

Appendix 7.1 ♦ Policy

INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1 This appendix outlines key policies relating to the London Resort at the national, regional and local planning authority (LPA) levels, in relation to socio-economics. The policies of the following key stakeholders have been reviewed and presented in this appendix: local authorities within the core study area (CSA), namely Dartford, Gravesham and Thurrock, local enterprise partnerships (LEPs), regional bodies including the Kent and Medway Economic Partnership (KMEP), the Thames Gateway Kent Partnership (TGKP) and Kent County Council (KCC), and government departments. This appendix aims to act as a more detailed review of the policies that are referenced in **Chapter 7: Land-use and socio-economics**, with a focus on the key themes of relevance to socio-economics.

POLICY SUMMARIES

- 7.1.2 This section summarises the policy priorities and requirements across all stakeholders, grouped by key topic area. The key purpose of this section is to provide a link to where each policy theme is addressed in **Chapter 7: Land-use and socio-economics**.

Economic growth

- 7.1.3 The NPPF chapter 6 focuses on growing a strong, competitive economy. At the sub-regional levels, both the Kent and Medway Economic Partnership (KMEP) and the Thames Gateway Kent Partnership (TGKP) note productivity issues in their economies (as is the case at the national level) and establish policies focusing on improving their productivity. In fact, the TGKP identifies the Swanscombe Peninsula area as a key employment location in which they would like to attract and retain investment. At the Core Study Area (CSA) level, Dartford's Core Strategy states that key growth sectors include the creative industries, hospitality, leisure, built environment and construction.
- 7.1.4 Two effects in **Chapter 7: Land-use and socio-economics** assess overall economic activity, and specifically job creation and its contribution towards growth resulting from the London Resort. These are "Potential temporary effect of employment generation and effects on businesses in the supply chain" which assesses the temporary economic effects during construction and "Potential effects associated with net additional employment (including indirect and induced effects, and characteristics of jobs generated by the project)" which assesses the permanent economic effects once London Resort is operational.
- 7.1.5 A further effect "Potential temporary or permanent displacement / loss of businesses and other services" considers the displacement of businesses currently operating from the Project Site as a result of the development of London Resort, which are factored into the

net additional employment effects estimated as described above.

Jobs growth and local jobs

- 7.1.6 All CSA local authorities promote the provision of jobs to local residents in their policies, with the councils seeking to work with regeneration partners and developers within their areas to maximise employment opportunities that are available to their resident populations. For example, many authorities have set jobs growth targets for their respective areas. A consistent theme is maximising jobs growth, along with minimising unemployment and increasing opportunities for local employment. Whilst there is a clear focus on maximising local jobs provision, none of the CSA local authorities' policies identify a specific quantitative target for the proportion of employment opportunities that should be taken by local residents as part of proposed developments.
- 7.1.7 Two effects in **Chapter 7: Land-use and socio-economics** assess job growth and specifically local jobs. These are "Potential temporary effect of employment on the labour market, skills and training" which assesses the temporary skills and training effects during construction and "Potential effects of new employment on skills and training" which assesses the permanent skills and training effects once London Resort is operational.

Tourism, retail and leisure

- 7.1.8 CSA local authorities recognise the economic value of a strong tourism industry and promote its growth within their respective areas. Furthermore, recreation and leisure offerings are supported and considered an opportunity growth sector by Thurrock. KMEP note that they will continue investment in Visit Kent to promote the county, ensuring a consistent, quality brand. The Tourism Sector Deal (part of the UK Industrial Strategy) outlines a commitment for industry to create 130,000 additional bedrooms across the UK by 2025 (+21%) and continued investment in tourism attractions.

Relevant designations

- 7.1.9 The Swanscombe Peninsula is designated as an opportunity area in both Dartford and Gravesham policy as an area with the potential to deliver substantial economic benefits. . The Kent Plan for Growth specifically in reference to the London Resort concludes that the "economic benefits would reach far into Kent, London and the wider South East in terms of supply chains, enhancement of the leisure, hospitality and tourism offer."

Sustainable development and development distribution

- 7.1.10 The local authorities acknowledge the regeneration possible and scale of potential development required in the area in order to deliver growth objectives. In supporting these aims, they seek to distribute development sustainably, identifying the Ebbsfleet Opportunity Area and the importance of a sustainable mix of uses, including community facilities in delivering growth. TGKP specifically note the importance of new developments enhancing North Kent's reputation as a desirable location to live, work, invest and enjoy leisure.

7.1.11 The effects referred to above in paragraph 7.1.7 assess the jobs created by the London Resort, which given its entertainment focus, are naturally related to the tourism, retail and leisure sector. **Chapter 7: Land-use and socio-economics** also assesses the following effects:

- “Potential effects of trade creation and diversion relating to theme parks” which considers the impact of the London Resort on other theme parks;
- “Potential temporary effect of employment generation on the accommodation market (including private rented and short-term accommodation)” and “Potential effects of visitors on local accommodation options” which consider the effects of the London Resort during both construction and once operational on the accommodation stock, which is a key aspect of any area’s tourism economy; and
- “Potential effects of visitor and worker expenditure” and “Potential effect on local retail and leisure, including town centres” which consider the impact of visitor and worker expenditure and induced tourism upon the CSA’s town centres.

Skills and Training

7.1.12 All authorities have overarching aims of improving the skills of their residents, so that their workforces are able to access higher skilled employment opportunities with greater earnings potential. All three CSA local authorities specify that major developments will be expected to contribute towards the delivery of skills training, so that local residents benefit from the opportunities arising out of these developments. The SE LEP places a focus on the Government’s new T-Level qualifications, while the TGKP aims to increase the proportion of residents with NVQ4+ qualifications to at least 90% of the national average by 2020. The SE LEP also places significant emphasis on simplifying the skills landscape for employers, working in tandem with employers (for example, through an employer-led skills advisory panel) so that schemes can deliver better economic outcomes.

Apprenticeships

7.1.13 All authorities promote the need for the continued provision of apprenticeships as part of the workforce in their geographical areas, particularly at higher-skilled level. These apprenticeship opportunities provide training to residents and help them to access labour markets. The local authorities in the CSA do not, however, have specific apprenticeship targets and hence this review relies on targets set by HM Governments and LEPs instead. The government set a 2015 target to achieve 3 million apprenticeship starts between 2016 and 2020. The SE LEP calculated their contribution to that (based on population) would be 210,000 starts, although their most recent figures suggest that are set to underdeliver by at least 50,000 starts (24%). The TGKP set the objective to at least match the national apprenticeship achievement rate by 2018. At the UK level, the Tourism Sector Deal outlines industry commitment to delivering 30,000 apprenticeships per year to 2025.

Working with schools and other educational institutions

- 7.1.14 Policymakers often place a key focus on ensuring that new developments take younger residents into consideration in their proposals, predominantly through facilitating engagement between local schools and colleges with developers. The intention of this engagement is to raise the skills aspirations of the younger population and as a result create a long-lasting impact on the employment and skills outcomes of the local population. Sub regional policies all note the importance and benefit of employers and education providers working together, in order to best match students to employer needs. Through effective communication and partnerships, employers can help to ensure that students are more employable, possessing the skills and experience desired by businesses.
- 7.1.15 The effects referred to above in paragraph 7.1.7 assess the jobs created by the London Resort, and the impact upon skills and training, and apprenticeships, aligning with these policies. The pledges which will deliver skills and training objectives, which will include those in relation to working with schools and other education institutions will also be further detailed in the Employment and Skills Strategy which will accompany the DCO submission.

Crime

- 7.1.16 Local policy centred around the issue of crime is generally geared towards establishing preventative measures that can be achieved through ensuring that the design and access element of any proposed development is of an acceptable quality. Emphasis is placed on providing and maintaining safe areas (both publicly and privately accessible) that discourage and reduce anti-social behaviour across the community.
- 7.1.17 Within **Chapter 7: Land-use and socio-economics** the following effect “Potential temporary effect of the construction workforce on crime levels” considers the potential for crime during construction, focusing on principles which will minimise the potential for crime.

Health and social care

- 7.1.18 At the local level, the objectives surrounding health and social care are primarily based on the provision of healthcare services, as well as the encouragement of healthy lifestyles. Dartford Council has set out their desire to provide additional primary health services within the local authority area, in order to meet the anticipated needs arising from a growing population. Similarly, Gravesham and Thurrock have also stated their intentions to bolster their health and social care infrastructure systems, with several strategic sites being marked for targeted investment.
- 7.1.19 Two effects in **Chapter 7: Land-use and socio-economics** assess the potential impact of the London Resort upon healthcare. These are “Potential temporary effect of the construction workforce on local healthcare” which assesses the temporary impacts during construction and “Potential effect of workers and visitors on healthcare provision” which assesses the potential impacts once London Resort is operational.

Housing delivery

7.1.20 All CSA local authorities have an objectively assessed need (OAN) for housing and identified supply over the next five years: Dartford (4,184 dwellings required between 2019 and 2024 with identified supply of 113%), Gravesham (2,941 additional dwellings required between 2019/20 and 2023/23 with identified supply of 88%) and Thurrock (6,409 to 6,841 dwellings required between 2016 and 2021 with identified supply of 50% to 54%). Where the identified five-year supply is less than 100%, this means that the local authority has a higher housing need than deliverable land identified to be able to deliver it – this is the case in both Gravesham and Thurrock. In Dartford, Ebbsfleet is a key strategic site for housing delivery. All sub-regional areas also have ambitious targets for delivery, including a TGKP target of 50,000 new homes between 2006 and 2026.

7.1.21 Three effects in **Chapter 7: Land-use and socio-economics** assess the potential impact of the London Resort upon the housing market. These are “Potential temporary effect of employment generation on the accommodation market (including private rented and short-term accommodation)” and “Potential temporary or permanent displacement of residential dwellings as a result of property acquisition”, which assesses the temporary impacts during construction, and “Potential effect of employment generation on the housing market” which assesses the potential impacts once London Resort is operational.

Sports, recreation, open space and healthy communities

7.1.22 All CSA authorities promote healthy communities and recognise the contribution to health and wellbeing in communities that is made by access to good quality sports and recreation in open space outdoors.

Education infrastructure

7.1.23 The CSA local authorities are unanimously in favour of making sure that educational facilities are operating at a sustainable level in terms of capacity. By a ‘sustainable level’, it is meant that it does not impede the accessibility and quality of the services they provide.

Other social infrastructure

7.1.24 This section largely refers to policies relating to community facilities, play space, religious buildings and burial grounds. Community facilities as a whole are widely understood to be of significant importance to the communities they serve. Emphasis has been placed on the requirement that the provision of such facilities should meet demand and ultimately be fit for purpose. There is variation in the specific type of facility that each local authority has identified as an area of focus, ranging from recycling centres to places of worship.

Green infrastructure and biodiversity

7.1.25 CSA authorities seek to protect and enhance green infrastructure within their boroughs and promote connectivity between green infrastructure locations as well as between

urban and rural areas. Dartford's Core Strategy seeks to create 300 hectares (ha) of new or improved green space as part of new developments by 2026, and will seek offsite contributions in cases where this is not appropriate or feasible.

Routes and public rights of way

7.1.26 All authorities seek to protect and enhance public rights of way (PROWs) and access, as required by the NPPF. Additionally, it is noted in Dartford's Core Strategy that new trip generating developments are supported by a travel plan to encourage sustainable travel. These developments will only be permitted if provision is made for public transport and taxis, allowing penetration of routes to make community services easily accessible to all users and feasible and efficient to operate.

Public realm

7.1.27 All policies promote and recognise the importance of public realm in enhancing and delivering good quality new developments.

7.1.28 Within **Chapter 7: Land-use and socio-economics** the following effect "Potential temporary or permanent displacement / loss of community uses, such as open spaces, public rights of way and other recreational or community facilities" considers the socio-economic impact of the development upon open space, community uses including education, social and green infrastructure, as well as public realm, routes and PROWs. In addition to this, the effect "Potential effect of workers and visitors on other public services" also considers the impacts upon other public services.

POLICIES

Economic growth		
The NPPF chapter 6 focuses on growing a strong, competitive economy. At the sub-regional levels, both the KMEP and the TGKP note productivity issues in their economies (as is the case at the national level) and establish policies focusing on improving their productivity. In fact, the TGKP identifies the Swanscombe Peninsula area as a key employment location in which they would like to attract and retain investment. At the CSA level, Dartford's Core Strategy states that key growth sectors include the creative industries, hospitality, leisure, built environment and construction.		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	Policy CS 8 Economic Change <i>The Council will seek a transformation of the economy by focusing on key growth sectors, in particular:</i> <i>e) Creative industries, hospitality and leisure.</i> <i>f) Built environment and construction</i> Strategic Objective 3

Economic growth		
		<i>Successful commercial hub at Ebbsfleet acting as a driver for economic growth and diversification in the Borough resulting in a range of jobs, with appropriate education and skill training opportunities to enable residents to access a wide range of jobs and professions.</i>
Thurrock	Thurrock Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	Strategic Spatial Objective SSO3 <i>Support local business, attract inward investment and diversify the Thurrock economy into high skill logistics, cultural and environmental industries and additional public services to provide improved skills and jobs for local people by providing for land and sites of appropriate type and location.</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent and Medway Economic Partnership	KMEP Unlocking the Potential: Going for Growth 2013	Objective 3: Increase economic value <i>We aim to increase Kent and Medway's levels of productivity and innovation, leading to an additional 7,500 knowledge economy jobs over seven years.</i>
Thames Gateway Kent Partnership	TGKP Plan for Growth 2014-2020	Objective 1: Improve the productivity of the North Kent economy <i>Our ambition is to raise productivity in North Kent to between 75% and 80% of the South East regional average by 2020 and above 90% by 2026.</i> Objective 2: Attract and retain investment in our priority employment locations ensuring the development of new employment sites and provision of high-quality marketable business premises
National policy		
UK	NPPF 2019	Chapter 6. Building a strong, competitive economy This document makes it clear that a key role of planning policy is to create an environment in which economic growth can be supported. For example, paragraph 80 states that: <i>"Planning 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."</i>

Jobs growth and local jobs

All CSA local authorities promote the provision of jobs to local residents in their policies, with the councils seeking to work with regeneration partners and developers within their areas to maximise employment opportunities that are available to their resident populations. For example, many authorities have set jobs growth targets for their respective areas. Thurrock establishes a target of

Jobs growth and local jobs		
26,000 additional jobs between 2001 and 2021 (1,300 per annum (pa)), the SE LEP target 200,000 additional between 2011 and 2021 (20,000 pa)¹, the TGKP targets 58,000 additional jobs between 2006 and 2026 (2,900 pa) and Kent and Medway targets 170,300 additional jobs between 2011 and 2031 (8,515 pa). TGKP's growth plan also aims to reduce the unemployment rate to at least 2% below the national average by 2020. It should be noted that whilst there is a clear focus on maximising local jobs provision, none of the CSA local authorities policies identify a specific quantitative target for the proportion of employment opportunities that should be taken by local residents as part of proposed developments.		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	Policy CS 5 Ebbsfleet Valley Strategic Site <i>At Ebbsfleet Valley, the Council will work in partnership with developers, service providers, Gravesham Council and government organisations to secure early delivery of the mixed use development, which will eventually comprise:</i> <i>b) a business district providing approximately 16,900 jobs, (up to 9,500 assumed to be provided in the Plan period)</i> Policy CS 7 Employment Land and Jobs <i>In the period 2006-2026, identified sites and potential new service jobs provide sufficient capacity to achieve a net growth of up to approximately 26,500 jobs [B class] through:</i> <i>d) Facilitating job growth in services needed to support the growth in population, through identification of sites and granting of planning permission for retail, leisure and community facilities and working in partnership with service providers, including Kent County Council and the Health Authority to ensure that the provision comes forward.</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Strategic Objective 17 <i>... improved ... provision of local jobs and services.</i> Policy CS07: Economy, Employment and Skills <i>In conjunction with the private sector and its regeneration partners, the Council will seek to secure the delivery of around 186,490 sq m gross new employment floorspace [equivalent to 4,830 jobs] over the plan period [B class].</i> <i>The Council will support proposals that promote the appropriate expansion and diversification of the rural area economy.</i> <i>The Council will work with its regeneration partners to enhance opportunities for all local people to access the greater range of higher skilled jobs.</i> Performance monitoring and remedial actions:

¹ Target is from the 2014 Strategic Economic Plan, which holds the most recent employment targets for the area, however these have since been superseded by Smarter Faster Together.

Jobs growth and local jobs		
		Increase (directional target) <i>number of people economically active and in employment as a proportion of the Borough's working age population</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Development Scheme 2019-2021	Planning guidance: "Additional documents have been prepared by Kent County Council and are adopted by the Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance / Documents." KCC Guide to Development Contributions and the Provision of Community Infrastructure (2007): "other considerations in respect of KCC services (which, where appropriate will be considered on a site by site basis) include: • Use of Local Labour"
Gravesham	Gravesham Economy and Employment Space Study 2009	Looked at opportunities for growth and identified a high potential to grow employment in the construction and hotels/catering sectors, subject to the Ebbsfleet development coming on stream.
Thurrock	Thurrock Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	CSSP2 Sustainable Employment Growth <i>The Key Strategic Economic Hubs [Purfleet; Grays; Lakeside/West Thurrock Basin; London Gateway and Tilbury] will deliver the East of England Plan's indicative target of 26,000 additional jobs for Thurrock over the period 2001-2021 and beyond.</i> PMD16 Developer contributions <i>The wide range of matters that may be covered by obligations include:</i> <i>Employment of local residents</i>
Thurrock	Thurrock Sustainability Appraisal 2018	Key sustainability issue: <i>While jobs growth in the Borough has been strong in recent years, further work will be needed to ensure that full benefit is realised from investment in the growth hubs to meet the 26,000 jobs target by 2021. The Thurrock economy is also heavily reliant on relatively low-paying service jobs, particularly in logistics and retail. Further work is needed to make the economy more resilient and improve the productivity of employment in the Borough.</i> Sustainability objective: <i>Provide a range and choice of employment opportunities.</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
South East LEP	South East LEP Strategic Economic Plan 2014	By 2021, our aim is to: • Generate 200,000 private sector jobs, an average of 20,000 a year or an increase of 11.4% since 2011
Kent and Medway	KMEP Unlocking the Potential:	Objective 2: Create sustainable private sector employment <i>We aim to enable the creation of an additional 40,000 jobs, primarily by making it easier for businesses to secure finance and support,</i>

Jobs growth and local jobs		
Economic Partnership	Going for Growth 2013	<i>unlocking new development and promoting the county's opportunities.</i>
Thames Gateway and Kent Partnership	TGKP Plan for Growth 2014-2020	Objective 6: Improve the skills of North Kent's workforce and tackle unemployment <i>We want to reduce the unemployment rate to at least 2% below the national average by 2020.</i> Objective 7: Support the creation of at least 58,000 jobs between 2006 and 2026, particularly in high-value sectors.
Kent County Council	KCC Refresh of the 14-24 learning, employment and skills strategy 2017-2020	An area of focus of the strategy is to increase participation and employment.
Kent and Medway	Kent and Medway Growth and Infrastructure Framework 2011 to 2031; 2018 update	<i>The Growth and Infrastructure Framework identifies the following headlines for Kent and Medway to 2031:</i> <i>170,300 additional jobs 2011-2031</i>

Tourism, retail and leisure		
CSA local authorities recognise the economic value of a strong tourism industry and promote its growth within their respective areas. Furthermore, recreation and leisure offerings are supported and considered an opportunity growth sector by Thurrock. KMEP note that they will continue investment in Visit Kent to promote the county, ensuring a consistent, quality brand. The Tourism Sector Deal (part of the UK Industrial Strategy) outlines a commitment for industry to create 130,000 additional bedrooms across the UK by 2025 (+21%) and continued investment in tourism attractions.		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	Strategic Objective 4 <i>A lively and vibrant Dartford Town Centre will attract local residents to visit more frequently to shop and enjoy its unique assets, including Central Park and various leisure attractions. The specialist and high quality shopping offer at Bluewater, will provide residents with additional choice.</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS08: Retail, Leisure and the Hierarchy of Centres: <i>Proposals for leisure, entertainment facilities and the more intensive sport and recreation uses outside the Town Centre, exceeding 2,500 sq m floorspace, will be subject to an impact assessment in accordance with national policy.</i>

Tourism, retail and leisure		
		Policy CS09: Culture and Tourism <i>The Council will seek to maximise opportunities for expansion in culture and tourism activity derived from its rich and diverse heritage and green infrastructure assets.</i> <i>In particular, the Council will:</i> • <i>Support the provision of new cultural and tourist facilities appropriate to their location and accessibility.</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Tourism Strategy 2009 - 2012	Objectives: <i>To create and promote 'packages' of interest to the visitor and improve the co-ordination of visitor attractions in the borough.</i> <i>To support initiatives that seek an improvement in tourism related skills, especially in respect of customer care for the hospitality sector and local guides.</i>
Thurrock	Thurrock Strategy for Economic Growth 2016	Opportunity Employment Growth Sectors <i>Sectors less established, future growth will need to be induced by partners:</i> <i>-Recreation and Leisure</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent and Medway Economic Partnership	KMEP Unlocking the Potential: Going for Growth 2013	Business for Growth / Tourism: Solutions <i>Marketing and promotion:</i> <i>We will continue our investment in Visit Kent to promote the county, ensuring a consistent, quality brand.</i> <i>Supporting business growth:</i> <i>We will offer sector-specific support to tourism and hospitality businesses, including financial support, with the aim of supporting micro enterprises and raising product quality.</i>
National policy		
HM Government	Tourism Sector Deal 2019	<i>Industry will create an extra 130,000 bedrooms across the UK by 2025 - a significant increase of 21% in accommodation stock.</i> <i>Industry will continue to invest in tourism attractions and innovative products, to remain a global leader in the experiences the UK offers visitors.</i> <i>The sector will support the UK government's ambition to be most accessible destination in Europe. They will take forward a number of measures, including better coordination of accessible itineraries online, and increasing the visibility of people with accessibility issues in promotion and marketing campaigns.</i>

Relevant Designations

The Swanscombe Peninsula is designated as an opportunity area in both Dartford and Gravesham policy as an area with the potential to deliver substantial economic benefits. The Kent Plan for Growth

Relevant Designations		
specifically in reference to the London Resort concludes that the “economic benefits would reach far into Kent, London and the wider South East in terms of supply chains, enhancement of the leisure, hospitality and tourism offer.”		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	Thames Waterfront Priority Area <i>Swanscombe Peninsula lies within both Dartford and Gravesham Boroughs. Joint working between the two boroughs will be required to maximise the potential of the area. Development will need to relate well to existing and proposed communities and other development, address the constraints of the site as well as the opportunities offered by the riverside location and natural environment.</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS03 Northfleet Embankment and Swanscombe Peninsula East Opportunity Area <i>The Northfleet Embankment and Swanscombe Peninsula East Opportunity Area is a substantial opportunity for major riverside regeneration in Gravesham. Development will bring significant benefits to existing adjoining residential communities and the Borough as a whole through the delivery of new housing and jobs whilst achieving environmental improvement, especially in air quality, and a high standard of design.</i> The development falls specifically within the Swanscombe Peninsula East Undeveloped Area and Swanscombe Peninsula East Riverside Industrial Area. The former is <i>subject to a comprehensive masterplan approach</i> and the latter is planned to be <i>retained in employment use</i> .
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Thames Gateway Kent Partnership	TGKP Plan for Growth 2014-2020	[Regarding the London Resort] <i>The economic benefits would reach far into Kent, London and the wider South East in terms of supply chains, enhancement of the leisure, hospitality and tourism offer and co-location of associated creative and digital industries. The impact on employment, training and career opportunities for North Kent residents would be transformational, and the boost needed to incentivise complementary investment, development and economic growth across Thames Gateway Kent.</i>

Sustainable development and development distribution
The local authorities acknowledge the regeneration possible and scale of potential development required in the area in order to deliver growth objectives. In supporting these aims, they seek to distribute development sustainably, identifying the Ebbsfleet Opportunity Area and the importance of a sustainable mix of uses, including community facilities in delivering growth. TGKP specifically note the importance of new developments enhancing North Kent’s reputation as a desirable location to live, work, invest and enjoy leisure.

Sustainable development and development distribution		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	Policy CS 1 Spatial Pattern of Development <i>In order to maximise regeneration benefits, promote sustainable patterns of development and protect less appropriate areas from development, the focus of the development will be in three priority areas: ... Dartford Town Centre & Northern Gateway, Ebbsfleet to Stone and the Thames Waterfront.</i> Policy CS05: Ebbsfleet Valley Strategic Site <i>“Applications for changes to existing consents or new applications ... will be determined on the basis of the following principles:</i> <i>e) Provision of community infrastructure, including schools, health facilities, sports and leisure facilities, community meeting places and shops provided at an appropriate stage of development to meet the needs of residents located to meet the needs of residents and complementary to existing provision in adjoining communities”</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	CS02: Scale and Distribution of Development <i>...around 3,890 new dwellings and around 186,490 sq m gross employment floorspace (within use classes B1, B2 and B8) will be provided in the Opportunity Areas at Northfleet Embankment and Swanscombe Peninsula East; Gravesend Riverside East and North East Gravesend; Ebbsfleet (Gravesham) and Gravesend Town Centre and on land at the Coldharbour Road Key Site; around 2,280 new dwellings will be provided on other sites in the urban area and rural settlements inset from the Green Belt.</i> Policy CS03 Northfleet Embankment and Swanscombe Peninsula East Opportunity Area: <i>The Northfleet Embankment and Swanscombe Peninsula East Opportunity Area is a substantial opportunity for major riverside regeneration in Gravesham. Development will bring significant benefits to existing adjoining residential communities and the Borough as a whole through the delivery of new housing and jobs whilst achieving environmental improvement, especially in air quality, and a high standard of design.</i> Policy CS06: Ebbsfleet (Gravesham) Opportunity Area <i>Facilities will be provided to support development of the Springhead Quarter and Northfleet Rise Quarter Key Sites and will be accessible to both existing and future communities. These will include the provision of educational, health, social care, sports and community facilities, open space to meet a variety of needs and recycling and waste transfer facilities. These will be provided in accordance with the phasing schedule set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule.</i>

Sustainable development and development distribution		
		Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles <i>New development will be visually attractive, fit for purpose and locally distinctive. It will conserve and enhance the character of the local built, historic and natural environment, integrate well with the surrounding local area and meet anti-crime standards...This will be achieved through the criteria set out below:</i> <i>New development will encourage sustainable living and choice through a mix of compatible uses which are well connected to places that people want to use, including the public transport network, local services and community facilities; encourage sustainable travel; enhance Green Grid links and encourage healthier lifestyles.</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Thames Gateway Kent Partnership	TGKP Plan for Growth 2014-2020	Objective 5: Ensure that all new development is of the highest possible quality <i>We will ensure that attention to the quality of new development and investment in environmental and cultural assets enhance North Kent's reputation as a desirable location to live, work, invest and enjoy leisure.</i>
National policy		
UK	NPPF 2012	Achieving sustainable development The NPPF differs from previous national planning policy in that it includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Skills and training		
All authorities have overarching aims of improving the skills of their residents, so that their workforces are able to access higher skilled employment opportunities with greater earnings potential. All three CSA local authorities specify that major developments will be expected to contribute towards the delivery of skills training, so that local residents benefit from the opportunities arising out of these developments. The SE LEP places a focus on the Government's new T-Level qualifications, while the TGKP aims to increase the proportion of residents with NVQ4+ qualifications to at least 90% of the national average by 2020. The SE LEP also places significant emphasis on simplifying the skills landscape for employers, working in tandem with employers (for example, through an employer-led skills advisory panel) so that schemes can deliver better economic outcomes.		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	CS9 Skills and Training <i>To ensure the provision of a locally skilled workforce to support the economic transformation of the Borough, the Council will:</i> <i>a) Work with its partners to provide training in the skills required for future growth sectors, including construction, hospitality, retailing, environmental technologies, logistics, finance, business and IT.</i> <i>b) Work with partners to secure funding and progress proposals for training and education establishment including a Higher Education presence, linked to Dartford Science Park at the Bridge, including The Sustainable Construction Academy (Suscon) and The Institute for</i>

Skills and training		
		<i>Sustainability. These will focus on sustainable environmental technologies and sustainable construction techniques.</i> <i>d) Require developments, commensurate with their size, to contribute to the:</i> • <i>delivery of skills training, through other agencies if appropriate, to develop skills needed in association with the construction and operation of the development</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS07: Economy, Employment and Skills <i>The Council will work with its regeneration partners to enhance opportunities for all local people to access the greater range of higher skilled jobs that will arise as a result of [Policy CS07]. Support will be given to upgrading educational and training facilities and major development projects will be expected to contribute (either directly or through other agencies) towards the delivery of skills training, the promotion of apprenticeships and work placements.</i>
Gravesham	Kent County Council: Gravesham – Local Labour Market Information 2009	Construction Sector <i>14-19 participation in vocational courses in this sector is high at Levels 1 and 2, but drops away significantly at Level 3. To meet future demand for skills in sustainable construction, providers can offer QCF validated units to 14 -19 year olds that provide introductions to sustainability. The need for traditional construction skills in the future is likely to face gaps in:</i> -<i>Painting and Decorating Level 2 and 3</i> -<i>Heating systems; design and installation at level 2 and 3</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Development Scheme 2019-2021	Planning guidance: <i>Additional documents have been prepared by Kent County Council and are adopted by the Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance / Documents.</i> KCC Guide to Development Contributions and the Provision of Community Infrastructure (2007) <i>Other Considerations in respect of KCC services (which, where appropriate will be considered on a site by site basis) include:</i> • <i>Skills Training</i>
Thurrock	Thurrock Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	PMD16 Developer contributions <i>The wide range of matters that may be covered by obligations include:</i> <i>Vocational training in employment.</i>
Thurrock	Thurrock Sustainability Appraisal 2018	Key sustainability issues: <i>Skill shortages and low attainment in education has been a characteristic of Thurrock for a number of years. Despite improvements, particularly in attainment at GSCE level, the Borough</i>

Skills and training		
		<i>performs poorly against regional and national averages for those going on to further and higher education. This has created challenges for businesses looking to grow, who have found it difficult to recruit sufficiently skilled staff. If Thurrock hopes to fully capitalise on economic development opportunities such as the London Gateway, it will need to improve the accessibility and provision of high quality education and training facilities.</i>
Thurrock	Thurrock Strategy for Economic Growth 2016	Strategic Theme Objective <i>Develop a skilled workforce with clear career progression routes responding to business needs.</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
South East LEP	South East LEP Strategic Economic Plan 2014	<i>The proportion of our residents with higher level (4+) qualifications is low, as are basic literacy and numeracy skill levels. At the same time, more than one in five companies reported a skills gap or skills shortage vacancy. We also need to address the quality of our much of our Further Education training estate which is poor, while further strengthening the role of business in skills commissioning.</i>
South East LEP	South East LEP Skills Strategy 2018-2023	<i>As with apprenticeships, SELEP is committed to achieving greater levels of technical skills, supporting educators to deliver these and responding to sector need.</i> Priorities: <i>Simplify the skills landscape for employers, stakeholders and individuals.</i>
South East LEP	South East LEP Strategic Economic Statement 2018	Priorities for the future: <i>Over the next 5 years, we will:</i> <i>Increase industry-relevant qualifications for all ages, particularly at higher and degree level. As part of this, the Skills Strategy's five-year plan emphasises the need to increase the take-up of apprenticeships and to support employers in engaging with the range of qualifications on offer, including the Government's new T-Levels from 2020</i> <i>Simplify the skills landscape for employers: a perennial challenge, given the complexity of the system and the frequency with which schemes are introduced and changed. The LEP is currently making significant headway with (for example) the establishment of the employer-led Skills Advisory Panel. However, employers are keen to engage in influencing the system further and we have particular challenges in making the 'system' work in a strongly SME-oriented economy. Looking to the future, we will seek to expand the support available for training providers and employers, and we will develop proposals for targeted devolution, where we can demonstrate that local employer engagement and local funding can deliver better economic outcomes.</i>
South East LEP	South East LEP Smarter Faster	Priority 2: Developing tomorrow's workforce <i>Over the next five years, we will:</i>

Skills and training		
	Together: towards a local industrial strategy 2019	• Increase industry-relevant qualifications for all ages, particularly at higher and degree level. • Simplify the skills landscape for employers: we will develop proposals for targeted devolution, where we can demonstrate that local employer engagement and local funding can deliver better economic outcomes. • Raise awareness of the wide range of career and employment opportunities that exist in the SELEP area
Thames Gateway and Kent Partnership	TGKP Plan for Growth 2014-2020	Objective 6: Improve the skills of North Kent's workforce and tackle unemployment <i>We want to increase the proportion of working age residents with at least NVQ2+ qualifications, and in particular raise the proportion with NVQ4+ qualifications, and the proportion of employed residents in level 4+ occupations, to at least 90% of the national average by 2020.</i>
Kent County Council	KCC Refresh of the 14-24 learning, employment and skills strategy 2017-2020	An area of focus of the strategy is to raise attainment and skill levels
National policy		
HM Government	UK Industrial Strategy 2016	Aim <i>To boost productivity by backing businesses to create good jobs and increase the earning power of people throughout the UK with investment in skills, industries and infrastructure.</i> Policies - People <i>Invest an additional £406m into maths, digital and technical education, helping to address the shortage of science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) skills</i> <i>Create a new National Retraining Scheme that supports people to re-skill, beginning with £64m investment for digital and construction training</i>
HM Government	UK Industrial Strategy White Paper 2017	T levels <i>New T levels will be backed by over £500m annually by the time the programme is rolled out fully. This will ensure we can increase by over 50 per cent the number of hours training for 16-19 year-old T level students, including a high-quality work placement – putting our technical education system on a par with the best in the world</i>
HM Government	Tourism Sector Deal 2019	<i>The government will work closely with industry on the rollout of 2 new T Level courses [which will cover Catering, and Cultural and Heritage Visitor Attractions] to help deliver the hospitality and tourism workers of the future.</i>

Skills and training		
		<i>The government will continue working with industry, through ‘Fire It Up’ and other campaigns, to promote apprenticeship and the opportunities for careers in the hospitality and tourism sector</i> <i>Employers will commit over £1 million of funding to an ambitious retention and recruitment programme to revolutionise the pipeline of talent that joins the sector.</i> <i>A new industry mentoring programme will be developed to support 10,000 employees each year. This will aim to enhance careers as well as helping to ensure talented people remain within the sector.</i> <i>The sector will increase the percentage of the workforce receiving in-work training to 80%.</i>

Apprenticeships		
All authorities promote the need for the continued provision of apprenticeships as part of the workforce in their geographical areas, particularly at higher-skilled level. These apprenticeship opportunities provide training to residents and help them to access labour markets. The local authorities in the CSA do not, however, have specific apprenticeship targets and hence this review relies on targets set by HM Governments and LEPs instead. The government set a 2015 target to achieve 3 million apprenticeship starts between 2016 and 2020. SE LEP calculated their contribution to that (based on population) would be 210,000 starts, although their most recent figures suggest that are set to underdeliver by at least 50,000 starts (24%). The TGKP set the objective to at least match the national apprenticeship achievement rate by 2018. At the UK level, the Tourism Sector Deal outlines industry commitment to delivering 30,000 apprenticeships per year to 2025.		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	CS9 Skills and Training <i>To ensure the provision of a locally skilled workforce to support the economic transformation of the Borough, the Council will:</i> <i>d) Require developments, commensurate with their size, to contribute to the:</i> <i>• promotion of apprenticeships and work placements within the development itself and throughout the supply chain</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS07: Economy, Employment and Skills <i>... major development projects will be expected to contribute (either directly or through other agencies) towards the delivery of skills training, the promotion of apprenticeships and work placements.</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
South East LEP	South East LEP Skills Strategy 2018-2023	<i>The government has a target for 3 million apprenticeships (from 2015-2020). Applying this to the SELEP area based on population would equate to 210,000 apprenticeships. Based on recent figures (roughly 32,000 annually), the SELEP area is forecast to underdeliver by at least 50,000 starts.</i>

Apprenticeships		
		Priorities: <i>Increase apprenticeships and industry relevant qualifications for all ages, particularly in priority sectors and at higher and degree level.</i>
Thames Gateway and Kent Partnership	TGKP Plan for Growth 2014-2020	Objective 10: Maximise the economic benefits of our universities by strengthening the links with industry and retaining more graduates in North Kent <i>We aim to ... by 2018... at least to match the national average in terms of Apprenticeships Achieved, particularly at Advanced and Higher Level.</i>
Kent County Council	KCC Refresh of the 14-24 learning, employment and skills strategy 2017-2020	An area of focus of the strategy is to extend and improve vocational education, training and apprenticeships
National policy		
HM Government	English Apprenticeships: Our 2020 Vision (2015)	Target to achieve 3 million apprenticeships to 2020 Vision: <i>All apprenticeships will provide substantive training in a professional or technical route, transferable skills and competency in English and maths for all ages;</i> <i>Apprenticeships will be an attractive offer that young people and adults aspire to go into, as a high quality and prestigious path to a successful career;</i> <i>Apprenticeships will be available across all sectors of the economy and at all levels, including degree level; and</i> <i>Every apprenticeship will be a high-quality opportunity that delivers the skills, knowledge and behaviours that employers are looking for</i>
HM Government	Government Construction Strategy 2016 - 2020	Target 20,000 construction apprenticeships by 2020 via central government procurement
HM Government	Tourism Sector Deal 2019	<i>The sector will create 30,000 apprenticeship starts each year by 2025, covering all grades, from entry-level roles up to degree-level apprenticeship, and across a range of disciplines.</i>

Working with schools and other educational institutions

Policymakers often place a key focus on ensuring that new developments take younger residents into consideration in their proposals, predominantly through facilitating engagement between local schools and colleges with developers. The intention of this engagement is to raise the skills aspirations of the younger population and as a result create a long-lasting impact on the employment and skills outcomes of the local population. Sub regional policies all note the importance and benefit of employers and education providers working together, in order to best match students to employer needs. Through effective communication and partnerships, employers can help to ensure that students are more employable, possessing the skills and experience desired by businesses.

Working with schools and other educational institutions		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	CS9 Skills and Training <i>To ensure the provision of a locally skilled workforce to support the economic transformation of the Borough, the Council will:</i> <i>d) Require developments, commensurate with their size, to contribute to the:</i> • <i>provision of local schools with curriculum-based educational material, linked to the job opportunities in the new development.</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
South East LEP	South East LEP Smarter Faster Together: towards a local industrial strategy 2019	<i>Our FE colleges maintain increasingly strong business links and play an important collective role in skills planning across the LEP through the Skills Advisory Group</i> Strategic focus <i>...by working together, business, universities, colleges, local and national government and the third sector can make a strategic difference.</i>
Thames Gateway and Kent Partnership	TGKP Plan for Growth 2014-2020	Objective 10: Maximise the economic benefits of our universities by strengthening the links with industry and retaining more graduates in North Kent <i>We will help build stronger links between the HE/FE institutions and the North Kent business community.</i>
Kent and Medway Economic Partnership	KMEP Unlocking the Potential: Going for Growth 2013	Business for Growth / Tourism: Solutions <i>Improving employer direction of skills provision:</i> <i>We will establish a Tourism and Hospitality Guild to help employers recruit and retain, which we will expand and roll out.</i>
Kent County Council	KCC Refresh of the 14-24 learning, employment and skills strategy 2017-2020	KPI 4 <i>Each district in Kent will have effective partnership working for 14-19 year olds, involving KCC, schools, colleges work based learning providers employers and other agencies</i> <i>Key to the success of the Strategy is meaningful engagement with employers. This has been successfully promoted through developing a Guild Model, which is a partnership between employers and education providers. The following eight Guilds have been created in response to the classification of certain sectors as having 'priority status' either within Kent or the South East LEP region:</i> • <i>Construction and the Built Environment</i> • <i>Hospitality & Tourism</i>

Crime
Local policy centred around the issue of crime is generally geared towards establishing preventative measures that can be achieved through ensuring that the design and access element of any proposed

Crime		
development is of an acceptable quality. Emphasis is placed on providing and maintaining safe areas (both publicly and privately accessible) that discourage and reduce anti-social behaviour across the community.		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	Strategic Objective 1 <i>A stable integrated community living in attractive and safe neighbourhoods that reflect the area's heritage and promote a sense of place, whose residents enjoy a choice of homes and easy access to local everyday facilities.</i> Green Spaces <i>A variety of multi-functional green spaces to meet differing needs, and also serving biodiversity and flood mitigation functions, is vital in creating a stable community and shaping the future character of the area.....It also helps support a number of objectives in the Council's Sustainable Community Strategy, including; a reduction in anti-social behaviour through provision for young people in parks and open spaces...</i>
Dartford	Dartford Development Policies Plan 2017	Policy DP2: Good Design in Dartford Safe and Accessible Design <i>Spaces should be designed to be inclusive, safe and accessible for all Dartford's communities, including young, elderly, disabled and less mobile people. The design of buildings, open space and the private and public realm should, where appropriate, reduce the fear of, and opportunities for, crime, paying attention to the principles of Safer Places (or any future equivalent) otherwise development will not be permitted.</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Strategic Objective 14: <i>Ensure that all new development makes a positive contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of the Borough, minimises the risk of crime, responds to climate change, and integrates into the existing built, historic and natural environment.</i> Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles <i>New development will be visually attractive, fit for purpose and locally distinctive. It will conserve and enhance the character of the local built, historic and natural environment, integrate well with the surrounding local area and meet anti-crime standards...This will be achieved through the criteria set out below:</i> • <i>The layout of new development will create a safe and secure environment and provide surveillance to minimise opportunities for crime and vandalism.</i>

Crime		
Thurrock	Thurrock Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	PMD2 – Design and Layout <i>Safety and security – Development proposals must create safe and secure environments and reduce the scope for crime and fear of crime. Where appropriate, proposals should adopt the principles of Designing Out Crime set out in the Police Service’s publication ‘Secured by Design’</i>
National policy		
UK	NPPF 2019	Promoting healthy and safe communities <i>Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:</i> are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.

Health and social care		
At the local level, the objectives surrounding health and social care are primarily based on the provision of healthcare services, as well as the encouragement of healthy lifestyles. Dartford Council has set out their desire to provide additional primary health services within the local authority area, in order to meet the anticipated needs arising from a growing population. Similarly, Gravesham and Thurrock have also stated their intentions to bolster their health and social care infrastructure systems, with several strategic sites being marked for targeted investment.		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Thurrock	Thurrock Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	CSSP3 – Sustainable Infrastructure <i>The Council has identified the Key Strategic Infrastructure Projects set out below as essential to the delivery of the Core Strategy:</i> <i>Social Community Infrastructure - Health and Well-Being</i> - Grays Community Hospital - Development of new and improved Primary Health Facilities and GP Practice facilities across Thurrock including: Multi-hub Community Centres: enhanced provision will be achieved through development of a network of new multi-hub Centres providing a range of services and facilities for local neighbourhoods, including some Centres located within Schools. - The “Cornerstone” project at Chadwell St. Mary where a range of public and voluntary sector

Health and social care		
		<i>services will be provided in addition to health and wellbeing.</i> CSTP11 – Health Provision <i>The Council will work with partners to deliver:</i> <i>I. A healthy, strong and vibrant sustainable community by ensuring the delivery of health care infrastructure within Thurrock through a tiered model for health care provision.</i> <i>II. A significant reduction in health inequalities between different groups within the Borough, and between the Borough and the region, in line with national and regional NHS objectives.</i> <i>III. Health care facilities that are located according to need, and which are accessible to all people in the Borough, including by public transport, cycling or walking.</i> <i>IV. Health care facilities that meet existing and future community needs, including those needs arising from the new housing and employment that will be developed in the Borough over the lifetime of the plan.</i> <i>V. Improved access to General Practitioners within West Thurrock and Purfleet where an existing deficit has been identified.</i> <i>Any significant new developments that will have an adverse impact on the current accessibility and capacity of health care services will be required to contribute towards the community needs generated by the development and address any identified deficiencies in the locality that they generate or exacerbate.</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent and Medway	Kent and Medway Growth and Infrastructure Framework 2011 to 2031; 2018 update	Prevention and Integration: <i>A focus on prevention and early intervention is very important in improving health and well-being for local people, particularly those in more deprived areas. Despite this, only 2% of health and social care funding is spent on public health in Kent and Medway.</i>

Housing Delivery
All CSA local authorities have an objectively assessed need (OAN) for housing and identified supply over the next five years: Dartford (4,184 dwellings required between 2019 and 2024 with identified supply of 113%), Gravesham (2,941 additional dwellings required between 2019/20 and 2023/23 with identified supply of 88%) and Thurrock (6,409 to 6,841 dwellings required between 2016 and 2021

Housing Delivery		
with identified supply of 50% to 54%). Where the identified five-year supply is less than 100%, this means that the local authority has a higher housing need than deliverable land identified to be able to deliver it – this is the case in both Gravesham and Thurrock. In Dartford, Ebbsfleet is a key strategic site for housing delivery. All sub-regional areas also have ambitious targets for delivery, including a TGKP target of 50,000 new homes between 2006 and 2026.		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	Policy CS 5 Ebbsfleet Valley Strategic Site: <i>At Ebbsfleet Valley, the Council will work in partnership with developers, service providers, Gravesham Council and government organisations to secure early delivery of the mixed-use development, which will eventually comprise:</i> <i>a) a community of up to 10,000 homes, (up to 5,250 assumed to be provided in the Plan period)</i> <i>c) leisure and retail uses to support local residents, workers and visitors</i> <i>d) community facilities required to support the residential community</i> Policy CS 6 Thames Waterfront <i>The Council will promote the creation of a vibrant mixed-use riverfront, incorporating sustainable communities, new employment opportunities, leisure use of the river /riverside and use of the river for sustainable transport, by:</i> <i>a) supporting residential development of up to 3,750 homes, including on the Swanscombe Peninsula as part of mixed-use development.</i> Policy CS 11 Housing Delivery <i>The Council will work to achieve the delivery of a balanced relationship between homes, jobs and infrastructure from the outset of development and in the long term by:</i> <i>d) monitoring the delivery of homes and jobs and the relationship between the different elements of delivery, taking management action to address the imbalance where critical trigger points are reached.</i>
Dartford	Dartford Borough Council Five Year Housing Supply 2019 – 2024	4,184 additional dwellings required between 2019 and 2024 with identified deliverable supply of 113%.
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS02 Scale and Distribution of Development <i>The development strategy for the Borough is to retain and improve the existing stock of housing and suitable employment land and to make provision for the Borough's objectively assessed need for at least 6,170 new dwellings.</i>

Housing Delivery		
Gravesham	Gravesham Borough Council Five Year Deliverable Housing Land Supply Statement 2018 – 2023	2,941 dwellings required between 2019/20 and 2023/23 with identified deliverable supply of 88%.
Thurrock	Thurrock Five Year Housing Land Supply Position Statement 2016 – 2021	6,409 to 6,841 dwellings required between 2016 and 2021 with identified deliverable supply of 50% to 54%.
Regional and sub-regional policy		
SE LEP	South East LEP Strategic Economic Plan 2014	<i>By 2021, our aim is to: Complete 100,000 new homes by 2021, which will entail, over the seven years, increasing the annual rate of completions by over 50% by comparison with recent years</i>
Kent and Medway Economic Partnership	KMEP Unlocking the Potential: Going for Growth 2013	Objective 1: Deliver the housing growth that our economy needs. <i>We aim to increase delivery to meet planned requirements – meaning an additional 3,300 homes per year for seven years additional to 2012/13 delivery levels (23,100 homes in total)</i>
Thames Gateway Kent Partnership	TGKP Plan for Growth 2014-2020	Objective 4: Support the delivery of at least 50,000 new homes between 2006 and 2026.
National policy		
HM Government	MCHLG Housing supply and delivery	Calculating 5 year housing land supply <i>To ensure that there is a realistic prospect of achieving the planned level of housing supply, the local planning authority should always add an appropriate buffer, applied to the requirement in the first 5 years (including any shortfall), bringing forward additional sites from later in the plan period. This will result in a requirement over and above the level indicated by the strategic policy requirement or the local housing need figure.</i> <i>Buffers are not cumulative, meaning that an authority should add one of the following, depending on circumstances:</i> <i>5% - the minimum buffer for all authorities, necessary to ensure choice and competition in the market, where they are not seeking to demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply;</i> <i>10% - the buffer for authorities seeking to ‘confirm’ 5 year housing land supply for a year, through a recently adopted</i>

Housing Delivery		
		plan or subsequent annual position statement (as set out in paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework), unless they have to apply a 20% buffer (as below); and 20% - the buffer for authorities where delivery of housing taken as a whole over the previous 3 years, has fallen below 85% of the requirement, as set out in the last published Housing Delivery Test results

Sports, recreation, open space and healthy communities		
All CSA authorities promote healthy communities and recognise the contribution to health and wellbeing in communities that is made by access to good quality sports and recreation in open space outdoors.		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	Policy CS22: Sports, Recreation and Culture Facilities 1. The Council will extend sports, cultural and recreational facilities in the Borough, nurture and develop community-based sports and cultural projects and develop an elite offer as a way of encouraging participation. 4. The Council will encourage leisure uses of an outdoor nature or set within generous green space at Swanscombe Peninsula. 5. Appropriate existing sport, recreational and cultural facilities will be protected, unless it can be demonstrated that the facility is no longer needed or an equivalent replacement facility in terms of quality, quantity and accessibility is provided elsewhere. 6. Community sport and cultural facilities will be required at major development sites, in scale with the needs of the community. Smaller scale sporting facilities in the rural villages, will be supported, where these serve local needs.
Dartford	Dartford Development Policies Plan 2017	Policy DP24: Open Space Development on playing fields, sports pitches, and any land shown on the Policies Map as Borough Open Space, will not be permitted unless it is clearly demonstrated that one of the following criteria is satisfied: a) Where the sports/ open/ green space will be retained in its current primary function, with development limited to a small proportion of land, the proposal must support or enhance the existing space in this overall role. The proposal must not lead to any significant loss or deterioration in quantity and level of open space/ recreational provision. b) Where development will result in a significant loss in the quantity of open space or loss of sports pitches, replacement provision will be delivered within accessible walking distance of the site; unless it is clearly

Sports, recreation, open space and healthy communities		
		<i>demonstrated that the existing provision is surplus to current and future requirements for sports and recreation in the locality and the Borough, the amenity and health/ wellbeing of residents and/ or biodiversity. The replacement must be shown to be of an equivalent type and of equal or greater quantity and quality to that being lost.</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Spatial Vision <i>In Gravesham, opportunities to improve health and accessibility will have been seized by the provision of better facilities for recreation, sport, walking and cycling.</i> Policy CS13: Green Space, Sport and Recreation <i>The Council will seek to make adequate provision for and to protect and enhance the quantity, quality and accessibility of green space, playing pitches and other sports facilities, in accordance with an adequate, up to date and relevant evidence base.</i> <i>A set of consistent green space, playing pitch and sports provision standards will be established which will apply to all new development. Provision should be made on-site. However, where this is not possible because of the site size, location or other specified circumstances, alternative provision or the enhancement of existing facilities will be required off-site. In all cases, provision will include arrangements for the ongoing maintenance of the space.</i>
Thurrock	Thurrock Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	CSTP9 – Well-Being: Leisure and Sports <i>The Council and Partners will support the delivery of a physically active, socially inclusive and healthy community through the provision of high quality sports and leisure facilities and appropriate spaces for those that live, work, and visit the borough. To achieve this, the Council and Partners will:</i> <i>I. Safeguard existing and future provision of leisure, sports and open space facilities. The Council will only allow the loss of a particular facility where appropriate alternative provision can be made elsewhere.</i> <i>II. Support the provision of new or improved leisure and sports facilities to address deficiencies identified in the Thurrock Outdoor Sports Strategy, Sports and Active Recreation Strategy and the Community Needs and Open Spaces Study.</i> <i>III. Promote smaller-scale sports and leisure facilities in town centres, local centres and Lakeside Regional centre.</i> <i>IV. Ensure that new or improved facilities are in locations that are accessible to the local community and create or improve links to Thurrock's network of green and historic infrastructure, including the Thames riverside.</i>

Sports, recreation, open space and healthy communities		
		V. Provide facilities for schools and other institutions which can be linked and shared with the community. VI. Where appropriate, encouraging development proposals that seek to support the development of the Olympic and Paralympic Games and legacy. VII. Ensure that the potential health impacts of development are identified and addressed at an early stage in the planning process. <i>Proposals for new development will be required to contribute towards the leisure and sports needs generated by the development and address any deficiencies in the locality that they may generate or exacerbate.</i> PMD5 – Open Spaces, Outdoor Sports and Recreational Facilities EXISTING FACILITIES <i>1. The Council will safeguard all existing open spaces, outdoor sports and recreational facilities. Development proposals that would result in their complete or partial loss or cause or worsen a deficiency in the area served by the space or facility will not be permitted unless:</i> <i>i. conveniently located and accessible alternative facilities of an equivalent or improved standard will be provided to serve current and potential new users; or improvements to remaining spaces or facilities can be provided to a level sufficient to outweigh the loss;</i> <i>ii. proposals would not negatively affect the character of the area and/or the Greengrid.</i> <i>Any alternative and improved facilities should be available for use before an existing open space or facility is lost.</i> <i>2. The Council may also allow:</i> <i>i. a partial loss of an open space or outdoor sports pitch site, where that partial loss would be due to the development of facilities ancillary to the use of that space or site (e.g. changing rooms) and would not result in a loss in the quality or number of pitches provided and their use; or</i> <i>ii. the redevelopment of an existing open space, outdoor sports or recreational facility where redevelopment would incorporate a type of open space, outdoor sports, or recreational facility for which there is greater need.</i> NEW DEVELOPMENT <i>3. Proposed development must ensure that:</i> <i>i. New open spaces, outdoor sports and recreational facilities are</i>

Sports, recreation, open space and healthy communities

		<i>provided in accordance with adopted standards to meet the needs of the development and to address deficiencies.</i> <i>ii. New facilities are fully integrated into the design of development schemes as an element of place making.</i> <i>iii. Facilities are safe and easily accessible to all.</i> <i>Where the Council considers that provision on-site is not feasible or appropriate, it will require developer contributions to improve existing, or provide new, spaces or facilities elsewhere.</i> STANDARDS <i>4. The standards for the quantity and quality of open spaces, sports and recreational facilities and accessibility to them that the Council will require to be met are set out in the Layout and Standards SPD (Appendix 5 provides current standards). Consideration should also be given to the Design and Sustainability SPD and the Developer Contributions SPD, which provide related information.</i> <i>5. In addition, the Council has the following specific requirements:</i> <i>I. Children's Play Space:</i> <i>i. Residential development resulting in a net increase in dwellings of two or more bedrooms will be required to contribute to the provision of Children's Play Space.</i> <i>ii. Local Areas for Play (LAP's) should be provided on-site, unless this is proven to be impracticable given site constraints.</i> <i>iii. LAP's should be located in a position close to the homes of residents, where they will be safe and secure, as these play spaces are for very young children.</i> <i>iv. Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP's) and Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) may be located on-site or off-site, depending on local requirements. Where provision will be off-site, developer contributions will be required.</i> <i>II. Outdoor Sport Facilities (including playing pitches, courts and greens):</i> <i>i. New developments will be required to contribute to the provision of appropriate outdoor sports facilities.</i> <i>ii. All sports and recreational facilities are required to incorporate appropriate ancillary facilities, such as changing rooms and parking to ensure access for the whole community.</i> CSTP20 – Open Space <i>I. The Council will seek to ensure that a diverse range of accessible public open spaces, including natural and equipped play and recreational spaces is provided and maintained to meet the needs of the local community.</i> <i>III. Proposals for new development must ensure the adequate provision of a range of accessible, high quality open space, including natural and seminatural green space. Consideration must be given</i>
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Sports, recreation, open space and healthy communities		
		to the open space standards for open space provision within new developments set out in the Layout and Standards SPD and Appendix 5. IV. Wherever possible, open spaces should be identified, planned, designed and managed as areas that can perform multiple functions. Functions to be considered in the planning, design and management of open spaces include: strategic functions (buffering and linkages); biodiversity; climate change mitigation and adaptation; historic interest; urban quality, health and well-being, sustainable transport and movement; productivity of land (food production, allotments); community use (places for congregating and events), and visual amenity.
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent and Medway	Kent and Medway Growth and Infrastructure Framework 2011 to 2031; 2018 update	Sports and Recreation (Indoor and Outdoor): Community indoor sports facilities, outdoor sports and open play spaces/pitches, and children's playgrounds in Kent & Medway, comprising of both public and private facilities, are owned and operated by a mixture of private sector, voluntary organisations, local authorities and education establishments. Some of these existing facilities were built in the 1960s and 70s and consequently are in need of major modernisation.
National policy		
UK	NPPF 2012	Promoting healthy communities The NPPF recognises that the planning system can play an important role in creating inclusive healthy communities: Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.
UK	NPPF 2019	Promoting healthy and safe communities "Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which: enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling." Open space and recreation: 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 communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and

Sports, recreation, open space and healthy communities

		<i>recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision.</i>
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Education infrastructure

The CSA local authorities are unanimously in favour of making sure that educational facilities are operating at a sustainable level in terms of capacity. By a 'sustainable level', it is meant that it does not impede the accessibility and quality of the services they provide.

Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Thurrock	Thurrock Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	CSPT12 – Education and Learning <i>1. General Approach</i> <i>In order to enhance educational achievement and skills in the Borough, the Council will work with the Department of Children Schools and Families (DCSF), the TTGDC, schools, learners, employers and other partners to ensure:</i> <i>I. The Council's objective and priority to maximise the benefit of investment in buildings, grounds and ICT, to achieve educational transformation.</i> <i>II. The provision of pre-school, primary school, high school, further education and special education facilities meets current and future needs: where appropriate different levels of education may be located together.</i> <i>III. The integration of schools into multi-functional hubs with linkages to key facilities such as sports and leisure facilities, health and social care.</i> <i>IV. Facilities in schools are fully integrated into community use where possible.</i> <i>V. Opportunities for learning and training facilities associated with new and existing businesses are realised (in particular, the Council will promote Enterprise and Learning Hubs, such as The Royal Opera House Production Campus and Skills Academy).</i> <i>VI. The co-ordination of new educational provision with new development.</i> <i>VII. The provision of high quality communications and transport infrastructure.</i> <i>VIII. ICT which maximises the benefits from its use for teaching and learning, and administration and communication, being available anytime anywhere for life-long learning, to engage parents and support integrated working to safeguard children.</i> <i>IX. Environmental, economic and social (educational and community) sustainability.</i> <i>X. That educational opportunities are accessible to all.</i>

Education infrastructure		
		2. Post 16 Education <i>The Council is working with partners to transform post-16 routes to achievement, increase choice and diversity for learners and parents, and improve educational services and facilities. The Council will pursue engagement between post-16 educational institutions and 14-19 partners.</i> <i>Where appropriate this will include the creation of Trusts and Academies.</i> <i>The Council will progress development schemes including:</i> <i>i. Thurrock Learning Campus, Grays - the plans for providing 21st Century facilities for further and higher education in Grays Town Centre are being progressed. A consortium including Thurrock Borough Council and four Higher Education Institutions will establish co-located higher education at the Thurrock Learning Campus;</i> <i>ii. Palmer's Sixth Form College, Grays;</i> <i>iii. Additional Sixth Form Provision - a sixth form presumption at Gable Hall School resulting from the awarding of High Performing Specialist School status, sixth forms are also being put in place at the Gateway Academy, Ormiston Park and Chafford Hundred;</i> <i>iv. The Royal Opera House together with the National Skills Academy</i> <i>for Creative Arts, Purfleet;</i> <i>v. The Logistics Academy at London Gateway, Stanford le-hope / Corringham</i> 3. Secondary Education <i>To meet the educational, training and community needs of young people and their families for the period of this plan, the Council is committed to replace and improve mainstream secondary school provision and will work with partners to identify and/or confirm sites of an appropriate size and location for schools as set out in the School Strategy 2020 Vision including:</i> <i>i. New build, refurbishment and expansion of existing mainstream secondary schools under the BSF programme and other capital investments.</i> <i>ii. Rebuild Belhus Chase School on its existing site as Ormiston Park Academy and safeguard adjoining land for long-term expansion.</i> <i>iii. The priority is to provide additional school places at existing schools</i> <i>in the major regeneration areas and where appropriate to relocate schools to linked facilities identified in the Plan.</i> 4. Primary Education <i>The Council has outlined a programme of refurbishment, expansion and new schools required to support long-term aims and growth in</i>

Education infrastructure		
		<i>Regeneration Areas and other Broad Locations in the Plan; it includes:</i> <i>i. New additional primary schools in Purfleet and South Stifford;</i> <i>ii. Long term - a further new primary school in Grays;</i> <i>iii. Relocate and expand Chafford Hundred Primary School on adjoining land safeguarded for this use;</i> <i>iv. Lakeside (to be addressed in other Local Development Documents);</i> <i>v. Through its Primary Capital Programme (PCP) new build, refurbishment and expansion of up to forty three existing mainstream primary schools. This development will be phased by areas, prioritised according to high levels of deprivation and low levels of educational attainment.</i> 5. Special Education <i>The Council and partners will support children with special educational needs through further development of specialist bases and resource bases at mainstream schools, as follows:</i> <i>i. Refurbishment and expansion of existing resource bases at mainstream primary and secondary schools as part of the PCP and BSF;</i> <i>ii. Completion of the special education campus at Buxton Road, Grays by relocating Beacon Hill School there from South Ockendon.</i> 6. Developer Contributions <i>Proposals for new development will be required to contribute towards education in accordance with Policy CSSP3, Policy PMD16 and the Developer Contributions SPD.</i>
National policy		
HM Government	NPPF 2019	Promoting healthy and safe communities <i>It is important that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, and to development that will widen choice in education.</i>
HM Government	DfE Strategy, 2015-2020	The strategy is centred around “World-class education and care”. Strategic goals include: 6. Ensure access to quality places where they are needed... <i>The DfE’s most fundamental responsibility – working with local authorities – is to ensure there are enough places available, in the right sorts of provision, where they are needed.</i>

Other social infrastructure

This section largely refers to policies relating to community facilities, play space, religious buildings and burial grounds. Community facilities as a whole are widely understood to be of significant importance to the communities they serve. Emphasis has been placed on the requirement that the

Other social infrastructure

provision of such facilities should meet demand and ultimately be fit for purpose. There is variation in the specific type of facility that each local authority has identified as an area of focus, ranging from recycling centres to places of worship.

Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	Policy CS21: Community Services <i>To ensure that community needs for services are provided in an appropriate location and in a timely and effective way, the Council will:</i> <i>a) Require that community services are provided as part of major development proposals, where provision is needed to meet the generated demand.</i> <i>b) Seek that, where possible, new facilities are provided in a way that allows benefits to be shared by existing and new communities. They should be located close to the population they will serve, with reference to natural community boundaries and access routes.</i> <i>c) Require that, provision of the facilities is appropriately phased so that residents of a development can have access to required facilities at an appropriate stage. Where permanent provision is not possible from the outset, temporary provision will be sought for early residents.</i> <i>d) Continue to work with the Health Authority to identify the most appropriate distribution of new provision and seek ways to implement this.</i> <i>e) Work in partnership with Kent County Council, the Health Authority and other delivery partners to ensure that new development makes an appropriate contribution towards land and facilities based on the need generated by the development.</i> <i>f) Consider favourably co-location of services, multi-purpose spaces and satellite provision, where this adequately serves community needs and provides a strong focus for communities.</i> <i>g) Work with Kent County Council to identify an additional site for a household waste recycling centre.</i> <i>h) Identify additional burial capacity for the period post 2026.</i>
Dartford	Dartford Development Policies Plan 2017	Policy DP21: Securing Community Facilities <i>2. Development of existing community facilities/ land (as defined in the glossary) for non-community purposes will not be permitted unless there is clear evidence that:</i> <i>a) the facility is shown to be not needed by the community (both current and future planned users), and</i> <i>b) all reasonable efforts have been made to preserve a community use, including exploration of appropriate solutions to retain the facility with operators/ service providers and where appropriate the local community. Consideration should include any potential future demand arising from new development located within the catchment area of the facility/ use.</i>

Other social infrastructure		
		3. Specific land that has been earmarked for community facilities through planning obligations, other formal agreements, approved planning consents or identified in Local Plan/ SPDs or other statutory documents will be safeguarded until a community facility is delivered or agreement is reached that land for a community use will not be required.
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	The Council has previously identified the need for more burial space in the Borough, possibly through the provision of a new site. The Core Strategy does not identify a site for this but the Council will work with service providers to find a suitable site for potential allocation in the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD, taking into account the policies in this Core Strategy. Policy CS10: Physical and Social Infrastructure Support will be given to proposals and activities that protect, retain or enhance existing physical and social infrastructure, or lead to the provision of additional infrastructure that improves community well-being. Where there is the threat of loss of existing infrastructure, consideration will be given to viability and whether sufficient alternative provision is available. Where new development leads to the need for new or improved physical or social infrastructure, developers will be required to provide or contribute towards this subject to viability considerations. Such infrastructure will be put in place in a timely manner to support new development. All new development should make the most efficient use of new and existing infrastructure.
Thurrock	Thurrock Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	CSTP10 – Community Facilities 1. Existing Facilities I. The Council will safeguard existing community facilities and will only allow their loss in circumstances where appropriate facilities of equal or better quality will be provided as part of the development. II. The Council and partners will promote higher levels of active participation of existing community facilities through campaign awareness, education and community engagement. 2. New or Improved Facilities I. The Council will support the provision of high quality, accessible community facilities to serve new and existing communities, regenerate areas and raise the profile of Thurrock as a destination for culture and the arts. II. The Council will encourage the development of multi-functional community facilities as an integral part of all major development in the Borough. CSTP13 – Emergency Services and Utilities

Other social infrastructure		
		<i>1. The Council will work with partners to ensure the adequate provision of emergency services and utilities to meet existing and future needs. The Council will ensure that:</i> <i>I. Proposals for development will not be permitted unless the Council is satisfied that any consequential loss or impact on utility infrastructure or emergency services is fully mitigated.</i> <i>II. The Council will aim to facilitate co-location of services especially within community hubs where opportunities arise.</i> <i>III. The Council will ensure that services are easily accessible to minimise response times for the local community within Thurrock.</i> <i>IV. The Council and partners will work with the Essex Local Resilience Forum in order to ensure that emergency services are able to reach all members of the community within Thurrock.</i> <i>V. The Council will work with partners to ensure that facilities and services are located and designed to be resilient to flood risk and other emergencies to ensure continuity of service in times of flood.</i> <i>VI. Proposals for development will not be permitted unless the Council is satisfied that mechanisms to ensure the co-ordinated and timely delivery of utility infrastructure has been put in place.</i> <i>VII. Proposals for development must provide for the phased delivery of any necessary new infrastructure linked to the phasing of development, particularly water supply and waste water treatment.</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent and Medway	Kent and Medway Growth and Infrastructure Framework 2011 to 2031; 2018 update	Community and Culture - Library Services: <i>Library services in Kent are organised by the County Council's Library, Registration and Archive (LRA) Service. LRA is currently developing a future approach for library services focused on outcomes that make a difference to people's lives. The service is delivered through library buildings across the County, the mobile library service, an online offer, and for those unable to use these options, a range of outreach services such as the home library and postal loan services.</i> <i>As well as books, there is also access to ICT, a place to meet others and a range of events and activities for all ages. Through these services, people improve their literacy and foster a lifelong love of reading. They are also supported in finding information, developing the skills to use online channels and becoming more active citizens.</i>
National policy		
UK	NPPF 2019	Promoting healthy and safe communities <i>To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:</i> <i>plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of</i>

Other social infrastructure

		worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments
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Green infrastructure and biodiversity

CSA authorities seek to protect and enhance green infrastructure within their boroughs and promote connectivity between green infrastructure locations as well as between urban and rural areas.

Dartford's Core Strategy seeks to create 300 hectares (ha) of new or improved green space as part of new developments by 2026, and will seek offsite contributions in cases where this is not appropriate or feasible.

Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	Strategic Objective 6 <i>A green borough that is resilient to the effects of climate change and offers a high quality of life, with an enhanced network of landscaped paths, cycle routes, open spaces and biodiversity habitats and corridors, and with links to the countryside and the Thames.</i> Policy CS14: Green Space <i>1. The Council will work with its partners to implement a multi-functional, high quality, varied and well-managed Green Grid. It will deliver this by:</i> <i>a) Facilitating the creation of approximately 300 hectares of new or improved green spaces as part of new developments by 2026.</i> <i>b) Requiring new development to make a contribution to the Green Grid network as follows:</i> • <i>Sites of 20ha and over: at least 30% of the site area</i> • <i>Sites of between 20ha and 2ha: at least 20% of the site area</i> • <i>Sites of less than 2ha will be considered on a site by site basis</i> <i>c) Where on-site open space is not appropriate or feasible, contributions may be sought for off-site improvements of open space in the vicinity of the site. Provision of specific types of green space and water bodies to cater for diverse community needs, including older children and teenagers; natural habitats and biodiversity corridors, and for mitigation of flood risk, will be provided within the overall allocation.</i> <i>d) Working with its partners to implement the projects below, in addition to those in Policy CS 13, through the Council resources and grant funding and as part of the Thames Gateway Parkland project:</i> • <i>Darenth Valley corridor – an enhanced path and landscape from the River Thames through Central Park in Dartford Town Centre to the open countryside</i> • <i>Central Park – expansion of the park, increased facilities and restoration of its traditional character</i>

		• <i>Thames Riverside Path – joining together the existing sections to create a continuous high quality path</i> • <i>Dartford Marshes – delivery of the ‘Managing the Marshes’ project which aims to conserve, manage and enhance the grazing marsh</i> • <i>New Countryside Gateway at South Darenth Lakes</i> • <i>Better connectivity between Dartford and Gravesham countryside through Ebbsfleet Valley and A2 corridor</i> • <i>Creation of anature reserve east of Stone Lodge</i> • <i>Significant biodiversity improvements at development sites include Ebbsfleet Valley, Swanscombe Peninsula and the Northern Gateway</i> <i>e) Protecting and enhancing existing open spaces, including those ... identified and designated as locally important, the diverse landscape character, areas of nature conservation value, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves and local wildlife sites, community and ancient woodlands, as well as priority habitats and species, both in the urban and rural area. Biodiversity enhancements will be focussed on the Biodiversity opportunity Areas. Protection and enhancement of biodiversity on brownfield development sites will be based on survey data.</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS12: Green Infrastructure <i>A multifunctional linked network of green spaces, footpaths, cycle routes and wildlife stepping stones and corridors will be created, protected, enhanced and maintained. The network will improve access within the urban area, from the urban area to the rural area and along the River Thames.</i>
Thurrockur rock	Thurrock Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	CSSP5 – Sustainable Greengrid <i>The Council will promote and protect Local-scale assets including any Local Green Spaces identified in local plans or neighbourhood plans that contribute to Thurrock’s sustainable Greengrid including:</i> <i>i. Doorstep sites, play areas, amenity open spaces and allotments, which are often local sites within urban areas and villages and the first link to the wider setting;</i> CSTP18 – Green Infrastructure 1. Green Infrastructure Network <i>1. The Council, with its partners, will restore, protect, enhance and where appropriate create its green assets. The Green Infrastructure seeks to address the connectivity between urban and rural areas in the Borough and ensure that such green assets are multi-functional in use. Green assets can be those in public or private ownership and can be legally protected or covered by non-statutory designations.</i> 2. A net gain and New Development <i>1. The Council will require a net gain in Green Infrastructure. This will contribute to addressing the existing and developing deficiencies,</i>

		ensuring connectivity and relieving pressure on designated biodiversity sites such as SSSI's. II. Alongside the requirements for biodiversity set out in Policy CSTP19, development must contribute to the delivery of Green Infrastructure, including the acquisition, planning, design and ongoing management consistent with the emerging Greengrid SPD. A key element of this will be connectivity and the integrity of the network; sites should not be considered in isolation. III. Opportunities to increase Green Infrastructure will be pursued in new developments through the incorporation of features such as green roofs, green walls and other habitat/wildlife creation and also innovative technology. IV. Green Infrastructure assets will be identified, enhanced and safeguarded through: i. Not permitting development that compromises the integrity of green and historic assets and that of the overall Green Infrastructure network; ii. Using developer contributions to facilitate improvements to the quality, use and provision of multi-functional green assets and green linkages; and iii. Investment from external funding sources. CSTP28 – River Thames II. New development will provide new or enhanced sustainable, safe and equitable access to and along the river foreshore, especially using natural and semi-natural corridors and other elements of the Greengrid.
National policy		
UK	NPPF 2019	Open space and recreation 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. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services.
UK	NPPF 2012	Protecting green belt land The NPPF 'attaches great importance to Green Belts' but does allow for development on green belt for 'local transport infrastructure which can demonstrate a requirement for a Green Belt location'.

Routes and public rights of way

All authorities seek to protect and enhance public rights of way and access, as required by the NPPF. Additionally, it is noted in Dartford's Core Strategy that new trip generating developments are supported by a travel plan to encourage sustainable travel. These developments will only be permitted

Routes and public rights of way		
if provision is made for public transport and taxis, allowing penetration of routes to make community services easily accessible to all users and feasible and efficient to operate.		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	Policy CS 15: Managing Transport Demand <i>1. In order to reduce the need to travel, minimise car use and make the most effective use of the transport network, the Council will:</i> <i>b) Require major development sites to make provision for Fastrack as part of planning proposals. In addition to provision on identified sites, extension or improvement of the network will also be considered on major sites, where potential demand from the development justifies it and where this would benefit the wider network.</i> <i>c) Work in partnership with Kent County Council, other partners and transport operators to deliver appropriate long term operating arrangements to ensure the success of Fastrack and ensure that the benefits of Fastrack, where embedded in existing communities, are not lost.</i> <i>d) Work in partnership with Kent County Council and transport operators to improve conventional bus services. Where appropriate, major developments will be required to facilitate new services, improved frequencies or extensions to existing bus services. Provision of services will be required to serve early residents on developments with long build-out times.</i> <i>e) Work in partnership with Network Rail, train operating companies and other partners to enhance capacity and journey times of train services and to improve stations and station interchanges.</i> <i>f) Work in partnership with Kent County Council and transport operators to deliver an integrated transport network and integrated ticketing across different modes of transport.</i> <i>g) Work in partnership with developers, Kent County Council and cycling groups to implement an integrated walking and cycling network joining communities with the facilities they need to access, including public transport facilities, primarily through the Green Grid (see Policy CS 14) and including the Public Rights of Way network. Grant funding will be sought to help implement the network.</i> <i>h) Require that major new residential or trip generating development is supported by a travel plan containing a package of measures ensuring sustainable travel, linked to monitoring and management of targets.</i> <i>i) Encourage the use of the River Thames for the sustainable transport of goods and passengers as set out in Policy CS6.</i> <i>j) Develop a Car Parking SPD, with standards taking account of availability of alternative means of transport, and the need to support the requirements of family life through provision of visitor</i>

Routes and public rights of way		
		<i>parking. In advance of the SPD, Kent County Council's standards will be applied to new development.</i>
Dartford	Dartford Development Policies Plan 2017	Policy DP4: Transport Access and Design <i>1. Development should be of a design and layout to promote walking, cycling and public transport use through provision of attractive and safe routes which address the needs of users, otherwise development will not be permitted. Proposals should include appropriate vehicular access arrangements to the new development. Guidance set out in Manual for Streets, or any future equivalent, should also be applied (bespoke access and transport approaches may be agreed at large regeneration sites, where forming a suitable alternative).</i> <i>2. Development will only be permitted where in line with principles in clause 1, and where appropriate proposals ensure:</i> <i>a) Provision is made for safe and convenient access to footpaths and cycle routes, with public rights of way protected including, where opportunities exist, delivering new or enhancing existing routes between key facilities/ that link to the wider highways and green grid network; and linkages to existing neighbourhoods.</i> <i>b) Provision is made for public transport and taxis, especially at trip generating destinations and other significant scale developments, where layouts must allow penetration of routes to make community services easily accessible to all users, and feasible and efficient to operate. Services such as Fastrack should be enhanced through development that secures new network links through the site.</i> <i>c) Opportunities to promote enhanced movement and environments on and alongside rivers are maximised in developments.</i> <i>d) Facilities are provided as appropriate for people with disabilities, especially at road crossing points, public transport stops and changes in level on walking routes.</i> <i>e) The layout and siting of access is acceptable in terms of residential amenity, highway capacity and safety, free flow of traffic, cyclists and pedestrians, and visual impact.</i> <i>f) Provision is made for loading, unloading and the turning of service vehicles ensuring highway and pedestrian safety.</i> <i>g) The extent and nature of proposed car parking provision, taking into account any existing provision as relevant to the development, must be in full accordance with the adopted Parking Standards SPD.</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS11: Transport <i>The Council will seek improvements to walking and cycling facilities and networks in the Borough including provision in new development as appropriate. These should provide improved access to Gravesend Town Centre and Ebbsfleet and to other services and facilities in the Borough. In particular, the Council will seek the</i>

Routes and public rights of way		
		<i>provision of pedestrian and cycle links between Northfleet and Ebbsfleet stations and along the River Thames, as part of the proposed Thames Estuary Path.</i>
Thurrock	Thurrock Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	CSSP5 – Sustainable Greengrid <i>The Council will promote and protect Local-scale assets including any Local Green Spaces identified in local plans or neighbourhood plans that contribute to Thurrock’s sustainable Greengrid including:</i> <i>ii. Local green links, which provide vital routes for people to access local sites and the wider Rights of Way and Safe Routes to School network</i>
National policy		
UK	NPPF 2019	Open space and recreation <i>Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails.</i>

Public realm		
All policies promote and recognise the importance of public realm in enhancing and delivering good quality new developments.		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Development Policies Plan 2017	Policy DP2: Good Design in Dartford <i>1. Development will only be permitted where it satisfies the locally specific criteria for good design in the Borough:</i> <i>a) Responding to, reinforcing and enhancing positive aspects of the locality. Opportunities to create high quality places should be taken, particularly using prominent physical attributes (including the Borough’s distinctive riverside environments, cliff faces, extensive network of open spaces and tree coverage).</i> <i>b) Ensuring appropriate regard is had to heritage assets (see policies DP12 and DP13); and that the character of historic settlements, including the market town of Dartford, is respected.</i> <i>c) Facilitating a sense of place, with social interaction, walking/ cycling, health and wellbeing, and inclusive neighbourhoods, through a mix of uses and careful design and layout. Good design should be reinforced and enhanced through integrating new development with the public realm, open space and natural features including rivers and lakes/ ponds. Within large developments, public art reflecting local character and heritage should be included.</i> <i>d) Providing permeability through clear pedestrian and cycle linkages, and where appropriate, active frontages, and a fine grain mix of buildings and spaces. Commercial and public facilities should be well integrated into their surroundings, both within the site and the wider locality.</i>

Public realm		
		<i>2. In determining planning applications, the Local Planning Authority will consider how the height, mass, form, scale, orientation, siting, setbacks, access, overshadowing, articulation, detailing, roof form, and landscaping of the proposals relate to neighbouring buildings, as well as the wider locality. Appropriate weight will also be given to outstanding or innovative design that will help raise design standards in the wider area. Materials should support a sense of place, and be locally sourced or recycled from within the site where possible. Development shown to be suitable in these respects, and the principles in clause 1 above, will be permitted.</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles <i>New development will include details of appropriate hard and soft landscaping, public art, street furniture, lighting and signage and will ensure that public realm and open spaces are well planned, appropriately detailed and maintained so they endure.</i>