

MONITORING AND REVIEW



14.1 Local planning authorities are required to regularly monitor and review matters which affect the planning and development of their area. Development plans should indicate how monitoring and review are to be carried out. Monitoring should have an important role in assessing the success and effectiveness of the plan.

14.2 The following paragraphs identify indicators, which will be used to assess the effectiveness of the plan in meeting its aims and objectives. These indicators will be used to monitor the performance of the policies in the Local Plan on an annual basis and will provide information which will be used to assess the need for amendments to the Plan at the next review. An Annual Monitoring Report will be published by the Council, which will include the results of this monitoring and detail any action required to the Plan and its policies.

Chapter 2: Sustainability

14.3 Policy SD1 sets out a comprehensive sustainability framework within which the aims, objectives, policies and proposals should be assessed.

Chapter 3: Housing

14.4 The aim of the housing policies and proposals is to provide adequate accommodation to meet the needs arising from within the existing population and from people moving into the area. Where the Annual Monitoring Report shows that a significant gap is developing between the numbers of dwellings planned for and what is being delivered, the Local Planning Authority will consider releasing sites from a later phase. These changes will be based on the search sequence in PPG3 and consulted upon through supplementary planning guidance. Consultation with the KCC Gypsy Unit will monitor the evidence of need for a permanent gypsy site.

Indicators:

- 1. Maintenance of a five year housing land supply**
- 2. Percentage of development completed on previously developed land**
- 3. Proportion of local housing development which provides affordable housing**
- 4. Achievement of a range of dwelling types and sizes**
- 5. To annually monitor the level of housing land supply to ensure the 2001-2006 and 2006-2011 phasing targets as set out in Chapter 3 are appropriate and to manage sites between phases if necessary.**
- 6. To keep under review the need for a permanent gypsy site, in consultation with KCC Gypsy Unit.**

Chapter 4: Employment

14.5 The main aim of the employment policies is to encourage the development of new and existing local business and inward investment in order to realise full employment.

Indicators:

- 1. Maintenance of an employment land supply in accordance with structure plan policy ED1 and**

market demand.

- 2. Loss of employment land to alternative uses and jobs lost, except where environmental benefit has resulted.**
- 3. Level of unemployment**
- 4. Take up of employment land and jobs gained.**

Chapter 5: Shopping

14.6 The plans shopping aims seek the maintenance and improvement of existing retail areas particularly for comparison goods in Folkestone.

Indicators:

- 1. Changes to the level of retail and office floor space within town centres at Folkestone, Hythe, New Romney and Lydd.**
- 2. Gain and loss of village shops.**
- 3. Changes to the amount of town centre retail floor space.**

Chapter 6: Tourism

14.7 The main aim of the tourism policies is to maximise the economic environmental and social benefits that tourism has the potential to provide for the district. It is also an aim to protect and support the development of tourism and in particular new tourist facilities.

Indicators:

- 1. New tourist developments completed**
- 2. Loss/gain of hotel bedspaces**
- 3. Improvement of stock of holiday accommodation measured by percentage to meet standard.**

Chapter 7: Leisure & Recreation

14.8 The broad aim of the Leisure and Recreation policies is to satisfy the increasing need for both formal and informal leisure and recreational facilities throughout the District. This is to be achieved by protecting existing leisure and recreation facilities and open space and stimulating the provision of new facilities either through District Council involvement or through developer contributions.

Indicators:

- 1. Loss/Gain of open space with recreational value, or potential.**
- 2. New recreational facilities provided including children's play areas.**
- 3. Completion of major recreational projects at Lower Leas Coastal Park, Folkestone, and New Romney**

Chapter 8: Built Environment

14.9 The aim of the Built Environment policies it to improve the functioning and appearance of the built environment for the benefit of residents, visitors and future investors.

Indicators:

- 1. Loss of listed buildings/buildings within conservation areas.**
- 2. Developments within conservation areas and Areas of Special Character refused as contrary to policy protecting character.**
- 3. Loss or gain of urban open space with amenity value.**
- 4. Implementation of landscaping schemes in new developments.**

Chapter 9: Utilities

14.10 The utilities policies seek to ensure the provision of adequate utility infrastructure in particular the disposal and treatment of sewage and wastewater.

Indicators:

- 1. Improvements in the quality of bathing water in Shepway.**
- 2. Incidents of major flooding as a result of surface water run off.**
- 3. New waste recycling facilities.**
- 4. Number of new residential properties in areas of flood risk that are not defended to an appropriate standard.**

Chapter 10: Social & Community Facilities

14.11 The social and community facilities policies seek to ensure the maintenance and improvement of the level of social and community facilities. This is to be achieved by resisting the loss of facilities and requiring the provision of new facilities in conjunction with development.

Indicators:

- 1. Provision of new social and community facilities.**
- 2. Loss of social and community facilities except where adequate replacement has been made.**

Chapter 11: Transport

14.12 The main aim of the transport policies is to seek the development of a sustainable transport system, reducing the need to travel, especially by private motor car. This will be achieved by encouraging alternatives to the private car and the integration of new development with the existing and proposed transport network.

Indicators:

- 1. Improvements to the transport network which contribute to sustainable transport.**
- 2. Provision of new cycle ways/ Footpaths**
- 3. Improvements to the safety and attractiveness of public car parking facilities**
- 4. Implementation of traffic management measures.**

Chapter 12: Countryside

14.13 The main aim of the Countryside policies is to conserve and enhance the distinct character, functioning and quality of the countryside. The areas identified as of special quality will be particularly protected and enhanced but the countryside is also of value, as an environment for rural land uses such as tourism, recreation, leisure and small scale employment.

Indicators:

- 1. Development within the AONB which adversely affects the natural beauty of the area.**
- 2. Development within local landscape areas which adversely affects the special character of the landscape.**
- 3. Development in or near sites with nature conservation or wildlife value.**
- 4. Loss of agricultural land which is identified as within the best and most versatile.**
- 5. Loss or gain of agricultural workers dwellings.**
- 6. Re-use of rural buildings.**

Chapter 13: Folkestone Town Centre

14.14 The broad aim of the Folkestone Town Centre chapter is to improve the economic vitality and physical environment of Folkestone Town Centre and Seafrost.

Indicators:

- 1. Development of a comparison goods shopping centre at Bouverie Place, Folkestone, including the provision of a minimum 16,000sq.m floorspace and 425 car parking spaces.**
- 2. Redevelopment of land at Payers Park, Folkestone, to include residential uses and retain 100 public car parking spaces.**
- 3. Redevelopment of Folkestone Seafrost area to include a mix of uses, including at least 700 residential units, major leisure uses, at least 100 public car park spaces and an improved access**

up to the Leas.

4. Changes in the vitality and viability of the Town Centre as measured by a town centre health check.