phased to ensure the co-ordination with delivery of necessary infrastructure. Where appropriate, developers will be expected to collaborate on the provision of infrastructure needed to serve more than one site. 3. The council will regularly update the Infrastructure Delivery Plan to determine the scope, cost and range of infrastructure improvement required to continue supporting the delivery of the Local Plan.	resists the loss and change of use of existing social and community facilities. This policy does not control either the quantum or location of new development. There are no linking impact pathways present. Overall, Policy ST9 is screened out from further appraisal in the Appropriate Assessment.
Policy ST10 – Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel	New development will be located in accordance with Policies ST 1 and Policy ST 2, Local Plan allocations and approved Neighbourhood Plans, which minimise the need to travel for employment and services and facilitate sustainable transport. The Council will promote an uptake of sustainable transport and active travel through the prioritisation of walking, wheeling and cycling, in line with the hierarchy of road users, and the Council's adopted Swale wide Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) and Faversham's LCWIP, along with public transport within all new developments. The Council will: 1. Promote walking within the borough by ensuring that developments improve the pedestrian environments by supporting public realm improvements including the provision of high-quality safe road crossings, seating, signage and landscaping that are safe and easy to walk through; 2. Promote cycling in the borough by ensuring that developments provide and make a contribution towards high quality and safe cycle routes, provide for accessible, secure cycle parking taking into account the size and location of the development, and make provision for high quality facilities that promote cycle usage including showers, lockers and dryers; 3. Ensure walking and cycling routes are linked to new and existing communities with services and facilities, public transport and the Green Grid network and are accessible for all users; 4. Safeguard and promote the provision of public transport in the borough by ensuring that development contributes towards improvements to bus network infrastructure including access to bus stops, shelters, passenger seating, waiting areas, signage and timetable information. Contributions will be sought where the demand for bus services generated by the development is likely to exceed existing capacity. Contributions may also be sought towards the improvement of other forms of public transport in major developments where appropriate; 5. Where appropriate, be required to provide for the interchange between different modes of transport including the provision of facilities to make interchange easy and convenient for all users – as set out in Policy INF1; 6. Facilitate the greater use of waterways for commercial traffic, where this would not have an unacceptable adverse environmental impact, through working with the Port of Sheerness and other bodies; 7. Contribute to transport network improvements, where capacity is exceeded and or safety standards are unacceptably compromised with particular emphasis on those identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule and in paragraph 4.2.112 above;	Policy ST10 is not associated with LSEs on Habitats sites. Policy ST10 is a positive development management policy, requiring new development to support public transportation and active travel. This also includes the support of use of waterways for commercial traffic, and maintaining and improving the highway network where required to improve transport flows. This policy does not control either the quantum or location of new development. There are no linking impact pathways present. Overall, Policy ST10 is screened out from further appraisal in the Appropriate Assessment.

	8. Make best use of capacity in the network by working together with transport providers to improve the transport network in the most sustainable way, and extending it where necessary, as demonstrated by Transport Assessments and Travel Plans in support of development proposals – as discussed in INF1; 9. Support the provision of major new transport infrastructure in accordance with national and local transport strategies; and 10. Maintain and improve the highway network at key points to improve traffic flows and respond to the impact of new development and regeneration, as set out in the existing Local Transport Strategy.	
Policy ST11 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment	1. Actions by public, private and voluntary sectors will: a. use nature-based solutions to safeguard, restore and enhance the size, quality, diversity and interconnectedness of the natural environment in Swale and reverse the decline in nature, including furthering the delivery of Swale's Green and Blue Infrastructure Network and Strategy and the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy; b. recognise and value natural capital and ecosystems for the wider services they provide, such as for food, water, flood mitigation, disease control, recreation, health and well-being, climate change mitigation; c. provide a focus and opportunities for social inclusion, community development and lifelong learning(?); 2. All non-householder development proposals will, as appropriate, demonstrate via a Natural Environment Statement how the development: a. is appropriate to its location, steered to land of least environmental value and avoids: internationally, nationally and locally designated sites of importance for nature; nationally and locally designated landscapes; best and most versatile agricultural land, in accordance with policies B1 Biodiversity and geodiversity conservation and Biodiversity Net Gain and B2 Conserving and enhancing valued landscapes and B6 Agricultural Land; b. follows the mitigation hierarchy by avoiding, then mitigating, and only as a last resort, compensating for adverse impacts on biodiversity and the natural environment; c. provides protection, enhancement and recovery to the most valuable existing habitats and species (Habitats and Species of principle importance under s.41 of the NERC Act), and the creation of new habitats; d. contributes to the recovery and expansion of Swale's natural environment, by fully responding to the Council's Biodiversity Baseline Study, the Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy, Natural England's Green Infrastructure Strategy and contributes to the targets of identified Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and of the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy. e. protects and enhances the intrinsic character and natural beauty of the countryside and the borough's urban natural environment; 3. All applications will accord with Policy B1 Biodiversity, geodiversity and biodiversity net gain with regard the hierarchy of biodiversity and geological designations as well as for land that is not specifically designated, but contains features of biodiversity and geodiversity value. 4. All relevant development will set out, via a Biodiversity Gain Plan, how development will achieve a measurable, by a recognised metric, net gain of 20% in biodiversity, in accordance with Policy B1 Biodiversity, geodiversity and biodiversity net gain; 5. All relevant development with require the completion of project specific Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), to ensure there are no likely significant effects upon any European designated site. For residential sites within 6km of an access point to any of the North Kent Marshes, development must contribute to its Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy or undertake their own HRA; 6. All development will: a. increase opportunities for nature, 'green' the borough and assist with adaptation to the changing climate in existing and proposed development by contributing to the planting of a strategically significant network of street trees, trees in and around formal open spaces and in new gardens, green roofs and green walls, and contribute	Policy ST11 is not associated with LSEs on Habitats sites. Policy ST11 is a positive development management policy, requiring new development to protect and enhance the natural environment. This includes requirements for all relevant development to prepare project specific Habitat Regulations Assessments. This policy also requires development to contribute to the councils Green and blue infrastructure strategy. This policy does not control either the quantum or location of new development. There are no linking impact pathways present. Overall, Policy ST11 is screened out from further appraisal in the Appropriate Assessment.

	to approaches to improve the network of habitats at scale and locally (eg though the inclusion of swift and bat boxes and hedgehog highways); b. deliver a high standard of design quality and promote nature-based solutions to protect the intrinsic natural beauty and character of our natural environment in accordance with policies ST7 Good design, GD1 Local Design Principles, B4 The Separation of Settlements – Important Local Countryside Gaps, B8 Rural Lanes and B9 The keeping and grazing of horses and maximise the social, economic, health and environmental benefits of green and blue infrastructure c. provide new recreational facilities in accordance with Policy INF3 Open space, sport and recreation provision, exploiting opportunities to increase green infrastructure whilst linking urban and countryside areas and to create new 'green' footpath and cycle links between new and existing developments and services and facilities for both recreation and commuting, in accordance with ST 10 Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel and INF1 Managing transport demand and impact; d. create natural environments that promote health and wellbeing and protect Local Green Spaces in accordance with policies ST8 Health and Wellbeing and INF4 Local Green Spaces. e. ensure mitigation and adaptation to climate change is a defining element of any proposals, in accordance with ST 3 Climate Change and the Development Management Climate Change Policies C1 to C5, prioritising nature-based approaches. f. take account of and integrate with natural processes, such as natural flood management, utilising sustainable urban drainage in accordance with Policies C8 Flood Risk and C9 Sustainable Drainage; g. ensure development is safe from the risks of flooding and coastal change and does not increase flood risk elsewhere, in accordance with C6 Coastal Change Management, C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary and Swale Risk Management Strategy and C8 Flood Risk; h. demonstrate how pollution will be prevented and local environmental conditions, including air, soil and water quality are to be improved by development and how contaminated or unstable land will be remediated; i. demonstrate how natural resources will be protected and ecosystem services supported, in accordance with C10 Water quality and water resources, C11 Air Quality and C12 Pollution and Land Instability j. protect, enhance and manage the value, character, amenity and tranquillity of the Borough's landscapes, in accordance with Policies B2 Conserving and enhancing valued landscapes and B3 The Kent Downs National Landscape and B7 The Coast. k. Demonstrate the protection, enhancement and management, as appropriate, of seascape and coastal processes in accordance with C6 Coastal Change Management, B7 The Coast and C7 Implementing the Medway Estuary and Swale Coastal Risk Management Strategy.	
Policy ST12 – Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment	1. Heritage assets within the Borough are an irreplaceable resource that contribute to its character, identity, economy, and quality of life. Development affecting heritage assets will be required to conserve and, where appropriate, enhance their significance, including their setting, in a manner proportionate to their importance. 2. Designated heritage assets will be given great weight in decision-making. Any harm to, or loss of, their significance, including their setting, must be clearly justified and will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss will be exceptional and will only be permitted where substantial public benefits outweigh that harm or loss. 3. Applications affecting non-designated heritage assets, directly or indirectly, will be assessed through a balanced judgement, having regard to the significance of the asset and the scale of any harm or loss. 4. Development proposals must respond, where applicable, to the following principles: 5. Conserve and respond positively to the significance, form and character of settlements, historic landscapes and heritage assets;	Policy ST12 is not associated with LSEs on Habitats sites. This policy is a development management policy that protects designated and non-designated heritage assets. This policy area does not propose any allocation or quantum of additional development of employment

	6. Support the sensitive and sustainable use of heritage assets, including those identified as being at risk on national or local registers; 7. Promote the understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of heritage assets through interpretation, education and, where appropriate, public access; 8. Ensure that measures to address climate change and sustainable development are sensitively designed and implemented to avoid unacceptable harm to the significance of heritage assets; 9. Recognise the importance of archaeological remains, historic landscapes and the broader setting of heritage assets; and 10. Recognise and account for cumulative or incremental impacts on heritage assets and their settings. 11. Where appropriate, conservation and enhancement measures will be secured through planning conditions or obligations.	or residential sites. Therefore, this policy has no likely significant effects.

Appendix C Site Allocations

Table 5: Site allocations within the SLP

Site Allocation	Land Use type	Number of Dwellings	Floorspace sqm	Nearest Habitats Site	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	Approx. Distance to the Nearest Habitats Site (km)
Bell House, Bell Road	Houses	120	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	2.2km
Former Bus Depot, East Street	Houses	22	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	2.0km
The Classic Cinema, High Street, Sittingbourne, ME10 4PE	Houses	50	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	2.1km
10-14 High Street, Sittingbourne, ME10 1PD	Houses	3	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	2.2km
Land at Tonge Road	Houses	19	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.0km
St Michaels House and Langs Bar, St Michaels Road, Sittingbourne	Houses	30	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	2.2km
ISP, Church Street	Houses	15	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	2.5km
Lady Dane Farm Buildings, Love Lane	Houses	25	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.0km
Land at Graveney Road, East of Faversham (Site A)	Houses	177	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	0.9km
Land at Lion Field	Houses	68	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.5km
Syndale Park, London Road, Faversham, Kent, ME13 0RH	Houses	9	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.7km
Land at West Minster off of Brielle Way, Sheerness	Houses	76	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	1.1km

Land Brielle Way, Sheerness	Houses	76	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	0.5km
Halfway Houses Primary School, Southdown Rd	Houses	60	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.7km
Hollybush Farm Caravan Park, Oak Lane, Minster-on-Sea, ME12 3QR	Houses	124	0	Outer Thames Estuary SPA	N	0.5km
Estuary View, Bell Farm Lane, Minster-on-Sea, ME12 4JA	Houses	15	0	Outer Thames Estuary SPA	N	0.9km
Golden Leas Holiday Park, Bell Farm Lane, Minster-on-Sea, ME12 4JA	Houses	232	0	Outer Thames Estuary SPA	N	0.7km
Land at West Street	Houses	80	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	Immediately adjacent
South of Queenborough Creek	Houses	380	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	Immediately adjacent
Former Istil site Rushenden Road/Thomsett Way	Houses	240	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	Y	0.3km
West of Rushenden Road, Queenborough	Houses	278	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	Immediately adjacent
The Foundary, Rushenden Road	Houses	37	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	0.3km
Land adjacent to Leysdown Road, Eastchurch, ME12 4BN	Houses	62	0	Outer Thames Estuary SPA	N	1.9km
Land south of Little Groves, Leysdown Road	Houses	53	0	Outer Thames Estuary SPA	N	1.0km
Sheppey Beach Villas, Manor Way, ME12 4QQ	Houses	133	0	Outer Thames Estuary SPA	N	0.7km

Digswell, Lower Hartlip Road, Hartlip, ME9 7SX	Houses	11	0	Queensdown Warren SAC	N	2.2km
Amethyst Horticulture, Land at Newington Nurseries, London Road, Newington, ME9 7NY	Houses	52	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	2.2km
Barrow Green Farm, Barrow Green	Houses	30	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.4km
Land Adjoining Mayfield, London Road	Houses	13	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	2.2km
Land at Claxfield Road	Houses	127	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	2.2km
Land at Claxfield Road (Site 2)	Houses	12	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	2.2km
Land off Colonels Lane	Houses	15	0	Blean Complex SAC	N	3.3km
The Former Garden Hotel (no 169), The Street	Houses	10	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	3.3km
Land at Norton Ash Garden Centre	Houses	100	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.5km
Land at Street Farm, Pond Farm Road (Site B)	Houses	15	0	Queensdown Warren SAC	N	4.8km
Home Farm, Breach Lane, Lower Halstow, ME9 7DB	Houses	16	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	0.9km
Land at Forge Lane, Upchurch	Houses	20	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	0.6km
Land south of Forge Lane and Holywell Primary School and East of Chaffes Lane	Houses	84	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	0.6km
Land off Chaffes Lane	Houses	14	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	0.5km
Land at Long Field, Chaffes Lane	Houses	50	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	0.5km

Land west of Warden	Houses	139	0	Outer Thames Estuary SPA	N	1.0km
Three Lakes Park, Church Road, ME10 3NL	G&T Pitches	4	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	Y	0.08km
Bakers Place, Lomas road, ME9 8BB	G&T Pitches	2	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	0.7km
Emley Road, ME12 3SS	G&T Pitches	1	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.2km
The Peartree, Greyhound Road, ME 12	G&T Pitches	1	0	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.0km
5 The Laurels, Bell Farm Lane, ME12 4JA	G&T Pitches	3	0	Outer Thames Estuary SAC	N	0.4km
Land At Warden Road / Rear Of Orchard Cottage (Mary's Place) ME12 4GJ	G&T Pitches	2	0	Outer Thames Estuary SAC	N	1.8km
Keycol Farm, Keycol Hill, ME9 8NA	G&T Pitches	2	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	2.9km
Breach Farm Paddocks, Breach Lane	G&T Pitches	1	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	2.0km
Mattsfield, Boxted Lane, ME9 7BX	G&T Pitches	4	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	1.5km
Halstow Cross, ME9 7ER	G&T Pitches	3	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	0.6km
Jack Russell Place, ME9 7AB	G&T Pitches	3	0	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	0.3km

Windmill Farm, ME9 7XF	G&T Pitches	3	0	Queendown Warren SAC	N	0.4km
Ridham Dock - redevelopment	Employment	0	250000	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	Y	Immediately adjacent
Land at Pheasant Farm (west), Howt Green, Sittingbourne	Employment	0	16000	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.5km
Land fronting east side Bobbing Hill, Sittingbourne	Employment	0	10000	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	3.5km
Land adj. Kemsley Substation, ME10 2FE	Employment	0	50000	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	0.5km
Smeed Dean Works, Eurolink Industrial Estate, Castle Road	Employment	0	43000	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	Y	Immediately adjacent
Land north of Keycol Hill (Yellow/Blue parcel)	Employment	0	296000	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	3.2km
Land East of Faversham expansion	Employment	0	210000	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.0km
Land adj to A2 at Love Lane and west of Salter's Lane to Brenley Corner (the Duchy site)	Employment	0	200000	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.4km
Land at Marshlands Farm, Lower Road, Minster	Employment	0	56000	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	0.8km
South of Queenborough Creek	Employment	0	10000	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	Y	Immediately adjacent
Newington Industrial Estate - southern expansion	Employment	0	20000	Queendown Warren SAC	N	2.1km
Land to the west and east of Newington Industrial Estate, Newington, ME9 7NU	Employment	0	31400	Queendown Warren SAC	N	2.1km
Land at Radfield Farm, London Road, Bapchild	Employment	0	30000	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.6km

Hartlip Industrial Estate, Hartlip (extension to)	Employment	0	59000	Queendown Warren SAC	N	1.6km
Grove Farm	Employment	0	51000	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	3.2km
Lamberhurst Farm,Yorkletts - proposed southern expansion	Employment	0	32000	Blean Complex SAC	N	0.3km
Waterham Industrial Estate - expansion east	Employment	0	5000	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	0.5km
South East Faversham	Mixed	2500	54000	The Swale SPA/Ramsar	N	1.4km
Land west of existing Bobbing Village	Mixed	2500	52100	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	N	1.4km

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Swale Local Plan

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY PLAN

DRAFT

June 2026

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1 Introduction

1.0.1 The infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) establishes the infrastructure and service needs required to support the development proposed in the Local Plan over the plan period. The IDP will also coordinate the delivery of identified infrastructure in a timely and sustainable way.

1.0.2 The IDP has been prepared following engagement with infrastructure providers and service delivery organisation over the course of preparing the Local Plan. This engagement enables the IDP:

- Provide a baseline position for current infrastructure provision, identifying shortfalls and potential constraint to development; and
- Set out specific infrastructure and service requirement in respect of the council's proposed growth strategy contained in the plan. It also identifies, where appropriate, the specific infrastructure requirement.

1.0.3 An Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (IDS) is being produced alongside the IDP to support the Local Plan based on its growth strategy, some of the infrastructure projects identified in the previous version of the Infrastructure Delivery Scheme (IDS) remain relevant as they are being implemented. Through engagement with those infrastructure providers and service delivery organisations identified in the IDS as being the lead delivery agency, an up-to-date position on the delivery of infrastructure projects has been established and is reflected in the IDP.

1.0.4 The IDP, therefore, draws together the latest evidence and information available to the council regarding identifying the key site-specific infrastructure requirements for the site allocations identified through the Local Plan preparation process. These are also reflected in the IDS.

1.0.5 The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule will be used to inform the council's annual Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS). This will set out details of developer contribution receipts from Section 106 and Section 278 Agreements and projects and the infrastructure that has or will be provided using this funding[1].

1.0.6 Purpose of Document

1.0.7 There is a requirement for the council to provide evidence that the proposed Local Plan is deliverable and sustainable. This document provides evidence on the consideration of the main infrastructure need resulting from proposed developments in the local plan. It shows the cost, sources of funds, delivery timetable and inform the framework for planning with partners on management of infrastructure delivery.

1.0.8 This document is intended to be a live document; however, it should not be treated like an implementation plan for projects, it will however demonstrate the council's commitment to infrastructure development as well as the monitoring. It should be read together with the accompanying IDS.

1 from Section 106 and Section 278 Agreements

2 Background

2 Background

2.0.1 Type of Infrastructure

2.0.2 Infrastructure can be grouped into three broad categories:

- Physical infrastructure such as: transport infrastructure (roads, public transport, cycling and walking routes); gas and electricity infrastructure, water supply and wastewater treatment;
- Social infrastructure such as: primary and secondary schools, healthcare, libraries, sports and recreational facilities, community facilities; and
- Green infrastructure such as: open space and green & blue infrastructure.

2.0.3 Different types of infrastructure are also required to support different scales of development within an area:

- On site infrastructure is necessary to enable the delivery of a specific development. This includes roads, walk/cycleways, gas pipes, electricity cabling, water supply and wastewater disposal;
- At a neighbourhood level infrastructure is required to mitigate the impact of the development and support the day-to-day needs of the new population. This can include schools, community facilities and GP surgeries, sports facilities; and
- At a strategic level, larger pieces of infrastructure to support development growth across a wider or strategic site. This can include electricity sub-stations, strategic highway network improvements, hospitals, sewerage treatment works.

2.0.4 The IDP is a 'living document' and updates may include other types of infrastructure, as strategic priorities in the borough are reviewed.

2.0.5 Some types of infrastructure will be fundamental to the delivery of the Local Plan development strategy and to support the intended levels and locations of growth. The IDP does not, therefore, include every infrastructure scheme or project planned in the Borough. Rather, the IDP focuses on the infrastructure required to support the development proposed in the Local Plan and does not include the provision of infrastructure that would normally be part of the site development process.

2.0.6 It is important to note that the IDP is a mechanism to identify the future infrastructure requirements of development proposed in the Local Plan. It does not seek to address deficiencies in existing infrastructure provision although there may be circumstances where supporting growth might be most effectively achieved through upgrading existing facilities, for instance through extending existing schools. The focus of the IDP will be on the new infrastructure that will be key to the delivery of the planned growth set out in the Local Plan or the successful development of individual allocations rather than the improvement to or remedying infrastructure deficiencies in existing provision.

2.0.7 This IDP update, therefore, considers the following types of infrastructure:

- Social Infrastructure
  - Health care
  - Education
  - Social provision
- Physical Infrastructure
  - Transport (highways, sustainable and public transport)
  - Water supply and treatment
  - Utilities (electricity, gas)
  - Broadband Waste facilities

- Green and Blue Infrastructure
  - Open Space
  - Sports provision
  - Built Facility
  - Playing Pitch

1.1 Plan Period

2.0.8 The proposed plan period for the Local Plan is 2027 to 2042. Identifying infrastructure over the plan period of a local plan can be difficult as few infrastructure providers actively plan for that length of timeframe and, therefore, identification of infrastructure needs in the later years of the plan period may be subject to change. In addition, infrastructure needs may be influenced by changes in technology and changes to the arrangements for the planning and delivery of infrastructure.

2.0.9 It is also clear that where growth is planned for through significant new developments, there may not be the certainty and/or funding secured for any necessary strategic infrastructure at the time the plan is produced. Therefore, whilst the council will need to be clear on the infrastructure needed to deliver growth in the early stages of the plan period and to be able to demonstrate that this is deliverable in a timely manner, in the later stages of the plan period there is a degree of flexibility in that for any strategic infrastructure requirements the council will need to demonstrate these are not beyond what could reasonably be considered to be achievable within the timescales envisaged.

2.0.10 As mentioned previously, the IDP is intended to be a living document. Planning for infrastructure is a continuous and iterative process and the IDP can only represent the council's understanding of the infrastructure required to support the development proposed at the time the IDP is prepared. The IDP will, therefore be updated at appropriate stages during and beyond the plan making process to reflect the latest available information on infrastructure requirements and provision.

3 National Context

3.0.1 As contained in the National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance, Local Planning authorities are mandated to identify the infrastructure needs and how it will be funded and delivered. Throughout the plan making process, there should be collaborative working between planning authorities and delivery partners including infrastructure providers, service delivery organisations, other strategic bodies such as Local Enterprise Partnerships, developers, landowners and site promoters. Infrastructure deficit should be identified along with opportunities to address them.

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The NPPF places considerable emphasis upon viability at the plan making stage and that the contributions expected from development should not undermine the deliverability of the plan. A Whole Plan Viability Assessment has been undertaken and is a key element of the evidence relating to the delivery of the Local Plan.

3.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024)[2] provides the national planning policy context for plan making. According to paragraph 8, in achieving sustainable development, identifying and co-ordinating the provision of infrastructure is highlighted in the overarching economic objective.

3.1.3 In this document, the infrastructure needs to support new development in the Local Plan and broad costs of projects and the sources of funding available, where known is presented. Its purpose is to offer certainty regarding the infrastructure required to deliver the planned level of growth in the borough till 2042

3.1.4 The NPPF also indicates:

- Plans should be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between plan makers and infrastructure providers (paragraphs 16 and 25);
- Strategic policies should make sufficient provision for (amongst other things) transport, telecommunications, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, energy, community facilities such as health, education and cultural infrastructure) and green infrastructure (paragraph 20);
- Strategic policies should look ahead over a minimum 15-year period form adoption, to anticipate and respond to long term requirements and opportunities, such as those arising from major improvements in infrastructure (paragraph 22);
- There should be effective and on-going joint working between strategic policy making authorities and relevant bodies in helping to determine where additional infrastructure is necessary (paragraph 25);
- Plans should set out the contribution expected from development, such as that needed for education, health, transport, flood and water management, green and digital infrastructure (paragraph 35);
- Planning policies should seek to address potential barriers to investment such as inadequate infrastructure and services (paragraph 86);
- Planning policies should set out how high quality digital infrastructure, essential for economic growth and social well-being, will be delivered and upgraded over time (paragraph 119);

3.2 Planning Practice Guidance

3.2.1 The national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) provides more detailed guidance on the implementation of the NPPF. In respect of the role and function of the Local Plan in delivering infrastructure, it reiterates a number of the points made in the NPPF around identifying what infrastructure is required and how it can be funded and brought forward and undertaking early discussions with infrastructure and service providers to identify requirements and opportunities for addressing infrastructure deficits[3].

2 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67eaf8573041f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
3 Planning Practice Guidance - Plan making, paragraph: 059 Reference ID: 61-059-20190315

3.2.2 Where large scale developments, such as new settlements or significant extensions to existing villages and towns are proposed, the PPG[4] provides guidance on how it can be demonstrated that there is a reasonable prospect they can be developed within a set timescale. It states that strategic policy making authorities should engage with infrastructure providers so they are aware of the nature and scale of such proposals, and work collaboratively with them to ensure the infrastructure requirements are not beyond what could reasonably be considered to be achievable within the planned timescales.

3.2.3 The PPG also provides guidance on plan making and viability[5]. It states that plans should set out the contributions expected from development, including the infrastructure needed. The IDP is, therefore, intended to fulfil the requirement of identifying the infrastructure required to support the growth planned in the Borough over the plan period.

4 Planning Practice Guidance - Plan making, paragraph: 060 Reference ID: 061-060-20190315
5 Planning Practice Guidance - Viability, paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 10-001-20190509

4 Sub-Regional Context

Southeast Local Enterprise Partnership/Kent and Medway Economic Partnership (Defunct)

4.0.1 Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP) played a key role in determining local economic priorities and investment to drive economic growth and improve infrastructure in their area. They are able to access investment to support infrastructure developments that unlock wider economic growth, create jobs and build houses through growth deals with central government.

4.0.2 The Southeast LEP (SELEP) covered an area encompassing the local authority areas of East Sussex, Kent, Medway, Southend and Thurrock. The latest Growth Deal for the southeast was agreed in February 2017. Several projects in the Borough have benefitted from funding from the SELEP local growth funding. As part of the levelling and devolution agenda, Government funding for Local Enterprise Partnerships ceased in April 2024 with responsibilities falling to upper tier local authorities – KCC in the case of the Swale borough area.

Transport for the South East

4.0.3 Transport of the Southeast (TfSE) was established in 2017 as a shadow sub-national transport body covering sixteen transport authority together with stakeholders representing protected landscapes, transport operators, district and borough authorities and national agencies including Network Rail and Highways England [(6)] .

4.0.4 The role of TfSE is to strategically influence future investment in road and rail in the southeast with the aim of unlocking the potential for growth where the lack of transport infrastructure has been a barrier to sustainable development. TfSE are seeking to become a statutory sub-national transport body, submitting a proposal to formalise their role to Government in July 2020. In October 2020, the Transport Secretary announced the outcome of this submission, advising TfSE that he was not, for the present time, going to progress TfSE's request for statutory status or the transfer of powers.

4.0.5 Despite the outcome of the proposal, TfSE continues to work closely with the department for transport. The recent publication A Strategic Investment Plan [(7)] for the South East 2026 includes projects IG17 - A2 Brenley Corner Enhancements and MR07 North Kent Line / Chatham Main Line - Line Speed Enhancements.

Kent County Council

4.0.6 Kent County Council (KCC) are responsible for the delivery of significant elements of infrastructure in its role as local highway authority, lead local flood authority, education authority, waste disposal authority and in the provision of libraries and social care.

4.0.7 KCC have prepared a Growth and Infrastructure Framework [(8)] to provide a view of emerging development and infrastructure requirements to support growth across Kent and Medway.

4.0.8 The GIF also provides a strategic framework for identifying and prioritising investment across a range of infrastructure. The GIF Update (2018) estimated that the infrastructure required to deliver planned growth across Kent and Medway to 2031 would cost £16.38 billion, with transport infrastructure accounting for 60% of this cost. However, the GIF indicated that 24% of the total infrastructure required was neither secured nor expected from developer contributions or investment by infrastructure providers: this left a funding gap of £3.96bn.

6 Transport for the South East https://transportforthesoutheast.org.uk/about-us/#:~:text=Why%20we%20do%20it,a%20partnership%20first%20and%20foremost

7 https://transportforthesoutheast.org.uk/app/uploads/2026/04/SIP-2026.pdf

8 https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/service-specific-policies/economic-regeneration-and-planning-policies/planning-policies/growth-and-infrastructure-framework

NHS Kent and Medway Integrated Care Board (ICB)

4.0.9 NHS Kent and Medway ICB was created on the 1st of July 2022 under the health and Social Care Act [9]2022 which abolished the Clinical Commissioning Group that preceded the organisation. The Kent and Medway Integrated Care System (ICS) is a partnership of health, care and wider community organisation that come together to plan and deliver services that improve health and wellbeing to people in the area, the ICB specifically represents the NHS within this structure finding collaborative solutions to long standing health and care issues [10].

9 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2022/31/contents

10 https://www.kentandmedway.icb.nhs.uk/download/docm93jijm4n762.pdf?ver=4260

5 Local Plan Context

5.0.1 On adoption of the Bearing Fruit Local Plan in 2017, inspectors agreed an early review of the plan to allow for transport modelling and mitigation schemes to address the effect of planned development on the strategic road network and the local highway network. The area of concern was the harmful impact required mitigation at Key junctions on the A249 would have on the traffic flow and safety on the Local Highway Network which will result in increased queuing and congestion on parts of the A2 corridor between Teynham and Newington.

5.0.2 The Transport Modelling work was carried out at the time and identified a number of network improvements. These were in addition to already committed schemes. While mitigation measures were identified, and tested, further modelling is to be undertaken in order to identify additional, if any, transport mitigation measures that may be required.

5.0.3 At the time of writing this IDP, the new Swale Borough Council Local Plan document is being prepared where a Reg 18 consultation on vision objectives and Development Management policies held between January to February 2026 and will be followed with a Reg 19 consultation in July 2026. The local plan is programmed to be submitted in December 2026 with adoption anticipated for 4th quarter of 2027.

5.0.4 The Council's strategy for infrastructure planning in the Regulation 19 Local Plan is to deliver sustainable growth supported by timely and coordinated infrastructure provision. Policy ST 8 sets out how the council will secure developer contributions for the infrastructure necessary to mitigate the impacts arising from development while Policy ST 9 sets out the key transport improvements that will be required during the plan period, including strategic and local road network improvement schemes. The individual site allocation policies set out the requirements for comprehensive masterplanning (where this is appropriate for the sites concerned) and the infrastructure requirements to be addressed by the developments.

5.0.5 A new transport modelling work has been commissioned with initial output identifying key issues, the IDP will be updated with outputs and mitigation from the piece of work when it becomes available.

5.1 Scale and Distribution of Growth

5.1.1 The Housing need has increased from 776 homes per annum(dpa) determined in the Bearing fruit Local Plan (2017) to 1,064 [11] dpa based on the Governments Standard Method for calculating a Local Authority Housing Need. This will mean a target of close to 16,000 homes over the plan period.

5.1.2 The need for employment land in the Borough in the previous iteration of the IDP was estimated as 41 hectares for B2/B8(Industrial and Storage) uses and 15 hectares for B1 uses (Office and Light Industry). The latest Swale Employment Land Review Update sets out the demand for industrial land which has been faster and stronger than anticipated in the 2018 Employment Land Review. Led by the strategic distribution of market particularly retail and third-party logistics as well as freight and wholesalers. The requirement now is at 73 Ha with the demand of 48 ha, plus a margin of 25 Ha. The requirement for office has also shifted significantly with demand and availability remaining low [12].

5.2 Spatial Distribution

1.1 Spatial Distribution

5.2.1 The overall approach to development distribution over the plan period is set out in the emerging local plan and this has been informed by a range of technical evidence.

5.2.2 Historically, development has been focused on Sittingbourne as the borough's principal settlement and to a lesser extent, the western edge of the isle of Sheppey reflecting that part of the borough's location on the eastern edge of the Thames gateway growth corridor. Faversham and the rest of Swale have

11 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/[illegible]/Housing_Land_Supply_PS_2025_26_NovemberREDUCED.pdf
12 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/463215/ELR-Update-2024-002-AA.pdf

experienced more modest scale of growth. From an infrastructure perspective, the key issues arising from this approach has been around connectivity, accessibility and highway network capacity. Consequently, several highway improvement schemes were identified in the adopted Local Plan IDS.

5.2.3 The spatial strategy in the emerging Local Plan relies on two strategic sites in the eat and west of the borough, with residual housing requirement met by non-strategic sites across the Borough so that there is a more even spread of development. In accordance with the spatial distribution, site allocations have been identified in the following locations.

Reference (Planning/SLAA)	Development Name	HH, Dwellings	Employment, floorspace (sqm)
SHELAA/258	Bell House, Bell Road	120	
SHELAA/262	Former Bus Depot, East Street	22	
SHELAA/351	The Classic Cinema, High Street, Sittingbourne, ME10 4PE	50	
SHELAA/332	10-14 High Street, Sittingbourne, ME10 1PD	3	
SHELAA/270	Land at Tonge Road	19	
SHELAA/396	St Michaels House and Langs Bar, St Michaels Road, Sittingbourne	30	
SHELAA/267	ISP, Church Street	15	
SHELAA/081	Lady Dane Farm Buildings, Love Lane	25	
SHELAA/111	Land at Graveney Road, East of Faversham (Site A)	177	
SHELAA/393	Land at Lion Field	68	
SHELAA/381	Syndale Park, London Road, Faversham, Kent, ME13 0RH	9	
SHELAA/418	Land at West Minster off of Brielle Way, Sheerness	76	
SHELAA/421	Land Brielle Way, Sheerness	76	
SHELAA/244	Halfway Houses Primary School, Southdown Rd	60	
SHELAA/402	Hollybush Farm Caravan Park, Oak Lane, Minster-on- Sea, ME12 3QR	124	
SHELAA/408	Estuary View, Bell Farm Lane, Minster-on-Sea, ME12 4JA	15	
SHELAA/412	Golden Leas Holiday Park, Bell Farm Lane, Minster-on-Sea, ME12 4JA	232	
SHELAA/216	Land at West Street	80	
SHELAA/217	South of Queenborough Creek	380	

5 Local Plan Context

Reference (Planning/SLAA)	Development Name	HH, Dwellings	Employment, floorspace (sqm)
SHELAA/218	Former Istil site Rushenden Road/Thomsett Way with yield of 240 residential units	240	
SHELAA/220	West of Rushenden Road, Queenborough	278	
SHELAA/223	The Foundary, Rushenden Road	37	
SHELAA/344	Land adjacent to Leysdown Road, Eastchurch, ME12 4BN	62	
SHELAA/143	Land south of Little Groves, Leysdown Road	53	
SHELAA/323	Sheppey Beach Villas, Manor Way, ME12 4QQ	133	
SHELAA/346	Digswell, Lower Hartlip Road, Hartlip, ME9 7SX	11	
SHELAA/368	Amethyst Horticulture, Land at Newington Nurseries, London Road, Newington, ME9 7NY	52	
SHELAA/277	Barrow Green Farm, Barrow Green	30	
SHELAA/286	Land Adjoining Mayfield, London Road	13	
SHELAA/153	Land at Claxfield Road	127	
SHELAA/154	Land at Claxfield Road (Site 2)	12	
SHELAA/037	Land off Colonels Lane	15	
SHELAA/044	The Former Garden Hotel (no 169), The Street	10	
SHELAA/206	Land at Norton Ash Garden Centre	100	
SHELAA/022	Land at Street Farm, Pond Farm Road (Site B)	15	
SHELAA/324	Home Farm, Breach Lane, Lower Halstow, ME9 7DB	16	
SHELAA/306	Land at Forge Lane, Upchurch	20	
SHELAA/308	Land south of Forge Lane and Holywell Primary School and East of Chaffes Lane	84	
SHELAA/312	Land off Chaffes Lane	14	
SHELAA/319	Land at Long Field, Chaffes Lane	50	
SHELAA/321	Land west of Warden	139	
HELAA/435	Three Lakes Park, Church Road, ME10 3NL	4	

Reference (Planning/SLAA)	Development Name	HH, Dwellings	Employment, floorspace (sqm)
HELAA/424	Bakers Place, Lomas road, ME9 8BB	2	
HELAA/434	Emley Road, ME12 3SS	1	
HELAA/432	The Peartree, Greyhound Road, ME 12	1	
HELAA/436	15 The Laurels, Bell Farm Lane, ME12 4JA	3	
HELAA/431	Land At Warden Road / Rear of Orchard Cottage (Mary's Place) ME12 4GJ	2	
HELAA/427	Keycol Farm, Keycol Hill, ME9 8NA	2	
HELAA/426	Breach Farm Paddocks, Breach Lane	1	
HELAA/428	Mattsfield, Boxted Lane, ME9 7BX	4	
HELAA/429	Halstow Cross, ME9 7ER	3	
HELAA/433	Jack Russell Place, ME9 7AB	3	
HELAA/430	Windmill Farm, ME9 7XF	3	
CFS24 (and R1)	Ridham Dock - redevelopment		250000
SBC17/005	Land at Pheasant Farm (west), Howt Green, Sittingbourne		16000
SBC17/ 008	Land fronting east side Bobbing Hill, Sittingbourne		10000
CFS34	Land adj. Kemsley Substation, ME10 2FE		50000
CFS2024/129	Smeed Dean Works, Eurolink Industrial Estate, Castle Road		43000
CFS2024/188	Land north of Keycol Hill (Yellow/Blue parcel)		296000
CFS50	Land East of Faversham expansion		210000
SBC17/ 094	Land adj to A2 at Love Lane and west of Salter's Lane to Brenley Corner (the Duchy site)		200000
REG31 97	Land at Marshlands Farm, Lower Road, Minster		56000
SLA18/207	South of Queenborough Creek		10000
REG30 44 (R10)	Newington Industrial Estate - southern expansion		20000
CFS2024/142	Land to the west and east of Newington Industrial Estate, Newington, ME9 7NU		31400

5 Local Plan Context

Reference (Planning/SLAA)	Development Name	HH, Dwellings	Employment, floorspace (sqm)
SBC17/ 025	Land at Radfield Farm, London Road, Bapchild		30000
SBC17/ 095	Hartlip Industrial Estate, Hartlip (extension to)		59000
CFS2024/177	Grove Farm		51000
LPR247 0 (R15)	Lamberhurst Farm,Yorkletts - proposed southern expansion		32000
CFS5 (R8)	Waterham Industrial Estate - expansion east		5000
SHELAA/114	Southeast Faversham	2500	54000
SHELAA/012	Land west of existing Bobbing Village	2500	52100

Swale Local Plan Site Allocations

6 Neighbourhood Plans

6.0.1 The Regulation 19 Local Plan establishes the strategy for the pattern and scale of development across the Borough. The majority of these will be delivered through allocations made in the Local Plan.

6.0.2 However, both the Faversham and Boughton and Dunkirk Neighbourhood have determined their own allocations through the preparation of Neigbourhood Plans for their areas[13]. Faversham Neighbourhood Plan will deliver around 219 dwellings within the Neighbourhood Plan area and this figure has been accounted for in the assessment of infrastructure requirements for Faversham. Boughton and Dunkirk Neighbourhood Plan proposed a small allocation for around 10 - 12 dwellings.

13 Faversham Neighbourhood Plan https://favershamtowncouncil.gov.uk/neighbourhood-plan/ and Boughton and Dunkirk Neighbourhood Plan http://www.boughtonanddunkirkneighbourhoodplan.org.uk/

7 Engagement

7.0.1 There have been discussions with infrastructure providers to further understand the infrastructure that will be needed in the Borough for the growth proposed over the Plan Period.

7.0.2 Infrastructure providers, partners and stakeholders were contacted to review and provide information on projects already contained in the IDP and to consider new projects that would be needed to support the delivery of the Local Plan.

7.1 Infrastructure and Service Providers

7.1.1 Discussions have taken place with infrastructure providers to gain an understanding of what infrastructure is needed to support growth over the plan period.

7.1.2 At the early stages on plan making, an Infrastructure and Utilities Workshop was held in June 2018 and was attended by neighbouring local authorities and a range of organisations involved in the provision and/or delivery of infrastructure including representatives from Highways England, the local Clinical Commissioning Groups, Southern Water, Network Rail and KCC (education, highways). The workshop provided an opportunity for an initial discussion about infrastructure constraints and potential barriers to growth in the Borough.

7.1.3 In May 2020, each infrastructure providers and service delivery organisation were contacted requesting their further engagement on the IDP. They were asked to provide an updated position on any significant infrastructure capacity/delivery issues that may limit growth across the Borough, advise of any plans or investment strategies that could inform the preparation of the IDP and provide details of any key infrastructure investments and improvements planned to serve Swale Borough.

7.1.4 Lead delivery agencies were also requested to review the infrastructure projects identified in the adopted Local Plan IDS and confirm whether the projects remained current or provide updated details if the projects had progressed/further information was available.

7.1.5 In July 2020, the views of infrastructure providers were sought on the implications of the potential growth scenarios at the the time.

7.1.6 In January 2021, infrastructure/service providers were given the opportunity to comment on a draft version of the IDP. The purpose of this was to identify anything in the document that needed to be updated or anything else that was relevant and should be included in the IDP at that stage.

7.1.7 A new Local Development Scheme was agreed at the Council meeting on 30th July 2025, stakeholders were contacted after this to provide update on projects in the IDP and also given an opportunity to add new projects. Stakeholders were also notified on the Local Plan Growth Strategy which was agreed at full council on the 1st of April 2026. Stakeholders and providers were asked for additional input on the infrastructure needed to support the strategy for the plan.

7.2 Duty to Cooperate

7.2.1 There is a legal duty on local planning authorities to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis with neighbouring local authorities and other bodies on strategic matters. The identified strategic matters, the bodies engaged and the outcome of that engagement is set out in the council's Duty to Cooperate Statement of Compliance, which will be published alongside the Regulation 19 Local Plan. The strategic matters relevant to planning for infrastructure include:

- impact on the strategic road network (M2 Junctions 5, 6 and 7 and the A249 within Swale) arising from proposed development sites (National Highways, KCC and adjoining local authorities)
- cross boundary education provision (KCC and Canterbury City Council)

7.2.2 Discussions on the identification and delivery of infrastructure has undertaken through effective collaboration with infrastructure providers from early in the plan making process. As set out in Section 7.1, the council has engaged with infrastructure providers and will continue to do so to ensure that the IDP provides the most up to date picture of the infrastructure needs of the Borough and monitoring progress in the delivery of infrastructure projects, their costs and funding source.

8 Document Structure and Infrastructure Delivery Schedule

8.0.1 The IDP sets out for each infrastructure type an overview of the current level of provision, an analysis of infrastructure capacity issues that may occur as a result of the delivery of the planned Local Plan growth and the infrastructure required to enable this growth to be delivered.

8.0.2 The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule sets out details of infrastructure projects, the lead agencies that would be involved in implementation, an overview of the risks and contingencies associated with each project and, where known, delivery timescales, costs and potential sources of funding. Where appropriate the projects identified are linked to specific sites.

8.0.3 In preparing the Schedule, the projects listed in the adopted Local Plan IDS have been reviewed and updated with projects that have been completed removed.

9 Funding and Delivery

9.0.1 Infrastructure requirements will be funded and delivered by a variety of different mechanisms. Some infrastructure projects may be funded by the infrastructure provider themselves or through developer contributions secured through the planning process.

9.0.2 The main ways over which the planning system can have a direct influence on securing infrastructure provider are:

- Section 106 Agreements - used to secure site specific infrastructure through negotiation with the developer and only where it is necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms, directly related to the development and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development. Provision may be made either through the making of a financial contribution or by the developer delivering provision on site. The Section 106 Agreement will set out trigger points for the delivery of infrastructure or payment of a financial contribution;
- Section 278 Agreements - completed between the developer and highway authority (Kent County Council) where development requires work to be carried out on the existing adopted highway; and
- Planning conditions - provide an important mechanism for providing essential on-site design requirements and critical infrastructure within the site. They can also be used to prohibit the occupation of the development or the development commencing until supporting infrastructure has been provided (Grampian condition).

9.0.3 The IFS[14] is published annually and provides details of all developer contributions that have been collected and spent within the last financial year and also sets out how developer contributions will be allocated within the next financial year.

9.0.4 Whilst it is expected that most, if not all, site specific infrastructure will be able to be funded by the above mechanisms other sources of potential funding may be available, including:

- Direct funding and provision by statutory undertakers - under their legal obligations and statutory functions. This could be secured through the service providers capital investment programmes or through established procedures (developer charges) whereby the service provider works with the developer to ensure appropriate on-site infrastructure, and where necessary off-site infrastructure, is in place;
- Central government funding pots for example - The National Housing Delivery Fund (NHDF);
- Homes England's new grant and investment model (2025–2030);
- Local Enterprise Partnership Growth Fund;
- Local Authority's Capital Programme;
- Borrowing;
- Private sector funding; and
- Forward funding - often used in order to deliver infrastructure early.

9.0.5 At the time Bearing Fruits 2031 was prepared, it was envisaged that the council would proceed with the introduction of CIL although the viability assessment undertaken at the time indicated a challenging viability situation over significant areas of the Borough, where only a modest or no CIL charge would be possible if development were to remain deliverable. Therefore, as it was unclear whether implementing CIL would be of benefit to Swale in terms of providing sufficient funding to deliver the required infrastructure, combined with anticipated changes to the practice on developer contributions (which the Government were consulting on at the time), proceeding with a charging schedule was paused in 2017.

9.0.6 Sometimes different funding sources have to be combined to pay for new infrastructure. The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule shows which funding sources could potentially contribute to each infrastructure project.

14 Swale Infrastructure Funding Statement https://swale.gov.uk/news-and-your-council/performance-and-transparency/infrastructure-funding-statements

9 Funding and Delivery

9.0.7 Due to funding constraints it may not be possible to secure the delivery of all the infrastructure identified. As such, some element of prioritisation of infrastructure provision is necessary depending on the degree to which it is required to deliver development.

9.0.8 The provision of infrastructure has been categorised as either:

- Critical - delivery of identified infrastructure is critical to enable growth and without it, development cannot commence;
- Necessary - the identified infrastructure is necessary to support and/or mitigate impact arising from the develoment but the precise timing and phasing is less critical and development may be able to commence ahead of its provision; and
- Important - delivery of the identified infrastructure is important to build sustainble communities but timing and phasing is not critical over the plan period.

9.0.9 It is also possible that the prioritisation of specific elements of infrastructure may change over time i.e. move from 'important' to 'critical'.

9.0.10 In addition to understanding the infrastructure needs to support planned growth, it will also be important to understand the phasing of growth and what impact this may have on the need for phased funding and delivery of infrastructure. The housing trajectory will, therefore, be key to understanding when sites are expected to come forward and the impact of this on infrastructure delivery.

9.0.11 Where available the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule includes information on potential funding sources. However, where this is yet to be determined, the council will continue to work with service providers and other agencies to identify possible sources of funding for the infrastructure.

10 Social Infrastructure

10.0.1 This section provides information on health, education and social infrastructure following discussions with the relevant service providers.

10.0.2 For the purposes of the IDP health care includes GP services and hospitals. It does not take into account wider primary care service needs such as dentists, pharmacies, opticians and community health, although these services will be impacted by the demand from population growth. This is dependant on the commissioning intentions of the appropriate NHS body.

10.1 Healthcare

Background

10.1.1 Inequalities in health are a concern in Swale and there are signficant differences between those in the more deprived areas of the Borough and the more affluent: life expectancy is about 8 years lower for men and four years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Swale than those in the least deprived areas[15]. It is important that community needs are supported through appropriate physical and social infrastructure and by other facilities and key services which contribute to improving the wellbeing and the overall quality of life experienced by residents.

10.1.2 The Kent and Medway Integrated Care Partnership comprise four partnership including Swale and Medway Health and Care Partnership(H&CP) which covers the geography of Swale with an overarching system of local commissioners, providers of health and social care, voluntary sector and other providers working in a seamless way. The Kent and Medway ICB is a statutory consultee on Local Plans.

10.1.3 Group of neighbouring GP Practices Primary Care Networks (PCNs) provide community, social and primary care services and ensures that local needs and knowledge and challenges are reflected in wider planning and delivery of healthcare service. They work together to strengthen GP services in partnership with other community, mental health, social care, pharmacy, hospital and voluntary services. There are currently PCNs covering Sheppey, Sittingbourne and Faversham.

10.1.4 The Sheppey and Sittingbourne PCNs have collectively seen a rise in registered patients since 2020. The breakdown by individual PCN is set out in the table below[16]. The main reason for the large variation between PCN list size change is due to the closure of three practices and dispersal of patient registrations to new practices.

PCN	Headcount GP (FTE GP)	Number of practices (As at February 2026)	Number of practices (2020)	Combined registered patient list As at February 2026)	Combined registered patient list (2020)
Sheppey • Sheerness Health Centre • Sheppey Healthy Living Centre • St George Medical Centre • The OM Medical Centre • Vel Surgery	26(21.18)	5	6	49,081	47,373

15 https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiZmU5Y2YwOTctOWI2OC00MGUwLTk2ZGYtMjE5NDNGQ4M2NjQ2IiwidCI6IjNlNmVjNWVkLWM3MzUtNGJmZS1hOGE1LTNmMWZmNWY5MDhmMCJ9
16 https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiNGZhOTc3ZGQtNmUwOS00M2M3LWFlZTItZjM2NjExNmM5ZjcxOCIsInQiOiIzNGVlLTg1YjAtNDdmNS1hMjLTA3YjQ4ZDc3NGMwIjo9

10 Social Infrastructure

PCN	Headcount GP (FTE GP)	Number of practices (As at February 2026)	Number of practices (2020)	Combined registered patient list As at February 2026)	Combined registered patient list (2020)
Sittingbourne • Chestnuts Surgery • Grovehurst Surgery • Green Porch Medical Partnership • Memorial Medical Centre • Meads Medical Centre • Medic Care Surgery	28(20.66)	6	9	60,089	68,514
Aspire Medical PCN** [17] • London Road Medical Centre	4(1.78)	1	0	6,935	0
Faversham • Faversham Medical Practice • Newton Road Surgery	25(16.91)	2	2	33,047	31,447
Total	83(60.53)	14	17	149,152	147,334

Table 10.1.1 Swale Primary Care Network Practice Size

10.1.5 NHS Kent and Medway published a Developer Contributions Guide in March 2025 [18] . The guide recognises the role planning in sustainable development and highlights the impact of growth and infrastructure as a material consideration. The guide therefore sets out the developer contributions which may be required by the NHS for growth and mitigate against adverse impacts on infrastructure. Developer Contribution, S106 Planning Obligation In the case of Swale Borough Council, play a crucial role in ensuring that appropriate health infrastructure is delivered in a timely manner in the right location.

10.1.6 The NHS developer contribution guide is expected to be used alongside development plan and forms the basis for NHS responses to growth strategies and evidence for the IDP and viability assessment.

10.1.7 Some of the infrastructure and services that Kent and Medway ICB seek contributions for include but are not limited to:

- Primary Care
- Acute (Secondary) Care
- Mental Health
- Community Health Care

17 Aspire PCN has one GP Practice in Swale

18 https://www.kentandmedway.icb.nhs.uk/download/developer-contributions-guide-2025.pdf?ver=2612

10.1.8 Where capital projects may be required due to population growth from development adversely impacting healthcare facilities. Additional funding can be sort on a case-by-case basis to ease burden and NHS Kent and Medway will assess whether there is reasonable prospect of securing capital funding elsewhere other than the developer.

10.1.9 The likely population growth from development is generated using calculations from a specific model where inputs include total number or dwelling, housing mix and phasing. Infrastructure is planned and tested throughout the plan making process with NHS Kent and Medway Engaging with SBC. Based on this, the appropriate healthcare infrastructure required is set out.

Service area	Threshold for seeking s106 Contributions	Expected Contribution	Index
Primary care	20 dwellings or more	Up to £2,000 per unit	BCIS All-in Tender Price
Community care	20 dwellings or more	Up to £400 per unit	BCIS All-in Tender Price
Secondary / acute care	300 dwellings or more	Up to £4,800 per unit	BCIS All-in Tender Price

Table 10.1.2 Contribution Guide (NHS Kent and Medway Service 2024/2025)

10.1.10 The Social Infrastructure Demand Management (SidM), a health location and analytics platform is used by the NHS for targeted and accurate evidence to optimise the use of limited resources and support the developer contribution process. The assumptions used by the model us derived from established sources such as census, local authority housing data, healthcare activity data, space standards and amongst others.

10.1.11 Swale Borough council was awarded £20 million to improve health, education and leisure and employment opportunities in Sheerness [19].

Proposed/planned health provision

- Sittingbourne Memorial Hospital
- Refurbishment of Ground Floor of Frank Lloyd Unit
- Relocation of Sheppey Healthy Living Centre (Minster Medical Centre)
- Reconfiguration / expansion of General Practice capacity in Faversham

10.1.12 The schemes are itemised in the infrastructure delivery schedule; as the council continues engaging with the Kent and Medway ICB, the IDP will be updated when additional health infrastructure or the need for this becomes known.

10.2 Education

Background

10.2.1 Education covers early years (Ages 0 – 4), nursery, primary (ages 4 -11), secondary (ages 11 - 16), further education (post 16) and special education provision.

10.2.2 Kent County Council is the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision in Kent, and as the Local Education Authority (LEA), have a statutory duty to ensure sufficient primary and secondary places are available to meet the educational needs of the County's population, regardless of whether schools are maintained by the local authority, have academy status or are free schools.

19 https://sheernessrevival.swale.gov.uk/?v=7a895ada68951ed11e0ef08ee596045baca07ad4

10 Social Infrastructure

10.2.3 KCC's approach to school place planning is set out in the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision, a five-year rolling plan updated annually using the latest demographic information. The latest version of the Commissioning Plan covers the period 2026-2030 .[20].

10.2.4 KCC acknowledges that the funding pressure on the county's capital budget continues, the cost for delivering school places is currently met from basic need grant from the government, prudential borrowing by the county council and section 106 property developer contributions. Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formula based upon information provided by local authorities concerning forecast numbers of pupils and school capacity.

10.2.5 Another way to deliver some of the school provision is through The Department for Education's (DfE) Free Schools Programme though not a significant contributor to places overall[21].

10.2.6 Additional need for school places from housing growth is influenced by a number of factors including the location of development, the rate at which dwellings are built and the rate at which children reach school age as well as the types and mix of housing built. The additional pupil numbers that will be generated by the Local Plan housing growth needs to be considered against any surplus capacity in existing school provision. Account is taken of existing capacity prior to seeking developer contributions. Where surplus capacity above the operating surplus is expected to exist after the needs of the indigenous population are served, this becomes available to support the need arising from new housing. In cases where services are not expected to be able to cope with the indigenous population's needs, the costs of increasing service capacity are identified but are not passed onto developers. Only needs arising from additional housing which cannot be accommodated within a surplus service capacity in the area are developers asked to contribute towards.

10.2.7 The Government Guidance 'Securing Developer Contributions for Education' [22], indicates that the Department for Education expects LEAs should seek developer contributions to support the funding of school places commensurate with the need arising from development.

10.2.8 There are some general principles that KCC apply in determining overall needs and costs of education provision, some of the relevant ones include:

- New primary schools are preferred to be two forms of entry (FE) (420 places) with a nursery;
- New secondary schools are preferred to be between 6FE and 8FE;
- In areas of housing growth, developer contributions will be required to fund or part fund new and additional school provision;
- Where land is required for a new school on site, it is expected that the developer will provide a fit for purpose site at no cost;
- Where a need for a new school is identified against a site, other sites that benefit will be required to contribute towards both land and build costs;
- The benchmark cost per pupil for primary school expansion is £19,331.20 and new schools £25,290.00;
- The benchmark cost per pupil for secondary school expansion is £26,646.36 and new schools £27,935.96; and
- SEND per pupil (expansion only) = £50,893.35.

10.2.9 Apart from the above overarching principles, there are other specific guidelines that apply to Primary, secondary, Special Education Needs, Expansion of Popular Schools and New Provision, small schools and family of schools.

20 KCC Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2022-2026 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/195915/Commissioning-Plan-for-Education-Provision-in-Kent.pdf
21 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/195915/Commissioning-Plan-for-Education-Provision-in-Kent.pdf
22 Securing Developer Contributions for Education (August 2023), Department for Education and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64d0f70d7a5708001314485f/Securing_Developer_Contributions_for_Education.pdf

Planning Group Areas

10.2.10 Groupings of schools are used for provision planning. These planning groups are geographically aligned within groups of wards known as planning areas with some comprising just a single ward.

- Primary - Faversham
- Primary - Faversham Rural East
- Primary - Faversham Rural South
- Primary - Sittingbourne East
- Primary - Sittingbourne South
- Primary - Sittingbourne North
- Primary - Sittingbourne Rural West
- Primary - Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway
- Primary - Sheppey Central
- Primary - Sheppey Rural East

10.2.11 Sufficiency rates are calculated using these primary planning areas, there are also smaller geographic levels, such as planning groups.

Early Years Education

10.2.12 The provision of early years education is complex being a mix of maintained (local authority run), private, voluntary and independent facilities and childminders.

10.2.13 Kent County Council provides calculation of sufficiency of childcare places for children Aged 0-4 Years Old, the assessment of sufficiency is derived by comparing the total available childcare supply of places with the forecast number of childcare places required in each age group. In instances where there is deficiency in some primary planning areas, there is a consideration for the surplus that may exist in neighbouring planning areas and also that parental preference and travel to work patterns may make children travel to adjacent areas and travel to access settings.

10.2.14 Supporting the sufficiency, sustainability and quality of early years and childcare provision remains crucial in the aim to ensure a long term, sufficient supply of places. The supply of Free Entitlement places for 9 months to four-year-olds is kept under review as planned new housing developments are built and potentially increase the demand for places.

10.2.15 In Swale, for the 2025/26 Academic Year, the population of 0–4-Year-Old is 7,870 with 5,087 places required and 5,662 places available for a surplus 575 places[(23)]. This figure though indicating a surplus for the borough as a whole, can however vary across planning areas and groups in the borough.

Planning Area (Swale)	Required	Available	Surplus / Deficit
Faversham	139	197	+58
Faversham Rural East	42	74	+32
Faversham Rural South	21	14	**–7**
Sheerness, Queenborough & Halfway	159	169	+10
Sheppey Central	78	99	+21
Sheppey Rural East	23	20	**–3**

23 https://www.kelsi.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/91237/Childcare-Sufficiency-Assessment.pdf

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Planning Area (Swale)	Required	Available	Surplus / Deficit
Sittingbourne East	149	196	+47
Sittingbourne North	177	287	+110
Sittingbourne Rural West	62	58	**–4**
Sittingbourne South	133	230	+97

Table 10.2.1 Under 2 Year Olds (Planning Areas)

Planning Area (Swale)	Required	Available	Surplus / Deficit
Faversham	164	199	+35
Faversham Rural East	48	71	+23
Faversham Rural South	24	21	–3
Sheerness, Queenborough & Halfway	194	226	+32
Sheppey Central	93	129	+36
Sheppey Rural East	22	45	+23
Sittingbourne East	187	279	+92
Sittingbourne North	211	263	+52
Sittingbourne Rural West	70	94	+24
Sittingbourne South	163	241	+78

Table 10.2.2 2 Year Olds (Planning Areas)

Planning Area (Swale)	Required	Available	Surplus / Deficit
Faversham	412	444	+31
Faversham Rural East	108	115	+7
Faversham Rural South	67	98	+31
Sheerness, Queenborough & Halfway	488	389	–98
Sheppey Central	234	175	–60
Sheppey Rural East	69	57	–12
Sittingbourne East	435	439	+3
Sittingbourne North	561	490	–71
Sittingbourne Rural West	113	124	+12
Sittingbourne South	441	414	–27

Table 10.2.3 3 & 4 Year Olds (Planning Areas)

There is notable deficit in Sheerness, Queenborough & Halfway, Sheppey central, and Sittingbourne North for 3 & 4 year olds.

Special Education Needs and Disability

10.2.16 The Children and Families Act 2014[24] is the statutory basis to identify, assess and provide special educational needs to individuals age (0 – 25 years) who require it. Special education needs (SEN)

24 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/6/contents/enacted

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support is provided in pre-school, school or college to those who require additional help beyond just provision of spaces. Education, Health, and Care Plan (EHCP), is a document issued to individuals identified with long term needs that cannot be met through SEN support alone.

10.2.17 In 2025, there were 1,076 pupils in Swale with Education, Health and Care plans (EHCs)[25]

10.2.18 The Kent SEND Strategy 2025–2028 [26] highlights that Some children and young people need additional support to access educational opportunities outlining the approach to deliver the statutory requirements for the additional needs.

10.2.19 KCC's strategy for SEND includes the commissioning of new special schools, expansions of existing schools and the establishment of satellites and specialist resource provision (SRP). In Swale future provision currently includes the commissioning of 150 specialist school places and 50 SRP places.

10.2.20 In anticipation of the development now proposed across the Borough, KCC have indicated that there will be a need for a mixture of SEN provision, including:

- Proposed new SEN Primary School on Isle of Sheppey;
- Contributions toward Specialist Resource provision (SRPs) and APs in mainstream and primary and secondary schools across the Borough; and
- Expansion of Secondary school provision on Isle of Sheppey.

10.2.21 In January 2025, Nore Academy, a new special school on the Isle of Sheppey was opened. Some future agreed and planned Special School Additional Provision in Swale include:

- 20 potential additional places in the Expansion of special school 6th form, (Meadowfield School) proposed for 2026
- 30 potential additional places in new satellite for special school (Aspire Primary) proposed for 2026

10.2.22 The SRP's planned include Lansdowne Primary 20 potential additional places planned for 2026, Richmond Primary school with 40 additional places planned for 2026, Faversham Primary Planning Group with 20 places for 2027 and Isle of Sheppey Secondary planned for 2027 for 50 places.

10.2.23 In consideration of broadening the designation of existing Specialist Resource Provisions (SRPs) which involves updating the official SEN (Special Educational Needs) classifications of established school-based provisions to support a wider or different range of needs. Westlands (secondary) School is planned for change in 2026.

Primary Education

10.2.24 Primary places are planned on the basis often school planning group areas within Swale Borough. Forecasts in the Commissioning Plan 2025- 2029 indicate that over the five-year period there will be surplus capacity across Swale overall but that there are differences between the school planning groups.

10.2.25 Within the Faversham Planning Group, there will be pressure from 2027/28 for Year R of 0.6FE, this will be affected by build out rate and occupation of the housing developments in the area. This will result in a need for additional places and a feasibility study has been undertaken for the expansion of St Mary's of Charity Primary School by 1 FTE to meet the need required.

10.2.26 The Sittingbourne East, South, North and Rural West Planning Groups, though surplus is indicated across the commissioning plan period, It is anticipated that in the medium to long term, as new housing developments are built and occupied, a new 2FE primary school will be established to serve the need from the Wises Lane development in the Sittingbourne South planning area. The IDS also identified a need for additional capacity in several locations as set out below (with an updated position):

25 https://www.kelsi.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/204198/Facts-and-Figures-2025.pdf
26 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/208448/Strategy-for-children-with-special-educational-needs-and-disabilities.pdf

- New 2FE school within Queenborough and Rushenden area (project revised - see below)
- New 2FE school on the North West Sittingbourne mixed use development
- New 1FE school on the South West Sittingbourne mixed use development
- New 1FE school on Lady Dane Farm, Faversham previously allocated in the Bearing Fruit local plan

10.2.27 The Commissioning Plan reflected the housing development planned to come forward through the adopted Local Plan. Following preliminary engagements on the on the IDP, KCC have indicated that there will also be a requirement for the following education provision:

- New 2FE school within Queenborough and Rushenden area (the requirement is now for a 3FE rather than 2FE school)
- New 2FE school in north Sittingbourne
- Expansion of St Mary of Charity C of E Primary School, Faversham (A feasibility study has been undertaken for the future expansion of St Mary's of Charity primary school by 1FE to meet this need when required).
- Three new 2FE primary schools in Faversham (this is dependant on the mix of housing to be provided on the south east Faversham site with the potential for two of the 2FE schools being replaced by one 3FE school)
- Primary provision in Bobbing for 1x FE (Awaiting decision)

Secondary Education

10.2.28 There are five planning groups for secondary school places within Swale Borough, or which cross the Borough boundary. Three of these are non-selective (Faversham, Isle of Sheppey and Sittingbourne) and two are selective (Sittingbourne and Sheppey as well as Canterbury and Faversham)[(27)].

10.2.29 For Faversham non-selective planning group, the forecast indicates there are sufficient Year 7 places across the commissioning plan period with pressure on places in 2027/28 and then surplus in 28/29. There is however sustained pressure in the medium and long term 2032/33. A 1FE permanent expansion of The Abbey School will be required later in the forecast period as housing occupations increase to meet this need.

10.2.30 The isle of Sheppey non-selective planning group includes two schools East Kent College Sheppey Secondary and Leigh Academy Minster. Year seven forecast show a pressure of places from 2026/27 continuing across the commissioning plan period. The forecast considers the historical travel flows of pupils travelling off the Isle of Sheppey for their education in Sittingbourne schools leading to additional pressure on places in Sittingbourne non-selective planning group. Owing to the establishment of two schools on the isle of Sheppey is September 2024, the issue is being addressed helping the reversal in volume of pupils travelling off the isle to Sittingbourne schools. The ensure that there are sufficient year seven places in the short term, an expansion of one school on the island will be required, this will also help sustain the reversal in pupil's travel pattern.

10.2.31 Sittingbourne Non-Selective Planning Group include three schools: Fulston Manor School, The Westlands School and The Sittingbourne School. The deficit in the planning group fluctuates with pressure exacerbated by pupils from the Isle of Sheppey mentioned earlier. Temporary bulges are needed for 2026/27 before a permanent expansion to meet ongoing need. In the long term a new 6 FE secondary school on the North Sittingbourne Quinton Road housing development between 2030 and 2033 will be commissioned to meet the need from new housing. On the other hand, the Sittingbourne and Sheppey Selective Planning Group which includes two schools - Borden Grammar School (Boys) and Highsted Grammar School (Girls) has forecast indicating sufficient year 7 places with a surplus capacity across the commisioning plan period.

10.2.32 Canterbury and Faversham Selective Planning Group comprise of Barton Court Grammar School, Simon Langton Girls' Grammar School, Simon Langton Grammar School for Boys and Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School. From 2027/28, there will be pressure of up to 1.5FE which will need to be met.

27 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/193915/Commissioning-Plan-for-Education-Provision-in-Kent.pdf

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Planning Group	By 2026–27	By 2027–28	By 2028–29	By 2029–30	Between 2030–33	Post 2033
Faversham (Primary)		1FE expansion of St Mary's of Charity				
Sittingbourne South (Primary)					2FE new Primary School at Wises Lane	
Faversham Non-Selective (Secondary)			1FE expansion of Abbey School			
Isle of Sheppey Non-Selective (Secondary)	Up to 30 temporary places	Up to 2FE permanent expansion				
Sittingbourne Non-Selective (Secondary)	Up to 30 temporary places	Up to 2FE permanent expansion				6FE new provision – NW Sittingbourne / Quinton Road
Canterbury & Faversham Selective (Grammar)		0.5FE expansion of Simon Langton Girls' School				

Table 10.2.4 Planned Commissioning – Swale

10.3 Social Provision

10.3.1 The development proposed in the Local Plan will result in additional demand on social care services, community learning, library and youth services. No specific projects have been identified for inclusion in the IDP.

10.3.2 However, where there is no spare capacity to meet the additional demands arising from new developments and developer contribution will be sought towards the provision of additional facilities locally to mitigate development impacts. The developer contributions sought are currently:

i. Adult Social Care -188.88
ii. social care- £146.88 per dwelling
iii. community learning and Skills - £34.21 per dwelling
iv. Libraries, Registration and Archive - £62.63 per dwelling
v. Integrated Children's Services (Youth)- £65.50 per dwelling

10.3.3 ASC and ICS shared facility has been proposed on site at Southeast Faversham for Family Hub and Adult social care and third sector support agencies.

10.3.4 **ASC: Accessible/adaptable housing:** The provision of good quality, accessible and affordable housing is integral to supporting older and vulnerable people to live as independently as they can for as long as possible. It is required that new properties need to meet the accessibility standards set out in part M4(2) of the Building Regulations wherever possible, with an appropriate proportion of new homes provided to M4(3) wheelchair accessible standard.

10.3.5 **Supported living**: Expansion needed for all groups, especially as reliance on residential care is reduced.

10.3.6 **Extra Care:** There is a particular need for additional extra care schemes across on the Isle of Sheppey. The care schemes should be intergenerational and needs rather than age led.

10.3.7 **Residential / Nursing:** Increase is required in residential provision, but this will be met partly by alternative services. Increase required in residential nursing provision in Swale. Increase in residential and nursing provision for people with complex / bariatric needs. Residential and nursing provision only to be in buildings that are fit for purpose. Assistive technology to be built into new schemes from the offset.

10.3.8 **Libraries**: Funding should go towards libraries, look to expand and improve Sittingbourne Library to meet new development community needs. Also funding towards mobile services across the Borough's rural areas.

10.4 Open Space

10.4.1 Open spaces contribute to the health, well-being, cultural heritage, landscape, education, climate change mitigation, biodiversity and movement for people and wildlife. The Open Space and Play Study provide detail regarding the provision that exists, condition, distribution and overall quality of open spaces within the Borough.

10.4.2 In order for planning policies relating to open space to be 'sound', there is a requirement for local authorities to carry out a robust assessment of need for open space, sport and recreation facilities. The methodology used in undertaking the assessments has followed best practice including the planning practice guidance [28].

Typology	Primary purpose
Parks and gardens	Parks and formal gardens, open to the general public. Accessible, high-quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.
Natural and semi-natural greenspaces	Supports wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.
Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.
Provision for children and young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people.
Allotments	Opportunities to grow own produce. Added benefits include the long-term promotion of sustainable living, health and social inclusion.

28 https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance

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Typology	Primary purpose
Cemeteries, churchyards and other burial grounds	Provides burial space but is considered to provide a place of quiet contemplation and is often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.

Table 10.4.1 Open space types and definition

Open Space Accessibility catchments

10.4.3 Accessibility catchments can be used as a tool to identify deficiencies of open space in a local area. This is achieved by applying them to create a distance catchment. The study displays the results of the catchment to highlight any potential deficiencies in access to provision.

Open Space Type	Catchment
Parks & gardens	9-minute walk time (710m)
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	9-minute walk time (720m)
Amenity greenspace	6-minute walk time (480m)
Provision for children and young people (LAP)	1-minute walk time (100m)
Provision for children and young people (LEAP)	5-minute walk time (400m)
Provision for children and young people (NEAP)	12.5-minute walk time (1000m)
Provision for children and young people (Informal provision e.g., MUGA, Skate Park)	9-minute walk time (700m)
Allotments	No standard set
Cemeteries	No standard set

Table 10.4.2 Accessibility catchment times/distances

Analysis area	Parks and gardens		Natural & Semi-Natural		Amenity greenspace		Allotments		Play provision	
	0.86		1.45		0.45		0.16		0.05	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -
Faversham	0.47	-0.39	1.66	+0.21	0.36	-0.09	0.24	+0.08	0.05	Level
Sheppey	1.72	+0.86	1.25	-0.20	0.47	+0.02	0.14	-0.02	0.06	+0.01
Sittingbourne	0.50	-0.36	1.46	+0.01	0.49	+0.04	0.13	-0.03	0.04	-0.01

Table 10.4.3 Current provision shortfalls against recommended standards by analysis area (hectares per 1,000 population)

10.4.4 The draft Open Space and Play Study show that all analysis areas are observed as having shortfalls in some form of open space. Three relevant recommendation identified by the study are listed below:

- **Recommendation 1 -** Sites helping, or with the potential to help, serve areas identified as having gaps in catchment mapping should be prioritised as opportunities for enhancement.
- **Recommendation 2 -** Ensure low quality/value sites helping to serve potential gaps in accessibility catchments are prioritised for enhancement.
- **Recommendation 3 -** Review areas with sufficient provision in open space and consider how they may be able to meet other areas of need.

10.4.5 The Council is in the process of commencing work on new documents that will separate Play and Open Space. The IDP and IDS will be updated in the future to include finding from these documents.

10.5 Built Sports Facilities

10.5.1 One of the priorities of the Swale Borough Council Corporate Plan [29] under the umbrella of "Community" is to enable residents live, work and enjoy their leisure time safely in the borough and to support community resilience.

10.5.2 The vision for sport and leisure in Swale as contained in the council's Built Facility Assessment and Strategy 2024 – 2038 is That the residents of Swale are encouraged, motivated, informed and have the opportunity to be more active and healthier. Enabling them to live life to the full, be happy and well, reaching their full potential, by:

1. Providing the right activities in the right places to the right people; and
2. Providing accessible, affordable and good quality facilities and places to participate in sport and physical activity.

10.5.3 The Built Facility Strategy (BFS) is part of the evidence base for the Local Plan, there is an aim to contribute towards meeting future demand, taking into account population/housing growth. The strategy identifies that there is a need to:

a. Seek to redevelop and extend swimming pool provision at Sheppey Pool from 6 lanes to 8 lanes;
b. Retaining existing levels and quality of community accessible (including pay and play) sports halls, swimming pools, and fitness stations as a minimum; and
c. Consider how best to facilitate enhanced and dedicated gymnastics facilities and explore feasibility of increasing indoor bowls provision.

10.5.4 TableTable 10.5.1 shows a summary of facilities priorities in the borough, the Built Facility Assessment and Strategy document in Par 6.30 also contains an action plan which includes a list of recommendations and actions to help realise the vision and aims for sport and leisure facility provision in Swale.

Facility Type	Priority for Future Provision	Location
Sports Halls	Retain provision of existing levels of community accessible and affordable sports hall facilities as a minimum Community access to an additional 9.5 badminton courts by 2038 (sport specific needs to address include: badminton, boccia, hockey, netball and table tennis) Refurbish/redevelopment of existing ageing facilities It may also be possible to secure additional access for community pay and play at existing education facilities.	Boroughwide Boroughwide Education sites and SBC facilities e.g. Fulston Manor School, Oasis Academy, Queen Elizabeth's Academy and The Abbey School.

29 https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/465341/Corporate-Plan-2023-2027-final-adopted-version.pdf

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Facility Type	Priority for Future Provision	Location
	Potential to use planning obligations CIL from housing developments to improve facilities. Link to formal community use agreements.	
Swimming Pools	Retain provision of existing levels and quality of community accessible and affordable swimming facilities as a minimum. Seek to redevelop and extend water provision at Sheppey Pool from 6 lanes to 8 lanes (under-supply of water space of 188.49 sq. m by 2038). Sections106 funding will be required to provide additional swimming pool capacity for the new developments. Consideration should also be given to reviewing the current pool programmes at the public pay and play pool facilities in Swale to ensure that the majority of hours are given to the most popular activities.	Boroughwide Sheerness Pool, Swallow Leisure centre, Sittingbourne and Faversham Pools
Health and Fitness	Maintain provision of pay and play accessible health and fitness provision space, at Sheppey Sports Complex and Swallows Leisure Centre.	Sheerness and Sittingbourne Faversham Pools, Sheppey Leisure Complex
Squash	Retain existing levels of provision within the borough.	Boroughwide
Indoor Bowls	Explore increasing indoor bowls provision potentially through use of developers' contributions i.e.s106 (Swale BC is not using CIL)	Sittingbourne
Gymnastics and Trampolining Boxing	Potential for club-led development of additional dedicated gymnastics facilities Potential for club-led development of dedicated boxing facilities. There is potential to look at s106 contributions to investment	Boroughwide
Activity Halls	Develop use of community centres for informal sport and physical activity.	Boroughwide
General Provision	Overall, and specifically through the housing growth agenda, provision of more active environments, reflecting active travel, safe cycle routes to school, the need to link existing and new communities with walking/cycling/jogging routes	Boroughwide

Table 10.5.1 priorities for future investments

10.6 Playing Pitches

10.6.1 The council's Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) is a strategy that helps the council fulfil effectively the Sport England objectives relating to promoting, protecting, enhancing and providing sports facilities as appropriate as set out in Sport England's Planning for Sport Guidance. The document audits the demand and supply of pitches and ancillary facilities within Swale. The PPS contains Individual Site Action Plans, the sites with the areas of deprivation have been prioritised and included in the IDS.

11 Physical Infrastructure

11.1 Roads

11.1.1 Within the Borough, National Highways (NH) is responsible for the national strategic road network (SRN). Most other roads are managed and maintained by KCC, as the local highway authority, but there are also a number of private roads.

11.1.2 The road network in Swale is focused east/west along the M2/A2 corridor with the A249 and A251 providing the main north/south routes. Traffic and transport capacity issues are significant limitations of the existing network and at key junctions between the local and strategic highway network giving rise to capacity issues at peak hours, typically queuing from slip roads onto the main carriageway of the strategic road network (SRN).

11.1.3 To address these issues, a number of committed highway improvement projects across the Borough to the SRN and the local road network are already planned, funded through a mix of public funding and developer contributions. These will provide capacity and operational improvements and will facilitate existing development commitments and allocations in the adopted Local Plan and are summarised below.

11.1.4 To support the emerging Local Plan, a transport modelling is being undertaken to assess and identify the necessary mitigation measures to accommodate the development planned over the plan period.

11.1.5 The intention of the modelling assessment is to establish any key capacity constraints on the highway network to delivering the planned level of growth, evidence the extent of the problems and enable solutions to be found to those issues. The modelling work currently being undertaken as at the time of writing this report has identified a a list of hotspots, further analysis is required and the output will be included in the updated version of the IDP and the IDS. These will be in addition to already committed schemes.

11.1.6 Previously identified road infrastructure requirement like junction and corridor improvements identified below and in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule will require developer contributions. It should be noted that as the highway modelling is strategic in nature, additional junction/network improvements may be required following more detailed transport assessments of the transport impacts of individual development proposals.

11.1.1 Vision and Validate Approach

11.1.1.1 The NPPF[30] in paragraph 109 encourages a vision-led approach to transport issues for solutions that deliver well-designed, sustainable and popular places . DfT Circular 01/2022 [31]presents a shift from the “Predict and Provide” method of transport planning for infrastructure to a “vision and validate” model. “Predict and Provide” predicts future demand and provide capacity while a “vision and validate” model provides transport solutions set to the outcome communities want to achieve. This is also emphasised in the Transport Decarbonisation Plan (2021)[32]. According Circular 01/2022, the vision led approach include ‘vision and validate,’ ‘decide and provide’ or ‘monitor and manage’ and National highways is committed to supporting local authorities in achieving the aim. KCC is also committed to delivering with district planning authorities a ‘decide and provide’ (also known as ‘vision and validate’) approach to planning and site development[33].

11.1.1.2 Vision and Validate describe a transport movement vision with the validate aspect ascertaining the vision is being implemented based on monitoring. Monitoring entails observing the travel patterns over time and put in measure that is required as a result of observation. The approach adapts to need per time responding as circumstances change creating a more sustainable solution.

30 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
31 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/681a1c42a8cdfb0ccdb8e0cc/strategic-road-network-delivery-sustainable-development.pdf
32 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/transport-decarbonisation-plan
33 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/216180/Transport-assessment-and-travel-plan-guidance.pdf

11.1.1.3 As expansion of transport infrastructure face more challenges and constraint, there is a need to rethink how transport infrastructure supports growth considering its economic, social and environmental impact. It is useful to conceive and recognise targets that will achieve more sustainable outcome and work towards this, an example of target can be less cars on the road, more cycling and walking or more public transport usage. The council has recently adopted Swale Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP). The Local Plan also includes Policy ST 10 on Promoting Sustainable Transport & Active Travel. This will also help to further embed the vision led transport solution in proposed developments in the borough. Aspects of this are already currently in use with “monitor and manage” concepts integrated into some of the recent major proposals in the borough. The local plan has embedded health, climate change and environmental needs including reduction in carbon emissions to the local plan policies including those on transport. The IDP through the delivery schedule also contain priority projects from the LCWIP as well as other public transport improvement projects that will support this approach.

11.1.1.4 The council's approach to achieving this is an expectation for proposals to support the council’s vision and objective and demonstrate how the vision and validate approach will be incorporated. Proposals will also be expected to submit a Monitor and Manage strategy and developers will be expected to engage with the council and highway authorities to:

a. Prepare a vision for the development in compliance with national and local objectives of limiting the need to travel;
b. Prepare a sustainable transport strategy which may change as need change and the development progress.
c. Prepare a monitor and manage strategy that will be agreed with the council and will take account cumulative impact and include clearly defined triggers.

11.1.1.5 The IDP has identified schemes and projects, whose implementation will be dependent upon the rate of development coming forward, the identification of funding and the availability of resources. Where relevant these schemes and projects have been referenced in the IDP and/or included in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule. This will be updated as new evidence and information becomes available and after the ongoing transport modelling work is completed.

11.1.2 Strategic Highways

11.1.2.1 Swale is ranked as a category 1 authority, National Highways notes that Congestion issues in Swale at various junctions could inhibit economic growth and identified as government priorities for levelling up[(34)].

11.1.2.2 Within the Borough, the M2 and A249 (spur from the M2 to Sheerness) form the SRN with the wider motorway network of the M20, M25 and M26 a short distance away. There are three motorway junctions within the Borough: Junctions 5 (J5) to the southwest of Sittingbourne, Junction 6 (J6) to the south of Faversham and Junction 7 (J7) to the southeast of Faversham.

11.1.2.3 On the A249 approach to M2 Junction 5, delays are exacerbated by seasonality due to travel to coastal destinations and Europe via the Port of Dover and the Channel Tunnel.

11.1.2.4 There are consistently significant delays on the M2 between J5 and J6. J5 along with J7 are identified within the top 50 casualty locations on the SRN nationally[(35)]. The A249 between the A2 and M2 carries the lightest traffic flows on the SRN but has a low rate of journey reliability. Improving safety and congestion issues at J5 and J7 of the M2 are identified as key challenges in the Highways England Kent Corridor to M25 Route Strategy [(36)].

11.1.2.5 National highways notes that the Isle of Sheppey and wider Borough are effectively a cul-de-sac resulting in all but very localised traffic normally making use of the SRN. As such, future development needs

34 https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/09193216e0e04ac09a0f0c6df61975ac
35 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5[illegible]a2e87dc3af4/Kent_Corridors_to_M25_Final.pdf
36 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/600312/Kent_Corridors_to_M25_Final.pdf

11 Physical Infrastructure

to carefully consider the transport implications and associated infrastructure issues on the SRN and local highway network, including the M2/A2/A249 corridor. As the major roads are linked across the Borough the cumulative impact across all major junctions needs to be considered. National Highways have also indicated the need, due to known capacity issues within the Borough, for the phasing of large-scale development with the timescales for the delivery of planned junction improvements or improvements identified as a consequence of bringing forward the Local Plan. They also emphasise that this should be combined with maximising the move to sustainable transport use and following a vision led approach.

11.1.2.6 M2 Junction 4

11.1.2.7 Despite not being located in the borough, J4 can be impacted by development coming forward in the plan. National Highways' strategic aim for the junction is to avoid delays for the Strategic Road Network, to maintain the planned benefits of the Lower Thames Crossing and the bifurcation strategy which concerns the A2/M2 strategic road corridor [37]

11.1.2.8 M2 Junction 5

11.1.2.9 National Highways have completed improvements to the A249 Stockbury Roundabout at J5, as it was operating over capacity. The project's centrepiece, nearly a mile long, the flyover allows traffic to bypass the previously heavily congested Stockbury roundabout [38], two bridges supporting the Stockbury Flyover and Two new dedicated slip roads provide direct access from the A249 to the M2, bypassing the Stockbury roundabout entirely to reduce congestion.

11.1.2.10 The aim of the scheme is to:

- improve journey times: reducing delays meaning people will have quicker and more reliable journeys;
- make journeys safer: improving the junction will improve safety for all road users;
- support economic growth: increasing capacity at the junction will support the future housing and employment growth in the area;
- help cyclists and pedestrians working with the local authorities aim to improve facilities for pedestrians, cyclists and other non-motorised users; and
- deliver high standards of highway design: resulting in a scheme that is in keeping with the local environment, minimising environmental impacts and where feasible make conditions better [39].

11.1.2.11 Congestion is still expected to worsen in the future due to the planned development and population growth. National Highways has mentioned the the junction still needs to be considered in terms of merge diverge assessment and traffic not overwhelming the slip road.

11.1.2.12 Looking forward, the future consideration includes ensuring the corridor avoids delays and enjoy the planned benefit for the Lower Thames crossing and the bifurcation strategy which concerns the A2/M2 corridor.

11.1.2.13 There is a need to diagnose the capacity shortfall based on planned changes to the wider road network and growth impacts over time. There is a need for the completion of an 'Options Phase' to inform planning of future Road Investment Strategy activity and any dependency associated with development growth pressures.

11.1.2.14 M2 Junction 6

11.1.2.15 J6 is not a well-used junction due to its layout and proximity to J7 and there is currently some spare capacity at the junction. There is, however, a risk of traffic on the A2/A251 queuing back to J6 and National Highways have highlighted the possible need for additional mitigation over and above that currently planned in the KCC A2/A251 junction improvement scheme (see below).

37 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/208545/Local-Transport-Plan-5.pdf
38 https://nationalhighways.co.uk/our-roads/south-east/m2-junction-5-improvements/#collapse-942e8fde-6049-428b-8132-e7feb06dc8ca-2
39 https://nationalhighways.co.uk/our-roads/south-east/m2-junction-5-improvements/

11.1.2.16 M2 Junction 7

11.1.2.17 J7 (Brenley Corner), where the M2 and A2 meet, is a pinch point on the strategic transport route for traffic travelling onto Canterbury and Dover, particularly for HGVs travelling to the Dover port. The junction is currently operating at capacity level with the current configuration of the junction regularly creating peak hour congestion as traffic on the SRN mixes with traffic on the local road network leading to queuing on the approach roads. The capacity of the junction, therefore, is not only a constraint to development locally but also more widely across north and east Kent, particularly development in local authority areas along the M2/A2 corridor and also has wider strategic impacts on the economy of the southeast. This is identified in KCC's LTP5 [40]

11.1.2.18 There is currently no committed national improvement scheme to mitigate the above issues although KCC have proposals for minor improvements to the local roads approaching the junction. An improvement scheme to remove the congestion due to the gyratory, creating a continuous M2/A2 route and providing for a free flow of traffic is planned.

11.1.2.19 A committed scheme in the borough is the Oare Gravel Works/Faversham Lakes consented development (LPA Reference: SW/14/0257) [41] for road markings revisions. The work is yet to commence on this.

11.1.2.20 The Land at Southeast Faversham [42] which benefits from a resolution to grant also considers impact at this junction, National Highways requires improvement to the junction prior to 1,500 dwelling occupation improvement is carried out.

11.1.2.21 As mentioned , the junction has strategic relevance and It is noteworthy that there is also a committed scheme on the junction linked to the urban extension application at canterbury of up to 4,000 dwellings , it includes widening on both A2 approaches, sections of the roundabout circulatory, and conversion of the A2 East arm from signal control to priority control. The trigger point at which the scheme is to be implemented is prior to occupation. The trigger point for this will not however be reached for several years.

11.1.2.22 There are other applications in the pipeline considering the impact and improvement of the junction.

11.1.2.23 A249 Junctions

11.1.2.24 Key Street and Grovehust Road

- A249 junctions at Key Street and A249 Grovehurst Road [43][44]proposed improvement schemes are now nearing completions. The aim of the improvements is to reduce congestion, improve journey time reliability and provide additional road capacity for planned new housing as well as improve facilities for pedestrians and cyclists. £38.1 million was awarded by The Housing and Infrastructure Fund and £500,000 in developer contributions were received for the scheme. National Highways are of the opinion that the junctions may need to be reconsidered depending on the quantum of development that will be relying on the junctions in the Local Plan.
- A249 Bobbing– the junction currently experiences significant congestion during the peak hours. An improvement scheme for this junction to increase capacity forms part of the planning application(s) for the development of the Northwest Sittingbourne mixed use allocation [45]. Transport assessment work in connection with the planning application indicates that 100 dwellings could be completed before the requirement for an interim mitigation scheme with full mitigation required before occupation

40 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/208545/Local-Transport-Plan-5.pdf
41 https://pa.midkent.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal=ZZZVRZKJTA002
42 https://pa.midkent.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal=S55GJZTY0XI00
43 https://www.kent.gov.uk/roads-and-travel/road-projects/in-progress-road-projects/a249-grovehurst-road-and-interchange-junction
44 https://www.kent.gov.uk/roads-and-travel/road-projects/in-progress-road-projects/a249-key-street-junction
45 https://pa.midkent.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=map&keyVal=P7OO67TY0XI00

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of the 450th dwelling. Another planning application related to the scheme is Land to the West of Bobbing [46]This is awaiting decision. The national Highways comment regarding the planning application is that no more than 600 dwellings is occupied before the improvement scheme is completed.

11.1.3 Local Highways

11.1.3.1 Local transport policy is the responsibility of KCC and as such joint working is required to ensure that land use planning aligns.

11.1.3.2 The fifth Local Transport Plan (LTP5)[47] covers a wide range of transport related priorities to 2037. LTP5 tagged 'striking the balance' is sets an ambition to improve the health, wellbeing, and economic prosperity of lives in Kent by delivering a safe, reliable, efficient and affordable transport network across the county and as an international gateway. It intends to do this by delivering emission-free travel by getting effective dedicated infrastructure to electrify vehicles, increase public transport use and make walking and cycling attractive. The LTP identifies Local Road Network Priorities which include Supporting the shift to electric vehicles through new charging points and local road freight management.

11.2 Public and Sustainable Transport

11.2.1 Rail

11.2.1.1 Rail services are currently provided by Southeastern trains. Network Rail is the provider and maintainer of railway infrastructure, including rail tracks, and fulfil the role as a statutory consultee on planning applications and Local Plan consultations. Network Rail and Southeastern have formed the South Eastern Railway (SER) to bring track and train together on the journey towards Great British Railways (GBR).

11.2.1.2 Within the Borough, there are stations at Newington, Sittingbourne, Teynham, Faversham and Selling, with high speed Southeastern trains stopping at Sittingbourne and Faversham. The branch line between Sittingbourne and Sheerness is a community rail line providing a half hourly passenger service, with inter stops at stations at Kemsley, Swale and Queenborough. Sittingbourne and Faversham are fully accessible stations with step free access to, and between, all platforms. The remaining stations in the Borough have limited or no step free access which limits those able to access the rail network. Improving accessibility at stations remains a key means of promoting sustainable transport. Development close to Newington and Teynham would increase pressure of accessibility and contributions would be sought to mitigate the impact of development.

11.2.1.3 Development proposed in the Local Plan at settlements served by a rail station would provide a catalyst for increased patronage. However, ticket revenue generated by increased patronage is not automatically recycled or ring fenced for improved facilities at stations. Therefore, there remains a reliance on bidding for funding through the Department for Transport (DfT) or seeking third party funding contributions. Further, SER is undertaking a review of station car parks within Swale to determine where pressures and constraints exist on demand. Sittingbourne, Queenborough and Faversham station car parks are especially constrained and SER is exploring opportunities to providing additional capacity. Rail travel has largely recovered since Covid-19 and, whilst work patterns have altered, Tuesdays – Thursdays are extremely popular days to travel. Leisure travel has also shown a significant increase in use in recent years. As such, there are constraints being felt across the rail network that may be worsened by development.

11.2.1.4 Some Local Plan allocations are in locations where development may have an impact on the operation of level crossings in the vicinity of the site through increased pedestrian/cyclist/vehicular traffic using the level crossing. Network Rail's has indicated that their preferred solution would be the closure of crossings. The impact of development on the use of level crossings will require consideration as part of a Transport Assessment and, if required, the identification of appropriate mitigation measures.

46 https://pa.midkent.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=map&keyVal=RFL0S3TYG8W00
47 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/208545/Local-Transport-Plan-5.pdf

11.2.2 Walking and Cycling

11.2.2.1 The Department for Transport (DfT) published the first Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy in 2017 with the purpose of encouraging Cycling and Walking to become a key mode for short journeys or a stage in longer ones through Safer mobility and streets. A guidance was also developed for Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans for local bodies. The plans are a "strategic approach to identifying cycling and walking improvements required at a local level".

11.2.2.2 The Swale Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan[48] was adopted in March 2026 and covers Sheppey and Sittingbourne whilst incorporating the work of the Faversham LCWIP [49]. The Swale LCWIP identifies an aspirational high-level network of future walking, wheeling, and cycling corridors across the borough along with the infrastructure required to achieve this.

11.2.2.3 The Kent Walking and Cycling Infrastructure Plan [50] was developed by KCC working with the districts councils and funding has been secured for the delivery of proposals in recent years. The two routes selected within Swale by the plan are Sheerness to Leysdown and Sittingbourne to Faversham. A third Route extends outside the borough from Sittingbourne to Maidstone. Each of this route have specified intervention. A similar process was carried out for walking with Sittingbourne identified as a walking zone in the borough.

11.2.2.4 The route corridor across Sheppey aims to complement and improve the local cycle network. This includes the Explore Kent Sheerness Way Ships and Chips circular route and the Sheppey Light Railway Greenway. The corridor from Sittingbourne to Faversham supplements local aspirations for Faversham and provides options complementing or including the National Cycle Network route to connect into the west side of Faversham.

11.2.2.5 The walking zone in Sittingbourne is proposed in the Kent Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan and aims to improve access within the town centre, improve pedestrian safety, provide access to the retail to the north of the railway line and improve journeys to school.

These LCWIPs have an important role in supporting growth and development. By linking proposed routes to housing and site allocations, the LCWIP provides a valuable evidence base for developers preparing Travel Plans and Transport Assessments, helping to ensure that new development supports and contributes to high-quality active travel infrastructure.

11.2.3 Bus Provision

11.2.3.1 Swale's bus network covers the Borough well with several routes and frequencies, although a number of these are subsidised in order to ensure bus routes are available for those in locations which need them. There has, however, been a reduction in bus usage over the past few years and there is a lack of adult passengers during peak travel times. Through the Swale Quality Bus Partnership, a number of improvements to routes and services were implemented and there is a need to build on these to develop a robust high-quality network.

11.2.3.2 Developers of all major sites will be required to consider bus service provision and allocations will need to be appropriately master planned to ensure prioritised bus access within and into/out of sites and the provision of bus infrastructure. It is likely that there will also be a requirement on developers to support services, which may be through the extension of existing routes, to ensure residents of the new developments have the option of bus travel from the earliest opportunity.

48 https://swale.gov.uk/your-council/strategies-and-policies/active-travel
49 https://favershamtowncouncil.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Faversham-LCWIP-Sep-24-clean.pdf
50 [illegible]

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11.2.3.3 The National Bus Strategy Kent Bus Service Improvement Plan 2024 (BSIP) [51] was published as an update to the first Kent Bus Service Improvement Plan which fulfils the two main NBS requirements for LTAs and bus operators which is to:

- To produce and publish a BSIP by 31 October 2021
- To introduce a new statutory system for setting up and regulating bus services in the county by April 2022. This included using franchising or Enhanced Partnerships (EPs), as made possible under the 2017 Bus Services Act

11.2.3.4 An EP was established for the county in April 2022 by KCC and bus operators. Swale is part of the East Kent EP scheme area which includes Ashford, Canterbury, Dover, Folkestone and Hythe and Thanet. In the EP, most bus services are provided by group operator Stagecoach with the exception of Swale where independent operator Chalkwell provides most of the local network, partly on a commercial basis. KCC are trying to introduce multi-operator bus ticketing scheme with a trial A trial scheme implemented in Swale in 2023[52] [53].

11.3 Utilities

11.3.1 This section provides an update in respect of the following utilities: electricity, gas, water and telecommunications infrastructure.

11.3.1 Electricity

11.3.1.1 National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) owns and maintains the electricity transmission system in England, distributing the energy to the electricity network operators, so it can reach homes and businesses.

11.3.1.2 UK Power Networks (UKPN) are the Distribution Network Operator covering Swale.

- Queenborough and Rushenden- there is a 6.6kV main sub-station in the vicinity of the Rushenden South site.
- Sheerness- the area is served by a 6.6kV mainsub-station.
- Sittingbourne- there are two 11kV main sub-stations serving the area
- Faversham- the east of Faversham is served by an 11kv main sub-station

11.3.1.3 Each site would need to be considered on its own, taking into account the current network at the time a planning application was made and when more detailed development proposals, particularly for employment sites, and the likely loading requirements are known. Developers should submit an application to UKPN for any supply upgrade or new supply.

11.3.1.4 Development should also:

- Safeguard all existing NGET transmission assets, including overhead lines, underground cables and substations.
- Support future reinforcement and expansion, including works required for the Great Grid Upgrade and other strategic national infrastructure projects.
- Ensure development proposals located near transmission assets demonstrate that they will not compromise safety, operability, maintenance access, asset replacement, or future network expansion.
- Safeguard existing and potential access routes required for the delivery and removal of Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AILs) associated with the construction, replacement and maintenance of transmission-scale equipment, including large transformers at strategic substations.

51 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0015/204414/Kent-Bus-Service-Improvement-Plan-2024.pdf
52 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/[illegible]836/East_Kent_EP.pdf
53 https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/206968/BSIP-2025-26-delivery-plan.pdf

- Resist development or highway alterations that would prejudice, constrain or render impracticable AIL access, unless suitable mitigation or alternative agreed routes can be secured.
- Encourage early engagement with NGET to identify and resolve any potential impacts at the earliest possible stage of the planning process.

11.3.2 Gas

11.3.2.1 National Grid Gas plc owns and operates the high-pressure gas transmission system across the UK. Gas then leaves the transmission system and enters the four gas distribution networks where pressure is reduced for public use.

11.3.2.2 SGN, are the gas distribution company covering the southeast. There are two network grids covering the Borough: Ashford and Medway. SGN has confirmed that all the allocation can be supported except Land South East Faversham which could not be supported in whole. An all-electric energy system is however planned for the development.

11.3.3 Water Infrastructure

11.3.3.1 Water and water recycling infrastructure is funded from a combination of a water company's business plan - which itself is funded through customer bills and developer charges directly sought by the water company for effective connections and improvements to supply and drain water to new development.

11.3.3.2 Two water companies serve the Borough: Southern Water (covering the whole Borough for wastewater treatment and providing water supply on the western side of the Borough, including the Isle of Sheppey) and Southeast Water (providing water supply in the eastern side of the Borough).

11.3.3.3 Both companies have published Water Resource Management Plans (WRMP) [(54)]. These are statutory plans that all water companies produce every five years. They look at least 25 years ahead to forecast how much water will be available and how much it will be needed in the future to meet demand. If demand is greater than the water available, these plans identify the most cost-effective solutions to fill the gap.

11.3.3.4 In addition, water companies work on a five-year business planning cycle through which funding for new resource developments or improvements are secured. Proposals for the five-year period are contained in the published five-year Asset Management Plans (AMP) which are agreed through a regulatory process currently led by Ofwat. The AMP covers the building and modernising of water pipes to ensure a reliable supply, the reduction of the number of overflows from sewers and improvement of water and wastewater treatment works to deal with growing population and climate change. The current AMP period is 2025 - 2030 and it is referred to as AMP8.

11.3.3.5 Statutory water companies must undertake a series of checks and then plan investment in line with water industry funding routes and cycles. The planning system has a role in seeking to ensure the combined impacts of urban creep and climate change protect the quality of the water environment.

Southern Water

11.3.3.6 **Water supply and wastewater management**

11.3.3.7 Southern Water have worked to identify the strategic asset investment priorities for the 5-year investment period of the AMP. The work has produced the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) and the Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) as the main routes to assess and prioritise these types of strategic investment proposals.

54 https://www.southeastwater.co.uk/about/our-plans/future-water/ and https://www.southernwater.co.uk/about-us/our-plans/water-resources-management-plan/

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11.3.3.8 Local network reinforcement required for the needs of a specific development is generally funded through an infrastructure charge applied to the water connection fees paid by the developer (unless, for example, a strategic network reinforcement programme is needed for a broader area – which can then be funded through strategic asset investment) seeFigure 11.3.3.1below.

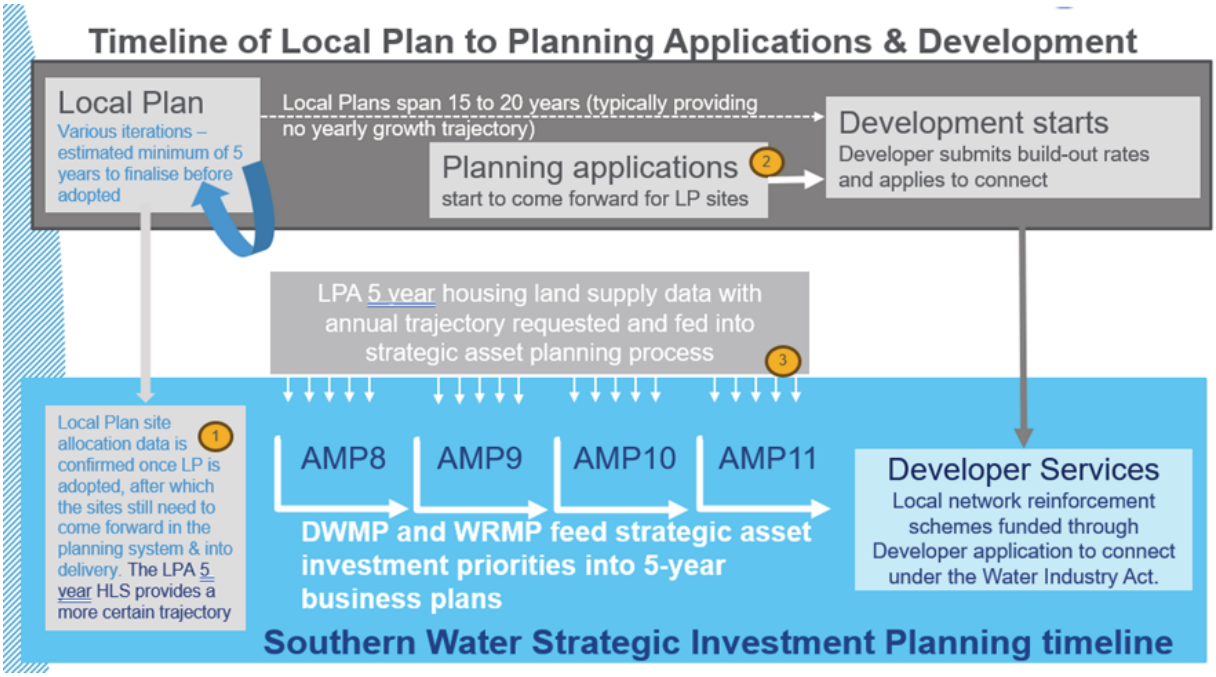

Figure 11.3.3.1 sources of growth data that feed into different asset investment processes

11.3.3.9 Any infrastructure investment is planned, delivered and funded through two main mechanisms – one relates to local network reinforcement, the other to more strategic asset investment needs. The examples below illustrate these two investment types:

a. Any upgrades (reinforcements) that are needed on the network specifically to accommodate a new development, are funded through the infrastructure charge to developers. The infrastructure charge fee structure with sustainable development incentives for southern water is explained here https://www.southernwater.co.uk/media/3u1ni0eb/new-connection-charging-arrangements-24_25-v14.pdf
b. Wastewater Treatment Works (WTWs) treat wastewater collected from homes and businesses within their catchment via a network of connecting pipes and pumping stations. WTWs are significant assets and represent strategic infrastructure. Upgrades to WTWs are funded through the water industry's 5 yearly investment planning – for which Ofwat approves the spending requirements for each 5-year period (AMP) based on customer generated income. The current investment period is referred to as AMP8 and covers the years from 2025 to 2030.

11.3.3.10 Wastewater Treatment Works capacity and Dry Weather Flow indicators

11.3.3.11 Wastewater treatment works are assessed annually for capacity against forecast growth using both Local Plan information and census/ONS data. Every WTW operates in accordance with the EA permits designed to protect water quality, The volumetric permit sets the maximum Dry Weather Flow (DWF) that is permitted to recycle to the environment. There are two main considerations for WTW capacity, treatment process capacity and dry weather flow (DWF) headroom.

11.3.3.12 Where future growth is projected to exceed the current DWF permit limit, Southern Water would apply for a change to the permit, requesting an increase in the DWF limit to serve the growth coming forward.

11.3.3.13 Wastewater Treatment Works and Nutrient Neutrality

11.3.3.14 The full extent of Southern Water's AMP8 investment in nutrient removal is provided through the WINEP schemes agreed by the Environment Agency per water industry investment period (current AMP8 is from 2025 to 2030).

11.3.3.15 Under the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2024, the Government has placed a requirement on water companies to improve any nutrient significant plants by 31 March 2030 to ensure they operate to the highest Technically Achievable Limit (TAL).

11.3.3.16 In this table we refer to wastewater treatment works (WTW) and to different types of storm overflow.

Wastewater Catchment	Scheme Type/ Driver	**Outline**	Estimated AMP8 Investment	IDP Section
Faversham	WINEP – overflow, other	Improve storm capacity (Court Street Faversham CSO)	Up to £1.5m - investigations will shortlist the most suitable SuDS and other surface water separation solutions	SuDS solutions are expected. Investment may split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructure
Faversham	WINEP – overflow, other	Improve storm capacity Faversham CEO	TBC - Investigations are underway to shortlist the most suitable SuDS and surface water separation solutions	Utilities Infrastructure - wastewater
Faversham	WINEP – overflow, other	Improve storm capacity Faversham SSO & root-cause spill reduction achieved through enhanced surface water management	Up to £2.9m - investigations are underway to shortlist the most suitable SuDS and surface water separation solutions	Investment may be split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructure
Faversham	Growth	Increase sewage treatment capacity to support growth	£9.2m	Utilities Infrastructure - wastewater
Faversham	WINEP Shellfish	Enhanced microbiological treatment	£5.5m	Utilities Infrastructure - wastewater
Motney Hill	Resilience & optimisation	Rising main replacement Lower Halstow WPS	£1.6m	Utilities Infrastructure - wastewater

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Isle of Sheppey – Queenborough	WINEP Shellfish	Enhanced microbiological treatment	£6.8m	Utilities Infrastructure - wastewater
Isle of Sheppey – Queenborough	WINEP – overflow, other (Queenborough WTW)	Queenborough WTW and SSO storm capacity improvements	Up to £34.7m - investigations are underway to shortlist the most suitable SuDS and other surface water separation solutions	Investment may be split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructure
Isle of Sheppey - Queenborough	WINEP – overflow, other (South Street Queenborough CEO)	Root-cause spill reduction achieved through enhanced surface water management and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for local flood mitigation	Up to £2.9m - investigations will shortlist the most suitable SuDS and other surface water separation solutions	SuDS solutions are expected. Investment may split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructure
Isle of Sheppey - Minster	WINEP – overflow, other (Brielle Way West Minster CEO)	Root-cause spill reduction achieved through enhanced surface water management and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for local flood mitigation	Up to £1m - investigations will shortlist the most suitable SuDS and other surface water separation solutions	SuDS solutions are expected. Investment may split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructure
Isle of Sheppey - Eastchurch	WINEP – overflow, other (Barrows Brooke Eastchurch CEO)	Root-cause spill reduction achieved through enhanced surface water management and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for local flood mitigation	Up to £1.1m - investigations will shortlist the most suitable SuDS and other surface water separation solutions	SuDS solutions are expected. Investment may split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructure
Eastchurch	WINEP Shellfish	Enhanced microbiological treatment	£5.7m	Utilities Infrastructure - wastewater
Sittingbourne	Groundwater infiltration and improved capacity	Sewer sealing is underway to reduce infiltration	£6.6m across a range of solutions	Utilities Infrastructure - wastewater
Sittingbourne	WINEP Shellfish	Enhanced microbiological treatment	£6.5m	Utilities Infrastructure – wastewater

Sittingbourne	WINEP – overflow, other (St Pauls Street Sittingbourne CSO)	Root-cause spill reduction achieved through enhanced surface water management and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for local flood mitigation	Up to £13.3m - investigations will shortlist the most suitable SuDS and other surface water separation solutions	SuDS solutions are expected. Investment may split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructurere [55]

Table 11.3.3.1 Southern Water: Key AMP8 Water Industry National Environmental Programme (WINEP) investment in strategic wastewater assets:

11.3.3.17 The IDP can be updated once solutions are further developed and the investment in utilities/non-utilities community-based infrastructure is clearer. Please also note that project plans and delivery schedules can be subject to change, in line with the risks emerging throughout each 5-year investment period.

11.3.3.18 Water efficient development

11.3.3.19 Higher standards of water efficiency in new development will equate to greater long-term sustainability – with the potential to delay or reduce the need to increase water abstraction, which in turn will help to minimise the impacts on the environment. Demand management is a key aspect of water industry strategy for water resources and therefore should also be a core principle underpinning the water supply sections of Local Plan infrastructure planning.

11.3.3.20 Tackling water scarcity requires a multi-faceted approach and there is an opportunity for the planning system to play a part by ensuring new development meets the highest standards of water efficiency possible at the time.

11.3.3.21 Southern Water is committed to help customers reduce personal consumption to an average of 100 litres of water per person per day by 2040 and reduce business demand by 9% by 2037. This is appropriate to the 'serious water stress' [56] status of the Southeast. Southern Water is encouraging developers to meet or exceed this target by reducing the new connection charge for water efficient development.

Water Supply Zone / Area	Scheme Type/ Driver	Outline	Estimated AMP8 Investment	IDP Section
Isle of Sheppey	Future Resource	Isle of Sheppey desalination to provide up to 20Ml/d by 2041 and 30Ml/d by 2063	TBC	Utilities Infrastructure – water supply
All Kent	Water efficiency	(AMP8 – AMP12) Smart metering rollout and other water efficiency programme measures to reduce demand by 37.4Ml/d by 2049-50	TBC	Utilities Infrastructure – water supply
All Kent	Leakage Programme	Implementing leakage reduction measures from 2025-26 (AMP8) to reduce leakage by 10.9Ml/d by 2049-50 (AMP12)	TBC	Utilities Infrastructure – water supply

55 CSO – Combined Sewer Overflows SSO – Settled Storm Overflows, and EMO (or CEO – Combined) Emergency Overflows.

56 [illegible]

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Water Supply Zone / Area	Scheme Type/ Driver	Outline	Estimated AMP8 Investment	IDP Section
Sittingbourne	Future Resource	Recycling from an industrial source to provide an additional 7.5Ml/d by 2031	TBC – discussions have started	Utilities Infrastructure – water supply

Table 11.3.3.2 Key Southern AMP8 investment in strategic water supply assets

11.3.3.22 Surface water management in climate resilient communities

11.3.3.23 Climate change is expected to have an impact on the risk of flooding in several wastewater systems. Preventing surface water from entering the foul and combined systems during heavy rainfall is the most sustainable and cost-effective way to reduce releases from storm overflows.

11.3.3.24 The 2025 National Standards for Sustainable Drainage provides a hierarchy of discharge routes whereby rainwater and surface water should first be harvested for non-potable re-use, prior to infiltration solutions where these are practicable, with discharge to the combined sewerage system a last resort. The hierarchy does not allow surface water to connect to the foul sewer network.

11.3.3.25 To support climate resilient communities in the face of increased scale and pace of growth, given the urban creep generated by development tension could arise initially across local network capacity, before it becomes a concern for more strategic assets. The implementation of policy supporting SuDS and tighter water efficiency standards can help to address this tension, as well as reduce longer-term impacts on water resources.

11.3.3.26 Key surface water management investment to reduce releases from storm overflows are part of the WINEP schemes mentioned in Table 11.3.3.1 above.

11.3.4 Broadband

11.3.4.1 Delivery of broadband and mobile services, to support the changing needs of businesses and communities in the Borough's urban and rural communities alike, is a key demand in Policy E2 The Rural Economy and Policy INF1 Managing transport demand & impact. This recognises that the provision of improved broadband services, which are reliable, is essential for sustainable long-term economic growth and the social well-being of residents.

11.3.4.2 The majority of the Borough has good standard of access to broadband services, with over 95% of the Borough able to access superfast broadband (of more than 30Mps). However, just over 4% of properties in Swale had access to full fibre connections (17.2% in the UK). Provision of high-capacity broadband will support businesses and attract investment. It will also support how residents choose to work and live, facilitating social inclusion and access to services and leisure opportunities. It also has the potential to increase opportunities for home and remote working, reducing commuting journeys and the need to travel, thereby contributing towards a reduction in our communities' carbon footprint.

11.4 Waste

11.4.1 KCC is the Waste Disposal Authority in the area and as such has a statutory duty to provide Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) and Waste Transfer Stations (WTSs) with sufficient capacity to accept arisings from across the county. In Swale HWRCs are located at Sittingbourne, Faversham and Sheerness, with a WTS co-located with the Sittingbourne HWRC. The WTS is a strategic site, taking kerbside collected waste from the whole of the Swale Borough. Swale Borough Council is the Waste Collection Authority in the area responsible for kerbside collection.

11.4.2 The additional housing growth planned over the plan period will place additional demand on the waste facilities in Swale. An Infrastructure Review undertaken in 2019 noted all three waste facilities within Swale to be at operational capacity (100%) and any increase in tonnages in the future as a result of development would require mitigation. The performance of the WTS is monitored through regular contract

board meetings with the Operator and liaison with the Borough Council as the Waste Collection Authority (WCA). Regular complaints over the length of time WCA vehicles queue along the access road are received. Measures to improve efficiency of the site have been investigated and where possible implemented over the past few years i.e. installation of a second weighbridge and provision of additional infrastructure to enable food waste to be accepted. However, demand has continued to grow, such that there are now no practicable options to make further improvements at this site.

11.4.3 Discussions with KCC suggest that there would be a need for increased operational capacity through the extension of the Sheerness and Faversham HWRCs and the relocation of the Sittingbourne HWRC onto a new site which would enable the expansion of the WTS to provide for an increase in capacity required to support growth over the plan period. These projects are reflected in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule. The delivery of the Sheerness HWRC and Faversham HWRC projects have been pushed back to “medium term 2025-2030” to reflect the beneficial impact of the booking system. The WTS project/Sittingbourne HWRC relocation remains a short-term need and therefore the category has been changed to “critical”.

11.4.4 KCC would also seek developer contributions towards waste infrastructure improvements. This is currently £183.67 per dwelling.

11.4.5 The allocation of the relocated Sittingbourne HWRC has been included in the Highsted Park development. However, this is dependent on the development gaining planning permission. Relocation of the HWRC would facilitate the extension of the WTS onto the land currently occupied by the HWRC, enabling the increased capacity needed for the growth forecast in the Borough.

12 Appendix 1: Infrastructure Delivery Schedule

Infrastructure Category	Old Project Reference	New Project Reference	Infrastructure Project	Project description	Location	Trigger for Timing of Delivery	Short Term 2025 - 2030	Medium Term 2030 - 2035	Long Term from 2035	Indicative cost (£)	Funding secured (£)	Potential Funding Sources	Delivery Lead	Delivery partners and stakeholders	Priortisation 1 - Critical 2 - Necessary 3 - Important	Contributing sites	Comments (including risks and contingencies)
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**Highways - Strategic Road Network**																
	PI/02	**PISRN/01**	M2 J7	Junction improvement to increase capacity and free flow of traffic	M2 J5/A2 Brenley Corner		To be determined			£100,000,000		S106/S278	National Highways	KCC Developers	1		Initially identified in RIS2 as pipeline scheme but no commitment to scheme being funded. Cost is estimated Sites in Local Plan will need to 'wash their face' in terms of mitigation impacts on J7. Subject to current modelling.
	PI/03	**PISRN/02**	A249/A2	Junction improvements	Key Street Junction		x			£6,000,000	£38,600,000.00	HIF S106	KCC	National Highways Developers	1		
	PI/04	**PISRN/03**	A249/B2005	Junction improvements	Grovehurst Road Junction		x			£33,000,000		HIF S106	KCC	National Highways Developers	1		
	PI/05	**PISRN/04**	Bobbing junction	Junction improvements				x		Not known		S278	KCC	National Highways Developers	1		Works are linked to NW Sittingbourne application via S278. Anticipated implementation by 2028.
	Highways - Local Highway Network																
	PI/06	**PILHN/01**	Queenborough Road/Sheppey Way/A2500 roundabout	Widen Lower Road between Barton Hill Drive and Cowstead Corner			x			Not known at this stage		S278	KCC	Developers	2		To be provided as Section 278 works
	PI/07	**PILHN/02**	A2/A251	Replacement of priority junction with signalised junction to improve capacity			x			£1,680,000	£1,680,000.00	S106, SELEP (LGF), KCC	KCC	Developers	2		Cost is estimate based on design work to date.
	PI/08	**PILHN/03**	Mill Lane	Widening of Mill Lane	Between Milton Road and St Paul's Street	To be determined				Not known at this stage		S278	KCC	Developers	2	Crown Quay Lane	Scheme to be assessed when planning application for Phase 2 of Crown Quay Lane allocation is submitted
	PI/09	**PILHN/04**	A2 junctions, Teynham	Junction improvements to increase capacity and facilitate development	Station Road, Lynsted Road, Claxfield Road, The Crescent and Conyer Road	To be determined	x	x		Not known at this stage	£350,000.00	S106	KCC	Developers	2	Teynham allocations	
	PI/10	**PILHN/05**	A2 Teynham	New junction and access road	West of Frognal Lane	Start of build out of site	x			Not known at this stage		Development cost	Developer	KCC	1	Frognal Lane - Land btwn Frognal Lane and Lower Road	Junction is required to provide acceptable access to Land btwn Frognal Lane and Lower Road development without which development of site cannot be achieved.23/505541/REM Pending S106
	PI/11	**PILHN/06**	Frognal Lane and Lower Road, Teynham	Traffic management measures			x			Not known at this stage		S106/S278	KCC	Developer	2	Frognal Lane	
	PI/12	**PILHN/07**	Love Lane and A2, Faversham	Installation of traffic signals			x			£350,000	£350,000.00	S106/S278	KCC	Developer	2	Lady Dane Farm	
	PI/13	**PILHN/08**	Brogdale Road/A2, Faversham	Junction improvement to local road network			x			£350,000	£350,000.00	S106/S278	KCC	Developer	2	Perry Court Farm	
	PI/14	**PILHN/09**	Grovehurst Road new link road	New link road from local road network	Grovehurst Road to land south of Bramblefield Road	To be determined by masterplan				Not known at this stage		S278	KCC	Developer	2	NW Sittingbourne -Land north of Quinton Road	Scheme anticipated in 2021 following determination of planning application

Infrastructure Category	Old Project Reference	New Project Reference	Infrastructure Project	Project description	Location	Trigger for Timing of Delivery	Short Term 2025 - 2030	Medium Term 2030 - 2035	Long Term from 2035	Indicative cost (£)	Funding secured (£)	Potential Funding Sources	Delivery Lead	Delivery partners and stakeholders	Priortisation 1 - Critical 2 - Necessary 3 - Important	Contributing sites	Comments (including risks and contingencies)
	PI/15	**PILHN/10**	Head Hill/Whitstable Road/Staple Street Road	Replace junction with roundabout				x		Not known at this stage		S106, KCC	KCC	Developers	3		
	PI/16	**PILHN/11**	A249/A2500 junction	Junction capacity improvements				x		Not know at this stage		HE, S106	HE	KCC, Developers	2	Land East of Scocles Road (22/502086)	
	PI/17	**PILHN/12**	B2600/Sonora Road	Junction capacity improvements				x		Not known at this stage		S106	KCC	Developers	2		
	PI/18	**PILHN/13**	A2 Mitigation Strategy	Manage traffic on A2 and roads that flow onto it			x	x	x	£1,000,000 -£2,000,000		S106	KCC	Developers	2		Cost is an estimate and depends on land values and availability
	PI/20	**PILHN/14**	A2 roundabout	New roundabout to provide access to land at Lady Dane Farm	East of Faversham			x		Not known at this stage		Development cost	Developer	KCC	2	Lady Dane Farm	
	PI/21	**PILHN/15**	Graveney Road roundabout	New roundabout to provide secondary access to land at Lady Dane Farm	East of Faversham			x		Not known at this stage		Development cost	Developer	KCC	2	Lady Dane Farm and Graveney Road	
	PI/22	**PILHN/16**		Link Road between A251 and A2 (via Preston Fields site)												SE Faversham (Duchy of Cornwall) application 23/50533 committee resolved for approval	
	PI/23	**PILHN/17**	Scocles Road bypass, Lower Road A2500	Spine road and new roundabout onto Lower Rd								s106		KCC, Developers	2	Land East of Scocles Road (22/502086)	
	PI/24	**PILHN/18**	A2 Faversham Shared use footway/cycleway (Duchy)	Footway widening and toucan crossings between The Mall & Brenley Corner										KCC		SE Faversham (Duchy of Cornwall) application 23/50533 committee resolved for approval	
	PI/25	**PILHN/19**	M2 J7 Improvements (Duchy)	Third lane on A2 eastbound approach to roundabout					x							SE Faversham (Duchy of Cornwall) application 23/50533 committee resolved for approval	
		PILHN/20	Sheppey Way /Sheppey Way Roundabout, Bobbing	Junction improvements to form roundabout serving new development, and changes to services access					x				KCC	Developers		Bobbing development 22/503654	
							Parking										
	PI/26	**PIPAR/01**	Station Road, Teynham	Residents off street parking			x			Not known at this stage		Development cost	KCC	Developer	2	Station Road, Teynham allocation	Scheme required to reduce congestion
	PI/27	**PIPAR/02**	Lower Road, Teynham	Residents off street parking			x			Not known at this stage		Development cost	KCC	Developer	2	Barrow Green Farm allocation	Scheme required to reduce congestion
							Cycling, Wheeling and Walking										
		PILCW/01	Swale LCWIP - Cycling Route	Various measures to improve existing and provide new links/infrastructure to encourge non-car usuage	Boroughwide		x	x	x	Not known at this stage		S106	SBC/KCC	Developer	2	All	Routes identified in the Swale LCWIP

Infrastructure Category	Old Project Reference	New Project Reference	Infrastructure Project	Project description	Location	Trigger for Timing of Delivery	Short Term 2025 - 2030	Medium Term 2030 - 2035	Long Term from 2035	Indicative cost (£)	Funding secured (£)	Potential Funding Sources	Delivery Lead	Delivery partners and stakeholders	Priortisation 1 - Critical 2 - Necessary 3 - Important	Contributing sites	Comments (including risks and contingencies)
		PILCW/02	Swale LCWIP - Walking and Wheeling Route	Various measures to improve existing and provide new links/infrastructure to encourge non-car usuage	Boroughwide		x	x	x	Not known at this stage		S106	SBC/developers	Developer	2	All	Routes identified in the Swale LCWIP
		PILCW/03	KCC LCWIP Cycling Routes - Sheerness to Leysdown and Sittingbourne to Faversham	The Sheppey route aims to complement and improve the local cycle network. The corridor from Sittingbourne to Faversham supplements local aspirations for Faversham and provides options complementing the National Cycle Network route.	Sheerness to Leysdown and Sittingbourne to Faversham		x	x	x	Not known at this stage			KCC	KCC	3		
		PILCW/04	KCC LCWIP Walking Routes -	The walking zone in Sittingbourne is proposed to improve access within the town centre, improve pedestrian safety, provide access to the retail to the north of the railway line and improve journeys to school.	Sittingbourne		x	x	x	Not known at this stage			KCC	KCC	3		
	PI/29	**PILCW/05**	Western Link	Pedestrian and cycle link to improve connectivity with the town centre	Western Link to Lower Road, Faversham		x			Not known at this stage		S106	KCC	Developer	3	Western Link	
	PI/30	**PILCW/06**	Barton Hill Drive	Pedestrian and cycle link to improve connectivity	West of Barton Hill Drive to Parsonage Chase, Minster		x			Not known at this stage		S106	KCC	Developer	3	Barton Hill Drive	Requires third party agreement. Implementation expected from 2024
	PI/31	**PILCW/07**	Queenborough and Rushenden	Pedestrian links	Between Queenborough and Neatscourt	By occupation of 250th dwelling		x		Not known at this stage		S106	KCC	KCC Developer	3		
	PI/34	**PILCW/08**	Queenborough and Rushenden Regeneration Area	Traffic calming/environmental enhancements to local road network	Main Road, Queenborough	By occupation of 1000th dwelling		x		Not known at this stage		S106	KCC	Developer	3		
	PI/35	**PILCW/09**	East Faversham	Pedestrian and cycling routes linking sites East of Faversham with town centre and rail station		Start of build out of sites		x	x	Not known at this stage		S106	KCC	Developers	2	Sites within east of Faversham	
	Public Transport																
	PI/34	**PIPBT/01**	Sheerness, Queenborough and Kemsley Halt rail stations	Improvements to station facilities, public transport, pedestrian and cycling links			x			Not known at this stage		S106	Rail operator	Network Rail Developers	3	Allocations within proximity of stations	
	PI/35	**PIPBT/02**	Quality Bus Partnership	Bus priority and punctuality improvements	Various locations		x	x	x	£540,000	£540,000.00	KCC Bus operators S106	KCC	Bus operators Developers	3		
	PI/36	**PIPBT/03**	Extension of bus services in Faversham and Sheerness to serve new development		Faversham Sheerness			x		Not known at this stage		KCC Bus operators S106	KCC	Bus operators Developers	2		
	Water and Utility Services																
	Wastewater treatment works																
		PIWTW/03	WINEP – overflow, other	Improve storm capacity (Court Street Faversham CSO)	Faversham					Up to £1.5m - investigations will shortlist the most suitable SuDS and other surface		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				SuDS solutions are expected. Investment may split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructure

Infrastructure Category	Old Project Reference	New Project Reference	Infrastructure Project	Project description	Location	Trigger for Timing of Delivery	Short Term 2025 - 2030	Medium Term 2030 - 2035	Long Term from 2035	Indicative cost (£)	Funding secured (£)	Potential Funding Sources	Delivery Lead	Delivery partners and stakeholders	Priortisation 1 - Critical 2 - Necessary 3 - Important	Contributing sites	Comments (including risks and contingencies)
										water separation solutions							
		PIWTW/04	WINEP – overflow, other	Improve storm capacity Faversham CEO	Faversham					TBC - Investigations are underway to shortlist the most suitable SuDS and surface water separation solutions		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				
		PIWTW/05	WINEP – overflow, other	Improve storm capacity Faversham SSO & root-cause spill reduction achieved through enhanced surface water management	Faversham					Up to £2.9m - investigations are underway to shortlist the most suitable SuDS and surface water separation solutions		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				Investment may be split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructure
		PIWTW/06	Increase sewage treatment capacity to support growth		Faversham					£9.2m		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				
		PIWTW/07	WINEP Shellfish	Enhanced microbiological treatment	Faversham					£5.5m		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				
		PIWTW/08	WINEP Shellfish	Enhanced microbiological treatment	Queenborough					£6.8m		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				
		PIWTW/09	WINEP – overflow, other (Queenborough WTW)	Queenborough WTW and SSO storm capacity improvements	Queenborough					Up to £34.7m - investigations are underway to shortlist the most suitable SuDS and other surface water separation solutions		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				Investment may be split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructure
		PIWTW/10	WINEP – overflow, other (South Street Queenborough CEO)	Root-cause spill reduction achieved through enhanced surface water management and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for local flood mitigation	Queenborough					Up to £2.9m - investigations will shortlist the most suitable SuDS and other surface water separation solutions		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				SuDS solutions are expected. Investment may split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructure
		PIWTW/11	WINEP – overflow, other (Brielle Way West Minster CEO)	Root-cause spill reduction achieved through enhanced surface water management and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for local flood mitigation	Minster					Up to £1m - investigations will shortlist the most suitable SuDS and other surface water separation solutions		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				SuDS solutions are expected. Investment may split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructure
		PIWTW/12	WINEP – overflow, other (Barrows Brooke Eastchurch CEO)	Root-cause spill reduction achieved through enhanced surface water management and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for local flood mitigation	Eastchurch					Up to £1.1m - investigations will shortlist the most suitable SuDS and other surface water separation solutions		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				SuDS solutions are expected. Investment may split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructure
		PIWTW/13	WINEP Shellfish	Enhanced microbiological treatment	Eastchurch					£5.7m		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				
		PIWTW/14	Groundwater infiltration and improved capacity	Sewer sealing is underway to reduce infiltration	Sittingbourne					£6.6m across a range of solutions		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				
		PIWTW/15	WINEP Shellfish	Enhanced microbiological treatment	Sittingbourne					£6.5m		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				
		PIWTW/16	WINEP – overflow, other (St Pauls Street Sittingbourne CSO)	Root-cause spill reduction achieved through enhanced surface water management and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for local flood mitigation	Sittingbourne					Up to £13.3m - investigations will shortlist the most suitable SuDS and other surface		AMP8 Investment	Southern Water				SuDS solutions are expected. Investment may split across utilities and non-utilities community-based flood mitigating infrastructure

Infrastructure Category	Old Project Reference	New Project Reference	Infrastructure Project	Project description	Location	Trigger for Timing of Delivery	Short Term 2025 - 2030	Medium Term 2030 - 2035	Long Term from 2035	Indicative cost (£)	Funding secured (£)	Potential Funding Sources	Delivery Lead	Delivery partners and stakeholders	Priortisation 1 - Critical 2 - Necessary 3 - Important	Contributing sites	Comments (including risks and contingencies)
										water separation solutions							
	Water Supply																
		PIWTS/01	Future Resource	Isle of Sheppey desalination to provide up to 20Ml/d by 2041 and 30Ml/d by 2063	Sheppey					TBC			Southern Water				
		PIWTS/02	Future Resource	Recycling from an industrial source to provide an additional 7.5Ml/d by 2031	Sittingbourne					TBC			Southern Water				
	PI/37	**PIWTS/03**	Faversham Wastewater Treatment Works	Updgrade to WwTW to provide additional capacity		To be phased in line with development		x		Not know at this stage		Southern Water AMP	Southern Water	Developers Environment Agency	2		
	PI/38	**PIWTS/04**	Foul sewerage network	Reinforcement of network	Sheerness, Sittingbourne, Faversham, Neames Forstal, Teynham	To be phased in line with development	x	x	x	Not know at this stage		Agreements between utility companies and developers	Southern Water	Developers Environment Agency	2		
	PI/39	**PIWTS/05**	Gas network	Reinforcement of gas network	Kingsferry Bridge Faversham	Capacity improvements will be implemented as sites come forward	x			Not know at this stage		SGN Agreements between utility companies and developers	SGN	Developers	3		There has been no movement on this project as network pressures in the area remain strong enough to support current demand levels.
	PI/40	**PIWTS/06**	Electricity network	Reinforcement of electricity network		Capacity improvements will be implemented as sites come forward	x	x	x	Not know at this stage		UKPN Agreements between utility companies and developers	UKPN	Developers	3		
	Waste																
	PI/41	**PIWST/01**	Sheerness HWRC	Extension of site		Not dependant on the Local Plan	x			£750,000		KCC capital funding S106	KCC	SBC	3		HWRC extension would be onto land owned by KCC
	PI/42	**PIWST/02**	Faversham HWRC	Extension of site		Not dependant on the Local Plan	x			£1,250,000		KCC capital funding S107	KCC	SBC	3		HWRC extension would be onto land owned by KCC
	PI/43	**PIWST/03**	Sittingbourne HWRC/WTS	Relocation of HWRC site and expansion of WTS		Not dependant on the Local Plan		x		£7,000,000		KCC capital funding S108	KCC	SBC	3		The relocation of the HWRC would required the identification of a suitable 1 hectare site. The cost of this is £5 million Relocation of the HWRC would facilitate the extension of the WTS onto the land currently occupied by the HWRC
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**Education - Primary (including SEN provision)**																
	SI/02	**SIEDP/01**	Sheerness Primary Schoools	Expansion of existing schools	Sheerness		x	x		£928,400		KCC capital funding S106	KCC	Developers	2	Teynham allocations	Currently at feasibility stage to rebuild school and to expand by 1FE
	SI/05	**SIEDP/02**	Primary provision of 2FE in new all through school (phase 1)		NW Sittingbourne		x			£10,200,000	£9,793,033.00	KCC capital funding S106	KCC	Developers	2	NW Sittingbourne and Iwade	Requires provision of land. £1,704,052 developer contribution secured for this
	SI/06	**SIEDP/03**	Primary provision of new 2FE school		South Sittingbourne			x		£14,000,000		KCC capital funding S106	KCC	Developers	2		Requires provision of land within Wises Lane development site

Infrastructure Category	Old Project Reference	New Project Reference	Infrastructure Project	Project description	Location	Trigger for Timing of Delivery	Short Term 2025 - 2030	Medium Term 2030 - 2035	Long Term from 2035	Indicative cost (£)	Funding secured (£)	Potential Funding Sources	Delivery Lead	Delivery partners and stakeholders	Priortisation 1 - Critical 2 - Necessary 3 - Important	Contributing sites	Comments (including risks and contingencies)
	SI/06	**SIEDP/04**	Primary provision of new 2FE school		North Sittingbourne			x		£10,200,000		KCC capital funding S106	KCC	Developers	2		Requires provision of land
	SI/07	**SIEDP/05**	Primary provision of new 2FE school		East of Faversham	Actutal timing to be agreed through planning application process and secured through condition on planning permission or S106		x		£10,200,000		KCC capital funding S106	KCC	Developers	2	Lady Dane Farm	Requires provision of land
	SI/08	**SIEDP/06**	Primary provision of two new 3FE schools		South East Faversham			x		£16,400,000		KCC capital funding S106	KCC	Developers	2	South east Faversahm	Requires provision of land Depending of the mix of housing to be provided requirement for two 2FE schools could be replaced by one 3FE school (£15,300,000)
	SI/09	**SIEDP/07**	Provision of new 1FE to 2FE school		Lady Dane Farm, Faversham (Phase 2)			x			£5,400,000.00	KCC capital funding. S106	KCC	Developers	2	Lady Dane Farm and North of Graveney Road	School site has not currently been identified. 21/502927/FULL - Phase 2 Love Lane. KCC to confirm if still required
	SI/09	**SIEDP/08**	Highsted Park Primary School	21/503/836 N 1x2FE 21/503914 1x2FE, 2x3FE Both awaiting Appeal decision	North and East of Sittingbourne South and East of Sittingbourne							KCC capital funding. S107	KCC	Developers	2	Land N & East of Sittingbourne Land S & E of Sittingbourne	Provision of land within development
		SIEDP/09	Primary provision Bobbing	22/503654 1x2FE Awaiting decision	Land West of Bobbing										2		
	SI/10	**SIEDP/10**	St Mary's County Primary School	Expansion of premises				x		£928,400		KCC capital funding S106	KCC	Developers	2		
	Education - Secondary and Further (including SEN provision)																
	SI/11	**SIEDS/01**	Secondary provision of 6FE at new all through school (over 2 phases)		NW Sittingbourne	Actutal timing to be agreed through planning application process and secured through condition on planning permission or S106	x	x		£27,000,000	£24,407,357.00	KCC capital funding S106	KCC	Developers	2	NW Sittingbourne	Requires the provision of land. £9,215,602 developer contributions secured for this
	SI/12	**SIEDS/02**	Secondary provision of 4FE new school		East of Faversham		x			£26,000,000		KCC capital funding S106	KCC	Developers	2	Graveney Road, Lady Dane Farm, south east Faversham	Costs estimated
	SI/13	**SIEDS/03**	The Abbey School, Faversham	Expansion of existing school by 2FE			x			£6,900,000	£2,015,283.00	S106	KCC	Developers	2	Land North Of Graveney Road	
	SI/15	**SIEDS/04**	Westlands Secondary Schoool	Expansion of existing school by up to 1.5FE						Unknown	£1,133,286.00	S106	KCC	Developers	2		
		SIEDS/05	Education - SEN														

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	SI/18	SIEDS/06	Expansion of Queenborough & Rushenden site Sheppey SEN School	Provision of primary SEN provision			x			£9m dated 2025 costs		KCC capital funding S106	KCC		2		To reflect need for SEN school on Isle of Sheppey, and thereby reduce the travel of pupils away from the Island
	SI/19	SIEDS/07	Provision of new SEN facilities across the Borough	Expansion of premises for SPR and AP facilities at mainstream schools			x	x	x	Not known at this stage		KCC capital funding S106	KCC	Developers	2		To reflect the need to address SEN facilities at capacity across the Borough
									HEALTHCARE								
	SI/20	SIHTC/01	Sittingbourne Memorial Hospital	Maximise use of hospital site, including reconfiguration of the existing building where required			x	x	x	Not known at this stage		S106 monies NHS Capital	Kent and Medway ICB/ NHS Property Services		2		Maximum utilisation of existing NHS properties is a key principle in the ICB Estates and Infrastructure Strategy
	SI/22	SIHTC/02	Reconfiguration/ Refurbishment of Ground Floor of Frank Lloyd Unit	Reconfiguration/ refurbishment to support proposal to relocate The Chestnuts Surgery, East Street			x	x				S106 monies NHS Capital GP led scheme	NHS Property Services	NHS Kent and Medway ICB. The Chestnuts Surgery	1		
	SI/26	SIHTC/03	Sheppey Community Hospital	Maximise use of the Community Hospital site, including reconfiguration of the existing building where required			x	x	x	Not known at this stage		S106 monies NHS Capital	Kent and Medway ICB/ NHS Property Services		2		Maximum utilisation of existing NHS properties is a key principle in the ICB Estates and Infrastructure Strategy
	SI/27	SIHTC/04	Relocation of Sheppey Healthly Living Centre (Minster Medical Centre)	New building - part of Sheerness Revival Project			x	x		Not known at this stage		Levelling Up Funding	Swale Borough Council	SBC / Developers, GP practice/ NHS Kent and Medway ICB	1		
	SI/29	SIHTC/05	Reconfiguration / expansion of General Practice capacity in Faversham	Reconfiguration/extension of existing practice buildings (Newton Place Surgery / Faversham Medical Practice)			x			Not known at this stage		S106 monies GP led scheme	Netwon Place Surgery/ Faversham Medical Practice	NHS Kent and Medway ICB	2		Project to be scoped
	SI/30	SIHTC/06	The Medic Care Surgery - New Premises	Extension/reconfiguration of existing premises to be considered			x	x		Not known at this stage		S106 monies NHS Capital Developer capital	The Medic Care Surgery	Developers, GP practices NHS Kent and Medway ICB	2		
									Social Provision								
	SI/31	SISPR/01	Library provison	Refurbishment or improvement of premises, additional stock and equipment	Borough wide		x	x	x	Not known at this stage		KCC capital funding S106	KCC	Developers	3		
	SI/32	SISPR/02	Youth services	Additional resources and equipment	Borough wide		x	x	x	Not known at this stage		KCC capital funding S107	KCC	Developers	3		
	SI/33	SISPR/03	Community learning	Additional provision	Borough wide		x	x	x	Not known at this stage		KCC capital funding S108	KCC	Developers	3		
	SI/34	SISPR/04	Social care	Additional provision	Borough wide		x	x	x	Not known at this stage		KCC capital funding S109	KCC	Developers	2		
									Open Space Provision								
	GI/01	SIOSP/01	On site open space provision		Various	Provision as sites come forward	x	x	x	Not known at this stage		S106	SBC	Developers	3	All allocations	Provision to be made in accordance with Council's adopted open space standards

Infrastructure Category	Old Project Reference	New Project Reference	Infrastructure Project	Project description	Location	Trigger for Timing of Delivery	Short Term 2025 - 2030	Medium Term 2030 - 2035	Long Term from 2035	Indicative cost (£)	Funding secured (£)	Potential Funding Sources	Delivery Lead	Delivery partners and stakeholders	Priortisation 1 - Critical 2 - Necessary 3 - Important	Contributing sites	Comments (including risks and contingencies)
	SPORTS AND PLAY PROVISION																
	Built Facilities																
	GI/02	**SIBFS/01**	Sports Hall 1	Community access to an additional 9.5 badminton courts by 2038 (sport specific needs to address include: badminton, boccia, hockey, netball and table tennis)	Borough wide				x	Not known at this stage		S106	SBC/Sport England	Developers	3	All allocations	Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Built Facility Assessment and Strategy
	GI/03	**SIBFS/02**	Sports Hall 2	Refurbish/redevelopment of existing ageing facilities	Education sites and SBC facilities (Sheppey dryside is being re-developed as part of the Levelling Up project) e.g. Fulston Manor School, Oasis Academy, Queen Elizabeth's Academy and The Abbey School.				x	Not known at this stage		S107	SBC/Sport England	Developers	3	All allocations	Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Built Facility Assessment and Strategy
	GI/04	**SIBFS/03**	Swimming Pools	Retain provision of existing levels and quality of community accessible and affordable swimming facilities as a minimum	Borough wide										3		Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Built Facility Assessment and Strategy
	GI/05	**SIBFS/04**	Sheppey Pool	Seek to redevelop and extend water provision at Sheppey Pool from 6 lanes to 8 lanes (under-supply of water space of 188.49 sq. m by 2038). Potentially s106 funding could contribute to this investment.	Sheppey										3		Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Built Facility Assessment and Strategy
	GI/06	**SIBFS/05**	Squash Facility	Retain existing levels of provision within the borough.	Borough wide										3		Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Built Facility Assessment and Strategy
	GI/07	**SIBFS/06**	Indoor Bowls	Retain provision of existing indoor bowling rinks at Milton Recreation Ground	Sittingbourne										3		Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Built Facility Assessment and Strategy
	GI/08	**SIBFS/07**	Re-furbish the Sheppey sports hall and remodel to include activities more conducive to getting more of this specific community more active throughout their lives.	Continue to develop and progress the development of the Sheppey Leisure Complex (dryside) refurbishment project				x				Levelling up Fund grant; SBC officers; external consultants	SBC		3		Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Built Facility Assessment and Strategy
			Playing Pitches														
	GI/09	**SIPPS/01**	Norton Park Sports Club	PitchPower Assessment has been carried out resulting in Basic assessment, Implement the Pitch Power assessment findings and build future site capacity.	Faversham		x	x					Norton Park sports Club/ Kent CFA/ Football Foundation		3		Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Playing Pitch Strategy
	GI/10	**SIPPS/02**	Milton Recreation Ground	Carry out a PitchPower Assessment and implement findings to improve pitches from poor to good quality and increase capacity of play.	Sittingbourne		x						Swale BC/ Kent CFA/ Football Foundation		3		Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Playing Pitch Strategy

Infrastructure Category	Old Project Reference	New Project Reference	Infrastructure Project	Project description	Location	Trigger for Timing of Delivery	Short Term 2025 - 2030	Medium Term 2030 - 2035	Long Term from 2035	Indicative cost (£)	Funding secured (£)	Potential Funding Sources	Delivery Lead	Delivery partners and stakeholders	Priortisation 1 - Critical 2 - Necessary 3 - Important	Contributing sites	Comments (including risks and contingencies)
	GI/11	**SIPPS/03**	Murston Recreation Ground – Area of eprivation	Carry out a PitchPower assessment and implement the findings to improve the pitch quality from poor to good. Increasing the pitch quality will alleviate current overplay of adult and youth 11v11 and junior 9v9 grass pitches.	Sittingbourne								Woodcombe Sports and Social Club/ Kent CFA /Football Foundation		3		Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Playing Pitch Strategy
	GI/12	**SIPPS/04**	Sheerness East Working Men's Club	Implement the findings to improve the adult 11v11 football pitch to a good quality to improve capacity and alleviate overplay.	Sheppey		x						Sheerness East Working Men's club/ Kent CFA		3		Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Playing Pitch Strategy
	GI/13	**SIPPS/05**	Sheppey Sports Club FC	Implement the findings of the PitchPower assessment to improve the adult 11v11 and junior 9v9 to increase capacity.	Sheppey		x						Sheppey Sports Club/ Kent CFA		3		Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Playing Pitch Strategy
	GI/14	**SIPPS/06**	Shurlands Meadow East Church	improvements to the Pavilion.	Sheppey						Planning application 19/500887/FULL provides £8,895 for formal sport contribution towards the upgrade and enhancement of the quality of the pavilion facilities at the cricket ground Shurland Meadow.		Shurlands Meadow Trust/Swale BC		3		Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Playing Pitch Strategy
	GI/15	**SIPPS/07**	Co Op Sports Club	Implement the findings of the PitchPower Assessment to increase the quality of the pitches to improve capacity of play.	Sheppey								Co-op Sports club/ Kent CFA		3		Provision to be made in accordance with Council's Playing Pitch Strategy
	GI/16	**SIPPS/08**	Stones Farm Sittingbourne	Playing Pitches Generally	Sittingbourne						Formal sports contribution has been agreed towards enhancement of sports pitches and related facilities in the general area.		Swale BC/ PPS Steering Group		3		see the Playing Pitch strategy to distribute the developer contributions where required.
	GI/17	**SIPPS/09**	Central Park Stadium	Implement the findings of the Pitch Power assessment to provide good quality pitches and increase capacity of play.	Sittingbourne								Swale BC /Kent County FA/ Bredhurst Juniors FC		3		

Table 12.0.1

See separate schedule for spreadsheet version

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EMA5 Land East of A2/M2 Junction

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Guidance note on making a representation as part of the Regulation 19 draft Local Plan consultation (2026)

Swale Borough Council are accepting representations to the Regulation 19 draft Local Plan consultation between **Monday 10th August until Monday 21st September at 5pm 2026.**

This is the final consultation stage before the plan is submitted to the government which will appoint a planning inspector to run what is known as an Examination In Public and is likely to take place next year.

This Regulation 19 stage consultation differs from previous consultations on the Local Plan Review, as the planning inspector will be interested in comments related to the plan's soundness and legal compliance.

This guidance note explains what is meant by soundness and legal compliance and aims to help respondents make their points clear for the planning inspector.

What is soundness?

These tests, which apply to all Local Plans, are set out in the government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) National Planning Policy Framework These are the tests the planning inspector will apply at the examination and the inspector can only recommend changes where these are necessary to make the plan sound.

The NPPF paragraph 36 sets out the tests of soundness against which a plan will be examined:

> a) **positively prepared** – providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area's objectively assessed needs and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development.
>
> b) **justified** – an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives and based on proportionate evidence.
>
> c) **effective** – deliverable over the plan period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground.
>
> d) **consistent with national policy** – enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in this framework and other statements of national planning policy, where relevant.

What is legal compliance?

The planning inspector will need to check the plan is legally compliant, including against key legislation such as the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

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The key areas the inspector will be looking at are:

1/ **Swale's Local Development Scheme** (LDS) – this includes a timetable for preparing a Local Plan and sets out when the council expects to reach key stages. The Local Plan needs to be prepared in accordance with an up-to-date LDS. The council's latest LDS can be viewed here. Planning and Planning Policy - Local Development Scheme

2/ **Statement of Community Involvement** (SCI) – this sets out how we involve stakeholders and communities in planning decisions, including through the preparation of Local Plans. The Local Plan needs to be prepared in accordance with an up-to-date SCI. The council's latest SCI can be viewed here. Local Plans - Statement of Community Involvement

3/ **Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment** - These documents consider the potential impacts of the Local Plan on a range of matters, such as environmental, economic and social considerations. The Local Plan needs to be supported and informed by a Sustainability Appraisal and Habitat Regulations Assessment. The Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Regulation 19 draft Local Plan can be viewed here: ADD LINK.

4/ **National Planning Policy Framework** - The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the government's requirements for Local Plan preparation and, along with the Planning Practice Guidance, the Local Plan needs to take these into account. The National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024) can be viewed at National Planning Policy Framework and the Planning Practice Guidance can be viewed at Planning practice guidance - GOV.UK

5/ **Duty to Cooperate** - has been a legal requirement throughout the development of the Local Plan. However, the government has issued new regulations which are intended to remove this as a legal test. Requirements around cooperation on strategic matters, including those which cross the administrative boundaries between different councils, are still set out in the NPPF. The council's evidence of its ongoing cooperation on strategic matters can be viewed here: ADD LINK.

How should I write my representation?

Although any comment can be submitted, the planning inspector will be specifically interested in representations relating to the soundness and legal compliance of the Local Plan.

When you're preparing your written comments, it is important to consider which of the specific tests of soundness, and/or which of the legal compliance requirements, you think your comment relates to.

It will also help the planning inspector to know what specific policy you're commenting on, so think about using headings or different sections to make that clear. The planning inspector will also be interested in what changes you think are needed to make the policy you're commenting on sound or legally compliant.

The questions that we have placed throughout the document are designed to help with this, but if you're writing an email or letter, you should set out:

- which specific policy you want to provide comments on
- how your comments relate to the tests of soundness and legal compliance

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- what changes you think are needed to address the issues you are raising

If you wish to comment on more than one policy, we suggest using this structure for each of your comments.

Setting out your comments in a format like this will help the planning inspector understand your views, how they relate to the tests and consider whether to recommend changes to the Local Plan based on your comments.

If you wish to provide supporting documentation as part of your response, it will help to make clear within your comments how this relates to the specific issues you are raising.

Group representations

The planning inspector will assess the substance of each representation and how this relates to the tests rather than the number of respondents making a particular point.

Where groups or individuals share a common view on the plan, you can consider making a single representation which represents that view, rather than many separate representations repeating the same points.

In such cases the group should indicate how many people it is representing and how the representation has been authorised.

What happens next?

All valid representations submitted during the consultation period will be processed and submitted to the Government alongside the Local Plan and its supporting documents.

The appointed planning inspector will then run the examination and will determine who they want to hear from as part of the hearing sessions.

Written and oral representations carry the same weight and will be given equal consideration in the examination process.

Please consider carefully how you would like your representation to be dealt with in the examination - whether you are content to rely on your written representation or whether you wish to take part in hearing sessions.

You must state clearly in your representation if you wish to take part in the hearing sessions.

The ability to make further submissions or to take part in the hearing sessions is, however, a matter for the planning inspector, so this cannot be guaranteed.

Submitting your representation

Representations can be submitted via our consultation portal: https://swale-consult.objective.co.uk/kse/

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You can email or post any comments (referring to the question number you are answering and to all of the questions set out above) to Lpcomments@swale.gov.uk or Planning Policy, Swale House, East Street, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 3HT.

To ensure your views are considered, all representations must be received by the Council no later than 5pm on **Monday 21st September at 5pm 2026.**

Please note that representations received after the deadline will be marked as late and may not be considered by the planning inspector.

If you are submitting a representation on behalf of an organisation, or acting as an agent on the behalf of a landowner or developer, make sure to state this clearly in your email.

Further information

If you have a question about making a representation to the Regulation 19 consultation, or to request assistance or alternative formats, you can contact us by email at LPComments@Swale.gov.uk or 01795 417850.

Any comments made on the Local Plan Regulation 19 will be processed by our team and will be made available for public inspection after the consultation closes, together with your name and post town.

As data controller we ensure that processing is carried out in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK General Data Protection Regulation. The information provided on this form will be used solely in connection with Local Plan Review and will only be shared where it is necessary in order for your request to be resolved or where there is a legal requirement to do so. The lawful basis which enables the Council to process your data for this purpose is Public Interest Article 6, paragraph (e) of the UK GDPR. The information will be stored and destroyed in line with the Council's Retention and Deletion Schedule. Please visit the Privacy pages for further information: https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review/local-plans-privacy-notice

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