



Council Meeting

**Council Offices
White Cliffs Business Park
Dover**

Wednesday, 25 November 2015

Summons and Agenda

Nadeem Aziz
Chief Executive



Democratic Services
White Cliffs Business Park

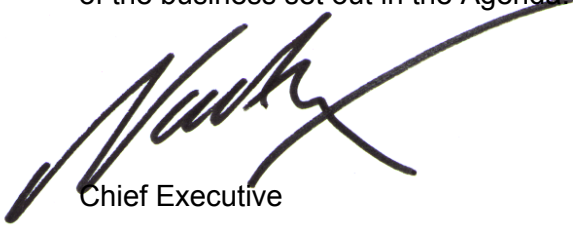
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17 November 2015

To the Members of the Council,

You are hereby summoned to attend a meeting of the **COUNCIL** to be held in the Council Chamber at these Offices on Wednesday 25 November 2015 at 6.00 pm for the transaction of the business set out in the Agenda



Chief Executive

Members of the Council:

S S Chandler (Chairman)	M R Eddy	S M Le Chevalier
D Hannent (Vice-Chairman)	A Friend	S C Manion
J S Back	R J Frost	K Mills
S F Bannister	B Gardner	K E Morris
T J Bartlett	B J Glayzer	D P Murphy
P M Beresford	P J Hawkins	M J Ovenden
T A Bond	P G Heath	A S Pollitt
P M Brivio	J M Heron	G Rapley
B W Butcher	S Hill	A F Richardson
P I Carter	M J Holloway	M Rose
N J Collor	T P Johnstone	D A Sargent
M D Conolly	S J Jones	F J W Scales
M I Cosin	L A Keen	P Walker
D G Cronk	N S Kenton	P M Wallace
N Dixon	P S Le Chevalier	P A Watkins

AGENDA

1 **APOLOGIES**

To receive any apologies for absence.

2 **MINUTES** (Pages 10 - 19)

To confirm the attached Minutes of the meeting held on 30 September 2015.

3 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST** (Page 20)

To receive any declarations of interest from Members in respect of business to be transacted on the agenda.

4 **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

To receive any announcements from the Chairman, Leader, Members of the Cabinet or Head of Paid Service.

5 **LEADER'S TIME**

To receive an oral report at the meeting from the Leader (and Cabinet) on the business of the Executive or on any topic or subject that it is felt should be brought to the attention of the Council.

In accordance with Council Procedure Rule 10 (Leader's Time):

- (a) The Leader (and Cabinet) shall have up to 15 minutes to make within this report any statements that they wish on any topic or subject that they feel should be drawn to the attention of the Council.
- (b) The Leader (or their nominee) of the Major Opposition Group (Labour Group) shall be allowed up to 10 minutes to respond.
- (c) The Leader (or their nominee) of the Other Opposition Group (UKIP Group) shall be allowed up to 5 minutes to respond.
- (d) The Leader of the Council shall be allowed up to 5 minutes to exercise a right of reply (or 25% of the time given to the Opposition Group Leaders, whichever is the greatest).

6 **QUESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC**

To receive answers in respect of questions from the public to Members of the Executive asked in accordance with Rule 11 of the Council Procedure Rules.

Procedure for Questions from the Public

The questions received from the public will be asked in the order in which notice of them was received, except that the Chairman may decide to group together similar questions.

The period for questions by the public shall be limited so that no further questions shall be put after the elapse of 15 minutes from the commencement of the first question. A maximum of three minutes is allowed for the each question to be read.

In addition, a questioner who has put a question in person may also put one supplementary question without notice to the member who has replied to his or her original question. A supplementary question must arise directly out of the original question or the reply.

Afterwards, any other Member at the Chairman's discretion may speak for up to two minutes on a question or reply.

Questions

- (1) Ms P Hamilton will ask the Leader of the Council, Councillor P A Watkins:

“The need for an accessible toilet and/or changing facility in the Walmer Green/Paddling Pool area has long been accepted. In the past we were working with District Council Officers, Walmer Parish Council and Your Leisure’s predecessors on this project. Regrettably because of a failed funding bid and officers involvement with Olympic planning this project was shelved.

We would now like to work with all interested parties, particularly the District Council as owners of the site, to take this forward. We are happy to be a voluntary sector partner in any funding bid and gather supporting evidence to establish the need.

The current arrangements prevent disabled people from taking a full and active part in events taking place on Walmer Green and families with a disabled member enjoying the Paddling Pool. We know that this area is popular with people from across the district as well as visitors to the area.”

7 **SEAT ALLOCATION AND GROUP APPOINTMENTS**

To receive from Group Leaders any changes to seat allocations or appointments.

(Note: Any changes must be within the approved allocation of seats to political groups in accordance with the political balance rules (where applicable).)

8 **QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS**

Up to 60 minutes is allowed for this part of the meeting unless extended by the Chairman of Council on a motion moved, duly seconded and approved by the Council. Members may ask one supplementary question in addition to their original question.

- (a) To Chairmen/Vice-Chairmen of Committees

To receive answers in respect of questions from Members of the Council to the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Council or the Chairman of any Committee or Sub-Committee asked in accordance with Rule 12 of the Council Procedure Rules.

There are no items of business.

- (b) To the Executive

To receive answers in respect of questions from Members of the Council to a Member of the Executive asked in accordance with Rule 12 of the Council Procedure Rules.

- (1) Councillor A S Pollitt will ask the Portfolio Holder for Corporate Resources and Performance, Councillor M D Conolly:

“Would the Portfolio Holder for Corporate Resources and Performance consider setting up a cross-party committee to evaluate the future allocation of funds held in the District Regeneration and Economic Development Reserve?”

- (2) Councillor P M Brivio will ask the Portfolio Holder for Housing, Health and Wellbeing, Councillor P M Beresford:
- “Does the Portfolio Holder for Housing, Health and Wellbeing consider that the tax changes introduced in the summer budget affecting "Buy to Let" landlords will have an impact on the supply of private rented accommodation in the Dover district, which is increasingly the only option for those in housing need?”
- (3) Councillor M I Cosin will ask the Portfolio Holder for Property Management and Public Protection, Councillor T J Bartlett:
- “At a time when the United Kingdom is being investigated by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities over violations of disabled people's human rights, does the Portfolio Holder for Property Management and Public Protection agree that this Council's procrastination over the updating of the toilets by Walmer Paddling Pool needs to be addressed urgently?”
- (4) Councillor J Heron will ask the Portfolio Holder for Housing, Health and Wellbeing, Councillor P M Beresford:
- “Currently the mechanism that is now in place is that a House of Multiple Occupation is inspected only when its licence is up for renewal every 5 years. Would the Portfolio Holder for Housing, Health and Wellbeing agree with me that a more robust and stringent procedure is required to manage and make more accountable the landlords of Houses of Multiple Occupation?”
- (5) Councillor P Walker will ask the Portfolio Holder for Skills, Training, Tourism, Voluntary Services and Community Safety, Councillor K E Morris:
- “Will the Portfolio Holder for Skills, Training, Tourism, Voluntary Services and Community Safety specify how this Council's interests in Your Leisure are monitored?”
- (6) Councillor D G Cronk will ask the Leader of the Council, Councillor P A Watkins:
- “Given the Prime Minister's readiness to provide the assistance of the Number 10 Policy Unit to Oxfordshire County Council, does the Leader of the Council have any plans to seek similar assistance to combat the disastrous impact of Government cuts on this Council's services?”
- (7) Councillor P J Hawkins will ask the Portfolio Holder for Environment, Waste and Planning, Councillor N S Kenton:
- “With no change to the exterior of the former Regent Cinema and fears that summer 2016 will see the same neglected eyesore that has blighted our seafront for too many years, will the Portfolio Holder for Environment, Waste and Planning please tell this Council, and more importantly the residents, how close we are to receiving a viable planning application from the owners of the building?”
- (8) Councillor S F Bannister will ask the Portfolio Holder for Environment,

Waste and Planning, Councillor N S Kenton:

“Could the Portfolio Holder for Environment, Waste and Planning inform the Council how much this Council spent on street cleaning in each of the last 5 financial years and the percentage increase or decrease that these figures represent?”

- (9) Councillor P J Hawkins will ask the Portfolio Holder for Housing, Health and Wellbeing, Councillor P M Beresford:

“At a time of swingeing cuts to our NHS, and to mental health services in particular, how can this Council ensure through bodies such as the Health and Well-being Board that the needs of local residents with mental health conditions receive parity of treatment and services with those given to patients with physical conditions? This is something which the Prime Minister has said he wants to see but seems to give no indication on how this will be funded. In her response it would be helpful if the Portfolio Holder for Housing, Health and Well-being could let the Council know whether she has any information on the finance question which may have been kept from the rest of us.”

- (10) Councillor B Gardner will ask the Leader of the Council, Councillor P A Watkins:

“At the July meeting of this Council, it was agreed that there would be an additional meeting of the Licensing Committee to consider all the representations sent in with regard to the licensing policy consultation. However, this meeting did not take place. Can the Leader of the Council tell members who made the decision to overrule the Council's decision and on what grounds?”

- (11) Councillor M R Eddy will ask the Portfolio Holder for Access and Licensing, Councillor N J Collor:

“Given that the sale of electric and ULEV cars has increased fourfold in the last year, could the Portfolio Holder for Access and Licensing outline the Council's policy regarding the installation of charging points?”

9 **STATE OF THE DISTRICT REPORT** (Pages 21 - 254)

To consider the attached report of the Leader of the Council.

10 **REVIEW OF STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY - LICENSING ACT 2003**
(Pages 255 - 329)

To consider the attached report of the Head of Regulatory Services.

11 **APPOINTMENT OF AN EAST KENT JOINT INDEPENDENT REMUNERATION**
PANEL (Pages 330 - 336)

To consider the attached report of the Director of Governance.

12 **MOTIONS**

Motions for which notice has been given are listed on the agenda in the order in which notice was received, unless the Member giving notice states, in writing, that

they propose to move it at a later meeting or withdraw it.

If a Motion set out in the agenda is not moved by the Member who gave notice thereof it shall, unless postponed by consent of the Council, be treated as withdrawn and shall not be moved without fresh notice.

A Motion must be about matters for which the Council has powers or duties or which affects the District.

- (1) In accordance with Council Procedure Rule 13, Councillor G Rapley will move:

"This Council considers that the people of Dover should receive either a new or re-developed leisure centre within the town of Dover. Options should be explored for either re-developing the facility on the existing site, or for constructing a new facility on a suitable alternative site close to the town centre."

- (2) In accordance with Council Procedure Rule 13, Councillor A S Pollitt will move:

"This Council agrees that private sector housing in the UK needs more regulation and reform. Consequently this Council requests that Government brings in legislation to outlaw rooms smaller than 6.5 square metres being let as bedrooms in multiple occupation properties."

13 **URGENT BUSINESS TIME**

To consider any other items deemed by the Chairman of the Council to be urgent in accordance with the Local Government Act 1972.

Access to Meetings and Information

- Members of the public are welcome to attend meetings of the Council, its Committees and Sub-Committees. You may remain present throughout them except during the consideration of exempt or confidential information.
- All meetings are held at the Council Offices, Whitfield unless otherwise indicated on the front page of the agenda. There is disabled access via the Council Chamber entrance and a disabled toilet is available in the foyer. In addition, there is a PA system and hearing loop within the Council Chamber.
- Agenda papers are published five clear working days before the meeting. Alternatively, a limited supply of agendas will be available at the meeting, free of charge, and all agendas, reports and minutes can be viewed and downloaded from our website www.dover.gov.uk. Minutes will be published on our website as soon as practicably possible after each meeting. All agenda papers and minutes are available for public inspection for a period of six years from the date of the meeting.
- If you require any further information about the contents of this agenda or your right to gain access to information held by the Council please contact Rebecca Brough, Team Leader - Democratic Support, telephone: (01304) 872304 or email: rebecca.brough@dover.gov.uk for details.

Large print copies of this agenda can be supplied on request.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

At the meeting of the Council for the District of Dover held at the Council Offices, Whitfield on Wednesday, 30 September 2015 at 6.00 pm.

Present:

Chairman: Councillor S S Chandler

Councillors:

J S Back	R J Frost	K E Morris
S F Bannister	B Gardner	D P Murphy
T J Bartlett	B J Glayzer	M J Ovenden
P M Beresford	D Hannent	A S Pollitt
T A Bond	P J Hawkins	G Rapley
P M Brivio	P G Heath	A F Richardson
B W Butcher	S Hill	M Rose
P I Carter	M J Holloway	D A Sargent
N J Collor	S J Jones	F J W Scales
M D Conolly	L A Keen	P Walker
M I Cosin	N S Kenton	P M Wallace
D G Cronk	P S Le Chevalier	P A Watkins
M R Eddy	S M Le Chevalier	
A Friend	K Mills	

Officers: Chief Executive
 Director of Finance, Housing and Community
 Director of Governance
 Director of Environment and Corporate Assets
 Head of Democratic Services
 Team Leader – Democratic Support

34 APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors J M Heron and S C Manion.

35 MINUTES

The Minutes of the meeting held on 22 July 2015 were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

36 VARIATION TO THE ORDER OF BUSINESS

The Chairman of the Council announced that Agenda Item 10 (Operation Stack and Manston Update) would be withdrawn from the agenda due to the Motion at Agenda Item 12 covering the same business.

It was moved by Councillor S S Chandler and duly seconded that in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 14(c) the order of business in the agenda be varied.

RESOLVED: That the order of business be varied to take Agenda Item 6 (Questions from the Public) prior to Agenda Item 5 (Leader's Time).

37 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest made by Members.

38 ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chairman of the Council made the following announcements:

(a) The Death of Former Councillor A J D Sansum

The Chairman announced the sad news of the recent death of former Councillor A J D Sansum who served on the Council between 1983 and 1995 representing the Eythorne Ward and was a former Leader of the Council in his capacity as the Chairman of the old Policy and Resources Committee.

The Chairman called upon the group leaders to speak and they paid tribute to his service and the qualities he brought to the Council.

(b) The Death of Former Councillor R J Tant

The Chairman also announced the sad news of the death of former Councillor R J Tant who served on the Council for 27 years. In addition to being a Dover District Councillor, he had been a Dover Town Councillors and was a former Mayor of Dover.

The Chairman called upon the group leaders to speak and they paid tribute to his service and his specialist interest in local transport issues.

The Council stood in silence as a mark of respect for former Councillors A J D Sansum and R J Tant.

(c) The Death of Councillor M R Eddy's Wife

The Chairman announced the death of Councillor M R Eddy's wife and extended the sympathy of Council to him.

The Leader of the Council made the following announcement:

(d) Statement on Syrian Refugees

The Prime Minister in a statement to the House of Commons on 7 September 2015 announced that the UK, working with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), would resettle 20,000 Syrian refugees over the next 5 years taken from camps in nations bordering Syria. The resettlement programme would concentrate on the most vulnerable who could not be effectively supported in the refugee camps as determined by the UNHCR's assessment. Those resettled under the programme would be given 5 years leave to stay in the UK.

The Government would work with the Local Government Association and local authorities that volunteered to participate. The resettlement package would include financial support for local authorities funded from the foreign aid budget.

The South East Strategic Partnership for Migration (SESPM), which Councillor P A Watkins was the Chairman of and the Chief Executive a member, had met with the Home Office, the Department of Education, the Department of Work

and Pensions and the Department of Communities and Local Government to ensure the necessary support and funding arrangements were in place.

This would include the housing costs based on the Local Housing Allowance and include 2 month void accommodation costs to allow for the planning of refugee accommodation needs, disabled housing adaptation and furniture costs and funding for health and education costs.

Nationally, the resettlement programme would be based on a steady stream rather than mass arrivals with the number of families being resettled increasing steadily through the autumn.

The Chairman invited the other group leaders to speak in response to the announcement.

39 QUESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC

In accordance with Rule 11 of the Council Procedure Rules, Mrs Helen Williams gave notice of her intention to ask the following question of the Leader of the Council, Councillor P A Watkins:

“What action is Dover District Council taking to support Syrian refugees in line with the latest Government initiative, and in line with the 40 other Council which have already declared their support in welcoming refugees?”

In response, the Leader of the Council stated that Dover District would receive 12 Syrian families as part of the resettlement programme, who would be housed in private sector accommodation spread across the district rather than in social housing. The Council would be working with Kent County Council and other agencies to ensure the correct support was in place prior to accepting any Syrian refugees.

As the Dover District was not a dispersal area for asylum seekers, the resettlement of 12 Syrian families would be a one-off issue for the district.

Mrs Williams declined to ask a supplementary question and thanked the Leader of the Council for his answer.

40 LEADER'S TIME

The Leader of the Council, Councillor P A Watkins, included the following matters in his report:

- (a) The continued progress of St James's (DTIZ) development with further tenant announcements expected shortly and the closure of the Russell Street car park which would allow major works to be undertaken on the site. Work was underway on site to prepare for the demolition of Burlington House. In addition, the housing on the corner of Castle Street had been nominated for a design award. Canterbury Archaeological Trust was thanked for the work that they were undertaking on the site.
- (b) The future of the South East Local Enterprise Partnership following the decision not to renew the contract of its Chairman. The Chairman had been

a supporter of Dover's ambitions in respect of the Port of Dover, Albert Road and the Discovery and had overall done a good job. The new federated governance model that was being developed was expected to work better in a two tier authority model and stop domination by the upper tier.

- (c) The continuing progress being made by the Dover Town Centre Group and its three working groups.
- (d) The traffic management issues in Sandwich and the work being undertaken to try to protect the town from environmental damage from unsuitable traffic.
- (e) That the outcomes of the Comprehensive Spending Review would be closely monitored and budgets would be reviewed if necessary.

The Leader of the Main Opposition Labour Group, Councillor M R Eddy, included the following matters in his report:

- (a) To thank Members and Officers for their kindness.
- (b) To welcome the progress of the DTIZ but warn that spending cuts could hold back the good work currently being undertaken in respect of regeneration in the district.
- (c) The importance of the public sector in providing essential services that enabled the private sector to function.

The Leader of the Minority Opposition UK Independence Party Group, Councillor A F Richardson, including the following matters in his report:

- (a) To welcome the signs of regeneration in the district and especially the DTIZ and the new housing on Castle Street. Canterbury Archaeological Trust was working hard with lots of local volunteers on the DTIZ site.
- (b) To express concern over the departure of the Chairman of the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) given the importance of having someone sympathetic to the district's regeneration needs.
- (c) That the Comprehensive Spending Review could make local government become unviable in the future and put at risk the positive work being done.
- (d) To offer support for the Government and the Council's position on Syrian refugees and urge all countries to help.

In response, the Leader of the Council raised the following matters as part of his right to reply:

- (a) That the possible locations for the 3rd Thames Crossing were either at the current location of the existing crossings or lower on the Thames at Gravesend. The Council supported the option for the lower crossing at Gravesend due to road issues, subject to the needed local road improvements being undertaken in advance, such as completing the dualling of the A2 and improvements to the A299 and A249. There had been meetings with Highways England on this matter and the Leader was seeking to meet with the roads minister in relation to the 3rd Thames Crossing and Operation Stack/Manston.

41 REVISED TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2015/16

The Director of Finance, Housing and Community introduced the Revised Treasury Management Strategy 2015/16.

It was moved by Councillor M D Conolly, and duly seconded

RESOLVED: That the revised Treasury Management Strategy 2015/16 be approved.

42 QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS

In accordance with Council Procedure Rule 12, Members of the Cabinet responded to the following questions:

- (1) Councillor P M Brivio asked the Portfolio Holder for Housing, Health and Wellbeing, Councillor P M Beresford:

“What effect does the Portfolio Holder for Housing, Health and Wellbeing think the government's decision to freeze rents for social housing will have on the ability of East Kent Housing to maintain and carry out improvements to council stock?”

In response, Councillor P M Beresford advised that the detail of the Government's proposals had yet to be circulated. However, the Council understood that rents would not be frozen and instead would be reduced by 1% per annum over the next four years. It was anticipated that routine maintenance and stock improvements would continue to take place.

Councillor P M Brivio declined the opportunity to ask a supplementary question and instead asked for a written copy of the answer.

- (2) Councillor M R Eddy asked the Portfolio Holder for Environment, Waste and Planning, Councillor N S Kenton:

“Can the Portfolio Holder for Environment, Waste and Planning inform the Council of Kent County Council's policy towards members of the public who chose to take a couple of bags of recycling on foot to the Civic Amenity sites rather than using their car to do so?”

In response, Councillor N S Kenton advised that Kent County Council's policy was that the carrying of waste on foot to the sites was not permitted and this was supported by signage at the entrance to all of the Household Waste Recycling Centres. This was due to the large amount of traffic movements at the sites which would make entering on foot unsafe.

In accordance with Council Procedure Rule 12.5, Councillor M R Eddy exercised his right to ask one supplementary question.

- (3) Councillor P M Wallace asked the Portfolio Holder for Access and Licensing, Councillor N J Collor:

“The RAC's 2015 shows that a majority of Britain's motorists consider that the state of the country's roads are getting worse, with potholes and general road repairs topping the list of complaints from road users. Can the Portfolio Holder for Access inform the Council what steps is DDC taking to ensure that the roads in Dover District are improving rather than deteriorating?”

In response, Councillor N J Collor advised that apart from trunk roads owned by Highways England, Kent County Council was responsible for repairing pot holes and urged elected members and the public to report them to KCC Highways on-line or their divisional Member.

In accordance with Council Procedure Rule 12.5, Councillor P M Wallace exercised his right to ask one supplementary question.

- (4) Councillor L A Keen asked the asked the Portfolio Holder for Corporate Resources and Performance, Councillor M D Conolly:

“Will the Portfolio Holder for Corporate Resources and Performance join me in welcoming the comprehensive training provided for all recently elected councillors and will he outline how he proposes to review the impact of the training on the work of the Council and feed the results of that review into future training provision?”

In response, Councillor M D Conolly agreed that he welcomed the comprehensive training provided and advised that feedback, which had generally been extremely positive, would be used to inform which training providers and learning styles best suited the training needs in the future. He was satisfied that the training provided met the requirements of Article 13 of the Constitution.

In accordance with Council Procedure Rule 12.5, Councillor L A Keen exercised her right to ask one supplementary question.

- (5) Councillor A S Pollitt asked the Portfolio Holder for Housing, Health and Wellbeing, Councillor P M Beresford:

“As a number of my constituents are concerned by the current Government's plan to privatise parts of our National Health Service, could the Portfolio Holder for Housing, Health and Wellbeing inform this Council who owns the land and buildings of the Buckland hospital in Dover and the Victoria Memorial hospital in Deal?”

In response, Councillor P M Beresford advised that according to the Land Registry the land and buildings in Deal were owned by NHS Property Services Limited and the land and buildings in Dover were owned by East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust.

Councillor A S Pollitt declined the opportunity to ask a supplementary question.

- (6) Councillor D A Sargent asked the Portfolio Holder for Property Management and Public Protection, Councillor T J Bartlett:

“It has been reported in the national press that some local authorities are switching off their CCTV cameras to save money. Could the Portfolio Holder

for Property Management and Public Protection inform the Council whether there are plans to do the same in this district?”

In response, Councillor T J Bartlett advised that there were no plans to reduce or switch off the Council's CCTV system.

In accordance with Council Procedure Rule 12.5, Councillor D A Sargent exercised his right to ask one supplementary question.

- (7) Councillor S Hill asked the Portfolio Holder for Property Management and Public Protection, Councillor T J Bartlett:

“Can the Portfolio Holder for Property Management and Public Protection assure the Council that the 11 public conveniences currently being cleaned by Dover District Council contractors on behalf of 7 town and parish councils at a cost of £123,450 last year are up to the standard of cleanliness, safety and sanitation that he would expect for that amount of expense?”

In response Councillor T J Bartlett stated that Monitor Services had been awarded the public conveniences contract in 2014 following a retendering process that had achieved significant savings that had been passed on in full to the Town and Parish Council's providing financial support. In addition to the cleansing of the public conveniences the contract included some elements of basic maintenance.

It was acknowledged that there had been some issues in respect of cleansing standards earlier in the year that the Council had raised with the contractor but this had been resolved by the contractor changing the personnel it used on the contract. Anyone with concerns about the level of service was urged to raise them with the Property Services team but currently there were no continuing concerns about the service.

In accordance with Council Procedure Rule 12.5, Councillor S Hill exercised her right to ask one supplementary question.

43 SEAT ALLOCATION AND GROUP APPOINTMENTS

The Group Leaders advised that there were no seat allocations or group appointments.

44 OPERATION STACK AND MANSTON UPDATE

This item of business was withdrawn from the agenda.

45 MEMBER AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Director of Governance reported the recommendations of the Governance Committee.

It was moved by Councillor P G Heath and duly seconded

- (a) That Member and public participation be enhanced by the Executive including the Notice of Forthcoming Key Decisions on its monthly agenda

and through this process identify future agenda items of public interest that would be subject to pre-scrutiny.

- (b) That Member and public participation be enhanced by including on the agenda of the appropriate Scrutiny Committee key decisions subject to pre-scrutiny, which would enable Members and the public to speak to the agenda item and Members, where permitted being able to ask questions at the scrutiny meeting.
- (c) That the Director of Governance develop and submit any necessary amendments to the text of the Constitution to a future meeting of the Governance Committee and the Council for approval.

It was moved as an AMENDMENT by Councillor P M Wallace and duly seconded

- (a) That Member and public participation be enhanced by the Executive including the Notice of Forthcoming Key Decisions on its monthly agenda and through this process identify future agenda items of public interest that would be subject to pre-scrutiny.
- (b) That Member and public participation be enhanced by including on the agenda of the appropriate Scrutiny Committee key decisions subject to pre-scrutiny, which would enable Members and the public to speak to the agenda item and Members, where permitted being able to ask questions at the scrutiny meeting.
- (c) That the Director of Governance develop and submit any necessary amendments to the text of the Constitution to a future meeting of the Governance Committee and the Council for approval.
- (d) That members of the public be permitted to submit written questions to a meeting of the Cabinet relating to a matter on the agenda provided that they have given not less than 8 days' notice.

On being put to the meeting the Amendment was LOST.

On being put to the meeting the original Motion was CARRIED.

- RESOLVED:
- (a) That Member and public participation be enhanced by the Executive including the Notice of Forthcoming Key Decisions on its monthly agenda and through this process identify future agenda items of public interest that would be subject to pre-scrutiny.
 - (b) That Member and public participation be enhanced by including on the agenda of the appropriate Scrutiny Committee key decisions subject to pre-scrutiny, which would enable Members and the public to speak to the agenda item and Members, where permitted being able to ask questions at the scrutiny meeting.
 - (c) That the Director of Governance develop and submit any necessary amendments to the text of the Constitution to a future meeting of the Governance Committee and the Council for approval.

MOTIONS

In accordance with Council Procedure Rule 13, Councillor S F Bannister gave notice of his intention to move the following Motion:

“This Council is extremely concerned by the proposals to use the former Manston airport site for parking of lorries when the cross-Channel routes are blocked for any reason, as they were this summer. The Council believes, on the basis of sound local knowledge, that this proposal will only lead to a worsening of the traffic chaos caused by Operation Stack and to the disruption of residents’ lives and livelihoods throughout this district and elsewhere in East Kent. This Council resolves to express its disquiet at the proposals in the strongest possible terms to Government and Kent County Council.”

The Motion was duly seconded.

It was moved as an AMENDMENT by Councillor P A Watkins and duly seconded that

“This Council is extremely concerned by the proposals to use the former Manston airport site for parking of lorries when the cross-Channel routes are blocked for any reason, as they were this summer. The Council believes, on the basis of sound local knowledge, that this proposal will only lead to a worsening of the traffic chaos caused by Operation Stack and to the disruption of residents’ lives and livelihoods throughout this district and elsewhere in East Kent. This Council supports the Dover Joint Transportation Board resolution to express its disquiet at the proposals in the strongest possible terms to Government and Kent County Council and urges the Department of Transport to expedite and fund early improvements to the dualling of the A2 between Lydden and Dover and the undualled section of the A256 between Sandwich and Dover.”

Councillor S F Bannister, with the consent of his seconder, agreed to accept the Amendment as an alteration of his original Motion.

On being put to the vote, the Motion was carried.

RESOLVED: “This Council is extremely concerned by the proposals to use the former Manston airport site for parking of lorries when the cross-Channel routes are blocked for any reason, as they were this summer. The Council believes, on the basis of sound local knowledge, that this proposal will only lead to a worsening of the traffic chaos caused by Operation Stack and to the disruption of residents’ lives and livelihoods throughout this district and elsewhere in East Kent. This Council supports the Dover Joint Transportation Board resolution to express its disquiet at the proposals in the strongest possible terms to Government and Kent County Council and urges the Department of Transport to expedite funding for early improvements to the dualling of the A2 between Lydden and Dover and the undualled section of the A256 between Sandwich and Dover.”

(In accordance with Council Procedure Rule 18.4, Councillor P S Le Chevalier requested that his vote against be recorded.)

(Councillor N S Kenton declared a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in the matter by reason of the potential impact of Operation Stack and Manston on his employment and withdrew from the meeting for the consideration of this item of business.)

47 URGENT BUSINESS TIME

There were no items of urgent business.

The meeting ended at 7.47 pm

Declarations of Interest**Disclosable Pecuniary Interest (DPI)**

Where a Member has a new or registered DPI in a matter under consideration they must disclose that they have an interest and, unless the Monitoring Officer has agreed in advance that the DPI is a 'Sensitive Interest', explain the nature of that interest at the meeting. The Member must withdraw from the meeting at the commencement of the consideration of any matter in which they have declared a DPI and must not participate in any discussion of, or vote taken on, the matter unless they have been granted a dispensation permitting them to do so. If during the consideration of any item a Member becomes aware that they have a DPI in the matter they should declare the interest immediately and, subject to any dispensations, withdraw from the meeting.

Other Significant Interest (OSI)

Where a Member is declaring an OSI they must also disclose the interest and explain the nature of the interest at the meeting. The Member must withdraw from the meeting at the commencement of the consideration of any matter in which they have declared a OSI and must not participate in any discussion of, or vote taken on, the matter unless they have been granted a dispensation to do so or the meeting is one at which members of the public are permitted to speak for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the matter. In the latter case, the Member may only participate on the same basis as a member of the public and cannot participate in any discussion of, or vote taken on, the matter and must withdraw from the meeting in accordance with the Council's procedure rules.

Voluntary Announcement of Other Interests (VAOI)

Where a Member does not have either a DPI or OSI but is of the opinion that for transparency reasons alone s/he should make an announcement in respect of a matter under consideration, they can make a VAOI. A Member declaring a VAOI may still remain at the meeting and vote on the matter under consideration.

Note to the Code:

Situations in which a Member may wish to make a VAOI include membership of outside bodies that have made representations on agenda items; where a Member knows a person involved, but does not have a close association with that person; or where an item would affect the well-being of a Member, relative, close associate, employer, etc. but not his/her financial position. It should be emphasised that an effect on the financial position of a Member, relative, close associate, employer, etc OR an application made by a Member, relative, close associate, employer, etc would both probably constitute either an OSI or in some cases a DPI.

Subject:	STATE OF THE DISTRICT
Meeting and Date:	Cabinet – 5 October 2015 Council – 25 November 2015
Report of:	Leader of the Council
Portfolio Holder:	Councillor Paul Watkins, Leader of the Council
Decision Type:	Non-Key Decision
Classification:	Unrestricted

Purpose of the report:	To note the annual State of the District and any significant movement from previous years.
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Recommendation:	Recommend that Council notes the report and actions being taken through the Corporate Plan 2012–2016 and Cabinet.
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1. Summary

The State of the District report was first introduced to Council in May 2010 with the revised Interim Corporate Plan; when it was requested the report be produced annually.

This report is the annual backward look at the state of the district, highlighting key information under the headings of: Population Profile; Housing; Economy, Business and Employment; Budget, Funding and Investment; Education and Skills; Regeneration Delivery, Transport and Infrastructure; Health and Wellbeing; Deprivation and Poverty; Community Safety and Quality of Life.

Some national information is not collected annually and, where there are no updates available, this has been highlighted within the report. In addition, periodically the process of capturing information is changed, this in turn makes year-on-year comparisons and trends difficult to assess, where this has happened it is noted in the report.

There was an expectation this year that the English Indices of Deprivation (EID) would be updated for inclusion in this report, however the Department for Communities and Local Government has moved the publication date to autumn 2015. As a result the Deprivation and Poverty Chapter has not yet been revised and will be circulated as an additional chapter to the full report as soon as the EID information for the district has been analysed.

Not all information captured in the report is aligned to services the Council is responsible for. However, where possible, through working in partnership the Council aims to deliver, influence or facilitate/support service delivery improvements for all residents and visitors to the district.

This report also enables the setting of future direction for the Council along with other relevant information and knowledge and the detail in the report includes trends over the last few years.

Overall, regeneration and development continues apace within the district and the challenges faced are ones that cannot be turned around in a short period of time.

The Council is committed to working with partners to address the challenges around employment, skills and health and wellbeing, evident through the priorities within the Corporate Plan and the decisions of the Council to progress with the projects outlined in this report.

2. Introduction and Background

The key information in the report is linked to the aims and ambitions in the Corporate Plan through the Executive Summary. This is to underline the on-going actions being taken (the Corporate Plan is to 2016) and the ambitions of the Council and partners to address the key challenges highlighted in the report. The information will also help inform the direction of future corporate priorities.

- 2.1 The Corporate Plan was refreshed and approved by Council in March 2012 and sets the direction for the Council, working in partnership, for the period 2012 – 2016.

This report highlights how progress has been made against the objectives in the Corporate Plan and how Council decisions have been taken into account against the backdrop of the overall state of the district.

- 2.2 The population profile, as expected, shows very little year on year change, however the forecast trends continue to show an increase in the ageing population. Working age population has been falling in the District and the mean age of the population of the district is higher than the mean age for Kent and England. However, the regeneration and development projects have been moving forward and over the longer term it is anticipated the working age population will increase – in line with the skills and training offers. Working with partners and through the South Kent Coast Health and Wellbeing Board a ‘Housing, Health and Social Care’ group has been established to support independent living suitable to the needs of the ageing population.
- 2.3 With regards housing the Council continues to invest in improving the quality of its existing housing stock and the district has also seen a number of larger housing developments, including: Buckland Mill Village site, Old Park Barracks, Whitfield, Aylesham and Sholden.
- 2.4 Economy, Business and Employment, plus Regeneration Delivery, Funding and Investment are key areas worked on with partners to deliver core aspects of the Council’s Corporate Plan. The percentage of 16-64 year olds claiming out of work benefits has fallen as has the unemployment rate, however the employment rate has also fallen (possibly linked to the ageing population). Weekly workplace and resident earnings have both increased.
- 2.5 The percentage of those gaining NVQ4+ has unfortunately fallen, although education attainment levels in schools in general have improved. The Council continues to work with partners, including Job Centre Plus and East Kent College, to align skills and training to investment and employment opportunities, with a Skills Fair planned later in the year and a skills website in development.
- 2.6 The number of businesses in the district has increased over the year, with ‘Construction’ now comprising 14.3% of all enterprises in the district.
- 2.7 The Council continues to have the fifth lowest council tax charge in Kent and the lowest charge in East Kent.

- 2.8 The Council has successfully secured funding from a number of competitive central Government programmes during the year, including: the Site Delivery Fund, Coastal Community Teams funding and Community Covenant Scheme funding (administered by the Council for local community groups).
- 2.9 The number of young people aged 16-18 years classed as Not in Education, Employment or Training has fallen.
- 2.10 During the year the Council has increased the number of apprenticeships offered and also works with local young people on work experience placements and training programmes.
- 2.11 The Council is engaged in increased partnership working to maximise the resources available to encourage delivery of a number of projects aiming to raise skills levels, offer employment opportunities and encourage inward investment. These projects can be found in more detail in the attached report.
- 2.12 With regards Health and Wellbeing, the Council remains committed to the on-going work of the South Kent Coast Health and Wellbeing Board, with workstreams around cardio-vascular disease, a local alcohol strategy and projects/support such as dementia friendly communities, teenage pregnancy awareness, suicide prevention and the developing work of the sub-groups looking at children's health, prevention and integrated commissioning.
- 2.13 With regards deprivation and poverty, the English Indices of Deprivation update from Department for Communities and Local Government has been delayed. It is anticipated these will now be released late September/early October and this whole chapter shall be updated and circulated separately as soon the information for the district has been analysed.
- 2.14 Total recorded incidents of crime in the district have risen, mirroring the national trend. 'Violence against the person' crimes have also risen, however, the ONS reports that this increase is thought to reflect changes in recording practices rather than a rise in violent crime. The Dover District Community Safety Partnership has worked on a number of projects throughout the year including a 'Reduce the Strength' campaign, Road Safety projects, Sobriety Tags and setting up a new Domestic Abuse sub-group.
- 2.15 In 2013/14 the district continued to have the lowest residual household waste figure in Kent and Medway, comparisons for 14/15 are not yet available from DEFRA (however the district figure is reported through the Council's Quarterly Performance Report) . Fixed Penalty Notices for environmental crime have increased. Nearly 84% of rated businesses within the district have a Food Hygiene rating of 4 or 5 and bathing water sites in the district all received an 'excellent' classification in 2014.
- 2.16 The Council remains a committed partner to Up on the Downs and the White Cliffs Countryside Project - both partnerships arranging a number of activities for all the family to participate in throughout the year. Work continues on the development of the Kearsney Parks project, with the second stage funding bid being submitted early in 2016. The Council has also worked in partnership with the Town Council on a 'Pick It, Bin It, Win It' scheme in addition to the robust approach to enforcement.
- 2.17 In January 2015 the Folkestone Road Community Hub was established and has delivered a number of projects including: art and craft workshops, cooking sessions, music and a range of games and activities.

2.18 The Council's work to reduce fuel poverty and improve the energy efficiency of homes was recognised at the National Green Deal & Eco Awards 2015 and Dover and Shepway District Councils also won a major national award for recycling and waste collection service at the 6th Annual Improvement and Efficiency awards 2015.

3. **Identification of Options**

3.1 Continue with an annual State of the District report in its current format. Not all information is collated annually and therefore some information is repeated.

3.2 Discontinue the State of the District report and only update on an ad hoc basis as the information becomes available.

4. **Evaluation of Options**

4.1 The State of the District is a useful and valuable resource identifying key factors of growth, challenges and development within the district, it is a useful tool when considering forward actions and ambitions and when applying for external funding. The preferred option is therefore to continue with the report.

5. **Resource Implications**

6. Actions to address key factors within the State of the District are contained within the Corporate Plan. The Corporate Plan has been set with the Medium Term Financial Plan.

7. **Corporate Implications**

7.1 Comment from the Section 151 Officer: Finance has been consulted in the preparation of this report and has no further comments to make.

7.2 Comment from the Senior Solicitor: The Solicitor to the Council has been consulted in the preparation of this report and has no further comments to make.

7.3 Comment from the Equalities Officer: The Equality Officer has been consulted during the development of this report and has no further comments to make other than to remind members that in discharging their responsibilities they are required to comply with the public sector equality duty as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15>

8. **Appendices**

Appendix 1 – State of the District 2015.

Background Papers

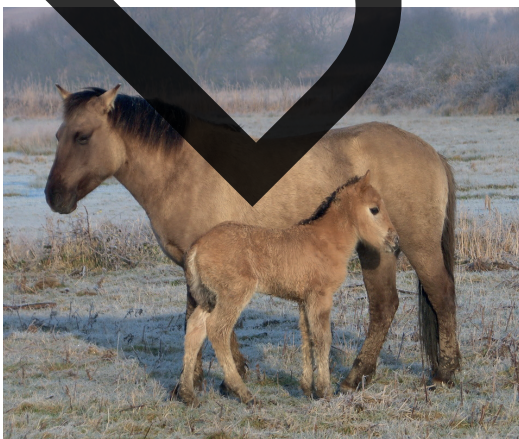
The State of the District 2014

The State of the District 2013

Contact Officer: Michelle Farrow, Head of Leadership Support and Caroline Hargreaves, Leadership Support Officer.

STATE OF THE DISTRICT 2015

An economic, social and environmental profile of the Dover district



Our vision: A high speed district of growth, enterprise and opportunity

State of the District 2015

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State of the District Report

Welcome to the sixth edition of the State of the District report. First introduced to Council in May 2010, the State of the District report is updated annually.

The report provides a snapshot of the current social, economic, environmental and health and well-being trends across of our district. With other local information, this report supports and informs local decision-making and setting of priorities. It also provides an overview for all those who currently, or wish to, live, work, or invest in the Dover district.

The report is a backward look at the overall state of the district highlighting important facts and figures about the conditions and circumstances affecting people's lives in the district, especially against a backdrop of economic recovery and major reductions in public spending.

The information included in the report is mainly available at district level, although it can sometimes be broken down to ward level. The report tries to use the latest information available at the time of drafting but it should be noted that not all information is collated and updated annually and is therefore not always available to be included. There also has to be a cut-off point and sometimes new information is released after a chapter has been written – this information will be picked up in the future editions of the report.

Annual Monitoring Report

The Council's Adopted Core Strategy sets out the overall ambitions and priorities for the district over a twenty-year period. In order to establish what is happening now in the District and what may happen in the future, monitoring is an essential component of the process. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, requires the District Council to publish an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) at the end of each year containing information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the policies set out in the Local Development Documents have been achieved.

To ensure the AMR and the State of the District are not duplicating information, but rather complementing each other, the 'Major Infrastructure and Major Sites information is now included in the annual State of the District report. The AMR is produced at the end of each calendar year, whilst the State of the District report includes much more wide-ranging information and end of financial year data sets.

Key Highlights from the report and examples of how the Council's Corporate Plan, and work with partners, is addressing them:

The main aims of the Corporate Plan (2012-2016) are:

- **'Enabling and supporting growth of the economy and opportunity for investment and jobs'**
- **'Facilitating strong communities with a sense of place and identity'**
- **'Serving our communities effectively'**

A range of programmes, projects and initiatives have been developed, or were on-going in 2014/15, by the Council and partners to deliver the Corporate Plan and ultimately address the challenges highlighted in the report, a sample of these are included in the summaries of each section, below:

Population Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year):

- The most up to date information available, at both district and ward level, at the time of drafting this report is the 2013 ONS mid-year population estimates, enabling year on year comparisons. The 2014 mid-year estimates are only currently available at a district level only and these show a further 0.7% increase in district level population.
- Between 2012-2013 there was an increase of 0.5% (600 people) in the population across the District. This is lower than the county average (0.9%) and only Tunbridge Wells and Shepway saw a smaller growth rate (0.1% respectively). Migration was the largest component of this population change (500 people) – more people entering the district than leaving. Dartford saw the largest population increase in percentage terms with +1.6%.
- Working age population is falling and is lower than South East and Great Britain average. The 65+ age group has risen and the 0-15 age group has also increased.
- The District remains the 4th smallest local authority population in Kent.
- The mean age of the population in the Dover district is 42.6 years; this is higher than the mean averages for Kent (40.6 years) and England (39.5 years) – all increased slightly on the previous year.
- Mill Hill, Buckland and Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory wards have the highest number of working age people.
- Buckland and Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory have the highest number of people aged 0-19.
- Little Stour and Ashtone, Sandwich, Middle Deal and Sholden, Mill Hill and Walmer have the highest number of 65+ years.
- Wards with the highest teenage conception rate are Tower Hamlets (one of the highest in Kent and Medway), Buckland and St.Radigunds – all are in the most deprived quintile of wards in the District.
- The population remains predominantly White – higher than the averages for Kent, South East and England. The District still has the lowest number and proportion of residents from a BME group in Kent.
- There is no further update for this year's report on length of residency, year of arrival, household language, proficiency in English or religion and belief (from Census 2011).
- The Mosaic Group definitions have changed since last year's report. In 2013 the largest grouping was '*K and MJ Middle aged parents receiving benefits, living in neighbourhoods of social housing with higher levels of unemployment*' (17.5%). In 2014 the largest grouping is '*Group G – Rural Reality – householders living in inexpensive homes in village communities*'. At 16.6% this is significantly higher than the Kent average of 7.1%.
- The next highest grouping is '*Group A: Country Living - Well off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of Country life*'. At 10.6% this is again higher than the Kent figure of 8.5%.
- This is followed by '*Group F: Senior Security - Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement*' (10.1% compared to 10.2% for Kent).
- The Socio-Economic Position has not been updated since last year's report (from Census 2011).

Housing Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year):

- House prices are historically lower in the Dover district than county and regional averages.
- During 2014, the average house price in the Dover district was £214,433. This is an increase of +10.16% from £194,664 in 2013.
- This compares to £260,943 in Kent (up +6.02%) and £303,841 in the South East (up +6.23%).
- All dwellings price up by 154% over the last 15 years.
- At £214,433, the Dover district has the third lowest average house price in Kent in 2014.
- During 2014 there were 2,126 property transactions in the district, which is 22.18% higher than in 2013.
- Dover district is the most affordable area for housing in Kent, using the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings, at 6.77. The most expensive district in Kent is Sevenoaks (10.95) and Tunbridge Wells (9.73) where property prices are close to or above 10 times annual salary.
- The number of households in the Dover district, using the KCC methodology, is forecast to increase by 27.7% to 62,400 by 2033.
- In 2014, the Dover district had a total dwelling stock figure of 52,110, up 0.37% from the previous year.
- Since 2009, the dwelling stock in the district has risen by 3.13%, which is above the national average (2.99%) but below the average for Kent (3.58%).
- The vast majority of dwelling stock in the district (86.7%) is Private Sector (either owner-occupied or privately rented).
- Social housing dwelling stock consists of Local Authority and Private Registered Providers' stock. Local Authority stock in the Dover district amounts to 8.5% of the total dwelling stock, whilst Private Registered Providers' stock amounts to 4.8%.
- According to VOA records, 27.8% of the dwelling stock in the Dover district was built before 1900. This is higher than the average for Kent (19.5%), South East (14%) and England (16%). The district has the second highest percentage of properties built before 1900 in Kent (behind Tunbridge Wells on 32.3%).
- The majority of properties (84.7%) in the Dover district fall in council tax bands A to D. (i.e. in or below band D, which is the band used to calculate average council tax payments). The largest percentage of homes (31.7%) are in Band B, the second lowest value band. Only 0.1% of properties in the Dover district are in Band H, the highest value band.
- Over the course of the year 2014/15, 68 homes have been made 'Decent' through action taken by the PSH service: 44 of these were from enforcement action and a further 24 empty homes. This is an increase from 41 homes in 2013/14.
- Over the year 2014/15, 79 Disabled Facilities Grants have been completed, with a total value of £731,201. An additional 18 urgent home loans were granted, totalling £116,845.
- Since 2000, the dwelling stock owned by Dover District Council has decreased every year; falling from 5,368 in 2000 to 4,404 in 2015. This 2015 figure includes 5 new builds.
- Half of the dwelling stock are houses (50.6%) and over a third are flats or maisonettes (35.6%). The remainder are bungalows (13%) and bedsits (0.9%).
- Over the past ten years, the council has sold 148 properties under the Right to Buy (RTB) scheme. Government changes to reinvigorate the RTB, including increasing the level of discount available, has led to an increased interest in the scheme and, in 2014/15, 23 council properties were sold. This is the highest number since 2006/07, when 24 properties were sold.
- Council Tax base lists, as at October 2014, show there are 1,168 dwellings recorded as being second homes in the Dover district. This is 2.30% of the total dwelling stock of 50,807 and is the second highest proportion in Kent.
- Across Kent, there are 8,104 dwellings recorded as second homes, which equates to 1.26% of the total dwelling stock. Nationally, 1.07% of dwellings are classed as second homes.
- The number of long-term vacant dwellings in the Dover district has declined for six consecutive years – from 952 in 2009 to 436 in 2014, a fall of -54.2%.
- Since 2007/08, No Use Empty has returned 188 homes back into use in the Dover district and provided over £3.7 million in interest free loans. This has enabled projects to be delivered to the value of more than £8.8 million.

- During the year ending 31 March 2014, there were 228 dwellings completed (net) in the Dover District. This is the same as the previous year, compared to a decrease of 1.91% across Kent
- This brings the total number of additional homes in the Dover district to 1,146 in the last five years.
- Early indications suggest that housing completions in the Dover district for 2014/15 are on the upward trend with numerous large sites under construction. The Council's Annual Monitoring Report (published December 2015) will include an update on the number of housing completions against the supply.
- The actual number of affordable dwellings provided in the Dover district during 2013/14 is 14 (13 of these are new build affordable rent units and the remaining dwelling an affordable home ownership acquisition). This total is a fall from the 100 affordable homes completed in 2012/13 and represents the least number of affordable home completions since 2000/01.
- As at 01 April 2015, the number of households on the housing register in the Dover district had increased to 2,194 (this figure does not include Dover District Council transfer requests). Of these, 1,267 applicants (57.7%) are in a 'Reasonable Preference' category
- In April 2014, 56.8% (1,171) households were requiring a 1-bedroom property, which is a higher proportion than seen across Kent (46.1%) and nationally (51.5%). 2015 figures for DDC show 58% of households requiring a 1-bedroom property, however Kent and national comparisons were not available at the time of this report.
- In 2014/15, the Council made 195 homelessness decisions and 78 households were accepted as homeless and in priority need. This is an increase of 39.3% over the year. The main reasons for the homelessness cases seen are exclusion by parents, relatives/friends (23) and termination of assured shorthold tenancies (16).
- The two highest main priority need category groups in 2014/15 are 'families with dependent children' and those with 'mental illness or disability'.

Key projects/initiatives seeking to address the Population and Housing highlights:

- In order to address the balance of the population the Council's Local Plan sets out plans to build 14,000 new homes, with a minimum of 10,100 homes to be provided by 2026. In keeping with the Adopted Core Strategy the focus is on building family homes. The Local Plan also requires around 200,000m² of employment floor space, creating 6,500 new jobs and developing a stronger retail offer.
- The Local Development Order for Discovery Park was adopted in 2013. The Land Allocations Local Plan was adopted in 2015 and allocates land for 2,465 new homes. The Council has not yet introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy as it is currently monitoring the effectiveness of continuing to rely on planning obligations as a means of securing the infrastructure needed to support development.
- Eight affordable homes have been completed at a new development in Deal. This is one of a number of new affordable housing developments being delivered directly by the Council. Latest figures from the Homes & Communities Agency show that Dover has the highest level of affordable housing starts on site and completions in East Kent, (from HCA statistics for 1 April-30 September 2014).
- The number of long-term empty properties in the District has dropped by more than 50% over the last five years, as part of the successful No Use Empty initiative. The figures show that the number of long-term empty dwellings in Dover District has reduced from 952 in 2009 to 436 in 2014 – a reduction of 516, or 54%.
- A recent example of DDC's successful work in bringing empty homes back into use is the refurbishment of 3 two-bedroom flats in Dover town centre, which had been empty for several years. DDC and the Homes & Communities Agency jointly funded the project. The project completed at the end of March 2015 and the homes have been let to households on the Council's housing register.
- The current Private Sector Housing Strategy 2010-2015 aims to secure improvements in private sector housing that will help tackle health inequalities as well as tackling poor quality housing.
- Our planning policy seeks that 30% of the new homes within developments of 15 homes or more should be affordable in order to meet the housing needs of people who cannot afford to buy a home in the market and to ensure a balanced housing market and the development of mixed, inclusive communities. If our overall housing growth aspiration of 14,000 new homes is realised, this should result in around 4,200 new affordable homes being delivered.

- In 2014/15, the council enabled the delivery of 112 new affordable homes. Of these, 72 are for affordable rent, 17 social rent and 23 shared ownership. Within this number, there are 46 affordable rent and 23 shared ownership units in Sholden, 15 affordable rent units in Aylesham, 12 social rent units and a further 11 affordable rent units in Dover.
- HCA grant funding of approximately £9000k supported the Aylesham scheme, whilst the Sholden homes have been secured through a S.106 planning agreement and additional HCA grant funding.
- Looking ahead over the next two years we anticipate a significant increase in the number of new affordable homes being built. A further 207 units are planned for completion in 2015/16 (117 affordable rent, 21 social rent and 26 shared ownership) and 116 units in 2016/17.
- As well as continuing to invest in improving the quality of its existing housing stock, the Council has started building its own new affordable housing funded from a combination of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), excess RTB receipts that local housing authorities can use for investment in new social housing, and developer financial contributions. The first three homes in Elvington were completed in October 2014 and were built on Council, HRA owned land. Earlier this year, the Council also acquired 8 newly built homes on a development in Deal under the terms of planning agreement and is currently completing a new scheme comprising 8 flats in Castle Street, Dover. Other schemes are being appraised.
- The Council also aims to try and make best use of its existing housing stock and this is underpinned by its approach to the provision of flexible tenancies as set out in its Tenancy Strategy and Tenancy Policy and by providing opportunities that enable households to downsize. .
- Work on updating the Council's current Housing Strategy 2010-15 will start once the detail of key housing policy changes recently announced by government are known and the HRA Business Plan has been updated to take account of the changes.
- It is likely that the updated Housing Strategy will continue to highlight the need for more specialist housing to meet the needs of a growing older population. The Council has made good progress towards meeting its strategy target in relation to the provision of 200 extra care homes. We expect that by the end of the current financial year, 162 extra care homes will have been completed.
- 121 new 'extra care' homes for older people are planned for completion in 2015/16 (81 units at Caesar Court, Sholden and 40 at Cranleigh Drive Whitfield). The Sholden development includes a mix of affordable rent and shared ownership, whilst the Whitfield development is all affordable rent.
- Progress is also being made with regard to the delivery of specialist housing for people with physical disabilities. The Council tries to include some provision of wheelchair accessible housing in new affordable housing developments where the location is appropriate. An example is a Dover Town centre site where the Council is working with a housing association partner to bring forward 20 affordable flats with six ground floor flats being specially designed for people with a physical disability.
- The district also has a large number of standard residential care homes. Kent County Council's 'Accommodation Strategy Better Homes: Greater Choice' has identified the need to develop additional nursing home provision within the independent sector across the district and to develop services in Sandwich where there is a high population of older people.
- In light of the aging population, providing housing options that enable older and disabled people to live independently for as long as possible is therefore a priority. This will be factored in to the consideration of new affordable housing schemes that come forward in the future.
- The Council is on target to spend the funding provided by government for Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs) this year and there is currently no waiting list for a grant offer. The Council no longer receives grant funding for DFGs directly from government. Currently, the grant is received from KCC via the Better Care Fund and we are waiting for clarification as to how the funding will be provided from 2016/17 onwards. The Council is also involved in county-wide discussions about the potential for greater service integration in relation to DFGs.
- A new scheme for single homeless people is due to open shortly in Aycliffe.
- There has been a significant reduction in the number of homeless 16 & 17 year olds being placed in B&B accommodation over the past 18 months.
- Housebuilders are showing renewed confidence, with developments under construction across the district including the regeneration of the former Buckland Paper Mill, Old Park Barracks, Aylesham and Sholden. Some of the larger housing developments in the district include:
 - Hammill Brickworks: Planning permission has been granted for Quinn Estates to redevelop the former Hammill Brickworks site in Woodnesborough site and transform it into a rural business

- park. It is a 5.80 hectare site and is being developed for mixed use, with 24 light industrial units and 19 family homes, over 50% of which have sold off plan.
- Buckland Mill Village: Gillcrest Homes, working with the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA), are building 400 new homes on the Buckland Mill Village site. Phase 1 of construction is currently underway and 56 affordable units have been completed (Conqueror House and Watermark House providing 51 affordable homes for rent and five for low cost home ownership. This was a partnership between Town and Country Housing Group, Dover District Council and the HCA). Phase 1 is due for completion around December 2016. Residential development, new community facilities, including a doctor's surgery, play area, care home, along with shops, café and restaurant are planned for a subsequent phase of the development.
 - Whitfield: This is the single largest strategic allocation in the Core Strategy, comprising of at least 5,750 homes – development has commenced on site.
 - Sholden New Fields: Planning permission has been given for a residential development of 230 units at Sholden New Fields, Sholden, Deal. This development will offer a range of accommodation with a mixture of 2-4 bedroom homes of which 30% will be affordable housing (69 units). The site will offer public space and informal play areas along with a circular walk and cycleway around the outside of the development.
 - Elysium Park: This is a development of 41 homes (two, three and four-bedroom) at Old Park Close in Whitfield. This development is the final phase. The developer (Pentland Homes) has been pleased with the market take up of the site.
 - Aylesham Garden Village: Aylesham has been identified as a key location for housing growth in the district and outline planning permission for 1,210 new dwellings along with a host of local infrastructure and public realm works, including new roads, a market place, play area, and retail units has been granted. Ward Homes (Barratt Developments PLC) and Hillreed Homes (Persimmon Plc) are the development partners for project. Construction of 191 dwellings is underway as part of the first phase of the development. In July 2013, the Planning Committee voted to approve the variation to the planning permission that will see an enlarged first phase of development. This includes an overall increase in the number of units from 446 to 770 (Phase 1A and 1B), and an increase in the number of affordable homes from 38 to 53, or 27% of the total units in Phase 1A. The affordable housing at Aylesham was completed and handed over to a housing association at the end of March and is now occupied.
 - The Quarterdeck: The Council sold The Quarterdeck site in Deal to Rogate Developments in 2012 and the site has been developed as thirteen 2-bedroom and one 3-bedroom apartments, and there are two commercial units on the ground floor.
 - The Lanes, Ash: The site of a former sheltered housing scheme, The Lanes in Queens Road, Ash is a mix of eleven 3-bedroom houses and three 4-bedroom houses arranged in a series of terraces. The scheme was a finalist in the Best Small Housing Development category at the Local Authority Building Control (LABC) Building Excellence Awards for the South East.

The above is working towards/meeting the following aims of the Corporate Plan:

SP1 Priority Actions (by 2016):

- The Local Development Order will be in place
- Adoption of the Land Allocations Document
- Introducing the Community Infrastructure Levy

SP1 Outcome (by 2016):

- Encouraging investment and development in areas to support the continuing prosperity of the District and improve the quality of life for all

SP1 Priority Actions (by 2016):

- Through the Housing Strategy we will enable housing growth and the delivery of more affordable homes, as well as improving the condition of existing homes, addressing inequality, and enabling vulnerable people access to quality housing to live independently.

SP2 Outcome (by 2016):

- Supporting economic growth and prosperity through carefully managed housing growth.

The Council's Local Development Framework and Core Strategy can be found at:
<http://www.dover.gov.uk/Planning/Planning-Policy/Home.aspx>

Economy, Business and Employment Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year):

- The % of 16-64 year olds claiming out of work benefits has fallen from 12.2% to 11.5%, this has been a steady decline since 2011/12.
- The Unemployment Rate has also fallen from 3.4% in 2014 to 2.7% in 2015, however the Employment Rate has fallen from 71.2% in 2014 to 64.8% in 2015 – This could potentially be due to a number of the older age workforce not classed as employed but not in employment.
- Median Gross Weekly Workplace earnings and Resident earnings have both increased (£508.90 and £532.90 respectively). Earnings by residence in 2014 were lower than Kent and South East figures but higher than the national figure. Workplace based earnings were above Kent but below the national and South East figures.
- The percentage of those gaining NVQ4+ has decreased from 32.4% in 2014 to 28.6% in 2015 – this was after a large increase in number from 2013 (18.4%).
- All councils across Kent saw an increase in GVA and GVA per head during the 2012-13 period, with the Dover district experiencing the largest increase in both GVA (8.5%) and GVA per Head (8.1%). However, Dover remains as having the second lowest GVA per head in Kent and the 4th lowest in the South East (£14,874). Thanet has the 6th lowest (£15,299).
- The Dover District is home to 3,000 businesses – this number is up from 2,905 in 2013.
- 'Construction' has increased by 40 enterprises between 2013 and 2014 and now comprises 14.3% of all enterprises in the district. Although this is below the county average (15.2%) it is above regional (12.7%) and national levels (11.7%).
- There has been a steady increase in the number of 'Professional, Scientific & Technical' enterprises in the district, which now make up 13.3% of all enterprises in the district. However, this still lower than county (17.0%), regional (20.1%) and national (18.0%) figures.
- It remains the case that the majority of enterprises in the Dover District are small businesses
- In 2013 (most up to date available figures) in the Dover district, there were a total of 31,300 jobs – an increase from 29,800 in 2012. 20,400 (65.2%) are full-time and 10,900 (34.8%) are part-time. The proportion of part-time jobs in the district is above the regional (33.5%) and national averages (32.3%) but below county (35.0%).
- In 2013, the number of new enterprises starting in the Dover district rose from 340 to 440 (29.4%). This compares to 22.5% in Kent, 23.4% in the South East and 28.6% across Great Britain. All districts in Kent, except Shepway, saw an increase in the number of enterprise births.
- There was also an increase in the number of enterprise deaths from 320 to 345 (+7.8%). This compares to falls in enterprise deaths seen in Kent (-2.7%), South East (-6%) and Great Britain (-6.1%).
- There has been a percentage growth in the number of active enterprises in the Dover district – increasing by 3.9% (125 enterprises) from 2012 to 2013. This compares to an increase of +2.6% in Kent, +2.4% in the South East and +3.3% across Great Britain.
- There was a total of 518 new National Insurance Numbers (NINOs) allocated to overseas nationals in the Dover district in 2013/14. This is up from 489 in 2012/13 (+5.9%). This compares to increases of 7.7% in Kent, 11.2% in the South East and 7.7% in England over the same period. Economic inactivity has hardly changed since the previous year.
- From 2014 to 2015 there has been no change in the wards with unemployment above the average for Dover District; Castle (5.3%), Tower Hamlets (4.8%), St Radigunds (4.4%), Town and Pier (4.0%), Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory (3.6%), Buckland (3.2%) and Middle Deal and Sholden (2.4%).
- Over the year, all wards (except Lydden and Temple Ewell where there was no change) saw a fall in the percentage of benefit claimants. North Deal saw the biggest percentage change (-45.1%), followed by Castle (-41.8%) and Town and Pier (-40.7%).
- More wards in the Dover District have seen a higher drop in unemployment than the Kent average.
- As at August 2014, there were 7,160 residents aged 16-64 (10.6%) in the district claiming key out-of-work benefits. This is a fall from 7,610 (11.2%) the previous year. This compares to 9.3% in Kent, 7.4% in the South East and 10.6% across the country.

- Over the year, the number of people claiming carers allowance has increased by 100 to 1,230 (8.9%).
- The number of people claiming Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and incapacity benefits has also increased by 120 to 4,550 (2.7%).
- In March 2015, the JSA claimant rate for the resident population in Dover (2.2%) was higher than the claimant rate for Kent (1.7%), the South East region (1.2%) and nationally (2.0%). The number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in Dover has fallen from 2,162 (3.2%) in March 2014.
- In March 2015, the 18-24 year old age group claiming JSA in the Dover district (4.6%) was also higher than the averages for the South East (2%), Kent and Great Britain (both 3.1%).
- The level of JSA claimants has generally followed the national, regional and county trend.
- On the whole, claimant count levels have been below those experienced in previous recessions. This may be explained by greater labour market flexibility (including increased recourse to part-time working and less secure contracts) and reluctance by employers to lose key skills.

Budget, Funding and Investment Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year):

Key DDC Budget Highlights are:

- Prudent General Fund balances maintained in 2015/16;
- Council Tax levels frozen at 2014/15 rates;
- Revenue Support Grant reduced by 31.6% in 2015/16, and forecast to be reduced by a further 20.0% in 2016/17;
- Fully financed 2015/16 capital programme but limited capital resources for the future;
- Significant potential future years' volatility in the Council's main income streams from Council Tax, Business Rates, Revenue Support Grant, New Homes Bonus and Enterprise Zone Grant.
- The General Fund revenue budget projects a £92k surplus in 2015/16 and forecasts projected deficits of £360k in 2016/17 and £728k in 2017/18. The General Fund Balance is forecast to remain above the £2m preferred level in 2015/16. The forecasts for future years show the General Fund Balance reduced to £1.47m by the end of 2017/18 if no action is taken to address the forecast deficits.
- In 2015/16, the average council tax for the area of the billing authority for a Band 'D' property, including parish precepts, across Kent ranges from £1,593 in Shepway to £1,482 in Ashford. This compares to £1,537 in the Dover district.
- Dover District Council has the fifth lowest council tax charge in Kent (£167) and the lowest council tax charge in East Kent.
- Total chargeable dwellings for 2015/16 (as at 01 December 2014) in the Dover district stood at 50,057.
- Of these, a high majority fall within the lower charging Bands A – C, with 35,711 chargeable dwellings within these bands (71.34%). Only 52 properties fall within the highest charging Band H (0.10%).
- Dover District Council's share of the total average bill for 2015/16 is 11.4%, which equates to £167.49 on a Band D property. This has not increased from last year.
- For every £1 collected (including Town and Parish precepts):
 - Kent County Council receives 70.9p,
 - Dover District Council 10.9p,
 - Police and Crime Commissioner 9.6p,
 - Kent and Medway Fire and Rescue 4.6p and
 - Town and Parish Councils 4p.
- Business rate income in the Dover district is heavily concentrated in its largest sites, with 32% of its business rates income from the top 3 sites: Channel Tunnel, Discovery Park and Dover Harbour Board.
- In the Dover district, as at 31 December 2014, there were 1,377 hereditaments benefitting from the Small Business Rate Relief scheme through paying the lower multiplier and getting a discount. In addition, 1,137 hereditaments were paying the lower multiplier and not getting a discount. .
- At the same time, there were 522 hereditaments in receipt of mandatory relief and 782 in receipt of discretionary relief. This figure includes 531 hereditaments benefitting from the new retail relief.
- Development contributions, including S106 receipts, have been received from five developments during financial year 2014-15:

- Cannon Street, Deal
- 59, The Marina, Deal
- Land at Honeywood Parkway
- Sholden (land North East of Sandwich Road)
- Whitfield Phase 1a
- The total monies raised from these projects amounts to £398,131, some of which was paid to Kent County Council, with £189,440 secured for DDC direct.
- The Heritage Lottery Fund has ring-fenced £3.1 million for the Parks for People project at Russell Gardens and Kearsney Abbey, which is expected to start in autumn 2016.
- The Council has secured funding from a number of competitive central Government programmes during 2014/15. This is included:
 - Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Site Delivery Fund (£45,000) for an efficiency programme in planning, including a review of planning conditions, extending the use of planning performance agreements, and improving S106 processes.
 - £20,000 from DCLG to help set up two new Coastal Community Teams; for Dover, and Deal and Sandwich. These teams will bring together partners from the public, private and voluntary sectors to deliver a Local Economic Plan to drive growth in jobs and prosperity.
 - £10,000 from the Ministry of Defence (MOD) Community Covenant Scheme to host an event to help foster stronger links between the armed forces (serving, veteran, cadet) communities and the local population. We are currently working with local groups to develop the event for Spring/Summer 2016 to coincide with the Kearsney Parks HLF project.
 - The Community Covenant Scheme, administered by Dover District Council, also secured funding to the value of £250,000 for local community groups across the district.
- In 2014 lottery grants awarded for the Dover district totalled £3,850,058, broken down in to the following categories:
 - Heritage: £3,405,500
 - Sport: £104,371
 - Arts: £130,388
 - Health, Education, Environment and Charitable Expenditure: £209,799

Education and Skills Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year):

- Skill levels and educational attainment in the resident population in the district remain generally low compared to county, region and national averages.
- The percentage of people in the Dover district with no qualifications has fallen overall from 9.1% in 2010 to 7.7% in 2014.
- The percentage of people in the Dover district qualified to NVQ4 and above also shows a fall from 29.7% in 2010 to 28.6% in 2014. However, this has picked up from 18.2% in 2012.
- It should be noted that sample sizes at district level are fairly small and district-level time series for workforce qualifications can be volatile.
- Compared to the previous year the number of nursery school/units remains unchanged at 3, the number of early years settings has increased from 75 to 79 and the number of Children's Centres has fallen by 1, from 8 to 7.
- There are 52 Secondary and Primary Schools in the Dover district, 14 of which are academies (8 Primary and 6 Secondary); this is up from 12 in 2013.
- There are also two special schools in the district (1 x Behaviour & Learning SEN need and 1 x behavioural, Emotional & Social SEN need).
- There are 4 'other independent schools' in the District, and 4 'other independent special schools'.
- There are 41 Primary Schools in the district with 8,343 pupils enrolled. Total roll has increased from 7,956 in 2013 and 8,164 in 2014.
- Eight Primary Schools are now academies, one of which is sponsor-led. This is up from six in February 2014.
- There are nine Secondary Schools in the district, with 7,658 pupils enrolled. Total roll has decreased from 8,042 in 2013 and 7,831 in 2014.
- Six Secondary Schools are academies, two of which are sponsor-led.
- 156 children attend one of the two Special Schools in the district.

- Primary capacity is 8,912, down from 8,922 in 2014. Secondary capacity is 8,155, down from 8,856 in 2014.
- Of the Year 11 leavers in 2014, 1,259 pupils (86.4%) continued in education, either in school or college, and 33 pupils (2.3%) became Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET).
- 15.5% of pupils in the district are eligible for free school meals (down from 15.7% the previous year), compared to 13.2% across Kent and 16.3 nationally.
- With regards Early Years Performance, in the Dover district, the percentage of pupils at, or exceeding, the expected level of attainment for Specific Learning Goals are above the Kent and national figures in all overall areas.
- Good Level of Development refers to pupils achieving at least the expected level in the prime areas of learning plus Literacy and Mathematics Early Learning Goals. In this area, pupils in the Dover district achieved 69.7%, compared to 69% for Kent and 60% nationally.
- With regards Primary School Performance, Level 4+ Reading, Writing and Maths results in the Dover district have improved from 61% in 2011 to 81.1% in 2014. This achievement is higher than seen across Kent and Nationally (both 79%). 29 schools in the Dover district were above the national average, with four achieving 100%.
- In 2013/14 four schools in the Dover District achieved below the government floor of 65% of pupils getting a Level 4 in maths, reading and writing.
- With regards secondary school performance, in 2013/14, the percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A* - C including English and Maths GCSE's in the Dover district was lower than the average for Kent but above the national average.
- Four schools in the district achieved above the Kent and National averages for the percentage of pupils achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalents) including English and Maths.
- The percentage of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate in the Dover district was lower than the average for Kent and England. Four schools in the Dover district achieved above the national averages for the English Baccalaureate, this is down slightly from 5 schools in the previous year.
- Value Added scores, including English and Maths bonuses, measure the progress made by pupils from the end of KS2 to the end of KS4 using their best 8 exam results. There are four schools in the Dover district with above national average scores.
- Three schools achieved above the national average for A-Level attainment
- The Dover District had 204 young people (5.85%) aged 16-18 years old classed as Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) and available to the labour market, which is lower than the Kent average; and has fallen from 7.94% in April 2014.
- Of those NEET but not available to the labour market in the district, the majority are due to illness (31), teenage parents (19), followed by pregnancy (15).

Key projects/initiatives seeking to address the Economy, Business and Employment; Budget; Funding and Education and Skills highlights, being supported by Regeneration Delivery:

- In order to address the key issues facing the district Economic Regeneration remains the Council's top priority and significant progress is being made on the delivery of major regeneration projects across the Dover district.
- The Council's Land Allocations Local Plan, which identifies the sites for future development across the district up to 2026, was adopted in January 2015 and allocates land for 2,465 new homes. Alongside the Core Strategy, it sets out how we will achieve our plans to deliver 10,100 new homes in the district by 2026 and 14,000 in the longer term.
- Following a Neighbourhood Planning Referendum in November 2014, Dover District Council made the Worth Neighbourhood Development Plan part of the Development Plan for the Worth Neighbourhood Area in January 2015.
- The Council is engaged in increased partnership working with a range of partners to maximise the resources available to enable and encourage delivery of a number of projects that will transform the district, including aiming to raise skills levels, offer employment opportunities and encourage inward investment.
- Companies operating in the Dover district have gained access to over £12 million in funding from Expansion East Kent, creating and safeguarding 809 full and part-time jobs (as at August 2015). It is also evident that the businesses within the Dover district that have secured funding are also

providing substantial levels of match-funding. Currently this is running at £26m. A further £5m has been allocated from the RGF to improve high speed rail services

- Three wards in the Dover district have Assisted Area Status for the period 2014-2020, including Eastry, Little Stour & Ashstone, and Sandwich. Businesses locating to Assisted Areas may be eligible for regional aid under European Commission state aid rules, which is typically offered as a capital investment.
- The former Pfizer's pharmaceutical research and development operation to the north of Sandwich was designated as an Enterprise Zone in August 2011. Spread over 82 hectares, Discovery Park is one of the largest science and technology facilities in Europe with 280,000m² of laboratory and office space.
- There are now 125 companies operating from the Discovery Park, with 2,300 jobs created or retained on site. This number is expected to rise to 2,500 by the end of 2015, with an Enterprise Zone target of 3,000 jobs by 2017. Discovery Park currently houses in excess of 10% of the jobs in the national EZ programme. The jobs figure include a retained presence by Pfizer of 650 jobs (focused on pharmaceutical science research) and Discovery Park is now attracting life science R&D companies from around the world - providing a core of activity at the site.
- A wide range of spin-out proposals companies have located at the site, offering business and professional support services such as financial, legal and marketing etc. Discovery Park Ltd is determined to deliver 3,000 new local jobs by 2017, in line with Enterprise Zone objectives.
- Planning consent has been granted for renewable energy company Estover Energy to develop a £65m biomass Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant, creating 100 jobs.
- Discovery Park Ltd's Masterplan for the whole of the site has now received planning consent following completion of the S.106 agreement. The plan includes up to 500 homes, new employment floorspace and hotel provision. A separate planning application has also been approved for a supermarket.
- The site's attractiveness to investors has been reinforced with £21.7 million funding flood alleviation package to deliver 1-in-200 year flood protection for the site and the town of Sandwich. The scheme was a partnership between the Environment Agency, Kent County Council and Pfizer.
- Following the Regional Growth Fund (RGF) allocation of £5m secured as part of a match-funding proposal to reduce journey times from London to East Kent, South Eastern confirmed a new timetable commencing in January 2015. This will provide for increased services for Sandwich and Deal and many other locations.
- Several transport schemes in the Dover district have secured funding commitments from the £442.1m South East LEP Growth Deal announced 07 July 2014. The plans include a commitment from the Department for Transport to work with the SELEP to develop further the business case for improved links between Dover Waterfront and Dover Town Centre. Also included are plans for a new link road in North Deal to help facilitate the free flow of traffic, addressing safety concerns at existing junctions, and improving access to a new residential development site.
- Dover District Council is working with its development partners, Bond City and Stonehurst Estates, on a prime 8-acre site in the heart of Dover town centre. The multi-million pound St James's development comprises 120,000 sq. ft. of retail and leisure, 440 parking spaces, and will feature a 16,000 sq. ft. M&S Simply Food store, a 21,000 sq.ft. six-screen multiplex Cineworld cinema, a 120-bed hotel, five national chain restaurants, and 12 retail units.
- Demolition of the buildings situated on the site, including Burlington House, County Hotel and the Multi-Storey Car Park, have all started. Practical completion of the development is scheduled for late 2016 and is set to provide a major stimulus to the night-time economy of the town and a major step forward in the regeneration of the town.
- The development of eight new affordable residential units on the corner of Castle Street and Maison Dieu Road is now well underway. The development will consist of three one-bedroom flats and five two-bedroom flats and completion is expected in autumn 2015.
- The Port of Dover has committed to the major redevelopment of the Western Docks, as part of the "Western Docks Revival" scheme, investing £200 million in capital construction projects over the next five years. This includes the development of a new cargo terminal and logistics hub. The development will create 600 new jobs as well as safeguarding 140 existing jobs. The development also includes a new marina to be built in the outer harbour and unlocks non-operational land for a major waterfront regeneration project.

- A £5m Local Growth Fund contribution has been awarded by the South East Local Enterprise partnership (SELEP) to fund improvements to two roundabouts (Prince of Wales and York Street) located on the A20 adjacent to the western docks. These improvements will improve traffic flow along the A20, reducing delays and supporting development of Dover Marina, town centre and Dover Western Dock.
- Regeneration development continues apace across the district including the regeneration of the former Buckland Paper Mill, Old Park Barracks, Aylesham and Sholden. Some of the larger developments include:
 - Planning permission has been granted for Quinn Estates to redevelop the former Hammill Brickworks site in Woodnesborough site and transform it into a rural business park. It is a 5.80 hectare site and is being developed for mixed use, with 24 light industrial units and 19 family homes, over 50% of which have sold off plan. Also creating 2,352m² commercial floor space.
 - Dover District Council granted planning permission on the 1st April 2015 for a major mixed use development at Farthingloe, together with landscaping and ancillary infrastructure works on land at the Western Heights, Dover. CPRE Kent has now lodged a Judicial Review at the High Court into the Council's decision to approve the above.
 - The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) has transferred Fort Burgoyne and surrounding open space to the Land Restoration Trust who will be developing proposals in liaison with Dover District Council, the community and others. In parallel, the HCA has appointed consultants to prepare proposals for the Officer's Mess site and new access as a first phase development of the remaining estate.
 - Whitfield is the single largest strategic allocation in the Core Strategy, comprising of at least 5,750 homes supported by transport, primary education, primary health and social care, utility services and green infrastructure together with retail, financial and professional offices, eating and drinking establishments. Development has commenced on site (Bowman's Place) for the residential development known as Phase 1A. Legal agreements have been completed and planning consent issued for Phase 1, which will see development commence at the south-east corner of the site adjacent to the A2/A256.
 - Local distribution business, Salvatori Group has completed its relocation to the Aylesham Industrial Estate during 2014/15. The move is part of a series of land deals involving the relocation of the Salvatori business from its former headquarters in Preston to a safer, more sustainable site to grow the business and create jobs. Salvatori employs over 100 people.
 - A major investment has recently been undertaken at Honeywood Retail Park, Whitfield. The 41,450 sq.ft of new retail space comprises three units let to B&M Stores, Pets at Home and a KFC drive-thru restaurant, along with 179 car parking spaces. Construction on the £10million site was finished in June 2015 and the occupiers have moved in
 - A £10.9 million investment at Dover Christ Church Academy will see the school extended to offer specialist and vocational teaching spaces. Work started in May 2014 on the new extension that will provide science laboratories, and hair and beauty, textiles and catering facilities. Also included in the development is a large sports hall with dance and fitness suites and new changing facilities. Parts of the development opened in June 2015, with the finished building being unveiled in September.
- The Council is looking to expand its modern apprenticeship scheme and further partnership working with Job Centre Plus.
- Development contributions will be used to fund a range of infrastructure projects including children's play spaces, libraries, adult social services, public rights of way, affordable housing and public rights of way.
- Dover District Council continues to proactively promote the 'Enterprise Coast – Dover, Deal, Sandwich' as a great place to live, work and play. An inward investment website www.investindover.co.uk continues to develop as a platform for potential investors, and local businesses, to find out more about key locations, financial incentives, and news and information for business. This is complemented by a Twitter feed (@InvestInDover) that has over 450 followers.
- Working in partnership with the Port of Dover and the Discovery Park Enterprise Zone, DDC exhibited at the MIPIM UK exhibition at London Olympia in October 2014 and will repeat the exercise this year from 21-23 October. This provides an excellent showcase for the district at the most prominent investment and property exhibition in the UK.

- Dover District Council is working on its round two submission (development phase) to the Heritage Lottery Fund for the 'Parks for People' project at Russell Gardens and Kearsney Abbey.
- Following a successful round one application in 2014, development funding of £274,100 was awarded to DDC to develop the plans in detail. This includes a conservation plan, activity plan, along with planning permissions. The final submission will be made in February 2016 with a decision expected in June 2016. The Heritage Lottery Fund has ring-fenced £3.1 million for the project which is expected to start in autumn 2016.
- During the year, the Communication & Engagement team continued to support voluntary and community groups across the district with advice on funding applications. The team also managed the administration and delivery of the following funding programmes:
 - 'You Decide' (DDC & KCC): 29 projects supported (£34,500)
 - Community Covenant: 15 projects supported (£258,385)
 - Save the Children: Eat Sleep learn & play (£60,000)
- The Council has also secured funding from a number of competitive central Government programmes during 2014/15. This is included:
 - Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Site Delivery Fund (£45,000) for an efficiency programme in planning, including a review of planning conditions, extending the use of planning performance agreements, and improving S106 processes.
 - £20,000 from DCLG to help set up two new Coastal Community Teams; for Dover, and Deal and Sandwich. These teams will bring together partners from the public, private and voluntary sectors to deliver a Local Economic Plan to drive growth in jobs and prosperity.
 - £10,000 from the Ministry of Defence (MOD) Community Covenant Scheme to host an event to help foster stronger links between the armed forces (serving, veteran, cadet) communities and the local population. We are currently working with local groups to develop the event for Spring/Summer 2016 to coincide with the Kearsney Parks HLF project.
 - The Community Covenant Scheme, administered by Dover District Council, also secured funding to the value of £250,000 for local community groups across the district.
- East Kent College has invested £2.9 million in new facilities at its Dover campus in 2015. Working with local employers to identify their skills needs, the facilities include new high-tech mechanical engineering, plumbing and automotive workshops, an aircraft cabin interior for hospitality and tourism training, IT suites and a hairdressing salon. EKC has also announced it is establishing a new centre at Discovery Park, which will see the science curriculum being taught at the Sandwich site, and will also be home to its 70 strong corporate services team.
- The Council has been working with East Kent College to develop a Memorandum of Understanding to ensure future job opportunities are aligned to training opportunities for greater job prospects. The partnership is also developing Dover district's first skills fair linked to DDC regeneration projects, being held in November 2015 – enhancing the offer by inviting future employers to the skills fair to link to the training being offered - and align to jobs of the future.
- In partnership, the Council is working on a website www.skills4dover.co.uk to guide people through their options if considering further or higher education, vocational skills or an apprenticeship.
- Building work commenced on Viking Recruitment's £6.5 million training facility, next to their head office on the Beechwood Business Park in Dover, in February 2015.
- The £3.2 million construction of Phase 1, with completion in Spring 2016, will see the swimming pool complex built, that will house all survival training for the commercial, yacht and offshore industries. The 12m x 10m survival pool will be able to simulate all weather conditions, be at a depth of 4m to accommodate helicopter 'Underwater Evacuation Training' (HUET) and evacuation jumps from high platforms, have davits cranes for launching survival rafts and will house all equipment necessary in the training of ship's crew for emergencies

The above is working towards/meeting the following aims of the Corporate Plan:

SP1 Priority Actions (by 2016):

- Continue the District's regeneration programme with the following as a priority focus:
 - The Dover Waterfront, St.James' and Town Centre improvements;
 - The 1st Phase of the Whitfield Expansion Programme

- Connaught Barracks
- The new development at Aylesham
- The White Cliffs Business Park Phase 3
- To make land available at Western Heights/Great Farthingloe Farm to enable progress towards the comprehensive proposals for regeneration, linked to the Town Centre, and maximise the tourism potential of this area, enabled and facilitated through a Planning Performance Agreement.
- A review to identify our potential housing construction role, working with our partners and available Government initiatives.
- Providing improved parking and facilities to support and promote HS1.
- Following the granting of the Harbour Revision Order for Terminal 2, we will support the development of the Port of Dover to regenerate the area.
- Working with the HCA and Hadlow College to develop the Betteshanger Colliery and Fowlmead Country Park Sites as a Sustainable Futures Campus, a mixed use educational, employment and tourism facility, to secure the long term future of the area.
- Working with partners to enable and facilitate a centre of excellence for the Marine Skills sector.

SP1 Outcomes (by 2016):

- Encouraging investment and development in areas to support the continuing prosperity of the district and improve quality of life for all.
- To further develop the district to enhance business growth and employment opportunities.
- Raising aspirations, educational attainment and skills: we will continue our enabling role working with local employers and training providers to identify skills shortages to meet local business needs and improve access to local job opportunities.

SP3 Priority Action (by 2016):

- Increasing funding into the district (Council or communities)
- Ensuring buildings are safe and compliant, with the Building Regulations, by delivering a sustainable and effective Building Control service.

S31 Outcome (by 2016):

- The Council will act as a community leader to influence a fair share of resources for the district and hold partners to account.

Health and Wellbeing Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year):

- Public Health England (PHE) released its annual Health Profiles in June 2015 and there are 6 areas considered significantly worse than the England average (compared to seven in 2014). These are:
 - Children in poverty (under 16's),
 - Violent crime,
 - Smoking status at time of delivery,
 - Smoking prevalence,
 - Hospital stays for self-harm and
 - Recorded diabetes.
- In comparison to last year, GCSE achievement has moved from significantly worse to not significantly different to the England average, as has life expectancy at birth (females). However smoking prevalence has moved from not significantly different to significantly worse than the England average.
- There are also 6 indicators significantly better than the England average (compared to 7 in 2014) and 18 indicators not significantly different from the England average.
- Priorities in Dover include improving life expectancy by preventing suicide, heart disease and reducing smoking prevalence (especially at time of delivery for expectant mothers), improving teenage pregnancy rates, and improving physical activity in children and adults.
- The average life expectancy in the Dover District (2010-2014, pooled) is estimated to be 80.95 years for all persons, broken down as Male 79.34 years and Female 82.53 years.
- The average life expectancy for males has been improving. However, the average life expectancy for females has fallen from 2009-13, as has the average life expectancy for all persons.
- Male and female life expectancy from birth in the Dover district are below Kent averages.

- The Life Expectancy Gap in the district is estimated to be 8.05 years (Males 10.55 years and Females 7.49 years). This gap has increased from 7.7 years from the 2008-2012 pooled figures (Male 11.3 years and Female 7.6 years).
- The ward with the highest life expectancy at birth is St.Margarets and the ward with the lowest is Lydden and Temple Ewell.
- The Dover district has the fourth lowest life expectancy for all persons (80.95 years) across Kent, with Tunbridge Wells having the highest total life expectancy (83.31 years), and Thanet having the lowest total life expectancy (80.19 years).
- There is a statistically significant relationship between living in the poorest wards in Dover and the likelihood of having an urgent hospital admission. The wards with the highest emergency admissions, aged 65 are Buckland; Lydden and Temple Ewell; Tower Hamlets; Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory; Whitfield; Castle and Aylesham. This is similar to the previous year, however Town and Pier and St.Radigunds were included last year and not this year, Castle ward not included last year has been included this year.
- Trends in all cause, all age mortality in the Dover district have been steadily falling over the past 20 years or so and are comparable with those for Kent and England.
- In 2014, cancer was the biggest killer in under 75's, being the underlying cause of death in 44.65% of cases.
- Cancer (30%) and circulatory disease (27%) remain the main causes of death.
- The General Health snapshot was taken from the Census 2011 and therefore there is no further update available for this report.
- There were a total of 53,906 emergency hospital admissions for all causes in the Dover district 2008/9 to 2012/13 (estimated from MSOA level data). This is up from 50,062 for the period 2006/7 to 2010/11.
- Emergency hospital admissions in the Dover district are either significantly better than, or not significantly different, compared to the England average.
- Prostate cancer is significantly worse than the England average.
- As at November 2014, there are 10,070 people receiving disability benefit in the Dover district. The majority of claims are for physical disability (7,820 people or 77%). Although this is down from 8,220 people or 80% (as at August 2013) it is still higher than the Kent average of 55.9%.
- There are also 1,260 (12.4%) claimants for a mental health condition (up from 10.3% as at August 2013) and 990 (9.8%) claimants for learning difficulty (up from 9.3% as at August 2013).
- The proportion for both of these categories are below Kent averages (14.5% and 11.4% respectively).
- Dover district has the 3rd highest mortality rate from causes considered preventable.
- In 2013, it is estimated that 24.3% of adults smoked in the district. This is up from 22.9% in 2012 and is significantly worse than the England average of 18.4%.
- The percentage of people in the Dover district smoking is higher in deprived areas than in non-deprived areas.
- The percentage of adults classed as obese in the district is 22.2%, which is below the England average of 23.0%, this has fallen from the previous year (26.8%).
- It is estimated that 54.8% of adults in the district are physically active (achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week), which is below the England average of 56.0%.
- Locally, it is estimated that 89 deaths could be prevented each year if 100% of the population aged 40-79 years were engaged in the recommended levels of physical activity (with 59 preventable deaths if 75% and 29 preventable deaths if 50%).
- The estimated health costs of inactivity in the Dover district is £1.6m, whilst the economic value of improved quality and length of life plus health care costs avoided is estimated to be £39.4m.
- The latest available data shows that Canterbury continues to have the highest excess winter death ratio (22.6), whilst Dover district continues to have the lowest (13.1). This compares to a Kent average of 17.5. However, the trend in the Dover district is increasing when comparing 2004-08 and 2009-13.
- The number of deaths from suicide and undertermined causes in the Dover district has fluctuated, from 8 in 2006 to 14 in 2014.
- The rate of infant mortality has risen over the past two years and is above the Kent average but below the national average.
- In the Dover district, 8.7% of children at reception age are obese and 17.8% at Year 6.
- This is a fall from 9.9% (reception) and 19.3% (Year 6) for the period 2009/10 to 2011/12.

- The percentage of obese children at reception age in the district is above the Kent and South East averages' but below the average for England.
- The percentage of obese children at Year 6 is above the average for the South East but below the averages' for Kent and England.
- With a rate of 30.3, the Under 18 Conception rate in the district is higher than the England (24.3), Kent (22.9) and South East (20.5) averages'. However, teenage pregnancy rates have been reducing over the past couple of years.
- In 2013/14, the Dover district had the third lowest hospital admission rate for children aged 0-17 years admitted for deliberate or unintentional injury, with a rate of 88.4. This is below the average for Kent and Medway.
- Tooth decay in children is a cause for concern in the Dover district
- The number of children killed or seriously injured in Dover roads has been falling, from a high of 10 in 2007 to 1 in 2013.
- The rate of smoking at time of delivery in the Dover district was 15.6 per 100 maternities, which is significantly worse than the England average of 12 (2013/14).
- The proportion of children and young people in South Kent Coast CCG within the main CAMHS service was higher than expected.

Deprivation and Poverty Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year):

- There are no updates yet available for this section of the report. It was understood the Department for Communities and Local Government would release an updated English Indices of Deprivation in the summer, however this is now due to be made available late September/early October.
- A full update on this section will be circulated once the information for the district has been analysed.

Community Safety and Quality of Life Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year):

- The level of recorded crime in the Dover district has fallen from 8,132 as at Y/E March 2003 to 6,716 as at Y/E March 2015. However, the number of recorded crimes in the district has risen over the past two years. (It should be noted that, during this time, the Kent Police system for recording crime was scrutinised by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary. As a result, the reporting mechanisms have been tightened and improved leading to an increase in reported crime).
- Total recorded incidents of crime in the Dover district have increased by 302 incidents (+4.7%) from the year ending March 2014 to March 2015.
- In the year ending March 2015, the average recorded crime rate across the Kent force area was 62.5 per 1,000 population. The Dover district had a total recorded crime rate of 59.8 per 1,000 population, which is lower than the average for Kent.
- Nationally, there was a 3% increase in police recorded crime in the year ending March 2015. The rise in police figures was driven by increases in violence against the person offences (up by 23%). The ONS reports that this increase is thought to reflect changes in recording practices rather than a rise in violent crime.
- The 'other recorded crimes against society' category was introduced to separate out crimes that do not normally have a specific identifiable victim. It comprises categories of 'Drug offences', 'Possession of weapons' 'Public order' and 'Miscellaneous crimes against society'. Trends in such offences can reflect changes in police activity rather than in levels of criminality. There were 451 crimes recorded in this category in the Dover district as at Year Ending March 2015. This is the 4th lowest in Kent and Medway.
- Violence against the person offences contain the full spectrum of assaults, from pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm, to murder. Even within the same offence classification, the severity of violence varies considerably between incidents.
- For the year ending March 2015, just under 43% of all violence against the person incidents resulted in injury to the victim in the Dover district.
- For the year ending March 2015, the Dover district had a 'Violence against the person' rate of 17.6 per 1,000 population.
- This is up from a rate of 16.6 per 1,000 population for the year ending March 2014 and is the 5th highest in Kent.

- The Dover district has the 4th highest number of troubled families in Kent, yet successfully turned around 241 families, meaning they went into employment, children attendance at school was above 85% and Anti-Social Behaviour and crime was reduced.
- The Dover district has 155 families that have been identified and verified for the Phase 2 programme. 60 families are currently engaged and receiving intensive support from Troubled Family Intervention workers (FIPS). Dover has six full-time troubled family workers.
- In 2013/14 Dover district continued to have the lowest residual household waste figure in Kent and Medway
- In the Dover district, 44.2% of household waste was sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2013/14 (the latest data available from Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs.
- Although this is down from 2012/13, it is still above the average figures for the South East (43.7%) and England (43.5%) and represents a percentage point increase of 31.1% on the district's recycling rate for 2005/06, when it stood at 13.1%.
- Estimated total carbon dioxide emissions decreased by around 26% between 2005 (the earliest year for which data is available at a local authority level) and 2013.
- In 2013 the estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for the Dover district was 5.4 tonnes per person. Since 2005 there has been a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 2.2 tonnes per person for the district.
- Dartford (6.5%) has the highest fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in Kent and Medway.
- Dover is joint lowest, with Shepway, on 4.9%. This is below the England and Kent average of 5.4%.
- In 2014/15 a total of 582 noise complaints were investigated, down from 620 complaints in 2013/14.
- Over 83% of rated businesses within the district have a rating of 4 or 5, an increase of just under 24% within the last three years. Only 0.2% of businesses inspected had a rating of 0.
- Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs), for environmental crime, have increased from 10 in 2012/13 to 156 in 2014/15. Although the number of enviro-crime prosecutions for non-payment of FPNs has fallen over the past year, there are still more cases due.
- Of the 205 sporting facilities identified by Sport England in the district, 151 (74%) are for private use and 54 (26%) public access. This compares to an 80% / 20% split in the South East and 83% / 17% split in England.
- 32 of the facilities are in commercial ownership, 100 education, 59 local authority and 14 other.
- Bathing water sites in the district, Deal Castle, Sandwich Bay and St.Margarets Bay all received an 'excellent' classification in 2014.

Key projects/initiatives seeking to address the Health and Wellbeing; Deprivation and Poverty; Community Safety and Quality of Life highlights:

- The new £20 million Buckland Hospital opened in June 2015 and represents a major investment by the East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust in local healthcare, with the aim of providing around 85% of all out-patient services in Dover. The new hospital provides a wide range of co-located diagnostic services, alongside a day hospital and minor injuries unit.
- The South Kent Coast Health and Wellbeing Board (SKCHWBB) held 2 workshops to discuss cardio vascular disease (with actions taken forward by a CCG led group) and a Local Alcohol Strategy workshop with actions taken forward by the local Substance Misuse Group.
- The Children's Operational Group has now been established with the following priorities: Obesity, breast-feeding, emotional and mental health and wellbeing, tooth decay.
- The Council is a partner in the development of the Integrated Care Organisation – seeking to integrate health and social care and deliver seamless, joined up services to residents. Four local delivery groups have been established, with one workstream focusing on 'Housing, Health and Social Care'. This will include identifying issues, developing and promoting solutions to assist, wherever possible, the above client groups to live as independently as they choose in accommodation that is suitable for their needs and contributes positively to their health and wellbeing.
- The Council is a committed partner to Up on the Downs - continuing to deliver a number of landscape and heritage projects, such as; the establishment of a new 40 hectare nature reserve complex on the edge of Dover with 35 hectares of chalk grassland restored and Frontline Britain - attempting to survey, record and better understand the important military heritage. The Projects also include promoting access and understanding of the landscape of the area, encouraging people to get

involved- from volunteering to building a brand new education hub at Samphire Hoe and innovative interpretation.

- Up on the Downs also administers two grant schemes to support community projects that conserve and enhance landscape heritage and help people learn about and enjoy heritage. All projects need to take place in the scheme area, which includes Dover, Lydden, Kingsdown, St. Margaret's, Alkham and Wooton. Successful grant schemes in the district include Alkham Valley Green Wood Project, Mini Beast Safari and St Margaret's Bay Guided Walk.
- The Council remains a committed funding partner of the White Cliffs Countryside programme and a number of walks and events have been undertaken during the year, including; the Walking Festival, the Wildlife Migration Watch Exhibition, Western Heights Open Weekend.
- The Parks for People continues to progress with consultation and engagement taking place throughout the summer ahead of the final submission being made in February 2015.
- Kearsney Parks Farm and Forest Day was held in August 2015, a free fun packed family day - including farmers' market stalls, the chance to meet a local farmer and her sheep, a forest school, a bunting workshop, tractors, model boating, and the opportunity to try out a tree trail
- New play area in Aycliffe and new-look play areas in Colton Crescent, Dover and The Butts in Sandwich following a £89.5k investment in new facilities at the sites completed in May 2015.
- The work is part of Dover District Councils commitments to develop strategic play areas and upgrade some existing facilities to strategic status. Consultation is also currently underway for the play area refurbishment at the William Pitt & Wilson Avenue Play Areas in Deal (consultation ending August 2015). A new play area at North Deal Recreational Field is also being developed. Improvements to surfacing at Pencester Gardens play area in Dover are also planned for 2015/16 and the Council is working with Triangles Community Centre to provide a new children's play space in St Radigund's.
- The Council continues to support community projects and events across the district, such as the Royal Marines Band Concert on Walmer Green and the Christmas in Dover community event through advice and guidance and with grants available from the Neighbourhood Forums ('You Decide') and Coalfield Regeneration Trust funding, the Council also continues to support voluntary and community groups to access funding not available to local authorities and remains a financial supporter of the Citizens Advice Bureau in the district.
- In December 2014, the R&A announced that the 2017 Amateur Championship will be hosted by the Royal St George's Golf Club in Sandwich, with qualifying stroke play rounds at the nearby Prince's Golf Club. The event will take place from 19-24 June 2017.
- The Council is in on-going dialogue with the R&A, promoters of the Open Golf Championship, and other transport providers, around future dates for its return to the district.
- Working with other Kent councils, Dover District Council has launched a new online events package in January 2014. The package includes a simple notification form and an event toolkit to help organisers.
- Dover District Council remains part of the Kent Air Quality Partnership (K&MAQP). During 2014-15 closer ties have been made with Kent Health Authorities and NHS agencies to pursue avenues of improving raising the profile of air pollution and the resulting health effects. K&MAQP were represented at the Kent's Health and Sustainability conference 2014.
- Following a grant of £30k from Public Health England, the KMAQP are working with Ricardo-AEA to develop an Air Quality Information Toolkit, following the example of other local authorities and Devolved Administrations in the United Kingdom. Proposals include new 'Kentair' webpages which will consist of a learning repository, providing a range of background information on air pollution – pollutants, sources, impacts and actions that could reduce emissions.
- On-going enforcement and educational activities are carried out on a regular basis to improve the street environment in the Dover district. In 2014/15 this included routine patrolling by enforcement officers, educational school talks, targeted domestic waste and commercial waste campaign, attending local events and holding dog micro chipping days.
- During 2014/15 Dover District Council in conjunction with Dover Town Council introduced of an educational campaign to reward those caught doing the right thing by putting their rubbish in the bin and clearing up after their dogs. The scheme is in addition to DDC's robust approach to enforcement. People seen disposing of litter responsibly, or picking up after their pets in the Dover Town area are being rewarded with a post card, which allows that person to enter a monthly prize draw, and gives them the chance to win a £25 'Love to Shop' voucher.

- Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) have increased from 10 in 2012/13 to 158 in 2014/15. The number of enviro-crime prosecutions for non-payment of FPNs has fallen over the past year from 21 to 19. However 8 cases are being reviewed with a view to prosecution
- Dover District Community Safety Partnership held its first Community Clear Up Day in March.
- The Dover District Community Safety Partnership Plan sets out the aims and objectives for the partnership and looks to tackle the whole aspect of community safety as opposed to only crime and disorder. The current plan, which combines the statutory requirement to produce a three-year plan and the annual strategic assessment, covers the period of April 2015 to March 2018 but is refreshed annually.
- The current priorities are:
 - Domestic Abuse
 - Substance Misuse
 - Road safety
 - Violence (other than domestic abuse)
 - Offenders and repeat offending.
- Throughout the year the Dover District Community Safety Partnership works on a number of projects to benefit the local community. Projects and events it has been delivered during 2014/15 include the Community Safety Day and Regatta (with Dover Harbour Board); Reduce the Strength campaign; Road Safety projects; Challenger Troop and Troubled Families; Folkestone Road Community Hub; Prevent Youth Project; Sobriety Tags and setting up a new Domestic Abuse Sub Group.
- In March 2014, Dover District Council secured £100,000 in consultancy and professional advice from the Government's 'Delivering Differently Challenge' to explore options for transforming the delivery of its museum and tourism service. The project will explore options for the creation of a heritage co-operative, mutual or trust, to bring together heritage assets managed by a range of local authority, business and community partners. Following work with external consultants a feasibility study is being carried out to determine the business model and structure of an overarching heritage body and this work will be completed during early 2016.
- DDC is working in partnership with Dartford, Gravesham, Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells councils to operate the Energy Deal scheme - round five of the popular collective switching campaign, which aims to help residents looking to reduce their gas and electricity bills.
- Dover District Council's work to reduce fuel poverty and improve the energy efficiency of homes in the district has been recognised at the National Green Deal & Eco Awards 2015. DDC was runner-up in the Council of the Year category for its Aylesham External Wall Insulation Project and delivery of the 'Warm Homes Scheme'. DDC had already been awarded Project of the Year in the South East Region for the Aylesham Project.
- The innovative project involved installing external wall insulation and weather-proof render to 72 council homes and five private 'Dorlonco' properties in Aylesham
- Dover and Shepway District Councils also won a major national award for recycling and waste collection service at the 6th Annual Improvement & Efficiency Awards 2015. The awards recognise public sector innovation, transformation, and excellence. The two councils jointly won the Gold Award for Transformation in Waste and Environment for their shared working on recycling and waste collection services - Delivering a 50% improvement in the recycling rate, to around 50% of all waste collected being recycled, and with £30m savings to East Kent taxpayers over 10 years.
- Recycling advisors working on behalf of Dover District Council carried out a district-wide door-to-door campaign to help residents sort their plastic waste, and continue to increase the amount we all recycle.
- The Folkestone Road Community Hub was established in January 2015. to bring members of the community together and promote cohesion and integration. It has been a great way to help people interact and have fun, and access information and advice. The hub has delivered a number of projects, from art and craft workshops to cooking sessions, music and a range of games and activities. The Hub is funded by the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner, and is led by the Dover District Community Safety Partnership.
- A major study is underway to look at the provision of indoor leisure facilities across Dover District - including a specific review of options for the future of Dover Leisure Centre – a consultation process is currently underway. The study will include an action plan for the next ten years, and will include a review of Dover Leisure Centre, looking at options to reconstruct or replace it, either where it is or at an alternative site.

The above is working towards/meeting the following aims of the Corporate Plan:

SP2 Priority Actions (by 2016):

- Holding Neighbourhood Forums meetings and Participatory Budgeting events, with partners, across the District.
- Helping local groups to access available funding for example, through the Participatory Budgeting and Bridging the Gap (Coalfields Regeneration Trust).
- Involving and engaging with the voluntary and community sector to manage and deliver the transfer of identified assets.
- Introducing a fully enhanced recycling service across the district.
- Enabling smarter use of the CCTV service and working with partners to reduce the fear of crime.
- Continue coordinating the activities of the Dover District Community Safety Partnership (CSP), ensuring it achieves the objectives in the CSP Plan to make the district a safer place in which to live.
- Improving the energy efficiency of our corporate buildings and supporting delivery of the actions in the Kent Environment Strategy.

SP2 Outcomes (by 2016):

- Thriving and self-reliant communities, able to identify their own community needs and how to address them.

SP3 Priority Actions (by 2016):

- Increasing funding into the district (Council or communities)
- Coordinating high profile events to support the economy and profile of the district such as the Olympic Torch Relay
- Improve the Health, Safety and Welfare of people working in, living in, and visiting the district by:
 - Providing an efficient, effective and consistent customer focused Environmental Health and Licensing service
 - Supporting and identifying sport, leisure and recreation opportunities through the Delivery of the Local Development Framework
 - Providing a co-ordinated and integrated Parking Service that is complementary to traffic management strategies, ensuring enough parking is available where needed
 - Implementing the National Food Hygiene Rating System (formerly Scores on the Doors)
 - Increasing the level of street scene related enforcement activities.
- Creating in partnership a local Health and Wellbeing Board to identify health and social care needs and improve health outcomes.
- Working with partners to promote the district as a visitor destination and maintaining a clean and green approach to the appearance of the district.
- Heritage Lottery Fund allocation for a landscape partnership scheme to manage grassland areas around Dover, dependant on match-funding.

SP3 Outcomes (by 2016):

- The Council will act as a community leader to influence a fair share of resources for the district and hold partners to account.
- Maintaining a clean, green and safe district.

Information on the Council's Health and Wellbeing arrangements can be found

at: <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Community/Health--Wellbeing/Home.aspx>

Information on the Community Safety Partnership can be found

at: <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Community/Community-Safety/Community-Safety-Partnership.aspx>

Information on the sports and leisure strategies can be found at: <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Leisure-Culture-Tourism/Home.aspx>

Information regarding Dover Museum can be found at: <http://dovermuseum.co.uk/Home.aspx>

1. MAPS OF THE DOVER DISTRICT

Regional Location



Dover District



Source: Dover District Local Development Framework Core Strategy Adopted February 2010

2. DISTRICT PROFILE

Dover District covers an area of 31,484 hectares (123 square miles), with a coastline of around 20 miles, and is one of twelve districts that make up the county of Kent. The district contains two urban areas, a market town and a large rural area made up of dozens of villages and hamlets. It is home to the internationally famous White Cliffs and is the UK's Gateway to Europe, within easy access of London and the continent.

About 6,900 hectares (22%) of the District is designated as part of the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and of this 876 hectares (3% of the District) is designated as Heritage Coast, centred on the white cliffs either side of Dover.

The Dover district is steeped in history and has a tradition of strategic, commercial and symbolic importance, attracting visitors from across the world. Sandwich and Dover are both Cinque Ports and Deal is a member of the Confederation. The district contains the spectacular Norman Castle at Dover, the Tudor castles of Deal and Walmer and the Roman castle at Richborough. Sandwich is the most complete medieval town in Britain and Deal is noted for its Georgian seafront.

There are a range of sports and leisure facilities on offer in the district including leisure centres, swimming pools, country parks and gardens, play areas, cinemas, theatres and museums. The district is famous for its golf courses including the Royal St. George's in Sandwich, which has hosted the Open Championship. Please see www.whitecliffscountry.org.uk to discover all that you can do in the Dover district.

The economy of the Dover district is closely linked with the Port of Dover and ancillary activities, although there are other sources of employment including construction and accommodation & food services. The designation of the former Pfizer pharmaceutical site in Sandwich by the Government as an Enterprise Zone, renamed 'Discovery Park', and life science is a core activity at the site has proved to be extremely successful in terms of the number of jobs that have been created at the site. With over 70 companies from world-renowned pharmaceutical companies to bio-tech entrepreneurs, Discovery Park is one of the most successful Enterprise Zones in the UK. A wide range of business and professional support services are also based at Discovery Park to serve this global hub for science and technology.

The diversity of the Dover district presents many opportunities and challenges. Throughout the district sensitive issues such as low skills, pockets of deprivation, health inequalities and environmental issues need to be tackled in both urban and rural areas. Deprivation is of particular concern in several of the district's inner urban areas and there are many challenges to overcome including poverty and social exclusion, education and skills and social welfare.

Dover District Council's Core Strategy sets out the plans to address population decline by building 14,000 new homes, requiring around 200,000 m² of employment floor space, creating 6,500 new jobs and to develop a stronger retail offer. The Core Strategy is the principal document in the Local Development Framework.

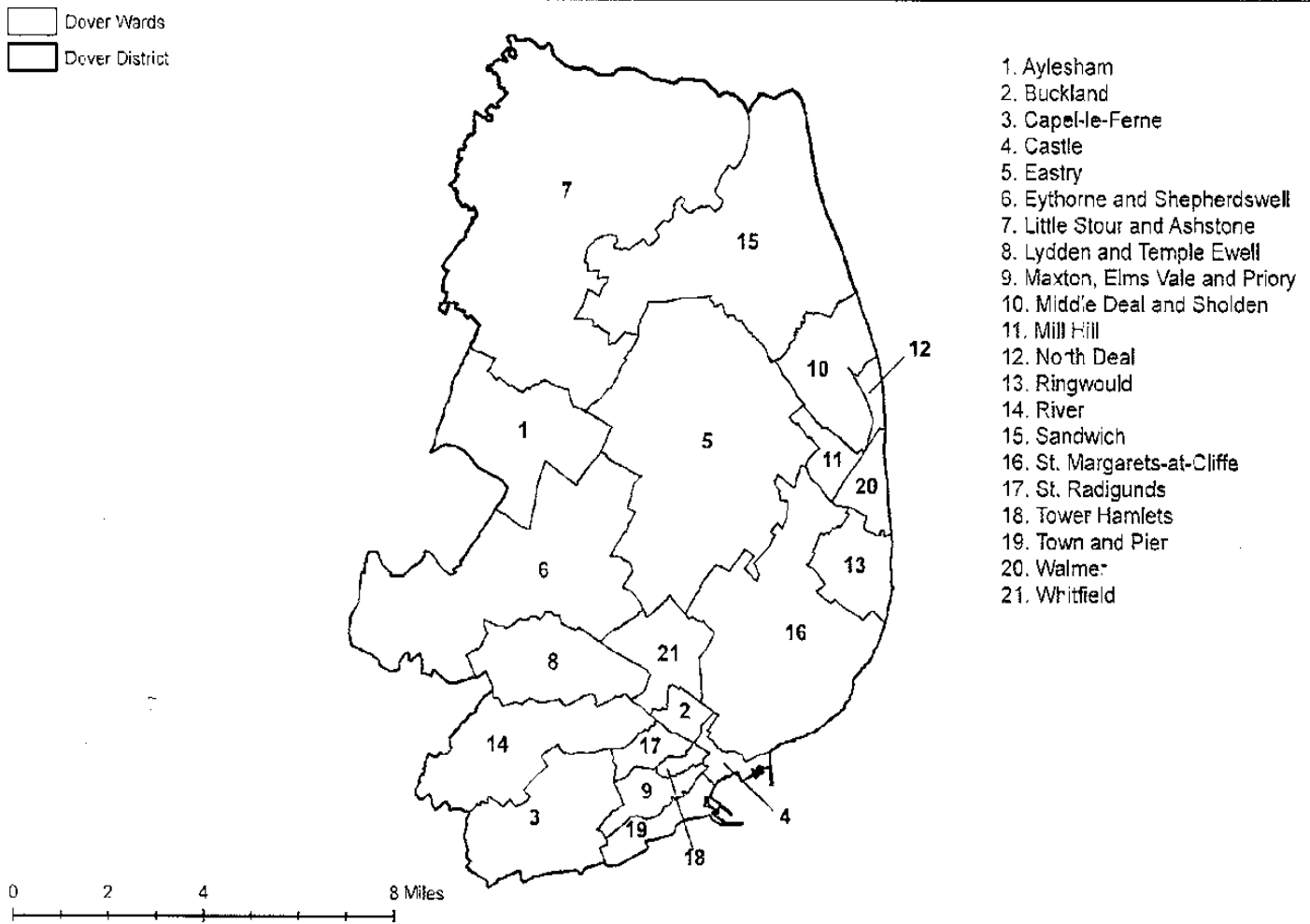
3. DOVER DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chief Executive:	Leader:	Website:
Nadeem Aziz	Cllr Paul Watkins	www.dover.gov.uk

POLITICAL COMPOSITION

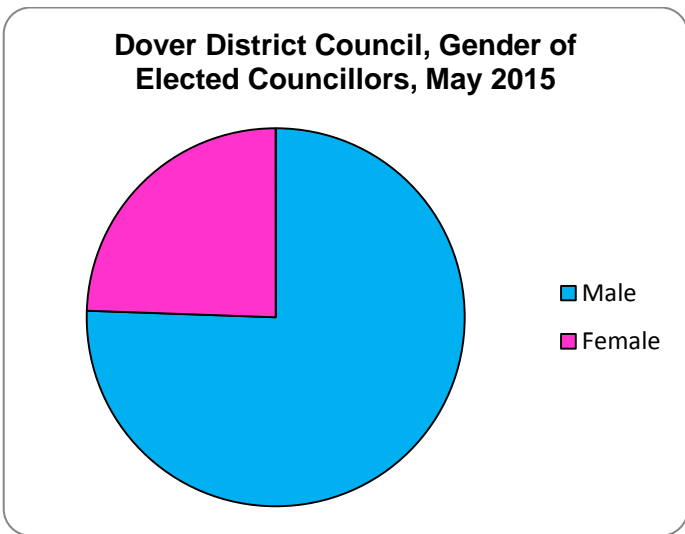
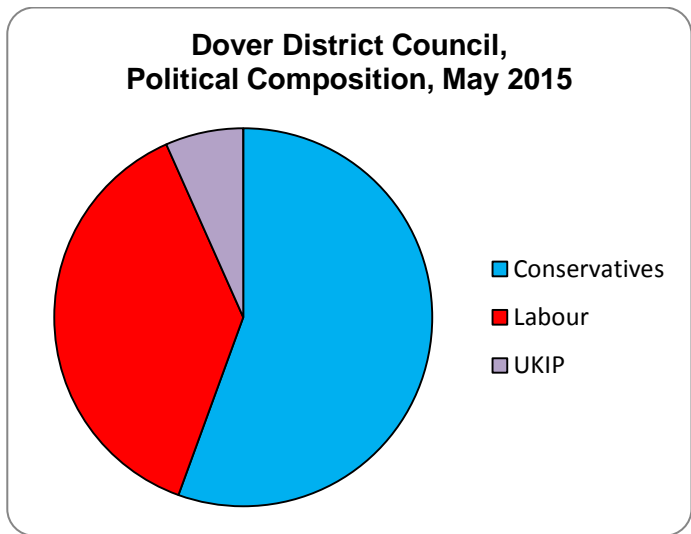
- Dover District Council is currently Conservative controlled.
- District elections are held every four years and were last held on 07 May 2015. The next elections will be held on Thursday 2 May 2019.
- The Dover district is divided into 21 electoral wards:

Dover District 2011 Electoral Wards



Map produced by Business Intelligence, Kent County Council; © Crown Copyright and database right 2013, Ordnance Survey 100019238

There are [45 serving councillors](#)¹ representing the 21 wards, with each ward electing either one, two or three councillors depending on the size of its electorate. Of these, 25 councillors represent the Conservative party; 17 the Labour party and 03 UK Independence Party (UKIP). There are 34 male and 11 female councillors.

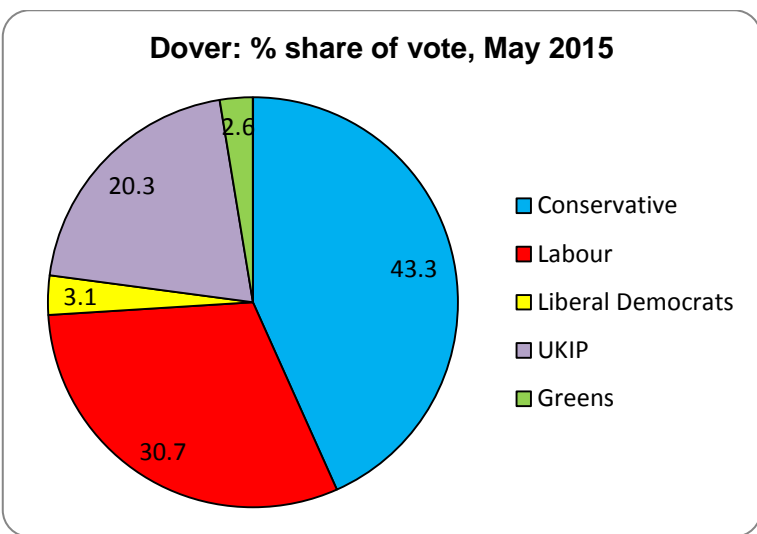


Members of Parliament

- The UK is currently divided into 650 parliamentary constituencies, each of which is represented by one MP in the House of Commons. Two Parliamentary Constituencies cross the boundary of the Dover District Council area: Dover and South Thanet.
- The last General Election was held on 07 May 2015.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ²						
Constituency	MP	Party	No. of votes	Majority	Turnout	Electorate
Dover:	Charlie Elphicke	Conservative (Held)	21,737	6,294	50,782	72,930
South Thanet:	Craig Mackinlay	Conservative (Held)	18,838	2,812	49,573	70,970

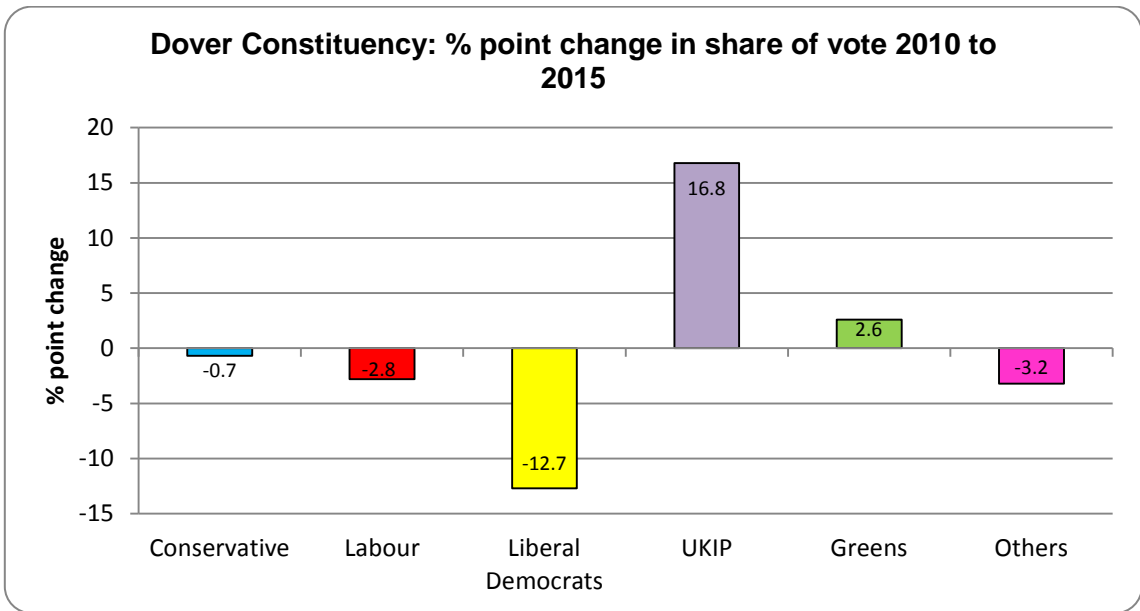
General Election: Dover



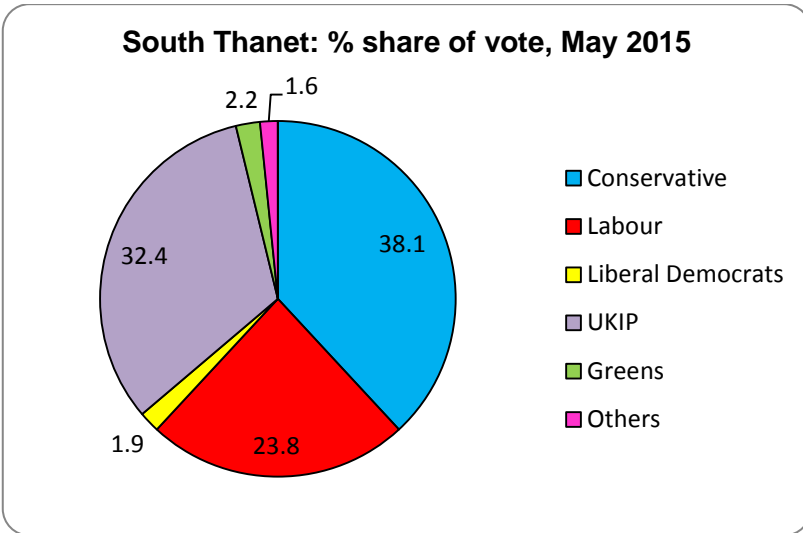
- In the Dover Constituency, Charlie Elphicke held the seat for the Conservative Party with 21,737 votes. This equates to 43.3% of the vote and was a majority of 6,294 over the second placed Labour party candidate, who received 30.7% of the vote.
- Turnout of the electorate was 68.9%, which is above the average for the UK of 66.2%.
- The percentage points share of the vote was down for the Conservatives (-0.7), Labour (-2.8), Liberal Democrats (-12.7) and Others (-3.2). However, the percentage points share of the vote was up for UKIP (+16.8) and the Greens (+2.6).

¹ Source: [DDC Website – Your Councillors](http://moderngov.dover.gov.uk/mgMemberIndex.aspx?bcr=1) (<http://moderngov.dover.gov.uk/mgMemberIndex.aspx?bcr=1>)

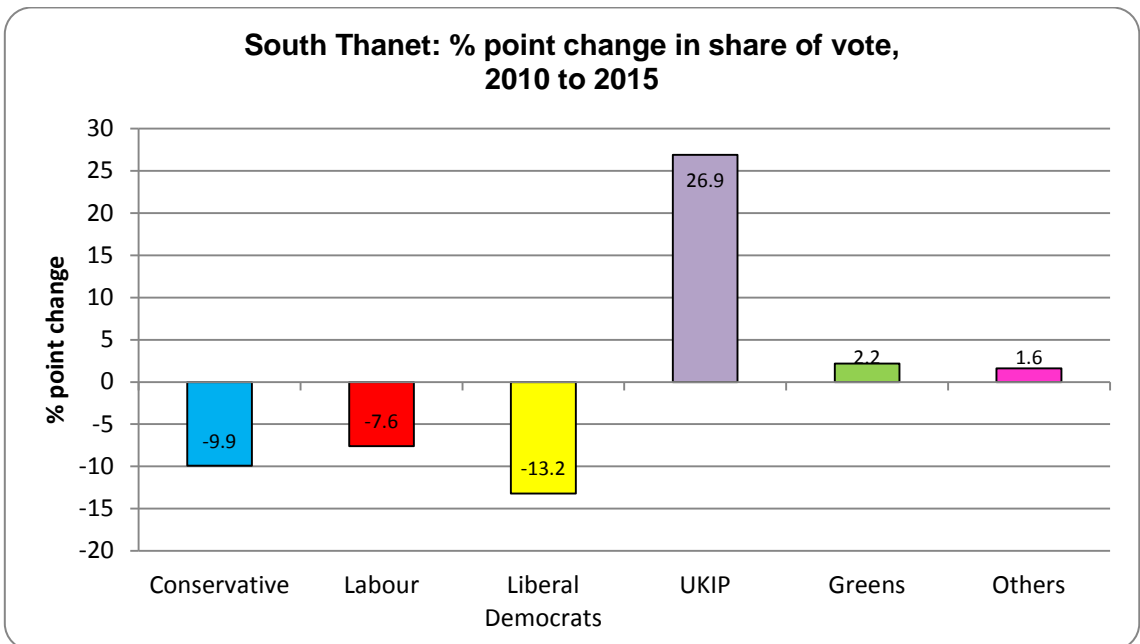
² Source: www.parliament.uk



General Election: South Thanet



- In the South Thanet Constituency, Craig Mackinlay held the seat for the Conservative Party with 18,838 votes. This equates to 38.1% of the votes and was a majority of 2,812 over the second placed UK Independence Party candidate, who received 32.4% of the vote.
- Turnout of the electorate was 69.6%, which is above the average for the UK of 66.2%.
- The percentage points share of the vote was down for the Conservatives (-9.9), Labour (-7.6) and Liberal Democrats (-13.2). However, the percentage points share of the vote was up for UKIP (+26.9), the Greens (+2.2) and Others (+1.6).



This section covers age, gender, religion, ethnicity of the population living in the Dover district.

SIZE AND DENSITY

Each year the Office for National Statistics (ONS) produces mid-year population estimates. These are calculated using the population count in the last available census as a base then adding the number of births and inward migrants and taking away the number of deaths and outward migrants. The ONS releases the district-level mid-year population estimates in June each year. **However, ward-level population estimates are not available until autumn each year. To maintain consistency, this report uses the ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2013, which is available at both district and ward levels.**

Key Facts	
Population	112,300
Area (hectares)	31,484
Proportion Urban (% by Area)	20.7
Proportion Rural (% by Area)	79.3
Density (persons per hectare)	3.6

Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2013

- The population of the Dover district is 112,300¹. This is an increase of 600 people (+0.5%) from 2012.
- There are slightly more female residents than male with 57,200 (50.9%) being female and 55,200 (49.1%) male. This is a pattern seen in all of the districts in Kent.

- The working age population of the Dover district (16 – 64 years) is falling and is currently 67,700 (60.3% of total population). This is lower than the average for the South East (62.7%) and Great Britain (63.8%). Of this number, 33,600 are males and 34,000 are females.
- The 65+ age group has risen to 24,600 people (+21.9%) and the 0-15 age group has increased to 20,000 people (+17.8% of total population).
- The population in the Dover district grew by +0.5% between 2012 and 2013. This is lower than the county average (+0.9%) and only Tunbridge Wells and Shepway saw a smaller growth rate (+0.1% respectively). Dartford saw the largest population increase in percentage terms with +1.6%.
- The Dover district has the fourth smallest local authority population in the Kent – equivalent to 7.5% of the Kent population. Dartford has the smallest local authority population with 100,600 people (6.7%) and Maidstone the highest with 159,300 people (10.7%).
- People living in the urban areas of the Dover district (73,980 people in 13 wards) make up 65.9% of the population but occupy only 20.7% of the total land area. The remaining 34.1% of people living in the rural areas of the district (38,360 people in 8 wards) occupy 79.3% of the land in the district.
- The population density in the Dover district is 3.6 persons per hectare, which is below the county average of 4.2, regional average of 4.6 and national average of 4.1 people per hectare. Dartford is Kent's most densely populated district with 13.8 people per hectare and Ashford is the least densely populated district with 2.1 persons per hectare.
- The urban population density in the Dover district is 11.28 people per hectare, compared to a rural population density of 1.54 people per hectare.
- The most densely populated ward is Tower Hamlets, with 68.28 people per hectare. The least densely populated ward is Little Stour and Ashstone with 1.06 people per hectare.
- There has been a small decline in the population in Buckland (-0.1%), Whitfield (-0.3%), Aylesham (-0.5%), Little Stour and Ashstone (-0.2%) and St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe (-1.2%).

District-level mid-year population estimates for 2014 shows that the population in the Dover district has grown by a further 800 people (0.7%) to **113,100**. Ward level data is not available until November.

¹ Source: 2013 ONS mid-year population estimates published 26 June 2014

WARD LEVEL MID-YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES (MYPE)²

Dover District Council		2013 MYPE	Area (Ha)	2013 MPYE Density
Total 21 wards		112,300	31,484	3.55
Urban population		73,980	6,509	11.28
Rural population		38,360	24,975	1.54
Deal Urban Area		2013 MYPE	Area (Ha)	2013 MPYE Density
Total 4 wards		30,200	1,701	17.64
C1	Middle Deal and Sholden	7,450	956	7.74
C1	Mill Hill	7,910	283	27.94
C1	North Deal	7,430	132	55.48
C1	Walmer	7,430	330	22.34
Dover Urban Area		2013 MYPE	Area (Ha)	2013 MPYE Density
Total 9 wards		43,800	4,808	9.03
C1	Buckland	7,640	195	39.18
C1	Castle	2,320	171	13.21
C1	Lydden and Temple Ewell	2,390	1,148	2.06
C1	Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory	7,910	342	22.83
C1	River	4,580	1,555	2.94
C1	St Radigunds	5,680	244	22.96
C1	Tower Hamlets	6,060	88	68.28
C1	Town and Pier	2,100	367	5.63
C1	Whitfield	5,100	698	7.32
Aylesham Rural Settlement		2013 MYPE	Area (Ha)	2013 MPYE Density
Total 1 ward				
D1	Aylesham	4,960	1,552	3.21
Sandwich Rural Settlement		2013 MYPE	Area (Ha)	2013 MPYE Density
Total 1 ward				
D1	Sandwich	6,970	3,518	1.96
Dover Rural Area		2013 MYPE	Area (Ha)	2013 MPYE Density
Total 6 wards		26,400	19,905	1.33
D1	Capel-le-Ferne	2,400	1,443	1.65
D1	Eastry	5,190	4,637	1.12
D1	Eythorne and Shepherdswell	4,810	3,460	1.38
E1	Little Stour and Ashstone	6,930	6,572	1.06
D1	Ringwould	2,030	638	3.16
E1	St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	5,080	3,155	1.63

Rural and Urban Classification:

The 2011 Rural Urban Classification for Small Area Geographies was released in August 2013. There are eight separate classifications for wards: Urban - A1, B1, C1, C2; Rural - D1, D2, E1, E2. However, only three classifications are applicable to the Dover district:

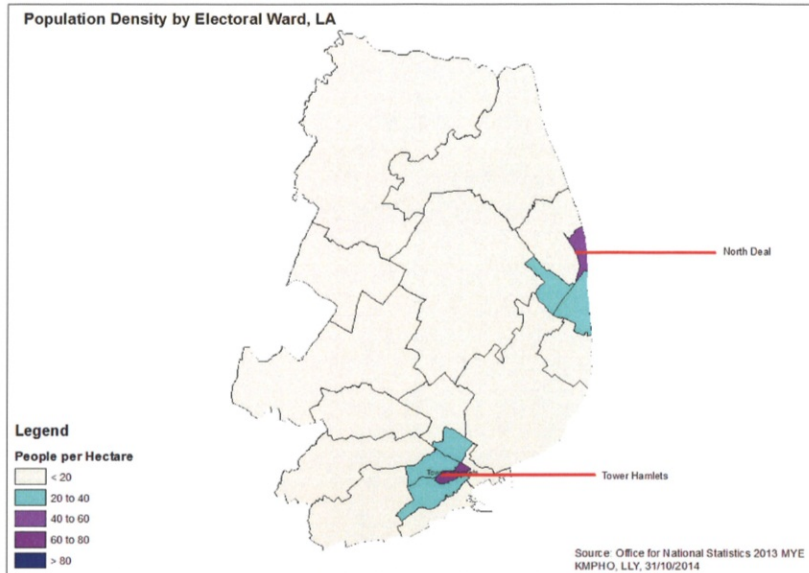
C1 = Urban city and town

D1 = Rural town and fringe

E1 = Rural village and dispersed

² Source: ONS 2013 Ward Level MYPE (from KCC Business Intelligence Statistical Bulletin November 2014). These are classed as 'experimental statistics' as the margin for error in the modelling process used is larger for smaller areas.

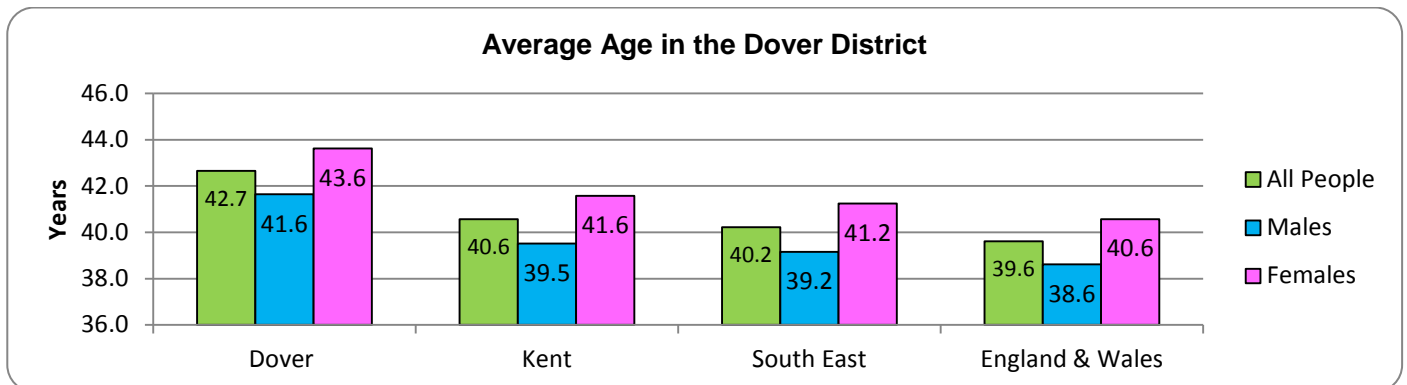
Population Density in the Dover District by Electoral Ward



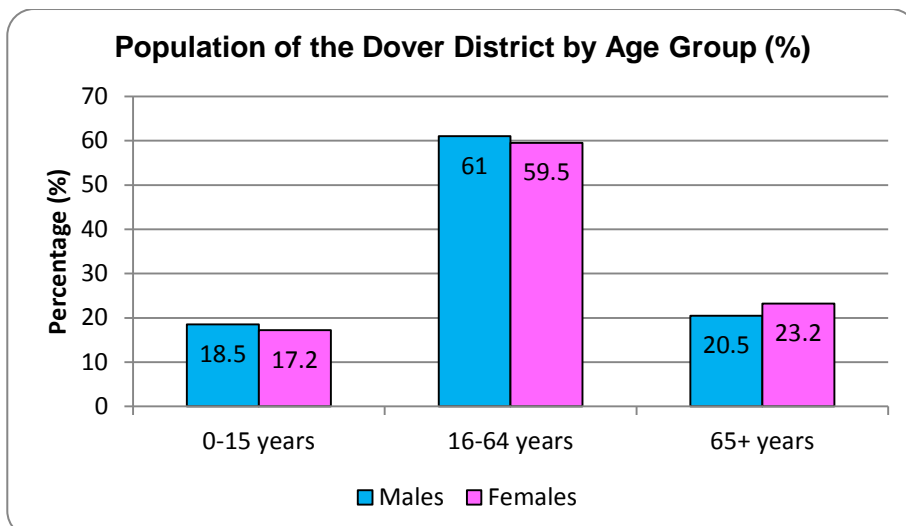
- The three most densely populated wards in the district are: Tower Hamlets (68.28), North Deal (55.48) and Buckland (39.18).
- The three least densely populated wards in the district are: Little Stour and Ashstone (1.06), Eastry (1.12) and Eythorne and Shepherdswell (1.38).

AGE AND GENDER PROFILE

- The mean age of the population in the Dover district is 42.6 years; this is higher than the mean averages for Kent (40.6 years) and England (39.5 years).
- The mean age of a female in the district is 43.6 years; compared to a Kent mean age of 41.6 years and a national average of 40.5 years.
- The mean age of a male in the district is 41.6 years; compared to a Kent mean age of 39.5 years and a national average of 38.5 years.



Source: 2013 ONS mid-year population estimates

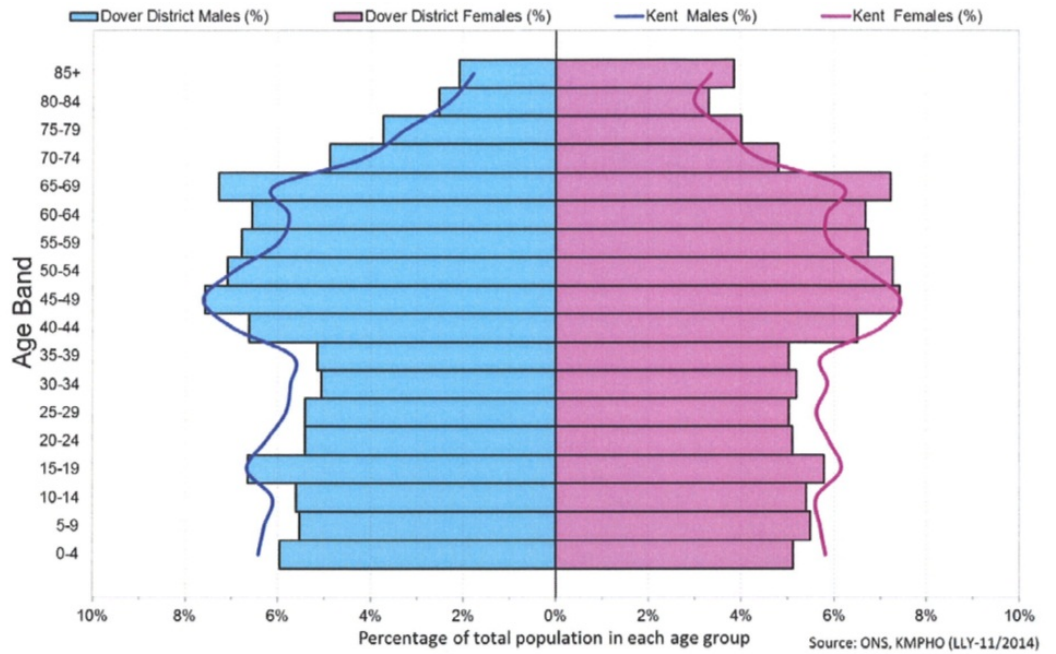


Source: 2013 ONS mid-year population estimates

- On the whole, across Kent, there are more males compared to females in the younger age groups, but as age increases there become more females to males.
- This chart shows that there is a higher percentage of males to females in the broad age groups 0-15 years (18.5% compared to 17.2%) and 16-64 years (61.0% compared to 59.5%). However, there are more females aged 65+ years than males in the Dover district (23.2% compared to 20.5%).

Population in the Dover District by Gender

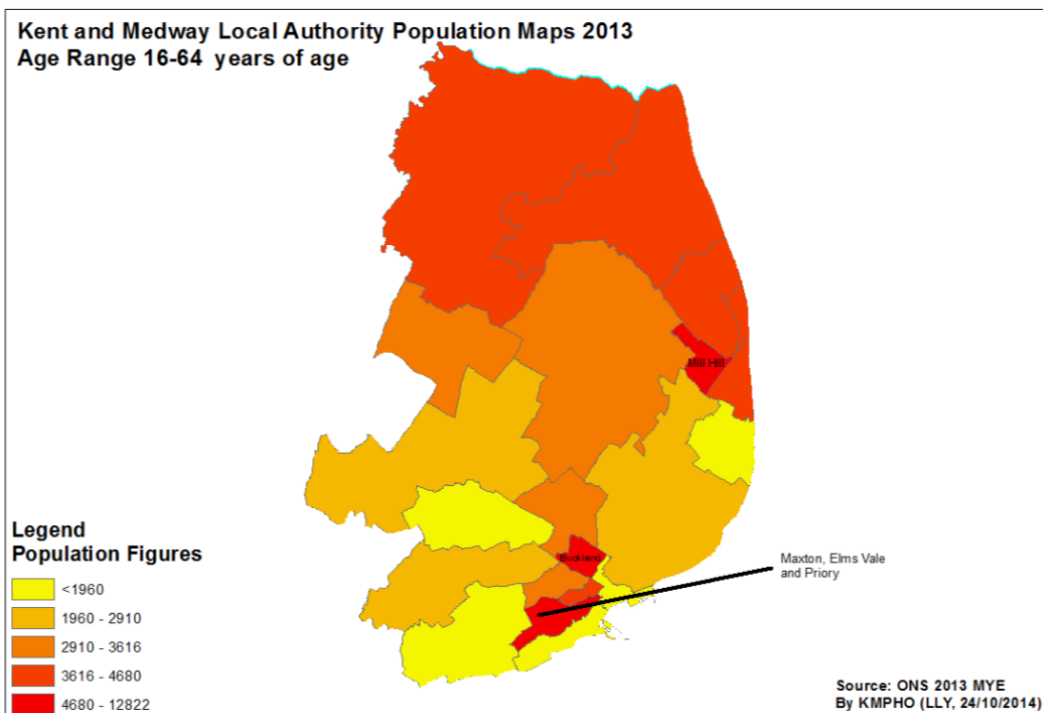
- This chart shows the population of the district by gender broken down into 5-year age groups, compared to the Kent average.
- It shows the district has a lower percentage of under 14s but a greater percentage of 15-19 year olds, on par with the Kent average. The proportion of the population in all categories above age 55 is higher than the Kent average.



Age - Years	Dover Number	Dover % of total population	South East % of total population	England % of total population
0-15	20,000	17.8	19.1	19
16-24	11,400	10.2	11.1	11.6
25-49	33,100	29.5	33.3	34.3
50-64	23,100	20.6	18.4	18
65+	24,600	21.9	18.3	17.3
Aged 16-64	67,700	60.3	62.7	63.8

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics, Resident Population Estimates June 2013

Distribution of People in the Dover District aged 16-64 years



- There are 67,685 working aged people (aged 16 to 64 years) in the Dover district.
- Mill Hill, Buckland and Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory wards have the highest number of working aged people.
- The wards with the fewest number of working aged people are Lydden and Temple Ewell, Capel-Ferne, Town and Pier, Castle and Ringwould.

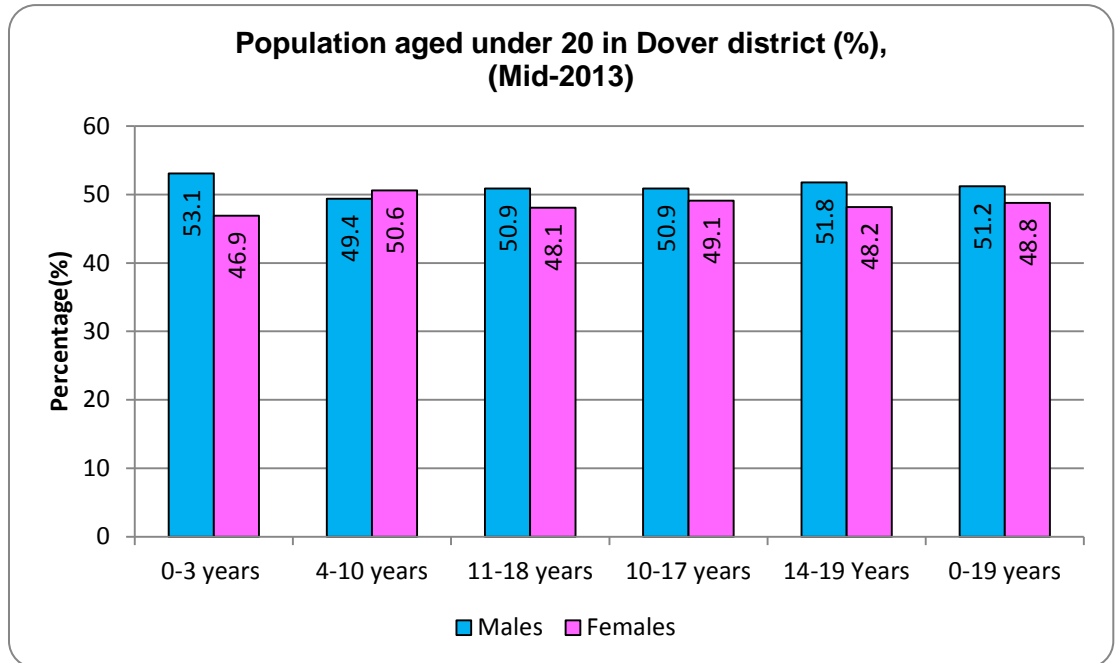
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Population aged under 20 in Dover district (Mid-2013)		Total	Males	Females
0-3 years	Early Years children	4,900	2,600	2,300
4-10 years	Primary age children	8,700	4,300	4,400
11-18 years	Secondary age children	10,800	5,500	5,200
10-17 years	Age group covered by youth offending service	10,600	5,400	5,200
14-19 Years	Age group for Key Qualifications	8,300	4,300	4,000
0-19 years	All children & young people	25,600	13,100	12,500

Source: 2013 Mid-year population estimates, ONS; KCC Area Profile. All numbers are separately rounded to the nearest 100.

Age profile of Children and People by Gender

- All children and young people under the age of 20 make up 22.8% of the total population of the Dover district.
- There is a higher percentage of boys than girls in all categories, except the 4-10 years age group (primary age children).



Source: 2013 Mid-year population estimates, ONS; KCC Area Profiles

Distribution of Children in the Dover District Aged 0 - 4 Years

Kent and Medway Local Authority Population Maps 2013

Age Range: 0-4 years of age

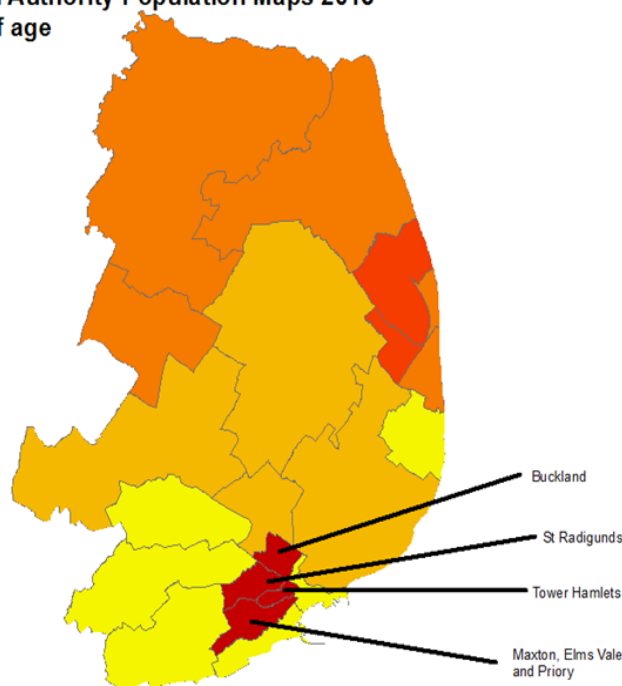
- There are 6,219 children aged 0 to 4 in the Dover district.
- Buckland, St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets and Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory have the highest number of children aged 0 to 4.
- The wards with the fewest number of children aged 0 to 4 are Lydden and Temple Ewell, River, Capel-le-Ferne, Town and Pier and Ringwould.

Legend

Population Figures

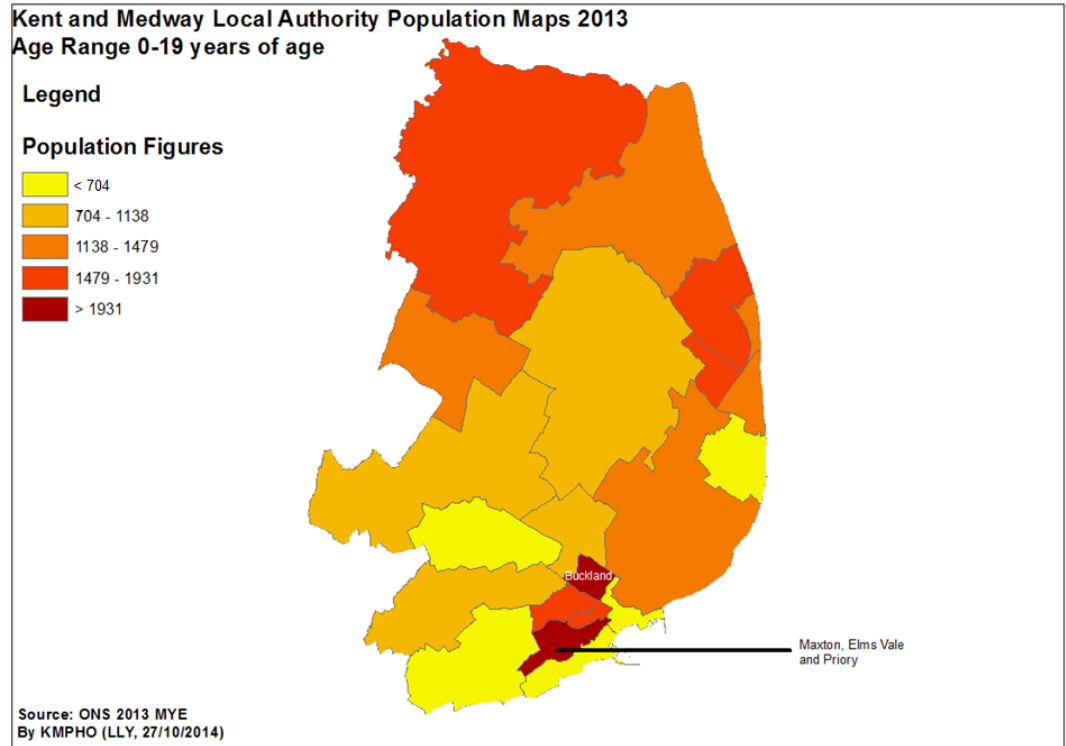
< 159
159 - 274
274 - 365
365 - 520
> 520

Source: ONS 2013 MYE
By KMPHO (LLY, 23/10/2014)



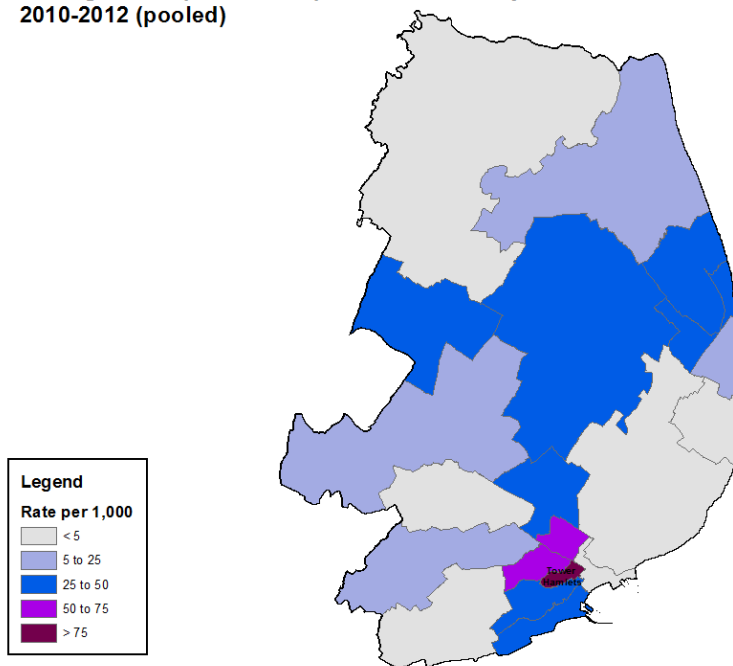
Distribution of Children in the Dover District Aged 0 - 19 Years

- There are approximately 25,600 children aged 0 to 19 in the Dover district.
- Buckland and Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory have the highest number of people aged 0 to 19.
- The wards with the fewest number of people aged 0 to 19 are Lydden and Temple Ewell, Capel-le-Ferne, Town and Pier, Castle and Ringwould.



Teenage Conception

Teenage conceptions, rate per 1,000 15 to 17 year olds, 2010-2012 (pooled)

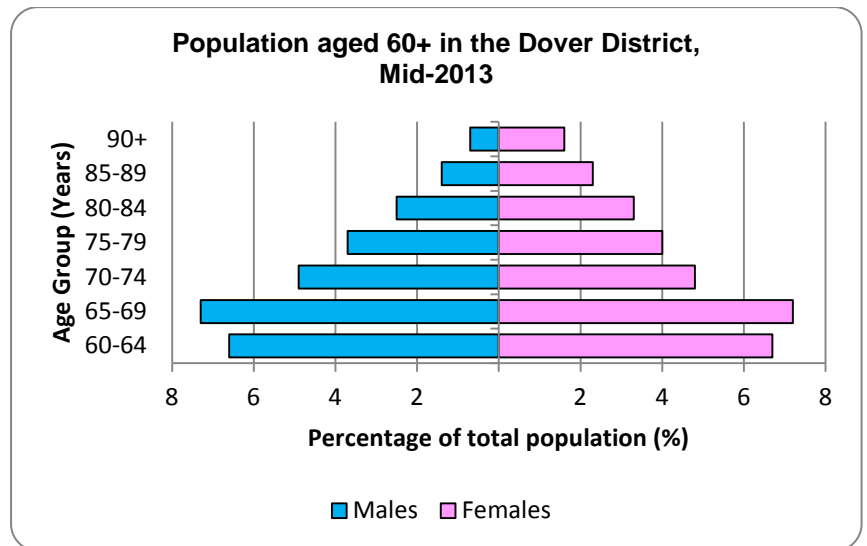


- In general, there are low teenage conception rates across the Dover district.
- The ward with the highest teenage conception rate is Tower Hamlets, which has one of the highest rates in Kent and Medway.
- Buckland and St. Radigunds have the next highest teenage conception rates.
- These three wards are in the most deprived quintile of all wards in the district.

Source: ONS, Produced by KMPHO

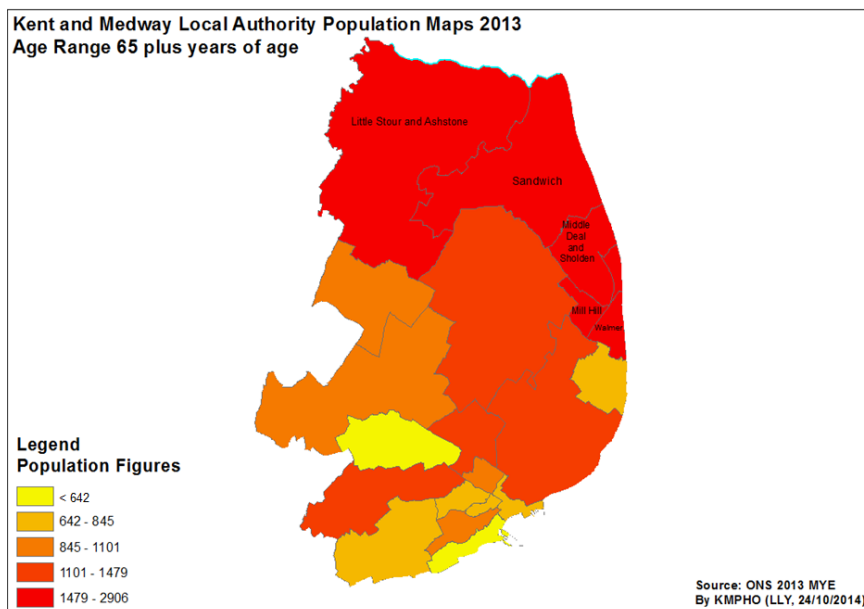
OLDER PEOPLE

- There are 32,000 people (28.5% of the total population) 60+ years in the Dover District.
- 7,400 (6.6%) are in the 60-64 years age band.
- 8,100 (7.3%) are in the 65-69 years age band.
- 5,400 (4.8%) are in the 70-74 years age band
- 4,400 (3.9%) are in the 75-79 years age band.
- 3,300 (2.9%) are in the 80-84 years age band.
- 2,100 (1.9%) are in the 85-89 years age band.
- 1,300 (1.1) are aged 90+ years.



Source: 2013 ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates

Distribution of people in Dover District aged 65+ years

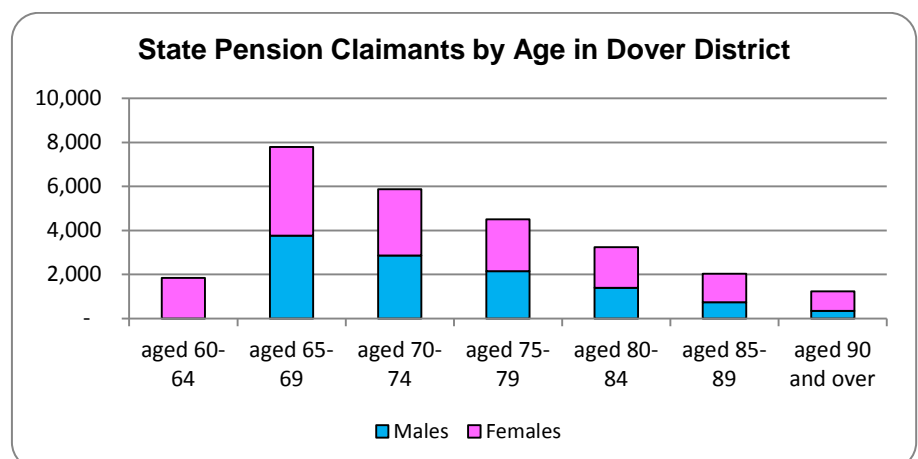


- There are 24,604 people aged 65 plus in the Dover district.
- Little Stour and Ashstone, Sandwich, Middle Deal and Sholden, Mill Hill and Walmer have the highest number of people aged 65 plus.
- The wards with the fewest number of people aged 65 plus are Lydden and Temple Ewell and Town and Pier.
- There are 3,362 people aged 85 plus in Dover.
- Sandwich, Middle Deal and Sholden and Walmer have the highest number of people aged 85 plus.

- The wards with the fewest amount of people aged 85 plus are Aylesham and Capel-le-Ferne.

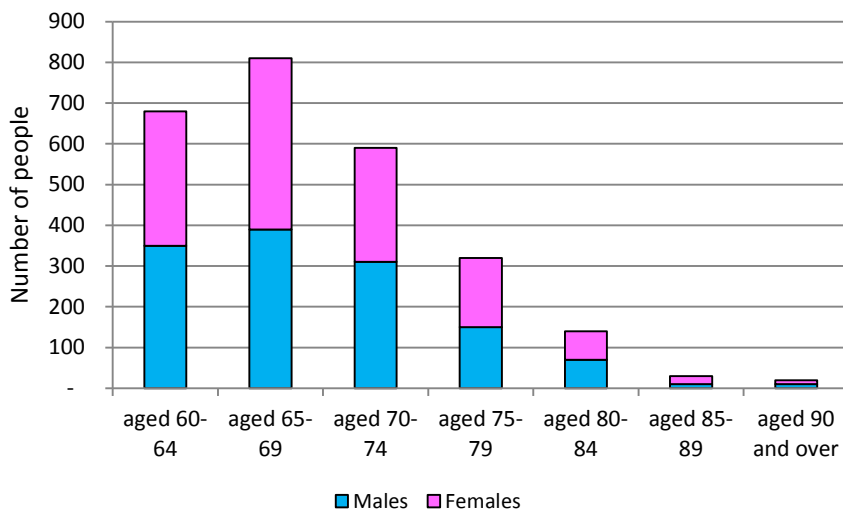
State Pension Claimants

- As at November 2014, there were 26,520 state pension claimants in the Dover district. This is up from 26,330 as at August 2013.
- Of these, 15,240 (57.5%) are female and 11,280 are male (42.5%).
- There were also 4,410 people claiming pension credit, an income-related benefit. This is down from 4,780 as at August 2013.



Source: DWP, KCC Area Profiles

Disability Living Allowance Claimants by Age & Gender



Source: DWP, KCC Area Profiles

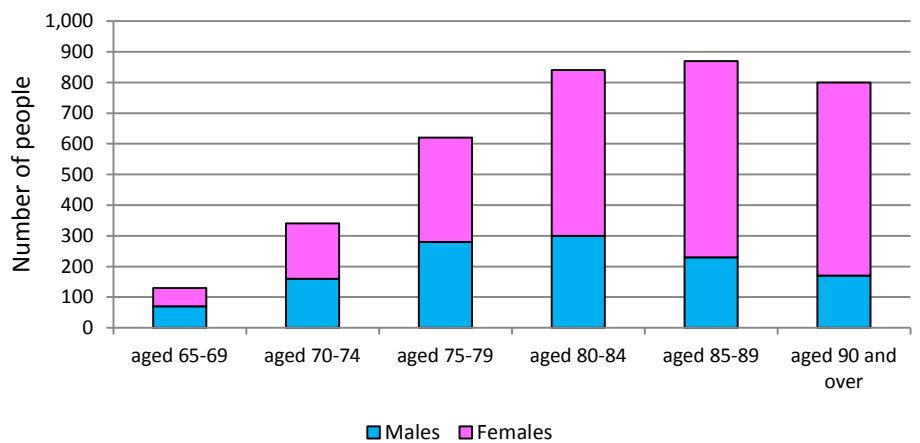
Disability Living Allowance

- Disability Living Allowance (DLA) helps people with care or mobility needs.
- As at November 2014, there were 2,590 DLA claimants over the age of 60 in the Dover district.
- The highest number of these claimants are in the 65-69 years age band (810 people), followed by the 60-64 years age band (680 people).
- DLA has now been replaced by Personal Independence Payment (PIP) for all new claimants.

Attendance Allowance

- Attendance Allowance can help someone stay independent in their own home.
- As at November 2014, there were 3,600 Attendance Allowance claimants in the Dover district.
- The highest number of these claimants are in the 85-89 year age band (870 people), 80-84 years (840 people) and those aged 90+ (800 people).

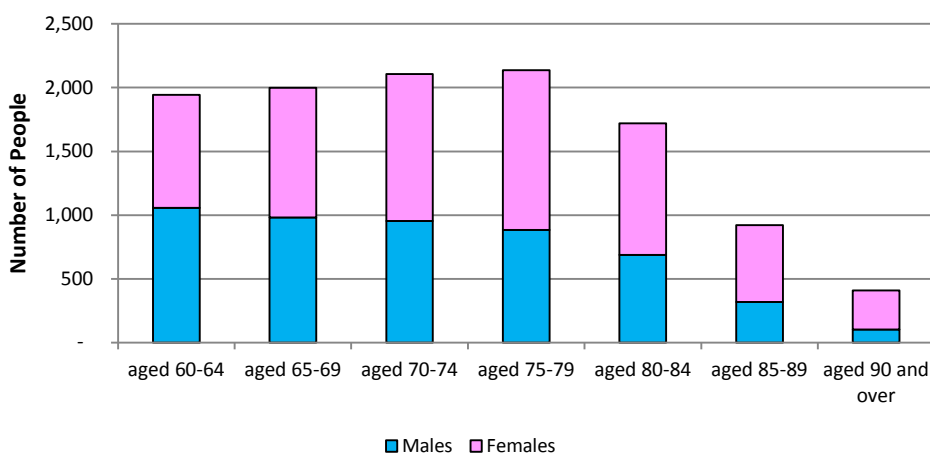
Attendance Allowance Claimants By Age & Gender



Source: DWP, KCC Area Profiles

Limiting long-term illness aged 60+

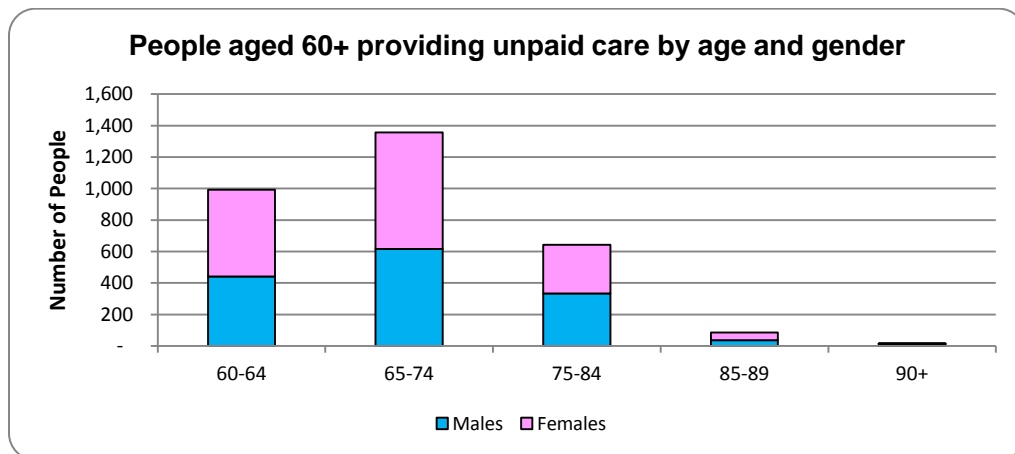
People aged 60+ with a limiting long term illness by age and gender



Source: ONS Census 2011, KCC Area Profiles

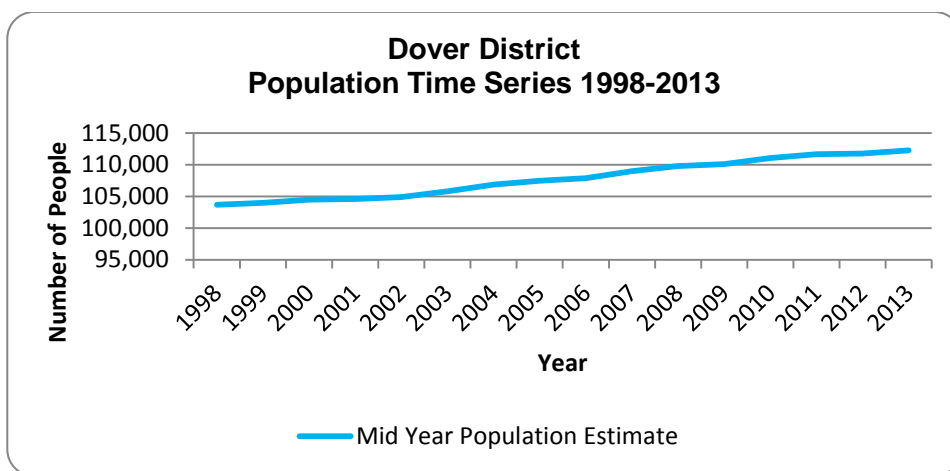
- As at the Census 2011, there were 11,236 people aged 60+ years with a limiting long-term illness (LLTI).
- Of these, 6,246 (55.6%) were female and 4,990 (44.4%) male. The largest proportion of these people are in the 75-79 years age group (2,137), followed by the 70-74 years age group (2,106).

- As at the Census 2011, there were 3,093 people aged 60+ years providing unpaid care.
- Of these, 1,356 people are aged 65-74 years (43.8%).



Source: ONS Census 2011, KCC Area Profiles

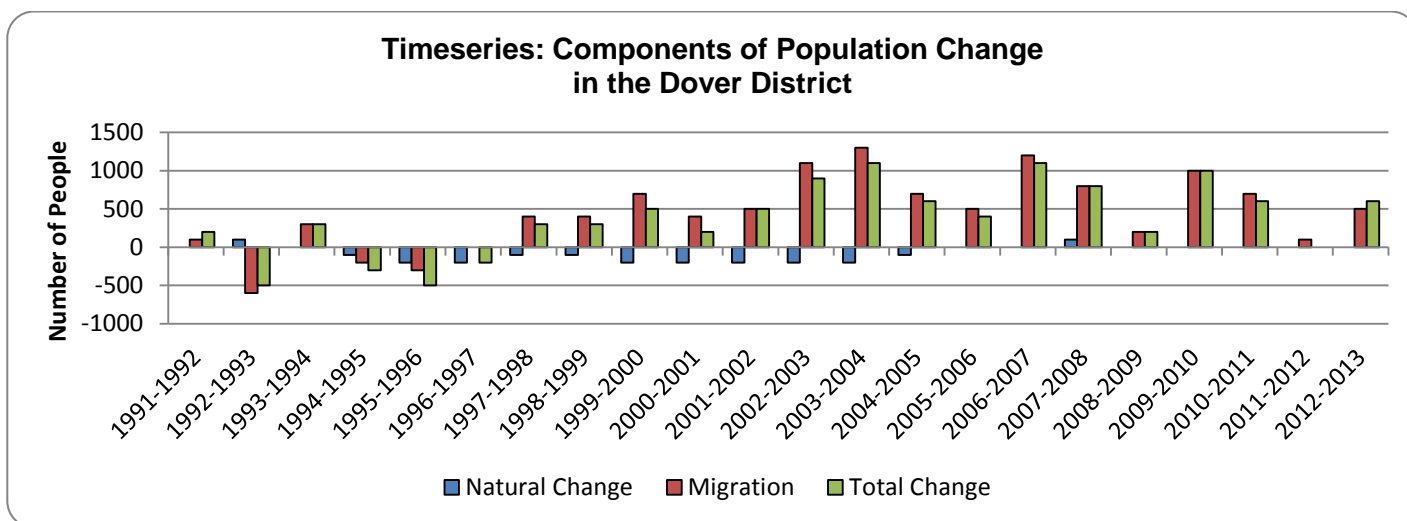
CHANGE IN POPULATION



Population Time Series 1998-2013

- Over this 15-year period, the population in the Dover district has grown by 8,700 people (8.3%).
- This is below the averages for Kent (14.3%), South East (11.5%) and England (10.3%).

- Between 2012 and 2013, the population in the Dover district is estimated to have grown by 600 people (0.5%). Migration was the largest component of this population change (500 people) in the district (more people entering the district than leaving). This is the same position for the rest of Kent apart from Gravesham and Tunbridge Wells, where natural change (surplus of births minus deaths) was the largest component³.
- Natural change in the coastal districts (Dover, Shepway and Thanet) has historically been negative, meaning there are more people dying than are being born. This is attributed to the older age profile of these districts.



Source: ONS (Crown Copyright). Presented by KCC Business Intelligence, Research & Evaluation

³ Source: KCC BIS Bulletin July 2014 - What's causing Kent's population growth?

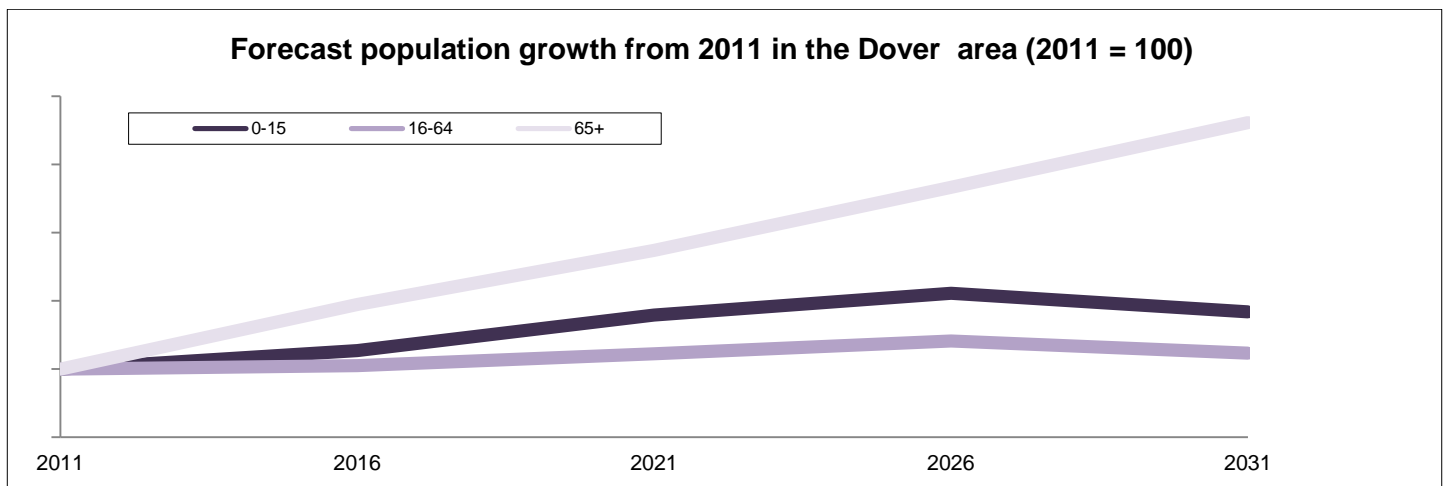
POPULATION FORECASTS

Population forecasts for the Dover District 2011-2031				
	Total	0-15	16-64	65+
2011	111,700	20,200	68,800	22,700
2016	117,800	21,300	69,500	27,000
2021	125,900	23,400	71,900	30,600
2026	134,000	24,700	74,500	34,800
2031	134,700	23,600	72,000	39,100

KCC Strategy Forecasts - November 2014

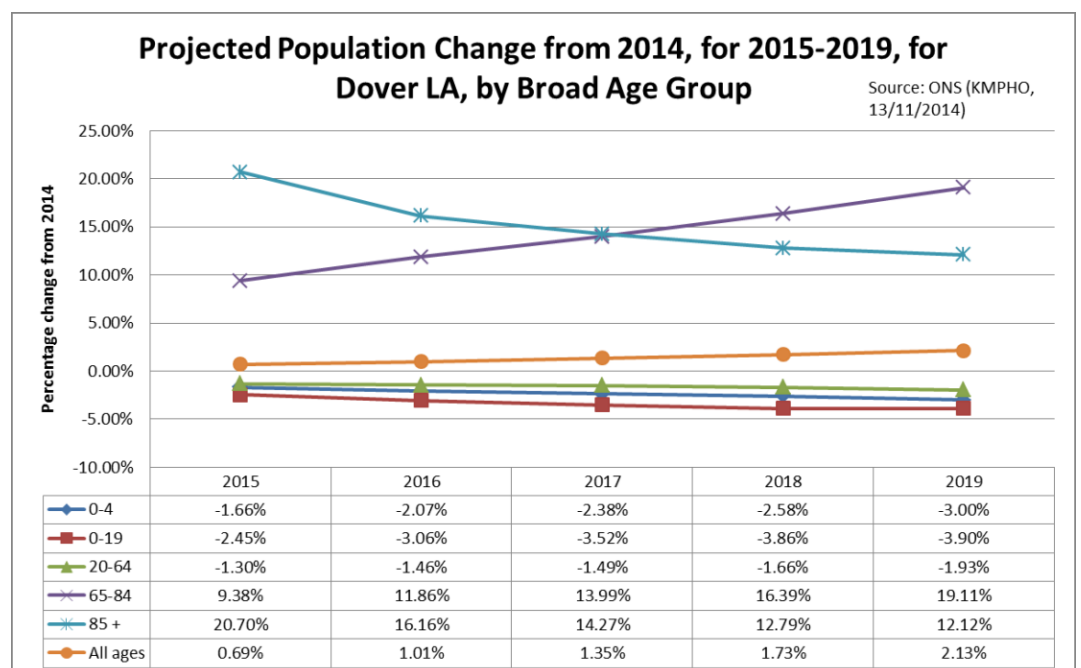
- The Dover district faces demographic changes over the next 15 years that, unchecked, will see the population age dramatically.
- The identified demographic trend is one of the main challenges for the Dover district given its potential impact in terms of a **declining working age population, increased public spending in areas of health and social care and being able to provide appropriate services.**

- The overall population is expected to rise by 23,000 by 2031, which would increase the population size to 134,700 (20.6%).
- Population forecasts show the 65+ age group will rise by 72.2% from 2011-2031, which is a significantly faster rate of increase than the 0-15 and 16-64 year olds age groups, which are predicted to rise by 16.8% and 4.7% respectively.



Source: KCC Strategy Forecasts Nov 2014; Research & Evaluation Kent County Council

- Population projections from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show a rise in the 65-84 and 85+ age groups with the largest projected increase (20.70%) by 2015 for the 85+ age group.
- There is a projected decrease for the 0-4, 0-19 and 20-64 age groups. The overall population projected increase for Dover for 2019 is just 2.13%.



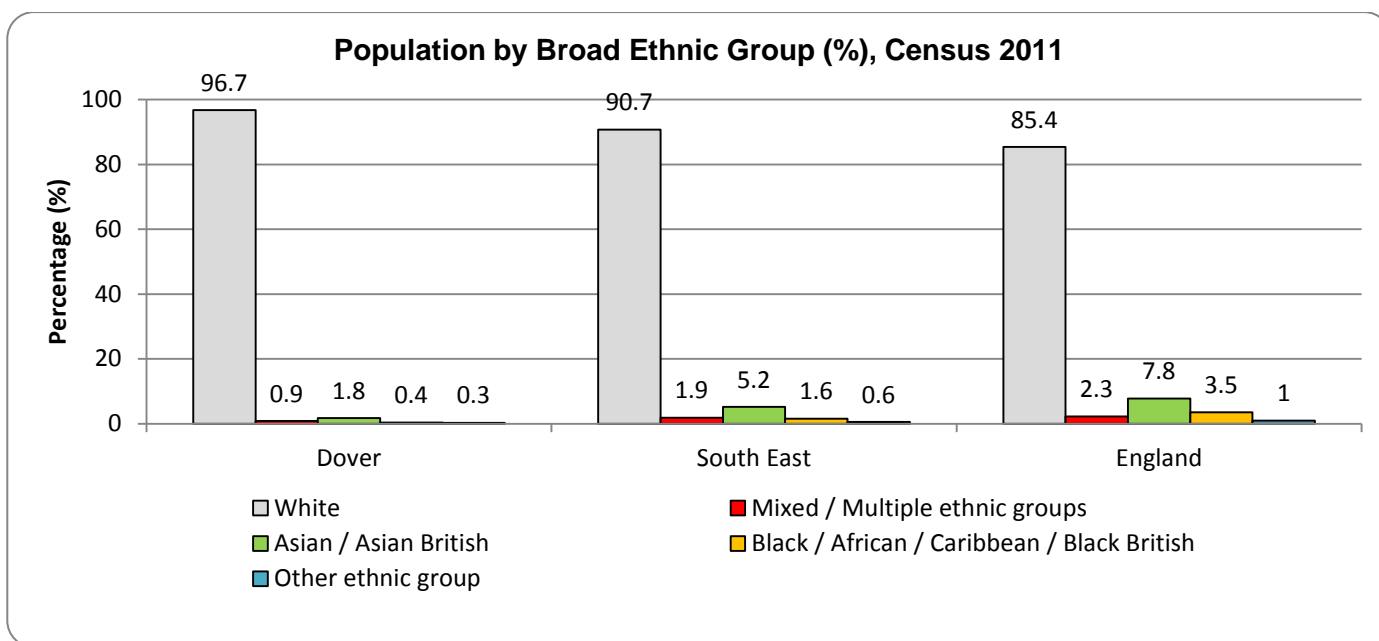
- This would result in the size of the population being 114,145.847 approximately (based on projections).

Population change between wards

- Overall population increase is expected to be at least 5% across Dover, and over 10% in six of the wards (Aylesham, Eastry, Middle Deal and Sholden, St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, St. Radigunds, Town and Pier).
- An increase in the under 8 population of over 7% is anticipated in the same six wards.
- For the population aged 18 to 64 years, one ward has an expected decrease in population between 2013 and 2020 (Capel-le-Ferne). Seven wards have an increase of over 4% (Aylesham, Eastry, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Middle Deal and Sholden, St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, St. Radigunds, Town and Pier).
- Population growth for people aged 65+ is greatest, with at least a 13% increase across all wards. Eight wards have an increase of over 19% ((Aylesham, Eastry, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Middle Deal and Sholden, Sandwich, St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, St. Radigunds, Town and Pier).
- The General Fertility Rate (GFR) measures the ratio between the number of new born babies to the number of females aged 15 to 44 in each year. The GFR for the Dover district has risen steadily in recent years to a high of 71.2 in 2011. The trend in rising GFRs is also seen across the other local authorities in the area with the exception of Canterbury.
- There are considerable differences in the GFRs for each electoral ward in the district between 2009-2013. The highest rates are in Lydden and Temple Ewell, Castle and Town and Pier. The lowest rates are found in Little Stour and Ashstone, Walmer and River.

EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

a) ETHNICITY

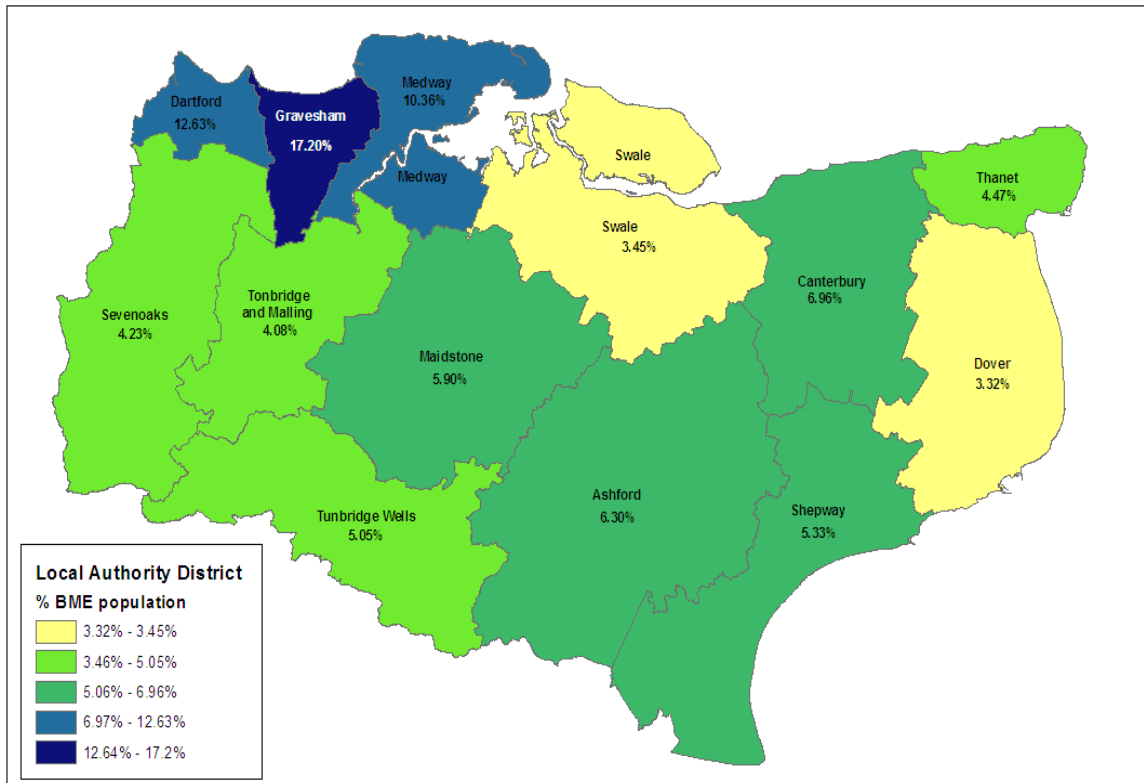


Source: 2011 Census, ONS (Local Profiles)

Broad Ethnic Group

- The 2011 Census provides details on 18 separate ethnic categories, which can be aggregated into 5 broad ethnic groups.
- The population of the Dover district is predominantly White, with 107,966 people (96.7%) of White ethnic origin and 3,708 of Non-White ethnic origin (3.3%).
- The Dover district has the lowest number and proportion of residents from a BME group in Kent. The rate of 3.3% is considerably lower than the averages for Kent (6.3%), South East (9.3%) and nationally (14.6%).
- Out of the twelve local authority districts within Kent, Gravesham has the highest number and proportion of residents from a BME group with 17,494 people (17.2%). Please see following map of Kent:

Black Minority Ethnic (BME) population as a % of total resident population across Kent



Source: ONS Census 2011; Produced by Business Intelligence, KCC; © Crown Copyright and database right 2012, Ordnance Survey 100019238

- The Asian/Asian British is the second largest ethnic group in the Dover district after the 'White' ethnic group, with 1.8% (2,031 people) of the total population. This compares with 5.2% of the total population in South East and 7.8% in England.
- The third largest ethnic group in the district is the mixed-multiple ethnic group with a population of 1,029 people. This equates to 0.9% of the total population.
- The Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British groups accounts for 0.3% of the total population in the district. This is equivalent to 0.3% of the total population.
- The smallest ethnic group is the 'Other' ethnic group, with 262 people or 0.2% of the total population in the district.

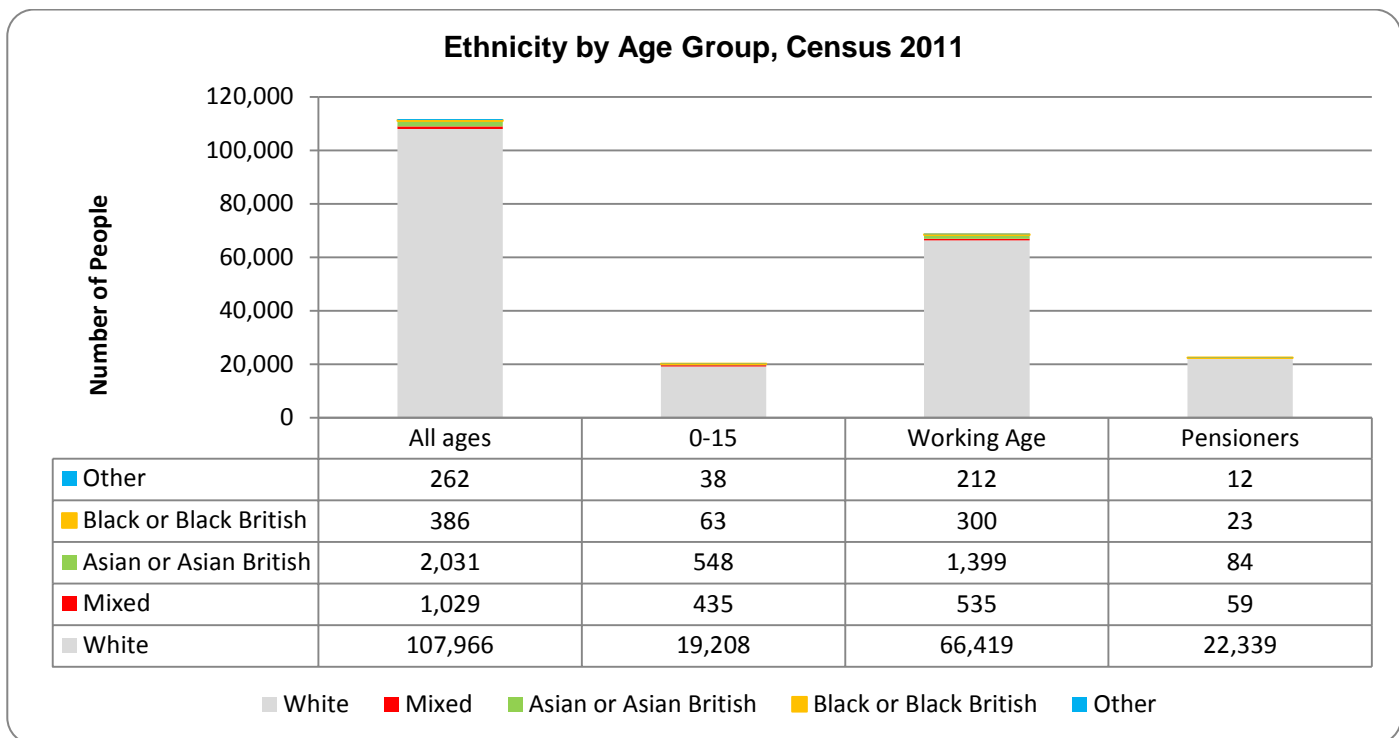
Ethnicity: Population Change, Census 1991, 2001, 2011

1991-2001-2011 White Population change in the Dover District								
1991	2001	2011	1991 to 2001 change		2001 to 2011 change		1991 to 2011 change	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
102,331	103,023	107,966	692	0.7	4,943	4.8	5,635	5.5

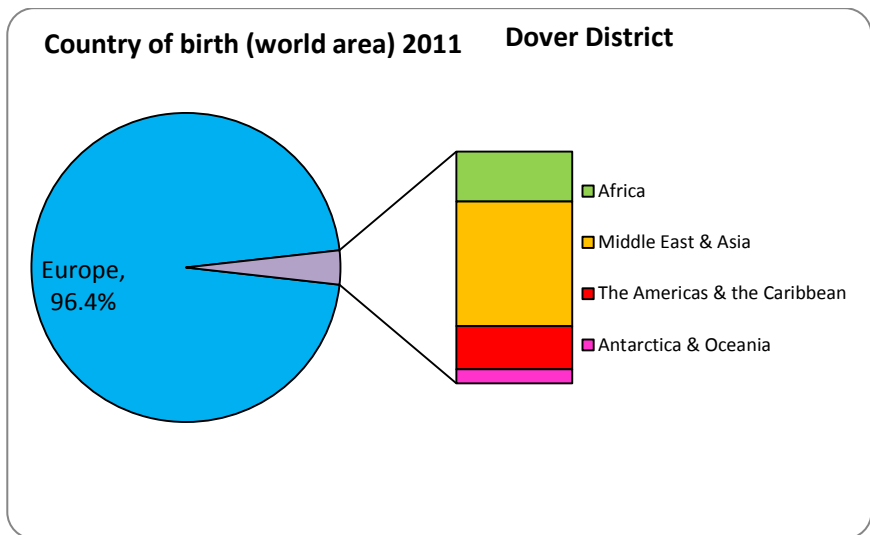
1991-2001-2011 BME Population change in the Dover District								
1991	2001	2011	1991 to 2001 change		2001 to 2011 change		1991 to 2011 change	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
885	1,543	3,708	658	74.4	2,165	140.3	2,823	319

- In the Dover district, from 2001 to 2011, the population increased by over 7,100 people (+6.8%). People of White ethnic origin contributed the largest number change increasing by nearly 5,000 people (+4.8%).
- The BME population in the Dover district has increased by +140.3% over the past ten years, which is an extra 2,165 people. This increase is higher than the county rate of +123%, regional rate of +106% and national rate of +73.4%.
- The Dover district's White population has increased by +5.5% over the past twenty years (1991-2011). This is equal to an extra 5,635 people, and is lower than the county and regional rates (+10.2% and +11.2% respectively) but higher the national rate of +2.6%.

- Between 1991 and 2011, the BME population in the Dover district increased by an additional 2,823 people or +319%. This compares to +275.4% in Kent, +268.9% across the south east and +165.6% nationally. Within Kent, Shepway saw the largest increase in the twenty year period, with an extra 4,720 people, which equates to +456.5%. The percentage increases are large because the BME population was very small in 1991.
- The graph below shows that the percentage of the BME population is higher in those of working age compared to 0 to 15 years and those who have retired:



Source: ONS, Census 2011



Source: ONS, Census 2011 and KCC District Profile

Country of Birth

- In 2011, over 103,500 residents of the Dover district were born within the UK. This equates to 92.7% of the total population and is a higher proportion than that seen nationally (86.2%), regionally (87.9%) and at county level (90.9%).
- Of the 8,167 (7.3%) Dover district residents not born in the UK, 3,871 people (3.4%) were born in Europe and 4,296 people (3.8%) were born in countries outside Europe.

Length of residency in the UK

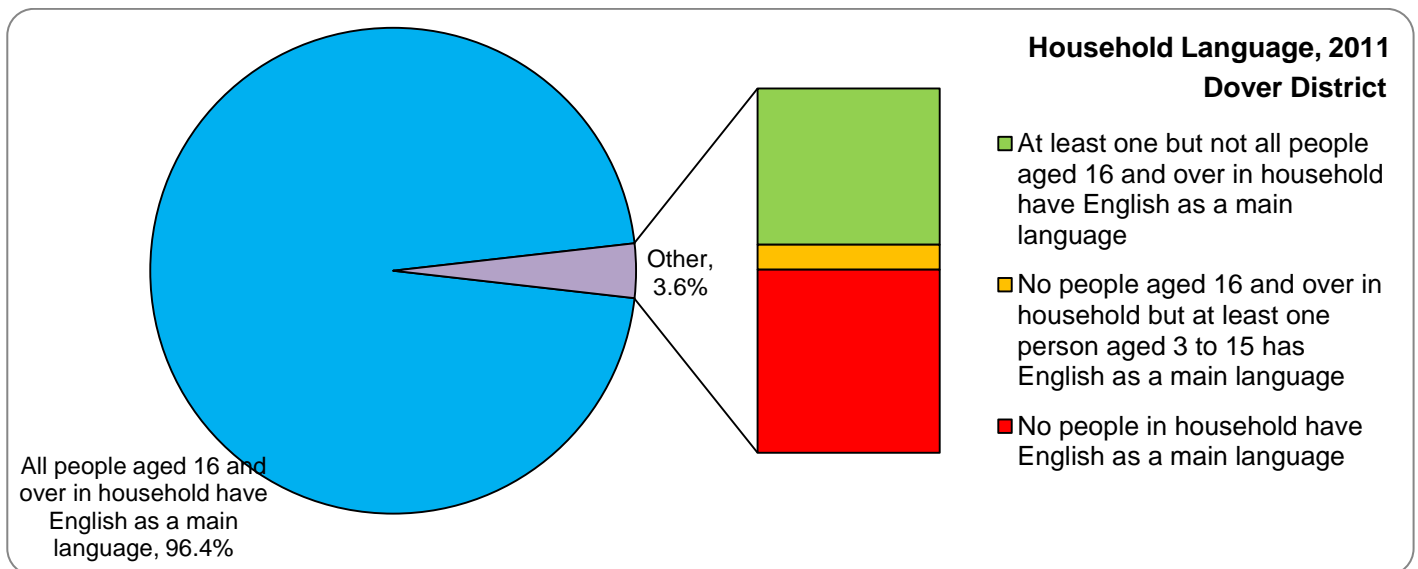
- At the time of the Census 2011, 92.7% of residents in the Dover district had been born in the UK.
- 7.3% (or 8,167 people) were born outside of the UK. Just over 53% of this total (4,340 people) has been resident in the UK for more than 10 years.
- Those who have been resident in the UK for less than 2 years make up the smallest proportion of the district's migrant population:
 - Less than 2 years: 12.9% (1,052 people)
 - 2 to 5 years: 15.7% (1,279 people)
 - 5 to 10 years (1,496 people)

Year of Arrival in UK

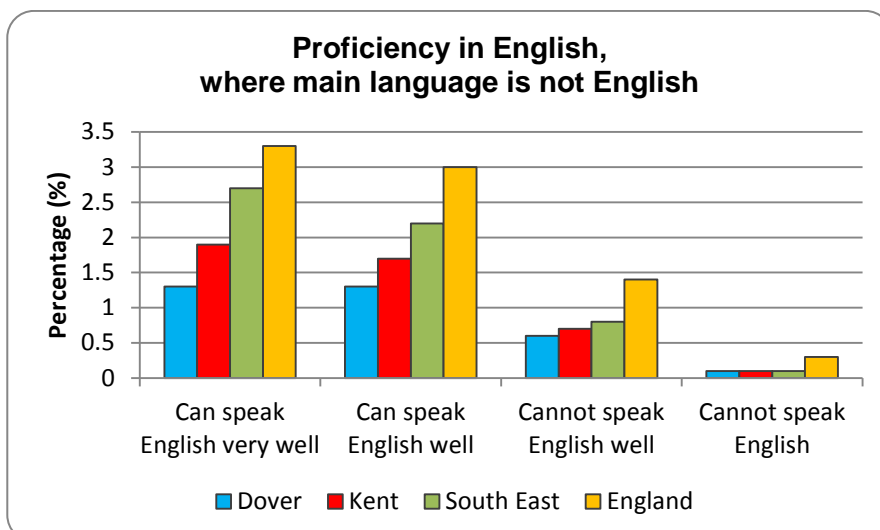
- The largest number of migrants to the Dover district arrived during 2007-09 (1,500 people or 1.3% of the total population); 2004-06 (1,342 people or 1.2%) and 1991-2000 (1,200 people or 1.1%).
- The majority of the Dover district's migrant population were aged 44 and younger when they arrived in the UK. 3,591 residents were aged 0-17 when they arrived in the UK, which is equivalent to 44.0% of the total migrant population. This is higher than the proportion for Kent (38.1%), South East (36.2%) and England (33.3%).
- The second largest proportion of migrants arrived here between the ages of 25 to 44. 2,352 people were within this age group when they arrived in the UK, which is equivalent to 28.8% of the total migrant population. It is possible that people from these two age groups arrived together as families.

Household language

- The 2011 Census shows us for the first time the proportion of households that have at least one resident who has English as their main language.
- In the Dover district there are 46,557 households (96.4%) in which all people aged 16 and over had English as their main language. This proportion is higher than the Kent figure of 94.8%, South East figure of 93.2% and national figure of 90.9%.
- Of the 3.6% households in the Dover district in which not all occupants had English as their main language, 1.8% of households had no residents with English as a main language.



Proficiency in English



- Of those residents in the Dover district who do not have English as their main language, 1.3% of said they can speak English very well and a further 1.3% well. 0.6% cannot speak English well and 0.1% cannot speak English.

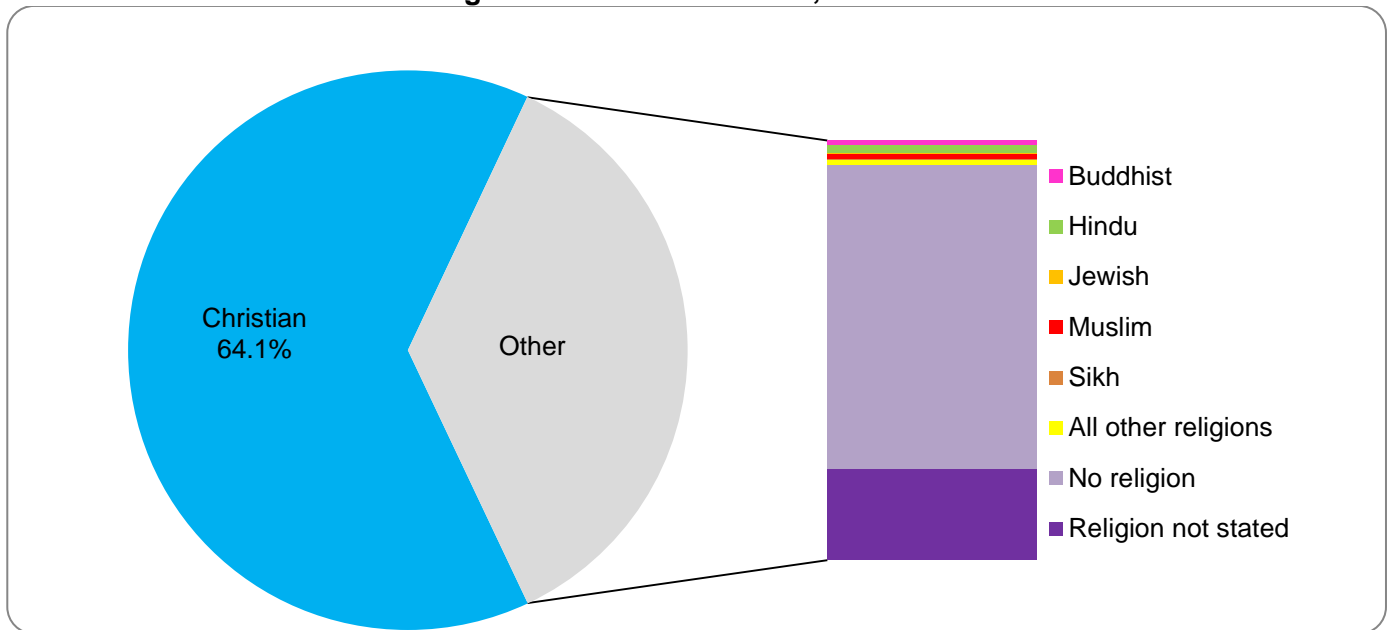
Source: ONS, Census 2011

RELIGION AND BELIEF

- The religion question was the only voluntary question on the 2011 Census and 7.8% of residents (8,688 people) in the Dover district chose not to answer it.
- Christianity remains the largest religion in the Dover district. A total of 71,541 residents said that they were Christians, which is equivalent to 64.1% of the total population. This is a higher proportion than the figures for Kent (62.5%), South East (59.7%) and England (59.4%).
- 29,047 people, or 26% of the district population, stated they do not have a religion. The largest non-Christian religious groups in the district are Hindu 0.6% (682 people); Buddhist 0.5% (523 people); Muslim 0.5% (521 people) and Jewish 0.1% (97 people).

Religion in the Dover district								
Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	All other religions	No religion	Religion not stated
64.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	26.0%	7.8%

Religion in the Dover District, Census 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

- Between 2001 and 2011 there has been a decline in the number of people in the Dover district who identify themselves as being Christian. The Christian population has fallen by -8,552 (-10.7%).
- In the Dover district, the Hindu (328.9%) and Buddhist (193.8%) religions have seen the greatest increases in percentage terms. The reason for such a large percentage increase is that the initial numbers in the district were very low in 2001.

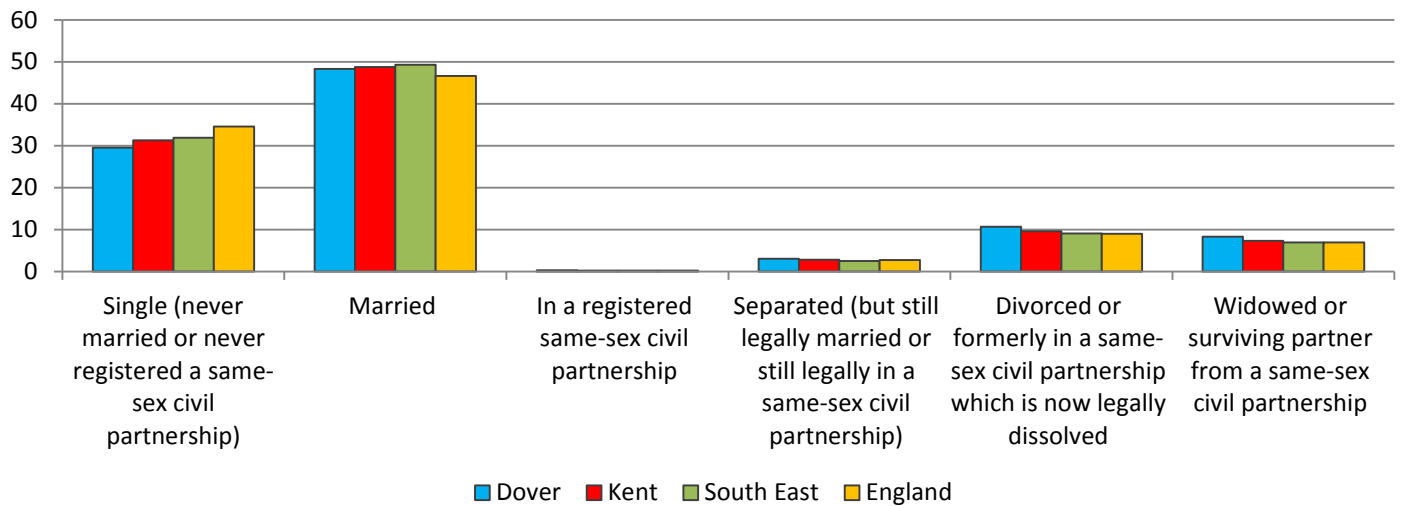
b) SEXUAL ORIENTATION

- At this time no information is available at local level. However, the Census does provide information on Marital and Civil Partnership Status.

c) MARITAL AND CIVIL PARTNERSHIP STATUS

- At the time of the 2011 Census, 44,096 people (48.3%) were married in the Dover district. This is below the average for Kent (48.8%) and South East (49.3%) but higher than the average for England (46.6%).
- The proportion of single people in the district (29.5% or 26,924 people) was lower than the averages for Kent (31.3%), South East (31.9%) and England (34.6%).
- The proportion of people in a registered same-sex civil partnership in the district (0.3% or 242 people) is slightly above the averages for Kent, South East and England (all 0.2%).

Marital and Civil Partnership Status, Census 2011

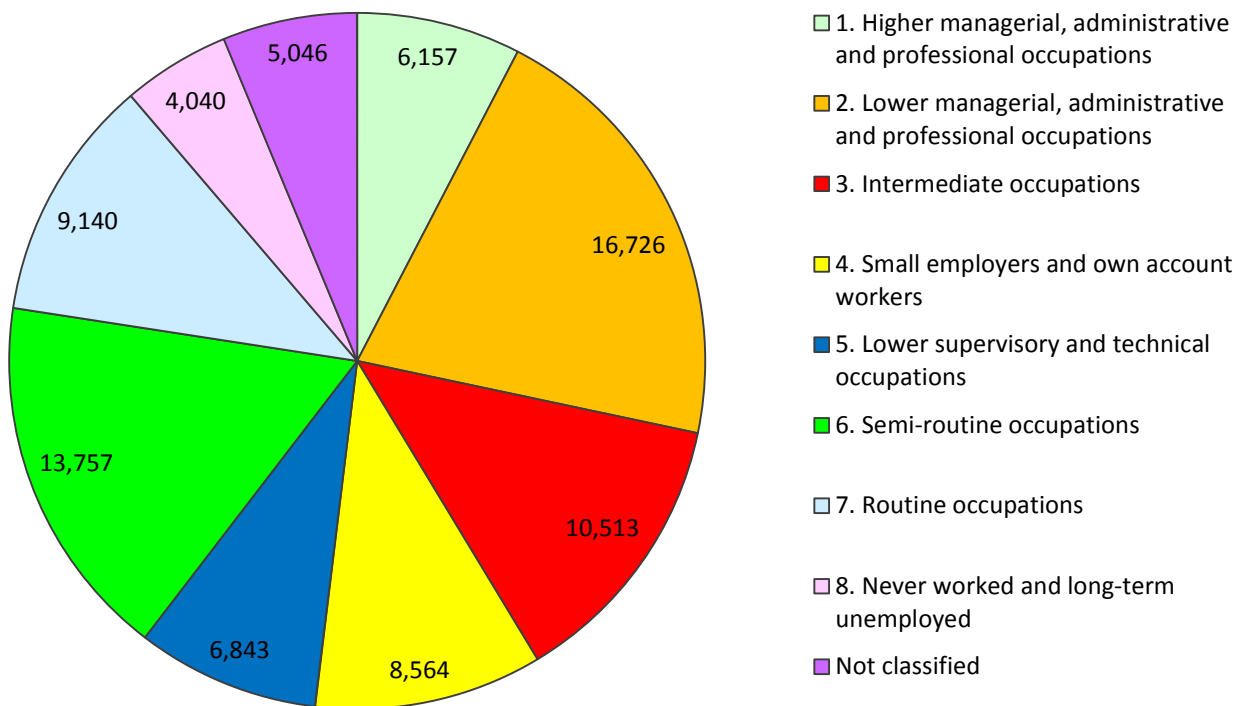


Source: ONS Census 2011

SOCIO ECONOMIC POSITION

- The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation and is coded to Standard Occupational Classification.
- To assign a person (aged 16 to 74) to an NS-SeC category, their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed and whether or not they supervise other employees.

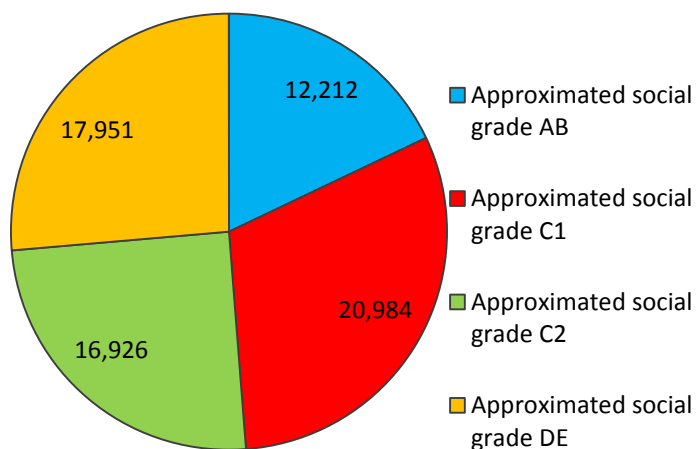
National Statistics Socio-economic Classification of Dover District



Source: ONS Census 2011 QS607EW

- The majority of usual residents aged 16-74 years old in the district at the time of the Census fell within the “2: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations” category (20.7% or 16,726 people).

Approximated Social Grade in the Dover District



- Social grade is the socio-economic classification used by the Market Research and Marketing Industries, most often in the analysis of spending habits and consumer attitudes.
- Although it is not possible to allocate Social Grade precisely from information collected by the 2011 Census, the Market Research Society has developed a method for using census information to provide a good approximation of social grade.
- The majority of usual residents aged 16-64 years old in the district at the time of the Census fell within the C1 social grade (30.8% or 20,984 people).

Source: ONS Census 2011 QS613EW

- AB: Higher and intermediate managerial/administrative/professional occupations
- C1: Supervisory, clerical and junior managerial/administrative/professional occupations
- C2: Skilled manual occupations
- DE: Semi-skilled and unskilled manual occupations; unemployed and lowest grade occupations

CENSUS 2011

- A census is a count of all people and households in the country. Taken once every ten years, the last census for England and Wales took place on 27 March 2011 and involved around 25 million households.
- It is the only survey to provide a detailed picture of the entire population and is unique because it covers everyone at the same time and asks the same core questions everywhere. This makes it easy to compare different parts of the country.
- The census is taken by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the results provide population statistics from a national to neighbourhood level for use by government, local authorities and business and communities to help plan the local services needed like schools, transport, housing and health.
- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has published a wide range of information from the [Census 2011⁴](#) and it is not possible to include everything in the State if the District Report.

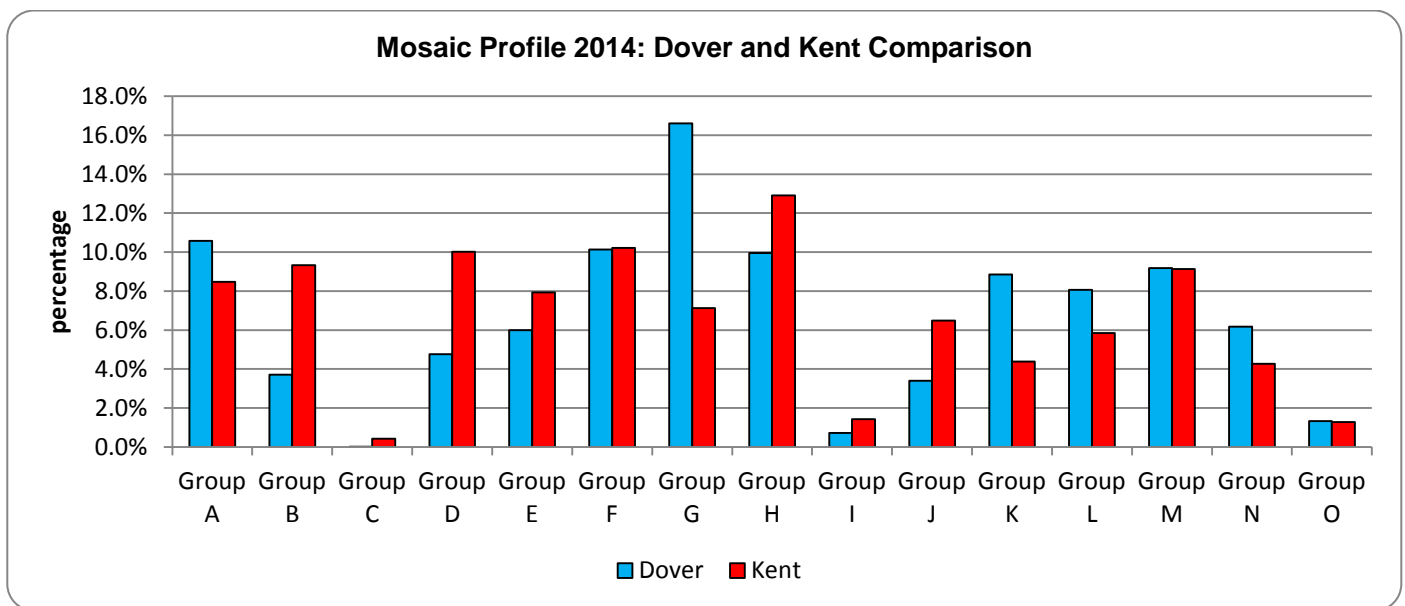
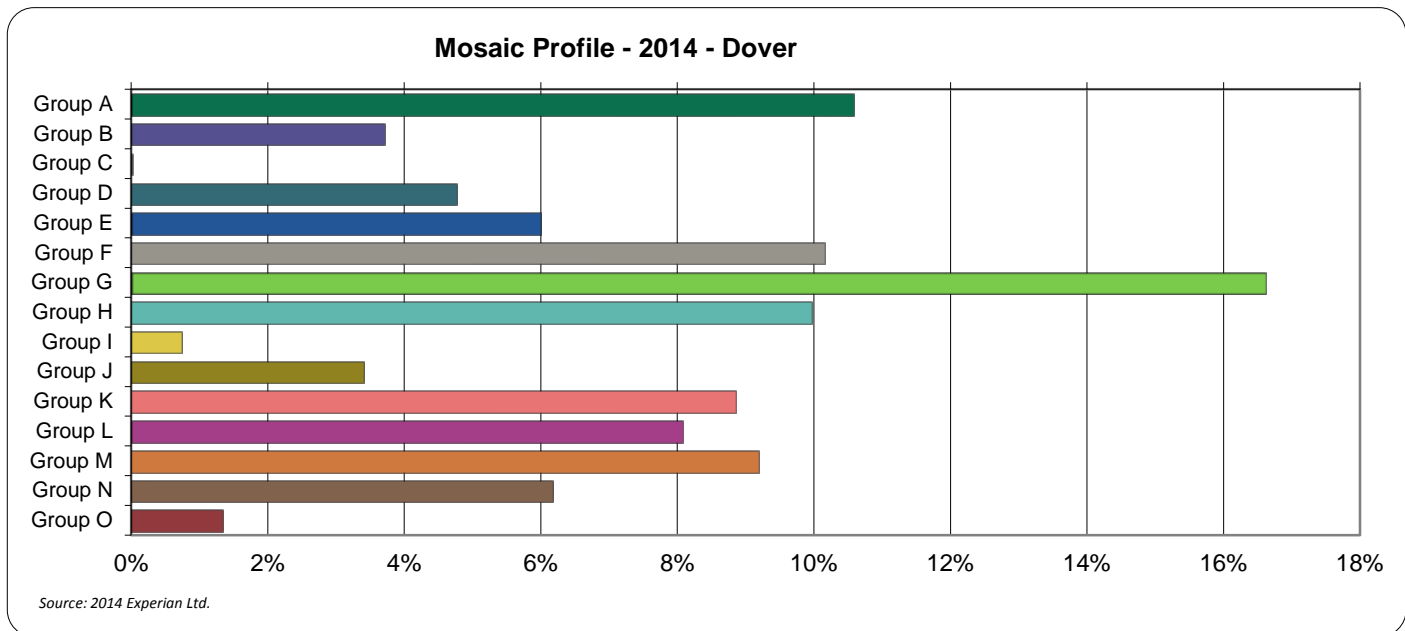
MOSAIC PROFILE FOR DOVER

Mosaic is a classification system designed by Experian to profile the characteristics of the UK population. Each household in the UK is classified as belonging to one of 15 groups and 66 types. These groups identify clusters of individuals and households that are as similar as possible to each other, and as different as possible to any other group. They describe the residents of a postcode in terms of their typical demographics, their behaviours, their lifestyle characteristics and their attitudes.

⁴ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

Mosaic Group Definitions	
A	Country Living - Well off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life
B	Prestige Positions - Established families in large detached homes living upmarket lifestyles
C	City Prosperity - High status city dwellers living in central locations and pursuing careers with high rewards
D	Domestic Success - Thriving families who are busy bringing up children and following careers
E	Suburban Stability - Mature suburban owners living in settled lives in mid-range housing
F	Senior Security - Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement
G	Rural Reality - Householders living in inexpensive homes in village communities
H	Aspiring Homemakers - Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means
I	Urban Cohesion - Residents of settled urban communities with a strong sense of identity
J	Rental Hubs - Educated young people privately renting in urban neighbourhoods
K	Modest Traditions - Mature homeowners of value homes enjoying stable lifestyles
L	Transient Renters - Single people privately renting low cost homes for the short term
M	Family Basics - Families with limited resources who have to budget to make ends meet
N	Vintage Value – Elderly people reliant on support to meet financial or practical needs
O	Municipal Challenge – Urban renters of social housing facing an array of challenges

These mosaic Group definitions have changed from last year



- The largest grouping in the Dover district is '*Group G: Rural Reality - Householders living in inexpensive homes in village communities*'. At 16.6% this is significantly higher than the Kent average of 7.1%.
 - Rural Reality are a mix of families, mature couples and older singles living in rural locations in lower cost housing. Some live in developments that have sprung up around villages, others in scattered hamlets or in remote communities.
 - These tend not to be picture-postcard country properties, but more affordable two or three bedroom bungalows, semis or terraces often built post-war or more recently. Seventy per cent of this group own their own homes, while others rent from social landlords.
 - Overall more people are employed than retired. Those employed may work in agriculture and related industries, or in local manufacturing or retail. People are more likely to have lower level supervisory roles, routine and semi-routine jobs than managerial roles. A relatively high proportion of these people are self-employed.
- The next highest grouping is '*Group A: Country Living - Well off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of Country life*'. At 10.6% this is again higher than the Kent figure of 8.5%.
 - Country Living consists of affluent people who can afford to live in pleasant rural locations surrounded by agricultural landscapes. This population is divided between those still in work and retired people.
 - These people live in attractive, spacious detached homes that are often period properties or named buildings, and the majority are owned.
 - Incomes are good, either derived from occupational pensions, commuting to well-paid professional jobs or running successful farms or their own businesses - Country Living contains the highest proportion of self-employed people of any group. Asset holdings in the form of stocks and shares are high.
- This is followed by '*Group F: Senior Security – Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement*' (10.1% compared to 10.2% for Kent).
 - Senior Security is the most elderly group of all, their average age is 75, and almost all are retired. Some are living with their long-time spouse, but a larger number are now living alone, and women outnumber men.
 - During their working lives Senior Security were employed in a range of managerial and intermediate occupations. They had sufficient income to buy their own homes with a mortgage which they have now paid off, leaving them with considerable equity in their homes.
 - These homes are comfortable semi-detached three bedroom houses and bungalows in pleasant suburbs. They are generally very settled, long-standing residents of their local communities and have the longest length of residency of any group, having lived in their homes for nearly 25 years, on average.
- The Dover district has a low percentage of:
 - '*Group C: City Prosperity - High status city dwellers living in central locations and pursuing careers with high rewards*' (0.0% compared to 0.4% for Kent)
 - '*Group I: Urban Cohesion - Residents of settled urban communities with a strong sense of identity*' (0.7% compared to 1.4% for Kent)
 - '*Group O: Municipal Challenge – Urban renters of social housing facing an array of challenges*' (1.3%, which is the same as Kent).

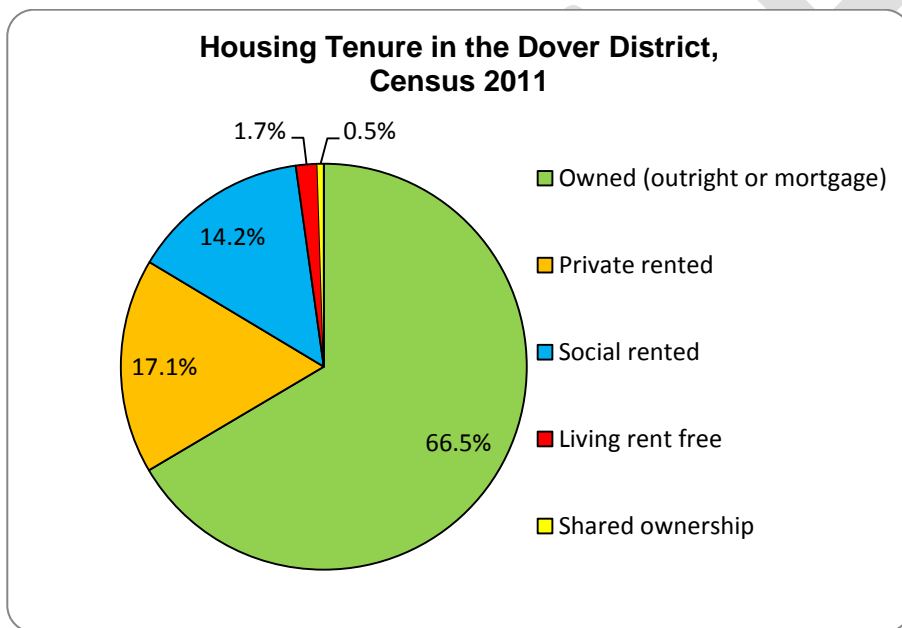
Access to good quality affordable housing is at the heart of achieving the social and economic well-being of communities.

A key objective of the National Planning Policy Framework is to ‘boost significantly the supply of housing’ and emphasises the need to meet identified housing requirements. It also expects local authorities to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable and inclusive, mixed communities.

Dover District Council’s Core Strategy¹ is a key document setting out the ‘big picture’ development objectives for the district as a place to live, work, relax and visit. It provides detailed information regarding the Council’s approach to future housing growth and the mechanisms for delivering the strategic objectives. The Strategy provides a rationale for a ‘high growth’ policy in relation to housing with an overall target of 14,000 new homes. We want to see a broad range of housing that meets local people’s needs, as well as attracting new families.

HOME OWNERSHIP

The three main types of tenure of housing in England are owner-occupiers, private renters and social renters.



Source: ONS Census, 2011, Table KS402UK

- At the time of the Census 2011:
- 32,142 households (66.5%) in the Dover district owned their own home, compared to 63.4% in England, 67.6% in the South East and 67.3% in Kent.
 - A higher percentage of households in the district (35.3% or 17,034 households) owned their property outright than county (33.1%), regional (32.5%) and national (30.6%) averages.
 - 245 households (0.5%) are in shared ownership, which means that they part own and part rent their home.
 - 8,254 (17.1%) households rent privately and 6,864 households (14.2%) rent from a social landlord.

- Although it remains the dominant form of tenure, home ownership over the decade (Census 2001 to Census 2011) has fallen from 71.5% to 66.5% in the Dover district (compared to a fall across England and Wales from 69% to 64%). The fall in ownership levels has happened against an economic backdrop of tighter lending requirements since the financial crash in 2008 and increasing difficulty to raise deposits with house prices increasing at a faster rate than wages.
- The Census also shows that, over the decade, private rented sector has grown from 10.5% to 17.1% and social rented sector has fallen from 15.5% to 14.3%. Further information on dwelling stock in the Dover district, including tenure, is included later in this chapter.

¹ <http://www.dover.gov.uk/pdf/Adopted%20Core%20Strategy%20February%202010.pdf>

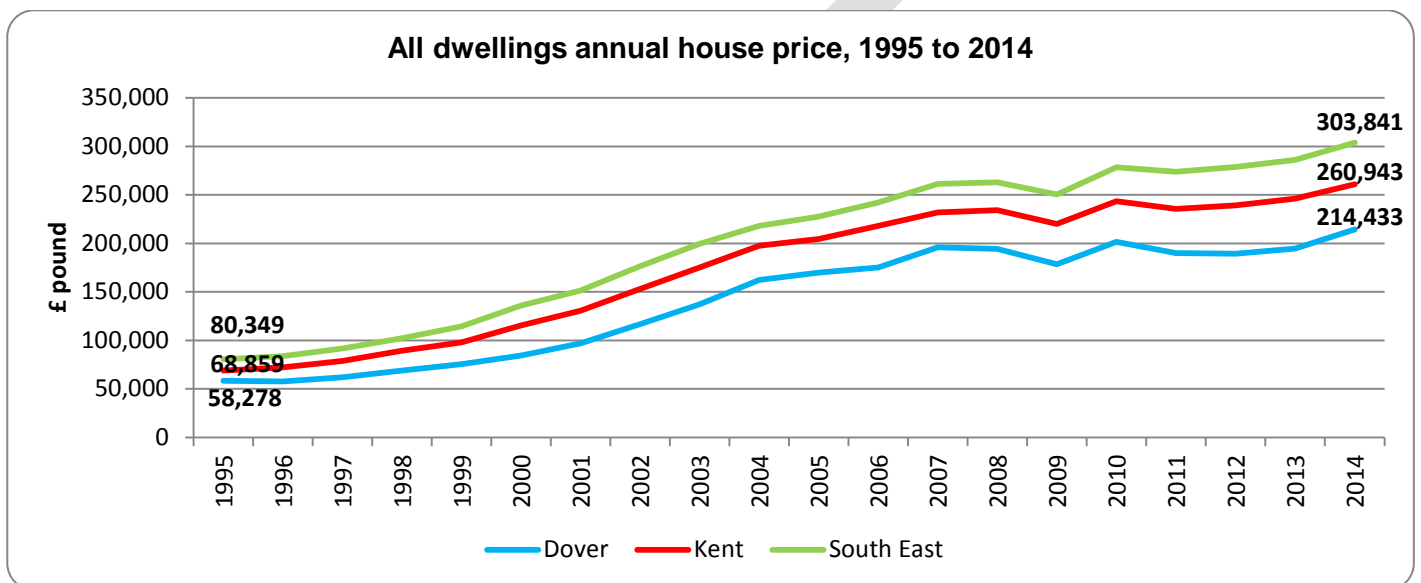
HOUSE PRICES

Annual Average House Prices in Dover District

Dover District 2014	
Average house price	£214,433
Detached	£333,999
Semi-detached	£203,862
Terrace	£181,703
Flat / Maisonette	£132,614

- House prices are historically lower in the Dover district than county and regional averages.
- During 2014, the average house price in the Dover district was £214,433. This is an increase of +10.16% from £194,664 in 2013.
- This compares to £260,943 in Kent (up +6.02%) and £303,841 in the South East (up +6.23%).

The following graph compares the annual house price of all dwellings in the Dover district, Kent and the South East region over the past 20 years. Over this period, house prices in Kent (+279%) and the South East (+278%) have risen faster than in the Dover district (+268%).



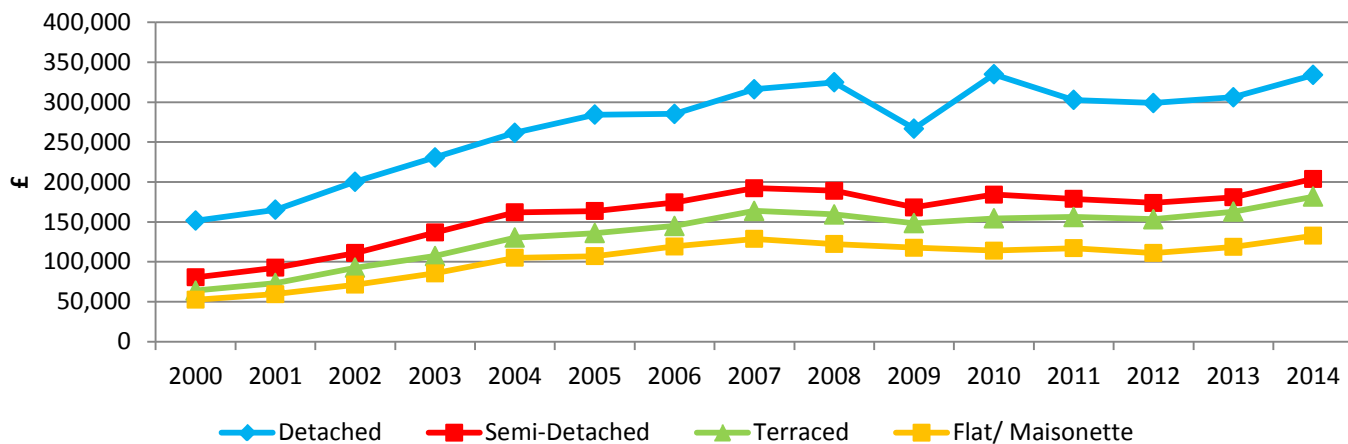
Source: HM Land Registry / KCC House prices and transactions 2014

- This table shows how house prices in the Dover District have changed by property type over the past 15 years.
- On average, over this period:
 - Detached properties have increased by 120%
 - Semi-detached properties by 153%
 - Terraced properties by 184%
 - Flats / maisonettes by 153% and
 - All dwellings by 154%.

Dover District House Prices (£) by property type						
Year	Detached (£)	Semi-Detached (£)	Terraced (£)	Flat/ Maisonette (£)	All Dwellings (£)	Annual % Price Change (All dwellings)
2000	151,478	80,608	63,907	52,464	84,584	11.80
2001	165,273	92,666	73,289	59,423	96,940	14.61
2002	200,273	111,043	92,600	71,406	116,801	20.49
2003	230,712	136,787	107,192	85,575	137,370	17.61
2004	261,753	161,968	130,294	105,109	162,453	18.26
2005	284,362	163,627	135,990	106,971	169,747	4.49
2006	285,319	174,485	144,908	119,254	175,183	3.20
2007	316,179	192,311	163,696	128,657	195,976	11.87
2008	324,879	189,013	159,454	122,201	196,142	0.08
2009	266,922	168,129	148,287	117,728	178,582	-8.95
2010	334,866	184,241	154,390	113,991	201,563	12.87
2011	302,844	178,903	156,097	116,952	190,002	-5.74
2012	299,016	173,888	153,305	110,953	189,440	-0.30
2013	306,132	180,905	162,740	118,668	194,664	2.76
2014	333,999	203,862	181,703	132,614	214,433	10.16

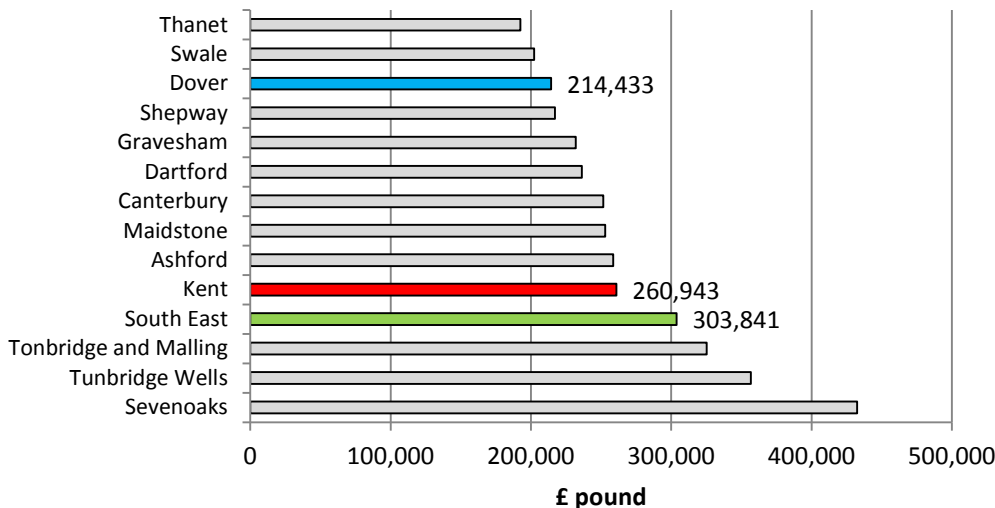
Source: HM Land Registry / KCC House prices and transactions 2014

Dover District House Prices by Property Type, 2000 to 2014



Source: HM Land Registry / KCC House prices and transactions 2014

Annual average house prices across Kent, 2014



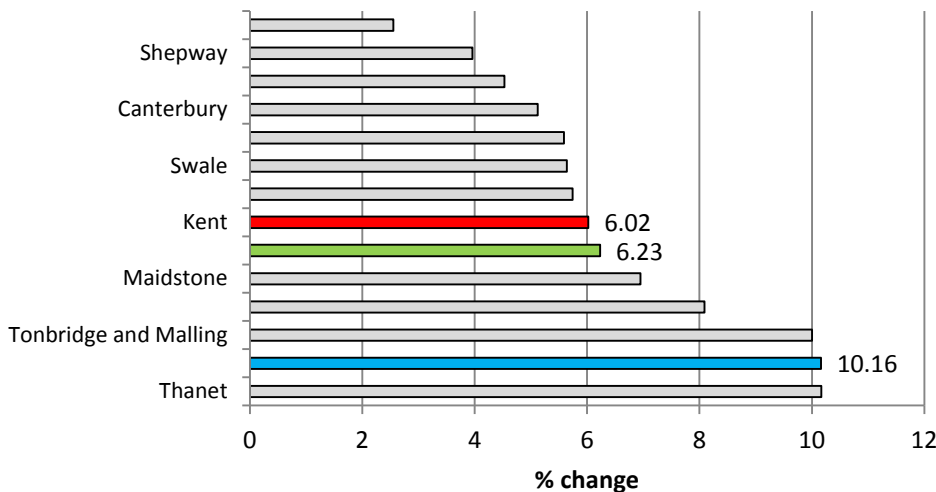
Average House Prices across Kent

- At £214,433, the Dover district has the third lowest average house price in Kent in 2014.
- Across the county prices ranged from an average £432,375 in Sevenoaks to £192,488 in Thanet.
- The average house price across Kent is £260,943 and the South East £303,841.

Change in House Prices

- All areas in Kent saw an increase in average house prices over the year, with 3 areas seeing an increase of 10% and above: Thanet (+10.17%), Dover (+10.16%) and Tonbridge and Malling (+10.00%).
- On average house prices rose by 6.02% in Kent and 6.23% across the South East.

% Change in house prices across Kent, 2014



Source: HM Land Registry / KCC House prices and transactions 2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ashford	2.16	-9.30	7.51	-7.55	6.47	6.05	5.59
Canterbury	1.36	-9.82	13.04	-2.59	3.10	3.03	5.12
Dartford	-0.57	-11.26	12.02	-3.24	8.77	0.64	5.74
Dover	0.08	-8.95	12.87	-5.74	-0.30	2.76	10.16
Gravesham	-1.20	-6.52	11.35	-2.06	0.70	7.33	4.53
Maidstone	-4.38	-3.10	7.58	-5.91	3.92	1.20	6.95
Sevenoaks	7.85	-7.47	7.72	2.79	0.45	-0.96	8.09
Shepway	-1.19	-5.46	7.36	-5.13	3.22	2.42	3.96
Swale	4.00	-9.83	4.63	0.14	0.19	6.12	5.64
Thanet	-0.52	-8.81	4.33	-2.62	1.54	1.88	10.17
Tonbridge and Malling	-4.19	-5.46	15.09	0.35	-2.25	2.86	10.00
Tunbridge Wells	-0.56	-0.57	13.41	-5.50	4.34	3.11	2.55
Kent	0.92	-6.09	10.69	-3.17	1.55	2.84	6.02
South East	0.66	-4.79	11.18	-1.64	1.78	2.66	6.23

Source: HM Land Registry / KCC House prices and transactions 2014

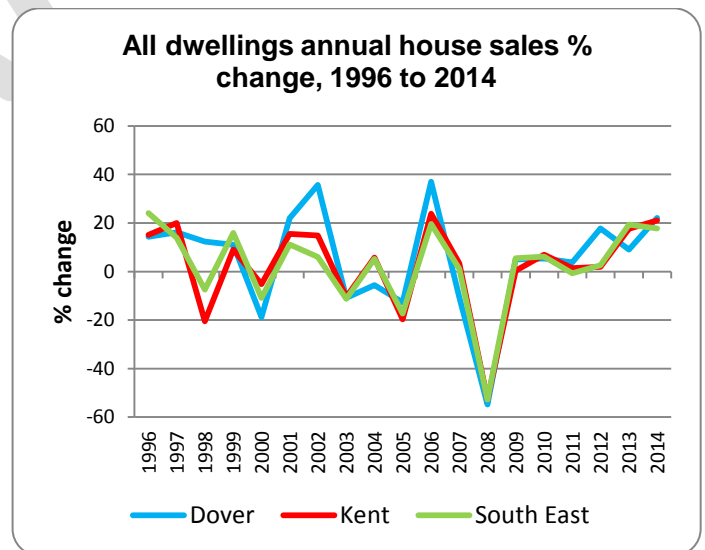
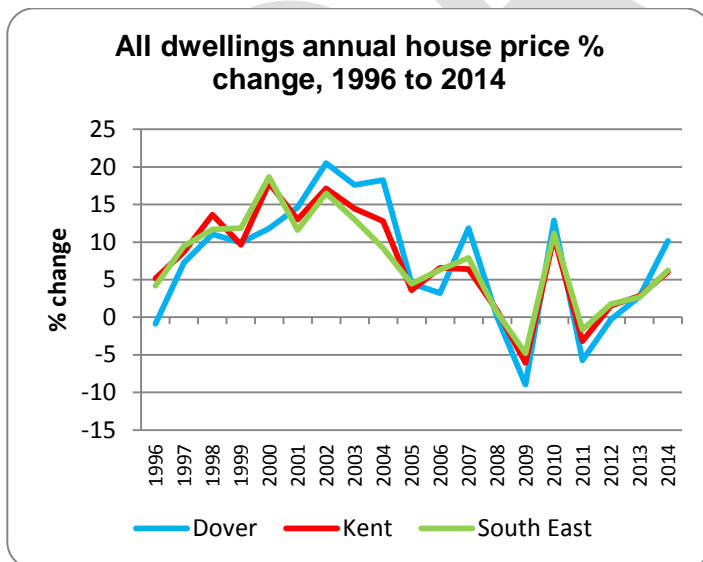
HOUSE SALES

All dwellings annual property sales transactions				
	Dover Sales	% change	Kent	SE Region
2008	1,179	-54.76	-52.72	-52.88
2009	1,237	4.92	0.30	5.46
2010	1,304	5.42	6.93	6.21
2011	1,354	3.83	1.36	-0.77
2012	1,595	17.8	1.86	2.52
2013	1,740	9.09	17.64	19.31
2014	2,126	22.18	21.07	17.71

Source: HM Land Registry / KCC House prices and transactions 2014

- The Dover district has seen an increase in house sales over the last few years.
- During 2014 there were 2,126 property transactions in the district, which is 22.18% higher than in 2013.
- This is the sixth consecutive year that sales have increased following dramatic falls in 2008 when transactions fell by nearly 55% (similar falls were experienced across the region).

House Price and Sales in the Dover District from 1996 to 2014



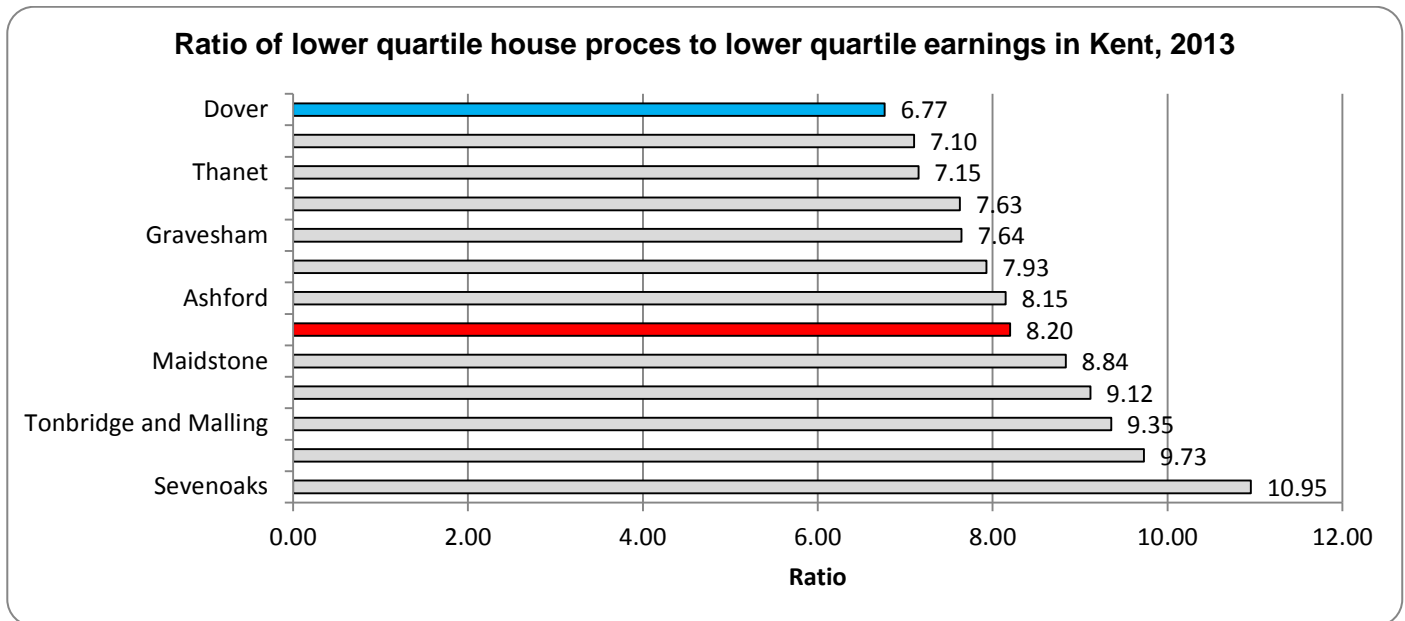
AFFORDABILITY

There are two measures of affordability that can be used:

- Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings and
- Lower Quartile House Prices.

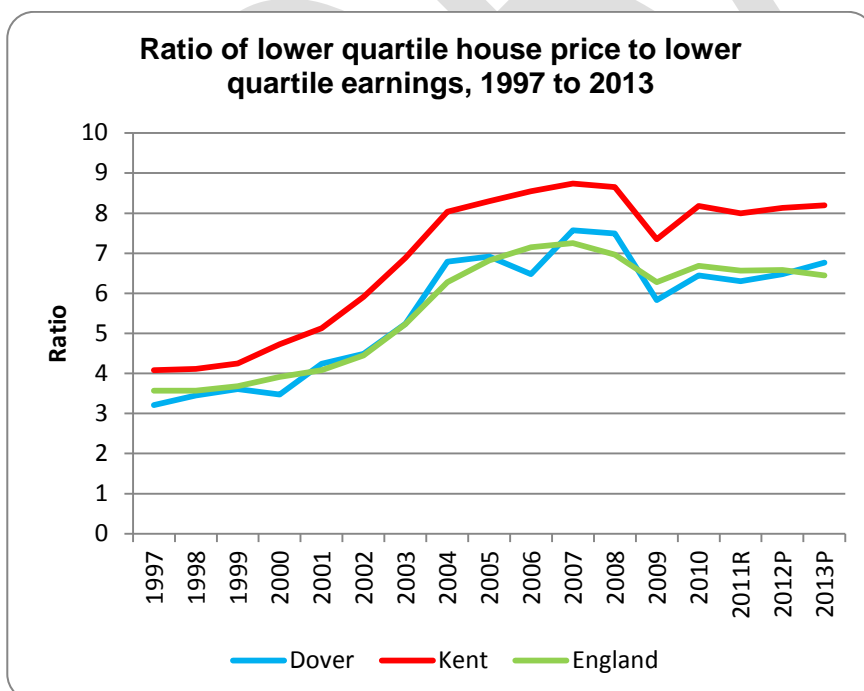
Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings

- The higher the ratio the more difficult it is to save for a house and, using this measure of affordability, the Dover district is the most affordable in Kent.
- In 2013 (the latest data available) the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings, a good indicator for first time buyers entry level to home ownership, stood at 6.77 for Dover. This is a lower ratio than for Kent (8.2) but above the national average of 6.45 (in 2012 the district was below the national average).
- The most expensive district in Kent is Sevenoaks (10.95) and Tunbridge Wells (9.73) where property prices are close to or above 10 times annual salary.



Source: [Department of Communities and Local Government](#): Table 576. 2013 figures are provisional and may change

The following table and chart show how the ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings has changed between the years 1997 to 2013 in the Dover district, Kent and England.



Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings			
	Dover	Kent	England
1997	3.21	4.08	3.57
1998	3.45	4.11	3.57
1999	3.61	4.25	3.68
2000	3.47	4.73	3.91
2001	4.24	5.13	4.08
2002	4.49	5.91	4.45
2003	5.24	6.89	5.23
2004	6.79	8.04	6.28
2005	6.92	8.30	6.82
2006	6.48	8.55	7.15
2007	7.57	8.74	7.25
2008	7.49	8.65	6.97
2009	5.83	7.35	6.28
2010	6.45	8.18	6.69
2011 ^R	6.30	8.00	6.57
2012 ^P	6.48	8.13	6.58
2013 ^P	6.77	8.20	6.45

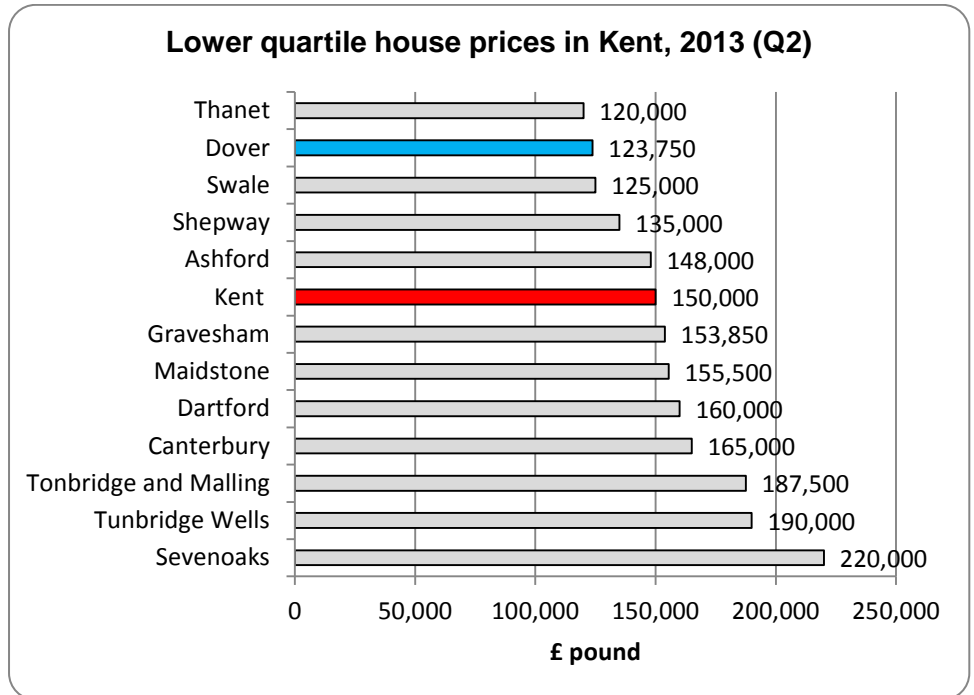
Source: [Department of Communities and Local Government](#): Table 576

^R Figures have been revised due to revisions in ASHE data;

^P Figures are provisional and may change when tables is updated

Lower Quartile House Prices

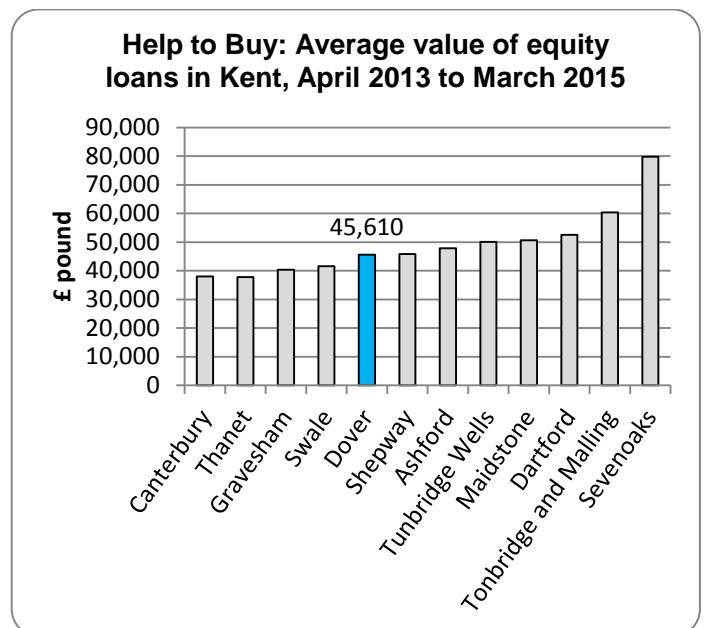
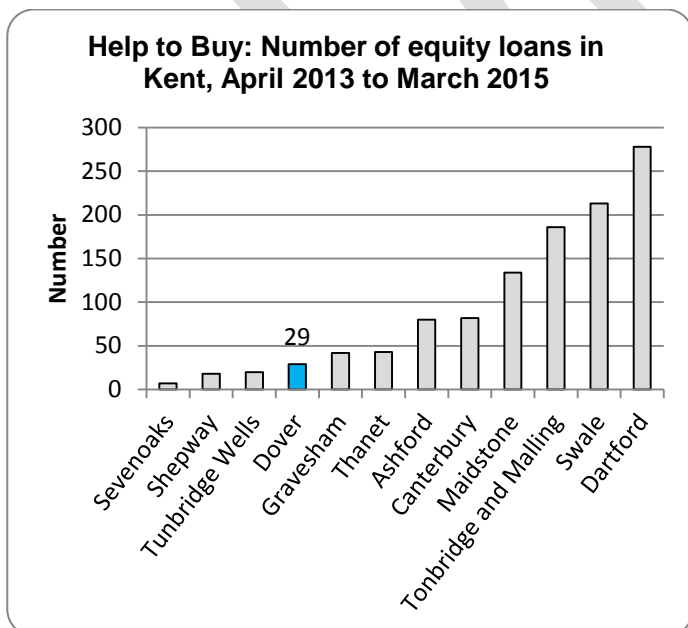
- As at 2013, Quarter 2 (the latest data available), the Dover district had the second lowest lower quartile entry level prices at £123,750 (above Thanet at £120,000).
- The highest lower quartile entry level price in Kent is in Sevenoaks at £220,000 followed by Tunbridge Wells at £190,000.
- The average for Kent is £150,000



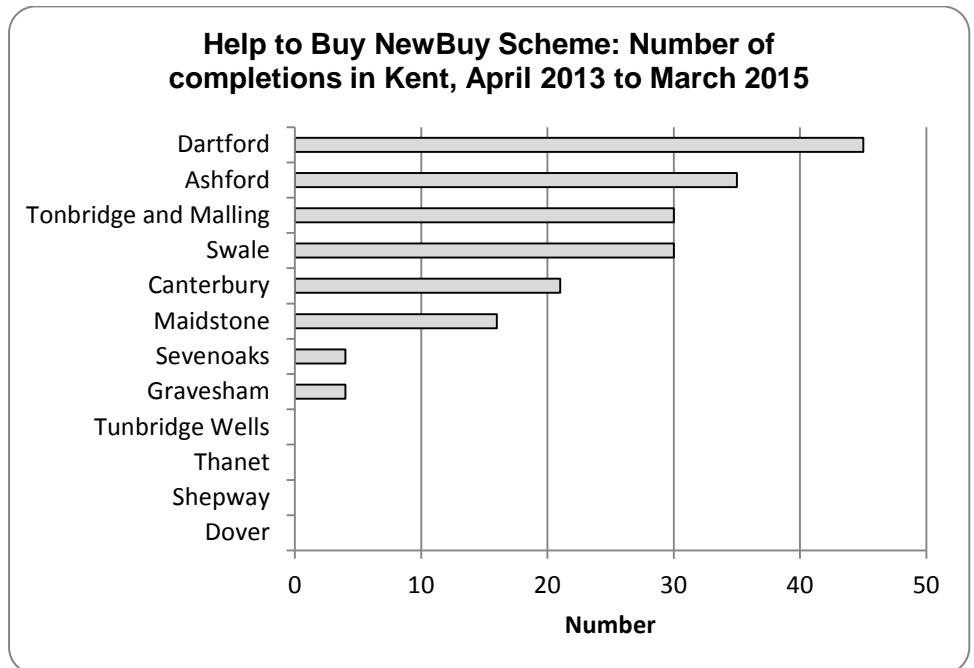
Source: DCLG Live Tables on housing market and house prices: Table 583)

Help to Buy (equity loan scheme) and Help to Buy: NewBuy

- Home ownership is believed to be the tenure to which most households aspire to. The government is seeking to address the difficulties in accessing home ownership through its Help to Buy schemes.
- The Help to Buy (HTB) Equity Loan scheme was first announced in the 2013 March budget, in an attempt to encourage banks and building societies to offer mortgages.
- In the first two years of the Help to Buy: Equity Loan scheme (to 31 March 2015) 29 properties have been purchased in the Dover district with a total value of £1,322,694, which equates to an average loan value of £45,610.
- Across Kent, there have been 1,132 purchases under the Help to Buy: Equity Loan scheme, with a total value of £55,472,590, which equates to an average loan value of £49,004. Sevenoaks saw the fewest number of equity loans (8) and Dartford the highest number (278). However, Sevenoaks had the highest average value of equity loans (£79,800) and Canterbury the lowest average value (£37,967).



- The Help to Buy NewBuy scheme was launched in March 2012. Under this scheme, 185 new build house purchases have been made in Kent since the launch (as at 31 March 2015).
- Dover is one of four districts to have not recorded any Help to Buy NewBuy property purchases, along with Shepway, Thanet and Tunbridge Wells.
- Dartford has seen the highest number of completions over this period (45).



Source: DCLG statistics (Table 1 and 2)

Shared Ownership

- Shared ownership or part buy/part rent schemes also come under the banner of Help to Buy.
- These normally take the form of new homes, often provided by housing associations. Purchasers buy a share of the equity in the property based on its open market value and normally pay a rent in respect of the equity retained by the provider.
- Schemes can vary with regard to the initial share purchase required with some schemes only requiring offering the purchase of a 25% share. This reduces the both the amount of mortgage and deposit required. Purchasers can buy further shares (staircasing) based on the open market value of the property at the time until they own the property outright.
- A number of shared ownership homes have been provided in the district over the years and 23 such homes were built and sold in 2014/15.

HOUSING RENTS BY SECTOR

Rental information is now available for all sectors of the rental market: Local Authority, Private Registered Providers (e.g. Housing Associations) and private sector rents.

Average weekly rent comparison by sector

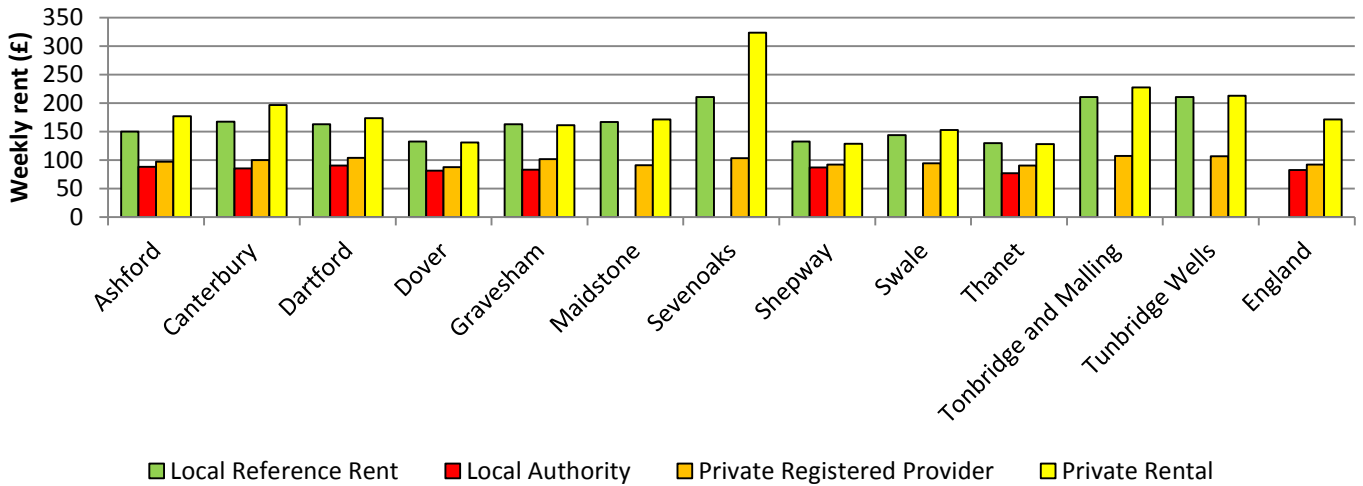
2013/14	Local Reference Rent*	Local Authority per week	Private Registered Provider per week	Private rent per week
	£.p	£.p	£.p	£.p
Dover	132.70	81.21	87.69	130.62
Kent	-	-	-	171.46
England	-	82.44	92.30	171.23

*Based on 3 bed property at April 2014

Source: [DCLG Live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies](#) (Table 702 / 704) and [Valuation Office Agency](#) (Table 2.7)

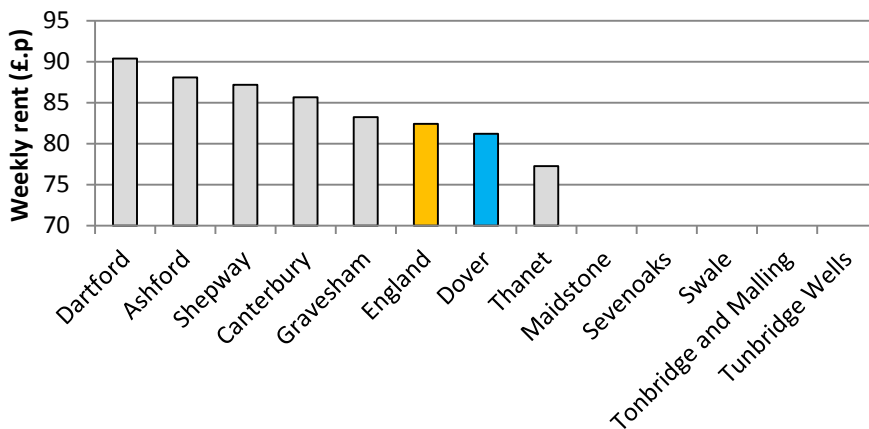
Local Reference Rents (Broad Rental Market Area) are set by the Valuation Office Agency and reflect the level of rent that, in the Rent Officer's opinion, are representative of the rents that a landlord might reasonably be expected to obtain in that area.

Average weekly rent comparison by sector in Kent, 2013/14



The above chart shows that average weekly rent by sector across Kent in 2013/14 (the latest data available). These are looked at in more detail in the charts below.

Average weekly local authority rents in Kent, 2013/14



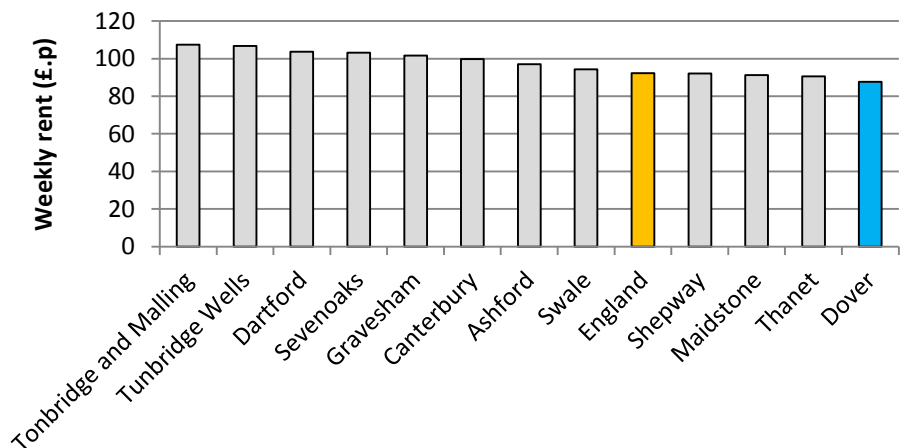
Local Authority Rent

- The average Local Authority weekly rent in the Dover district for 2013/14 was £81.21p/w; this is the second lowest in Kent and is below the national average of £82.44p/w.
- Average rents across Kent ranged from £90.42p/w in Dartford to £77.25p/w in Thanet.
- Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Swale, Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells – have transferred their stock to a Private Registered Provider.

Private Register Provider Rent

- The average Private Registered Provider weekly rent in the Dover district for 2013/14 was £87.69p/w; this is the lowest in Kent and is below the national average of £92.30p/w.
- Average rents across Kent ranged from £106.80p/w in Tunbridge Wells to £87.69p/w in Dover.

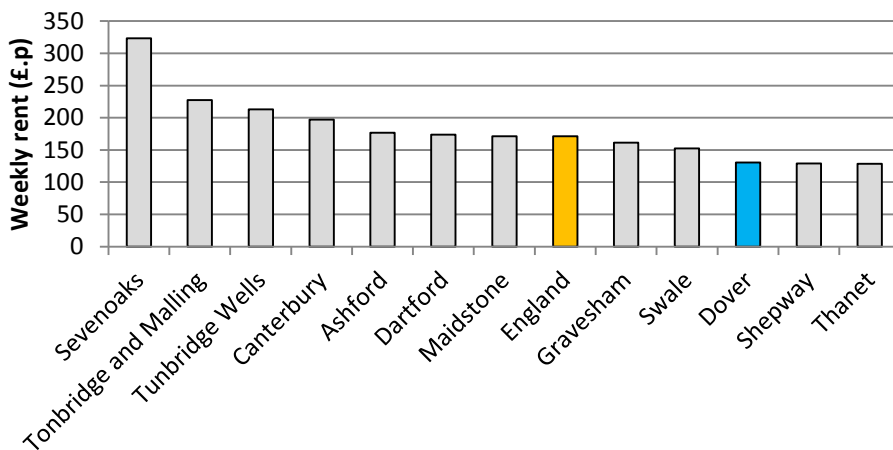
Average weekly Private Registered Provider rents in Kent, 2013-14



Affordable Rent

In 2011 government introduced a new ‘affordable rent’ model for social housing. This allowed Registered Providers of social housing to charge a rent of up to 80% of the local housing market rent for any new homes delivered under development agreements with the Homes & Communities Agency. The intention was to enable providers to fund more of the development cost from private borrowing and reduce the amount of capital subsidy provided by government. Providers are also allowed to convert existing social rented properties to affordable rent where this has been agreed with the HCA.

Average weekly Private Rental Market rents in Kent, 2013/14



Private Rental

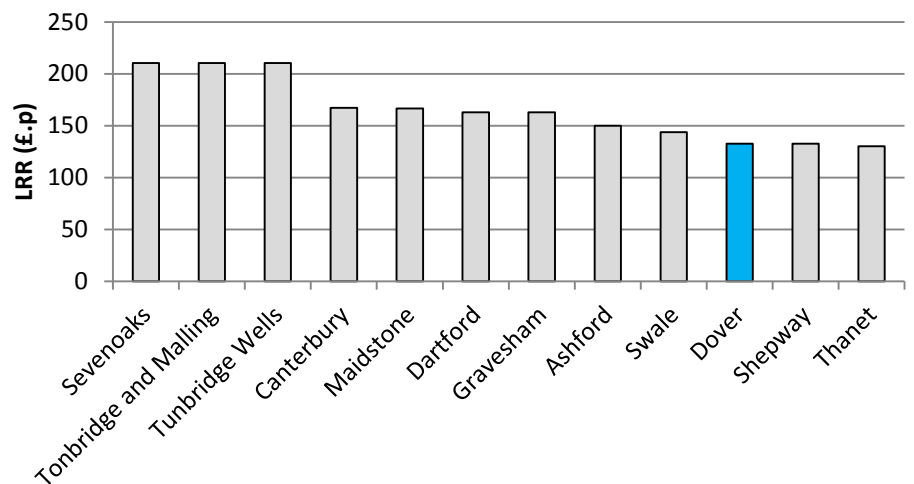
- The average Private Rental Market weekly rent in the Dover district for 2013/14 was £130.62p/w; compared to a national average of £171.23p/w and £201.46p/w for the South East.
- Average rents across Kent ranged from £323.31p/w in Sevenoaks to £128.31p/w in Thanet.
- Sevenoaks is ranked the second most expensive authority for private renting in the South East region (behind Elmbridge).

- The Dover district has the fourth lowest average private rent in the South East, with only Hastings (£126.00p/w), Thanet (£128.31p/w) and Shepway (£128.77p/w) having cheaper rents.

Local Reference Rents (LRR)

- Local Reference Rent is not an average rent. It is the middle point between the lowest reasonable rent and highest reasonable rent that the local rent officer found.
- Sevenoaks has the highest LRR (£210.58), whilst Thanet has the lowest (£130.02)
- Dover and Shepway have the second lowest LRR (£132.70).
- LRR as at 30 September 2013.

Local Reference Rents in Kent, 2013/14



HOUSEHOLDS

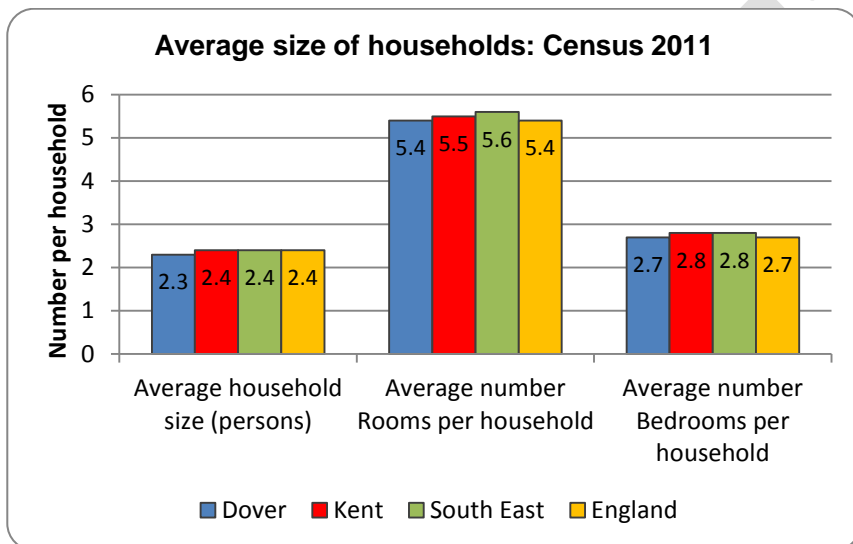
Number and size of households

Based on 2011 Census, there are 48,310 households in the district, which is up from 44,150 (+9.4%) as at the 2001 census.

Households 2011	Dover Number	Kent Number	South East Number	England Number
Average household size (persons)	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Average number Rooms per household	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4
Average number Bedrooms per household	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7

Source: ONS 2011 Census – Table KS403EW

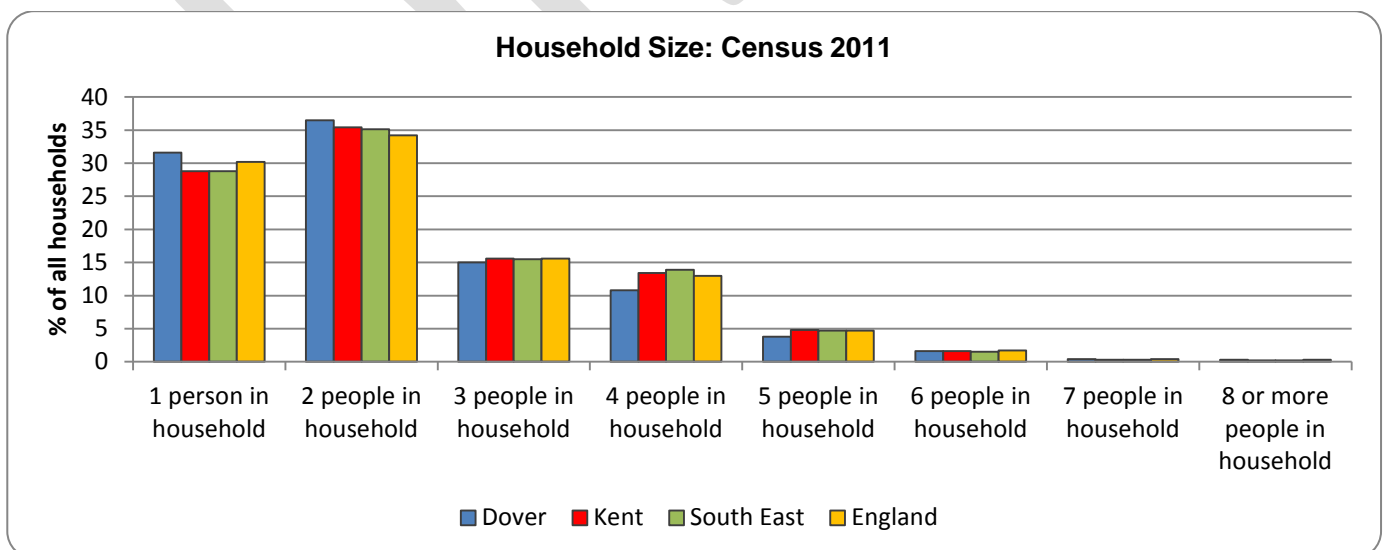
- The average household size at the time of the 2011 Census is 2.27. This is slightly lower than the Kent average of 2.37 people per household. Of the local authorities in Kent, Gravesham has the largest average household size with 2.50 people per household. The smallest average household size is 2.21 people per household in Thanet.



Average Household Size

- The average size of a private household in the Dover district has fallen slightly between 2001 and 2011.
- In 2001 the average size was 2.29 people per household but by 2011 the average size had fallen to 2.27 people per household – a reduction of -0.02%. This compares to a fall across Kent of -0.01%.

Source: ONS 2011 Census – Table KS403EW

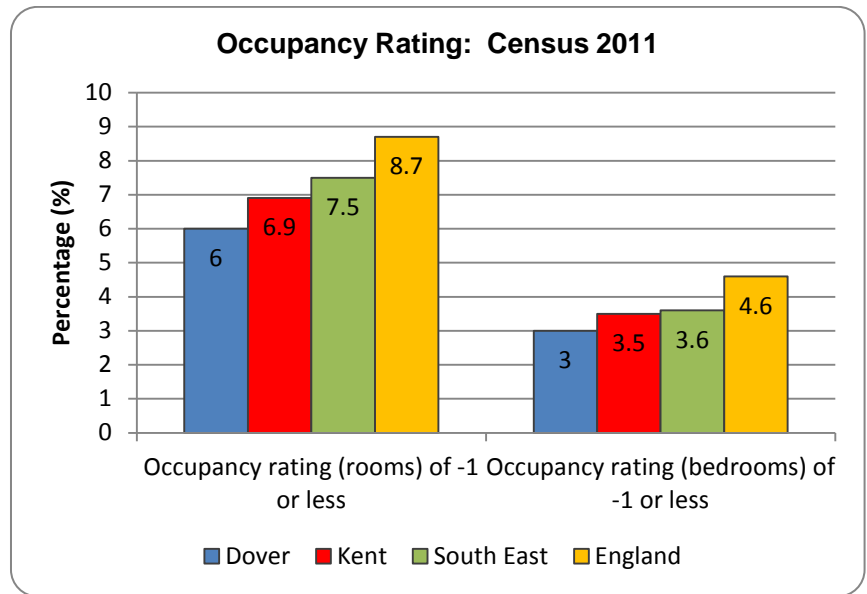


Source: ONS 2011 census QS406EW

- There is a higher percentage of 1 and 2 person households in the Dover district than county, regional and national averages.

Occupancy Rating

- The occupancy rating provides a measure of under-occupancy and overcrowding. For example a value of -1 implies that there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household.
- There are two measures of occupancy rating, one based on the number of rooms in a household's accommodation, and one based on the number of bedrooms.
- The occupancy rating assumes that every household, including one person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms).



Source: ONS 2011 Census – Table KS403EW

- The Census 2011 shows that there are 651 (1.3%) households with an occupancy rating (rooms) of -2 or less and 206 (0.4%) with an occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -2 or less.
- At the other end of the scale, there are 25,386 (52.5%) of households with an occupancy rating (rooms) of +2 or more and 16,873 (34.9%) occupancy rating (bedrooms) of +2 or more².

Residents of private households and communal establishments

- The 2011 Census showed that there are 111,674 residents living in the Dover district. Of these, 98.0% lived within a private household (109,462 people), with the remaining 2.0% living within a communal establishment (2,212 people).
- The number of residents living in a communal establishment has fallen from 2,918 (2.8%) in 2001 to 2,212 (2.0%) in 2011. This proportion is slightly higher than the national average of 1.8% but lower than the South East regional average of 2.2%.

Household Amenities

- The 2011 Census showed that the majority of households in the Dover district (97.6%) have central heating, which is above the national average (97.3%). However, 1,171 households do not have central heating in the district.
- Nearly a quarter of all households in the Dover district (11,348) does not own, or have the use of, a car or van.

Household Amenities – Census 2011	Dover (No)	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	England (%)
Does not have central heating	1,171	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7
Does have central heating	47,139	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.3
No cars or vans in household	11,348	23.5	20	18.6	25.8

Source: ONS 2011 Census – Table KS403EW / QS416EW

² Source: ONS 2011 census QS408EW / QS412EW
DRAFT

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

- According to DCLG household projections, the number of households in the Dover district is projected to increase from 48,585 to 57,715 between 2012 and 2037. This is an increase of 18.8% increase, which is less than the projected percentage increase in Kent (29%) and England (23.5%).

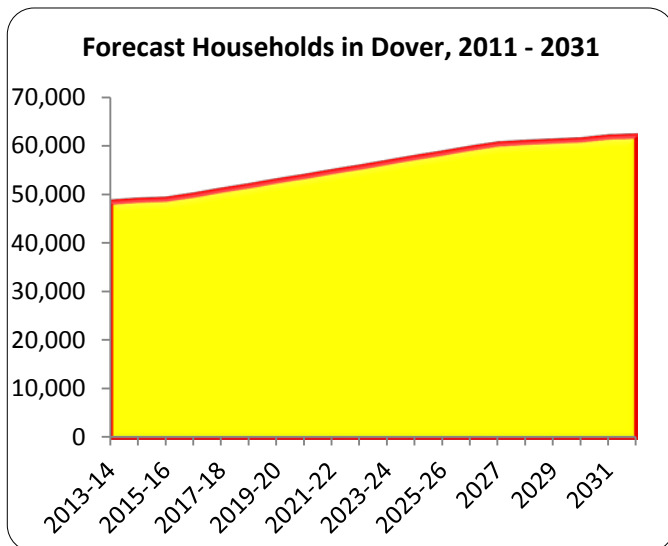
Household projections (2012 based)

	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
	('000s)	('000s)	('000s)	('000s)	('000s)	('000s)
Dover	49	50	52	54	56	58
Kent	614	649	686	723	758	792
England	22,305	23,171	24,505	25,578	26,605	27,548

Source: DCLG Live Tables on Household Projections – published 27 February 2015

Kent County Council Forecasts

Kent County Council also calculates population and household projections in order to plan future services. These forecasts takes into account the distribution of future housing across the county rather than being a projection based on past trends.



Source: KCC Interactive Component Forecast Toolkit

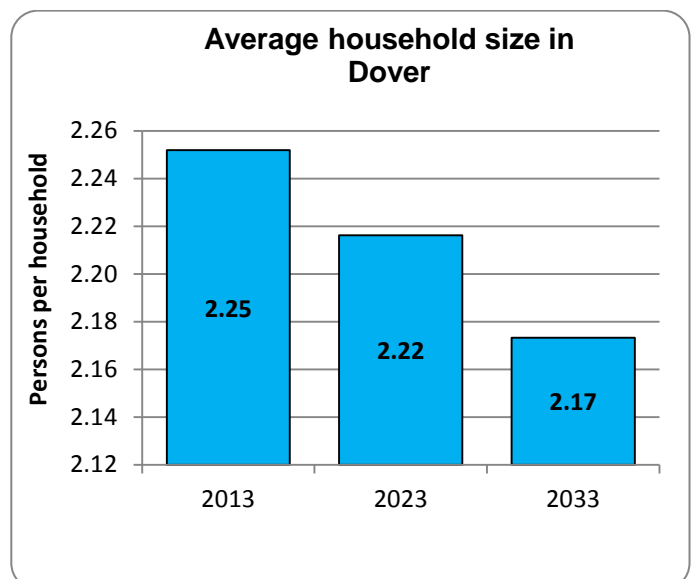
- The average household size in the Dover district is forecast to reduce – from 2.25 in 2013 to 2.17 in 2033.
- The proportion of couple households is also forecast to get smaller (from 45% in 2013 to 43% in 2033), whilst the proportion of one person households is set to increase (from 32% to 34%).
- The number of households with dependent children is forecast to fall from 69% in 2013 to 67% in 2033.

Cumulative total for 2013/14 - 2032/33	
All Births	24,500
All Deaths	23,300
Natural Change	1,200
Net Migration	24,600

Dover	2013	2033	Change	% change
Households	48,900	62,400	13,500	27.7
Dwellings	51,000	65,100	14,100	27.7

Source: KCC Strategy forecast (October 2014), Business Intelligence, Research & Evaluation

- The number of households in the Dover district, using the KCC methodology, is forecast to increase by 27.7% to 62,400 by 2033.



Source: KCC Interactive Component Forecast Toolkit

DWELLING STOCK IN THE DOVER DISTRICT

Dwelling Stock by Tenure

Census 2011

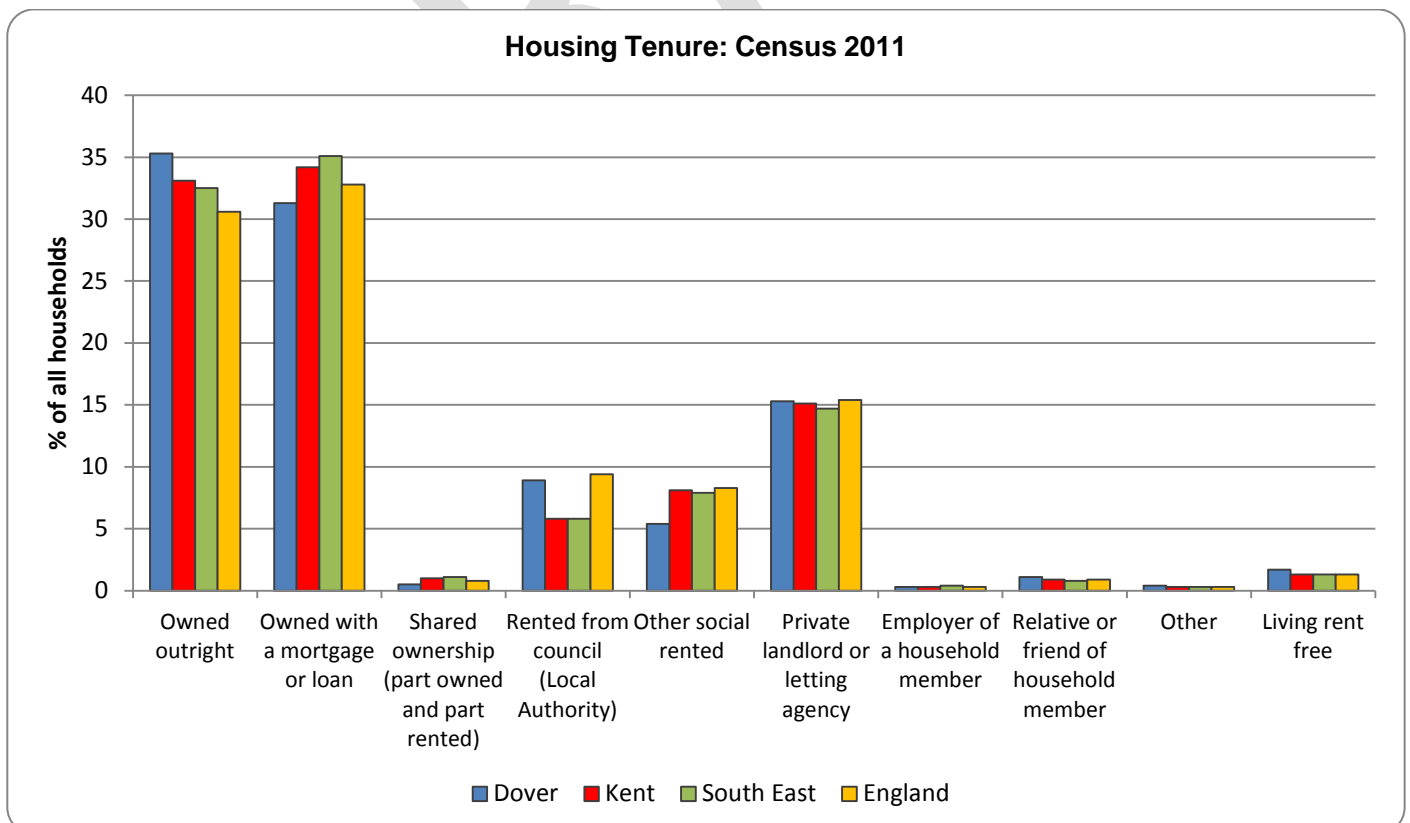
Every ten years the census gives us a complete picture of the nation. It allows us to compare different groups of people across the United Kingdom because the same questions are asked, and the information is recorded, in the same way throughout England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Households and Housing Tenure 2011: Dover District		
	Number	%
Total Households	48,310	100.0
Owned:	32,142	66.5
• Owned: Owned outright	17,034	35.3
• Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan	15,108	31.3
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	245	0.5
Social rented:	6,864	14.2
• Social rented: Local Authority	4,277	8.9
• Social rented: Other	2,587	5.4
Private rented	8,254	17.1
• Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	7,394	15.3
• Private rented: Other	860	1.8
Living rent free	805	1.7

- The Census 2011 shows that a higher percentage of households in the Dover district (35.3%) own their own property outright than the county (33.1%), regional (32.5%) and national average (30.6%).

Source: ONS 2011 Census: Table KS405EW

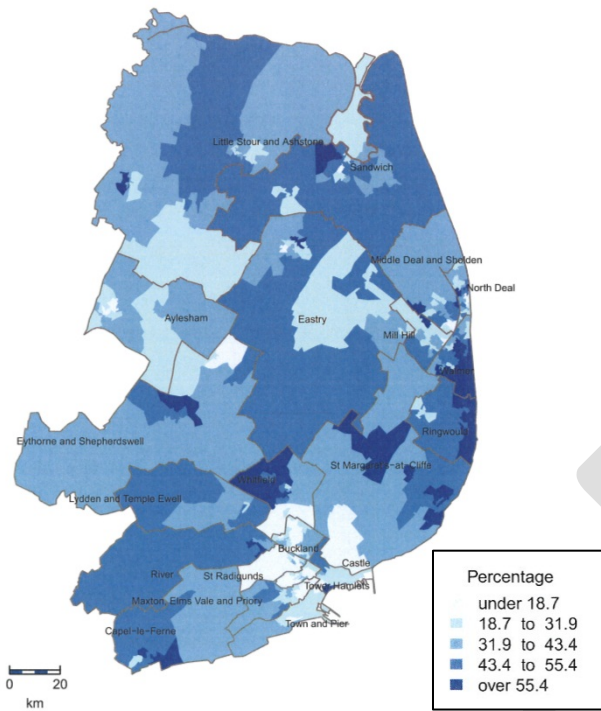
- The Census 2011 also showed that the percentage of households living in social rented accommodation in the Dover district (14.2%) is higher than the county (13.9%) and regional (13.7%) averages but less than national (17.7%).
- The percentage of households living in council housing in the Dover district (8.9%) is higher than the county and regional averages (5.8%) but is close to the national average (9.4%).



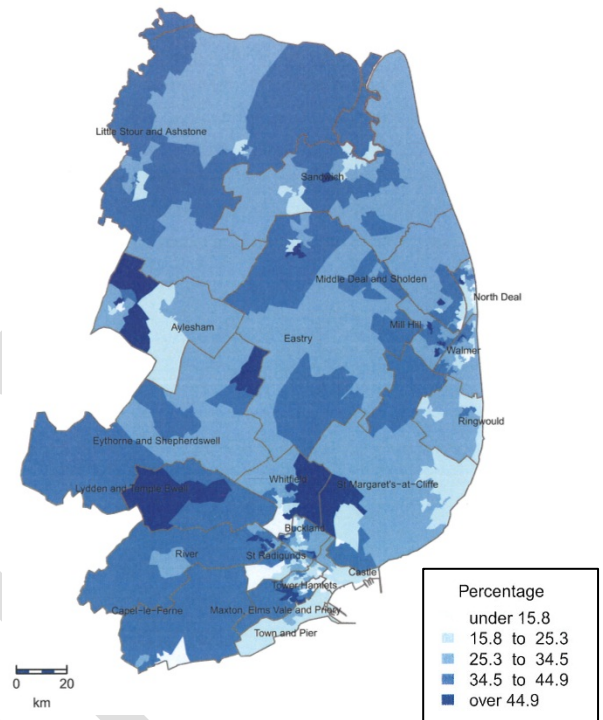
Housing Tenure: Ward Level Maps

The following ward maps show the concentration of housing tenure types across the Dover district, based on the 2011 Census.

Tenure: Owned outright



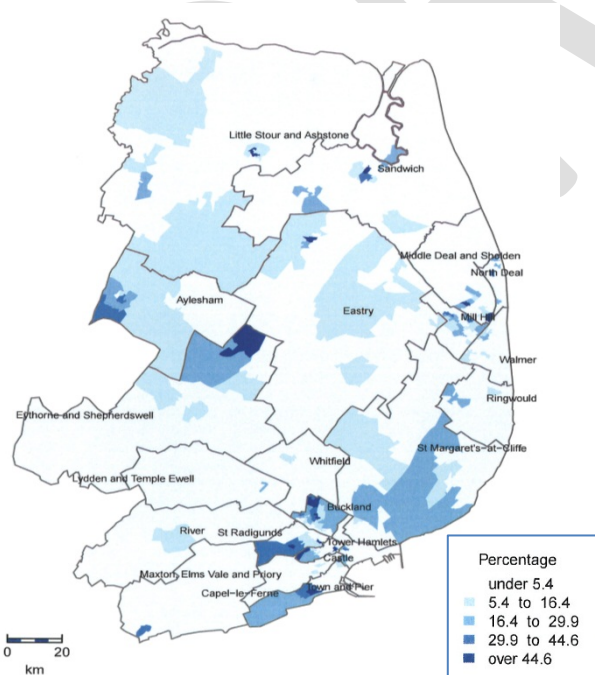
Tenure: Owned with a mortgage or loan



Source: 2011 Census Open Atlas (Dover) University of Liverpool, Alex Singleton

Source: 2011 Census Open Atlas (Dover) University of Liverpool, Alex Singleton

Tenure: Rented from Council



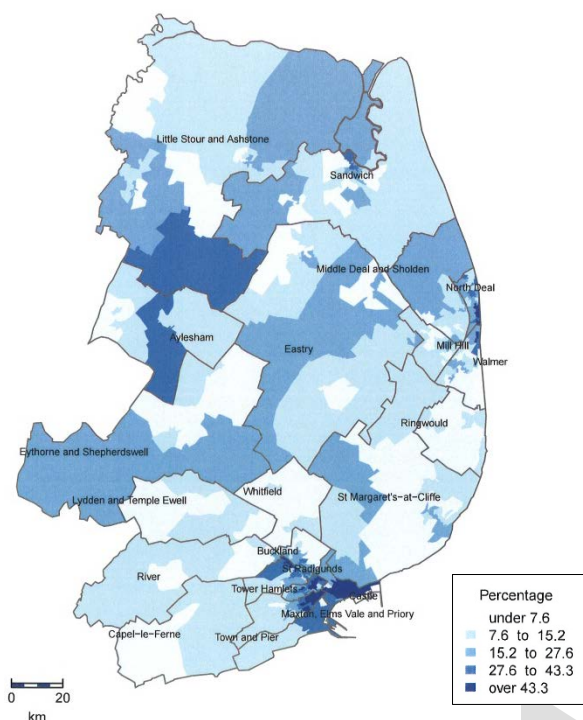
Source: 2011 Census Open Atlas (Dover) University of Liverpool, Alex Singleton

Tenure: Other Social Rented



Source: 2011 Census Open Atlas (Dover) University of Liverpool, Alex Singleton

Tenure: Private Rented Private Landlord or Letting Agency



Source: 2011 Census Open Atlas (Dover) University of Liverpool, Alex Singleton

DCLG Live Tables on Dwelling Stock

Please note: DCLG total dwelling stock figures use the census 2011 as a baseline and project this forward using information on annual net supply of housing. Figures for the total dwelling stock and private sector are estimates and are therefore expressed to the nearest ten dwellings at district level because they should not be considered as accurate to the nearest dwelling.

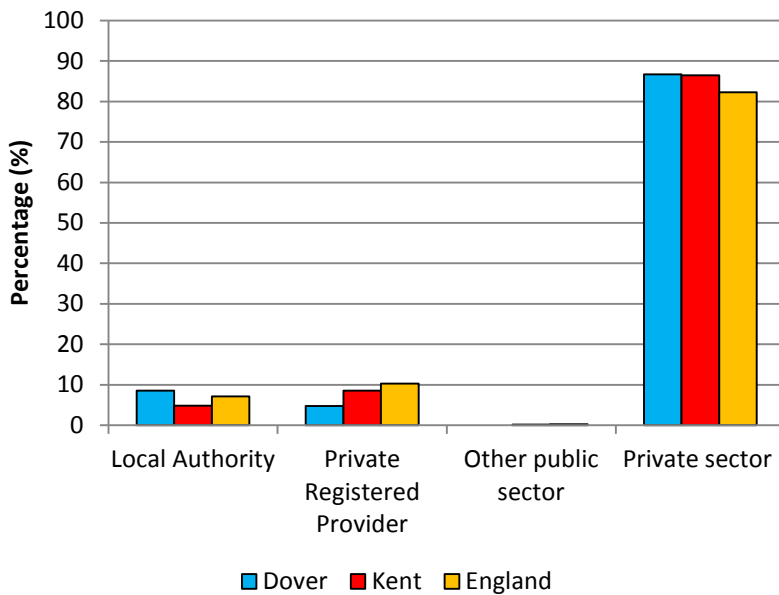
	Local Authority	Private Registered Provider ³	Other public sector ⁴	Private sector	Total (All stock)	Total change	Total Social (LA and PRP)	Social housing change
2009	4,640	2,138	231	43,520	50,530		6,778	
2010	4,590	2,220	231	43,990	51,040	510	6,810	32
2011	4,579	2,239	231	44,400	51,450	410	6,818	8
2012	4,450	2,364	230	44,650	51,700	250	6,814	-4
2013	4,442	2,462	230	44,780	51,920	220	6,904	90
2014 ^P	4,422	2,493	0	45,170	52,110	190	6,915	11

Source: DCLG Live Tables on Dwelling Stock – Table 100, 115 and 116 (as at 01 April each year (total dwelling stock and private sector expressed to the nearest ten dwellings). 2014 figures are provisional).

³ Private Registered Provider refers to registered providers of social housing (previously known as Housing Associations or Registered Social Landlords).

⁴ 'Other public sector': These are government homes generally to house military or health staff and are not part of the social housing sector.

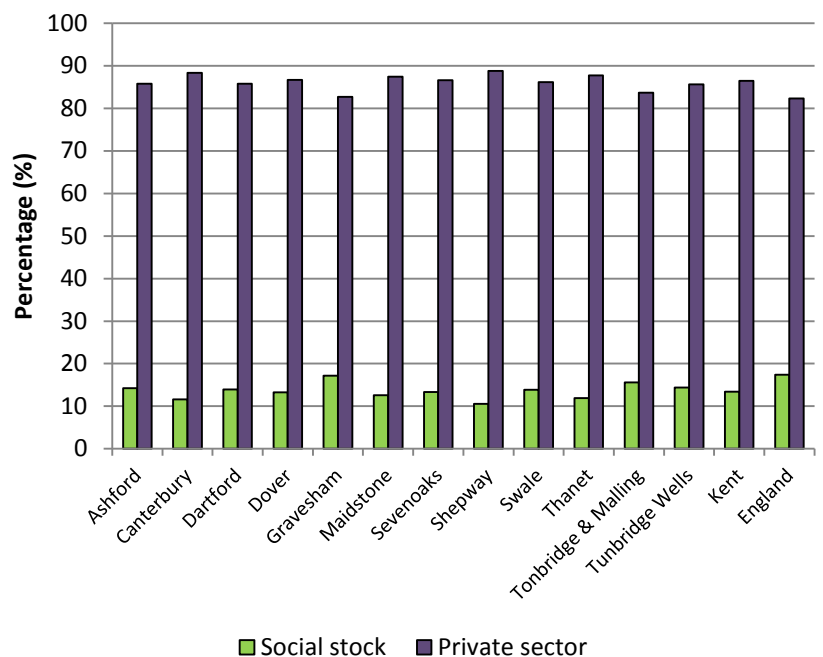
Dwelling stock by tenure, 2014



- In 2014, the Dover district had a total dwelling stock figure of 52,110, up 0.37% from the previous year.
- Since 2009, the dwelling stock in the district has risen by 3.13%, which is above the national average (2.99%) but below the average for Kent (3.58%).
- The vast majority of dwelling stock in the district (86.7%) is Private Sector (either owner-occupied or privately rented).
- Social housing dwelling stock consists of Local Authority and Private Registered Providers' stock. Local Authority stock in the Dover district amounts to 8.5% of the total dwelling stock, whilst Private Registered Providers' stock amounts to 4.8%.

- The district average of 13.3% for social housing stock is lower than the national average of 17.4% and Kent average of 13.39%.
- Shepway has the lowest percentage of social housing dwelling stock in Kent (10.58%) and Gravesham the highest (17.19%).
- Not all local authorities in Kent own their own housing stock: Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Swale, Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells have all transferred their stock to Private Registered Providers'.

Private sector and social stock in Kent, 2014



Source: DCLG Live Tables on Dwelling Stock – Table 100 (as at 01 April each year; 2014 figures are provisional).

Housing Stock by Type and Number of Bedrooms

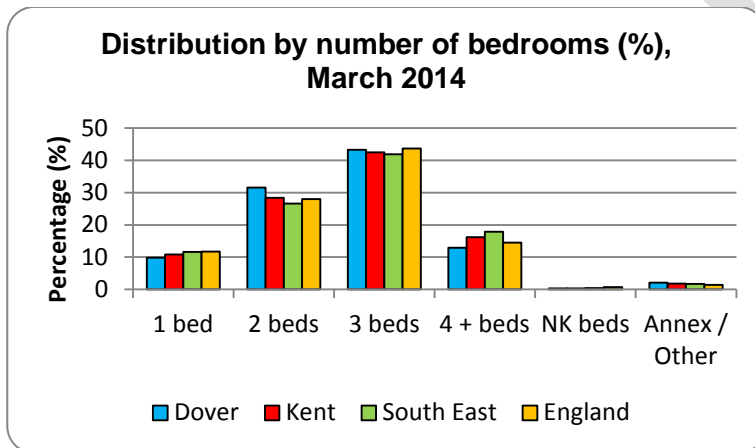
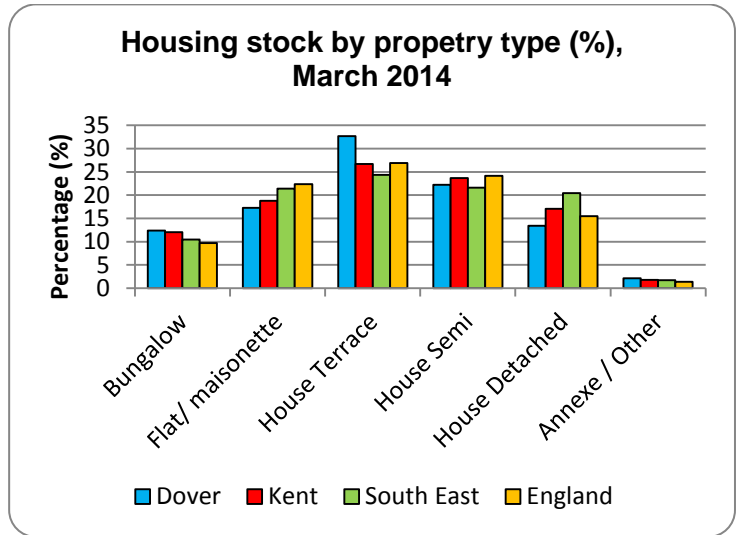
- Council Tax records at the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) show that, as at 31 March 2014, there are 50,700 properties recorded for council tax purposes in the Dover district. This is up from 49,420 as at 01 August 2012 (+1,280 or +2.6%).

All property types at 31 March 2014

Dover	Number	%
Bungalow	6,270	12.4
Flat/ maisonette	8,770	17.3
House Terrace	16,570	32.7
House Semi	11,250	22.2
House Detached	6,800	13.4
Annexe / Other	1,040	2.1
Total	50,700	

Source: VOA Council Tax records (Housing stock by size, type and tenure for Kent 2013-14)

- In the Dover district, houses (all types – detached, semi and terraced) are the predominant property type, accounting for 68.3% (34,620) of all dwellings.
- Flats / maisonettes account for 17.3% (8,770), with bungalows making up 12.4% and other types of property 2.2% (1,040) making up the remainder.
- There is a high percentage of terraced houses in the district – accounting for nearly half of all houses (47.9%).



Property types by number of bedrooms at 31 March 2014

Dover	Number	%
1 bed	4,970	9.8
2 beds	16,040	31.6
3 beds	21,960	43.3
4 + beds	6,540	12.9
NK beds	150	0.3
Annex / Other	1,040	2.1
Total	50,700	

Source: VOA Council Tax records (Housing stock by size, type and tenure for Kent 2013-14)

- There are 21,960 three bedroom properties in the Dover district, 43.3% of the total dwelling stock. Two bedroom properties are the next largest group with 16,040 properties or 31.6% of the housing stock.
- 6,540 properties (12.9%) have four or more bedrooms and 4,970 (9.8%) one bedroom.
- This compares to Kent: 1-bedroom 10.8%; 2-bedrooms 28.4%; 3-bedrooms 42.5% and 4+ bedrooms 16.2%.

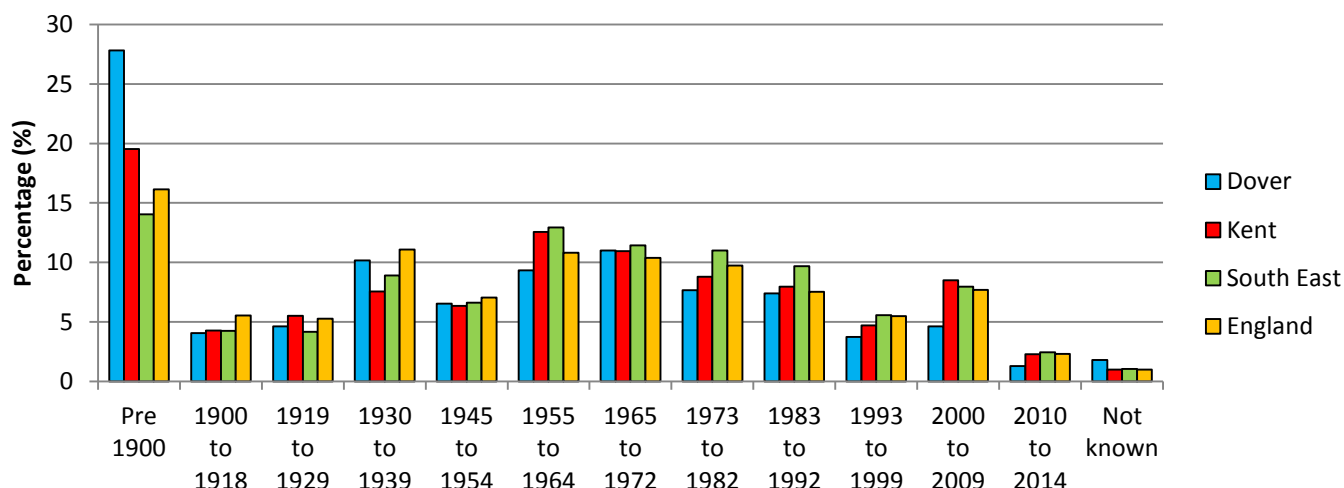
Dwelling Stock by Age of Property

- According to VOA records, 27.8% of the dwelling stock in the Dover district was built before 1900. This is higher than the average for Kent (19.5%), South East (14%) and England (16%). The district has the second highest percentage of properties built before 1900 in Kent (behind Tunbridge Wells on 32.3%).
- Just over half (51.5%) of the dwelling stock in the district has been built since 1945. This is below the Kent (62.1%), regional (68.7%) and national (62%) averages.

Age of dwellings in the Dover district													
Pre 1900	1900 to 1918	1919 to 1929	1930 to 1939	1945 to 1954	1955 to 1964	1965 to 1972	1973 to 1982	1983 to 1992	1993 to 1999	2000 to 2009	2010 to 2014	Not known	Total
14,100	2,060	2,340	5,150	3,310	4,720	5,570	3,880	3,750	1,890	2,340	650	910	50,670

Source: VOA Council Tax records (Housing stock by age of property in Kent LAs 2013-14) Counts are rounded to the nearest 5 dwellings. Property build period unknown includes properties whose age details are not recorded in the property attributes database.

Age of residential dwellings, March 2014



Source: VOA Council Tax records (Housing stock by age of property in Kent LAs 2013-14)

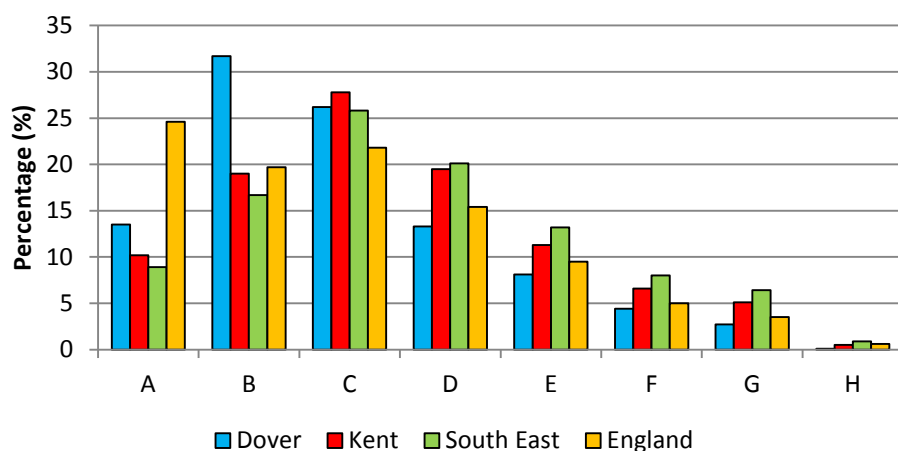
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band

The majority of properties (84.7%) in the Dover district fall in council tax bands A to D. (i.e. in or below band D, which is the band used to calculate average council tax payments). The largest percentage of homes (31.7%) are in Band B, the second lowest value band. Only 0.1% of properties in the Dover district are in Band H, the highest value band.

Council Tax Band 2015	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	TOTAL
Dover (%)	13.5	31.7	26.2	13.3	8.1	4.4	2.7	0.1	100
Dover (Number)	6,870	16,160	13,350	6,760	4,130	2,230	1,400	70	50,960
Kent (%)	10.2	19	27.8	19.5	11.3	6.6	5.1	0.5	100
South East (%)	8.9	16.7	25.8	20.1	13.2	8	6.4	0.9	100
England (%)	24.6	19.7	21.8	15.4	9.5	5	3.5	0.6	100

Source: Valuation Office Agency's administrative database as at 31 March 2015

Percentage of dwellings by Council Tax band, as at 31 March 2015



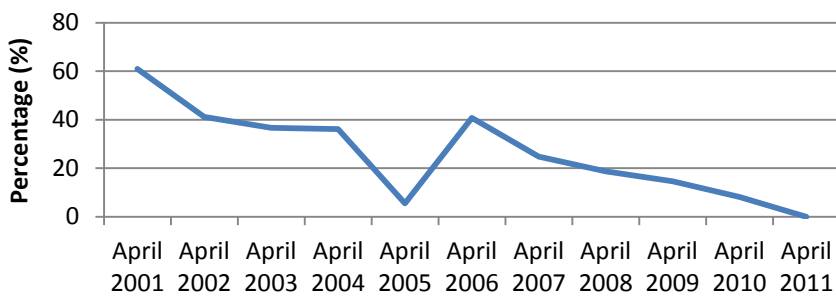
Source: Valuation Office Agency's administrative database as at 31 March 2015

Council Tax Band

- The council tax bandings for England are based on the lists that came into force in April 1993, reflecting property valuations as at April 1991.
- Further information on council tax can be found in the Budget, Funding and Investment Chapter.

DWELLING STOCK BY CONDITION

Dover District Council Dwellings that Fall Below the 'Decent Home Standard' April 2001 to April 2011



Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics (last updated 25 October 2013)

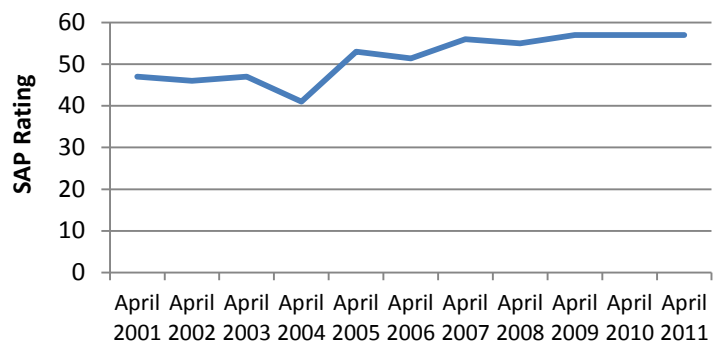
Decent Home Standard:

- In 2011 (the latest date available) all local authority homes in the Dover district met the Decent Home Standard (compared with the South East region which saw 6.3% of local authority dwellings falling below the Decent Home Standard).
- In 2001, 60.9% of local authority dwellings fell below the 'Decent Home Standard'.

Energy efficiency (SAP) ratings:

- The Standard Assessment Procedure, SAP, is the Government's method of evaluating the energy efficiency of homes. SAP rates homes based on the annual energy costs for space heating, water heating, ventilation and lighting (minus savings from energy generation technologies) under standardised conditions. It uses a scale from 1 to 100 and the higher the rating, the better the energy efficiency and the lower the annual energy costs.
- In 2011 (the latest date available) the Dover district had an average SAP rating of 57 energy efficiency, which is an improvement since 2001, when the average was 47.

Private Sector Housing: Average SAP Rating in the Dover District, April 2001 to April 2011



Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics (last updated 25 October 2013)

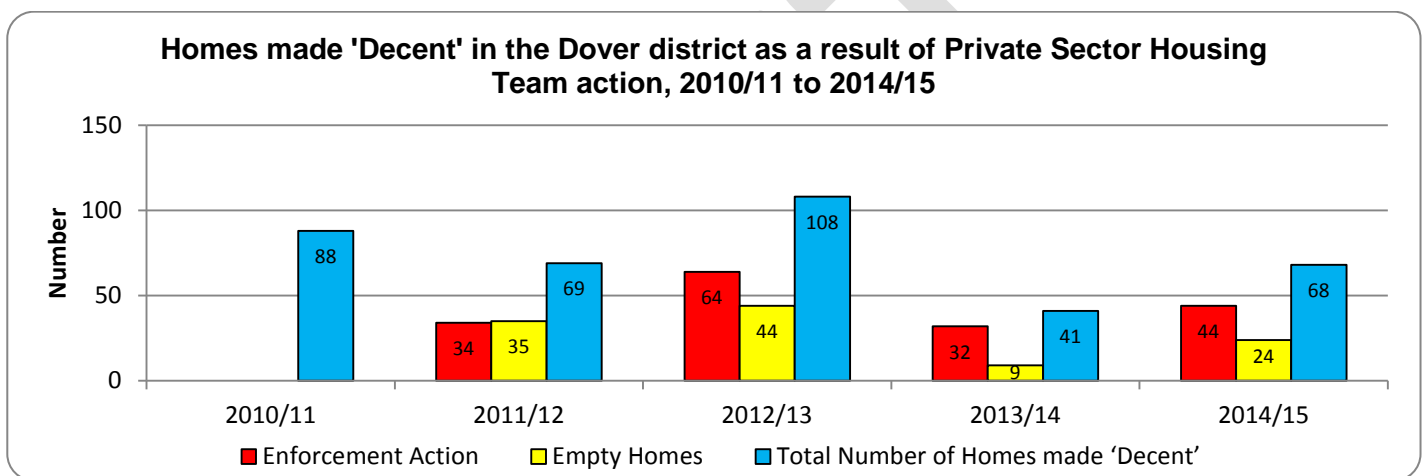
Code for Sustainable Homes

- The Deregulation Act 2015 removes the clause within the Planning and Energy Act, which enabled Local Authorities to require new developments to reach higher energy efficiency standards.
- The government's Housing Standards Review sets out the new approach to achieving sustainability standards in housing through the Planning system. The Code for Sustainable Homes, which took a whole house approach and measured the sustainability of a dwelling against nine different categories, has been withdrawn, although transitional arrangements will allow existing schemes with a Planning or funding requirement for a Code assessment to be progressed as normal.
- The Code for Sustainable Homes came into operation in April 2007, with the first homes built to the Code standard awarded certificates in 2008. In the Dover district, 405 post-construction stage certificates and 605 design-stage certificates have been issued up to 31 December 2014 (up from 260 and 502 certificates respectively as at 31 March 2014⁵).
- Timed to coincide with the Deregulation Act, the Government's written ministerial statement sets out guidance to local planning authorities in setting performance standards for new housing. For the specific issue of energy performance, local planning authorities will continue to be able to ask for energy performance standards that exceed the Building Regulations until the national zero carbon homes policy is introduced, expected to be in late 2016. Until that time, local planning authorities should not ask for developments to achieve energy standards higher than a Code Level 4 equivalent.

⁵ Source: DCLG Code for sustainable homes statistics, published February 2015
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PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING

- Over 85% of housing in the district is in the private sector, either owner-occupied or privately rented and much of this stock is in poor condition, with as much as 41% requiring improvement (according to House Condition Surveys in the district conducted in 2001 and 2008).
- Research has shown clear links between sub-standard homes and poor health. The current Private Sector Housing Strategy 2010-2015 aims to secure improvements in private sector housing that will help tackle health inequalities as well as tackling poor quality housing. Please see the Health and Wellbeing Chapter for more information on Health Inequalities.
- The primary enforcement role of the Private Sector Housing (PSH) service is to maintain and improve the housing conditions in Dover District (This excludes properties owned by the Council).
- The [PSH Enforcement Policy 2013](#) covers the following functional areas:
 - Licensing of Houses in Multiple Occupation
 - Enforcing minimum Housing standards to prevent injury and ill health,
 - Bringing empty homes back into use,
 - Licensing of caravan sites and mobile homes
 - Harassment and Illegal eviction of tenants

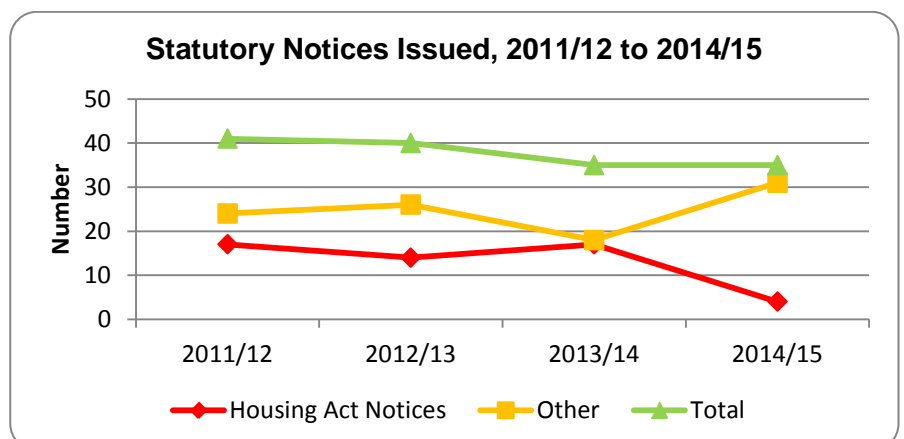


Source: DDC Private Sector Housing

- The Council responds to complaints about poor housing conditions in the private sector. In most cases, landlords' cooperate and undertake works required but when they fail to do so, enforcement action is necessary.
- Unusually there was a decline in the numbers of requests for service received, falling from 278 in 2013/14 to 213 in 2015/15. This seems to be a trend throughout Kent.
- Over the course of the year 2014/15, 68 homes have been made 'Decent' through action taken by the PSH service: 44 of these were from enforcement action and a further 24 empty homes.
- This is an increase from 41 homes in 2013/14.

Statutory Notices

- Over the past year, the number of statutory notices served by the PSH Team has remained constant, with 35 in both 2013/14 and 2014/15.
- The number of Housing Act Notices has reduced considerably whilst the 'other' action has increased

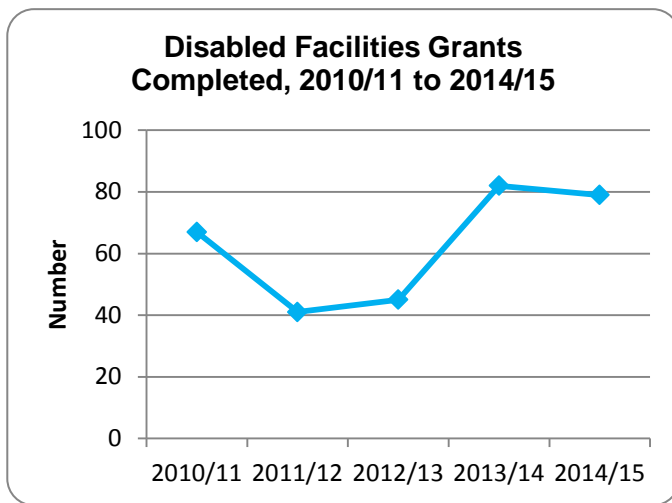


Source: DDC Private Sector Housing

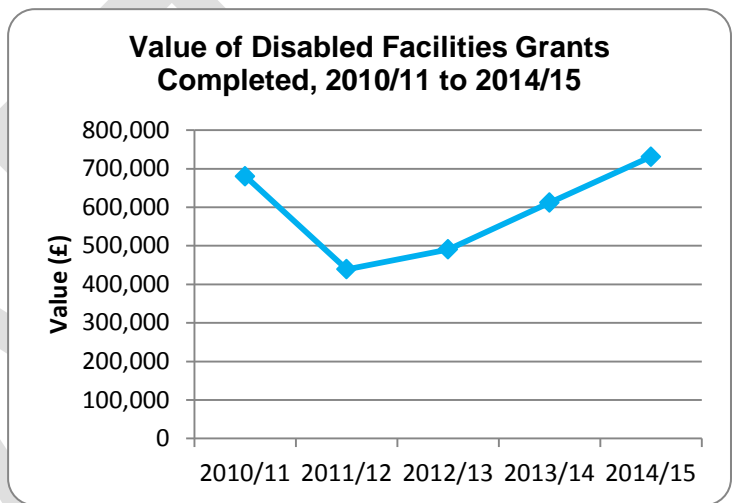
Housing Assistance

- Disabled Facilities Grants are a means tested scheme, open to all residents within the district, financially supported by Dover District Council. A grant is available to anyone with a physical, mental or sensory disability, and can be used to make adaptations to a home to enable a person to live more independently.
- Over the year 2014/15, 79 Disabled Facilities Grants have been completed, with a total value of £731,201.
- An additional 18 urgent home loans were granted, totalling £116,845.

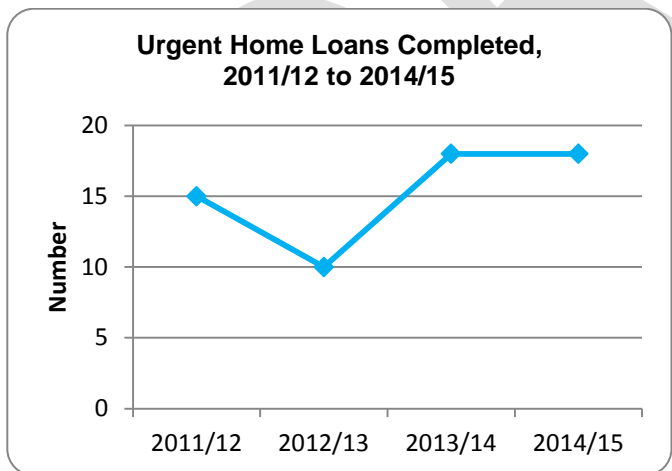
	No. of DFG's Completed	Value of DFG's	No of Urgent Home Loans	Value of Urgent Home Loans
2014/15	79	731,201	18	116,845
2013/14	82	612,044	18	138,422
2012/13	45	490,712	10	68,361
2011/12	41	439,237	15	174,000
2010/11	67	680,584	N/A	N/A



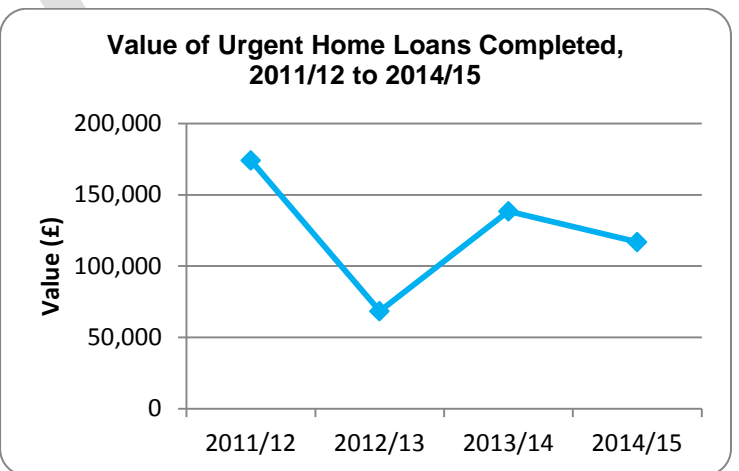
Source: DDC Private Sector Housing



Source: DDC Private Sector Housing



Source: DDC Private Sector Housing



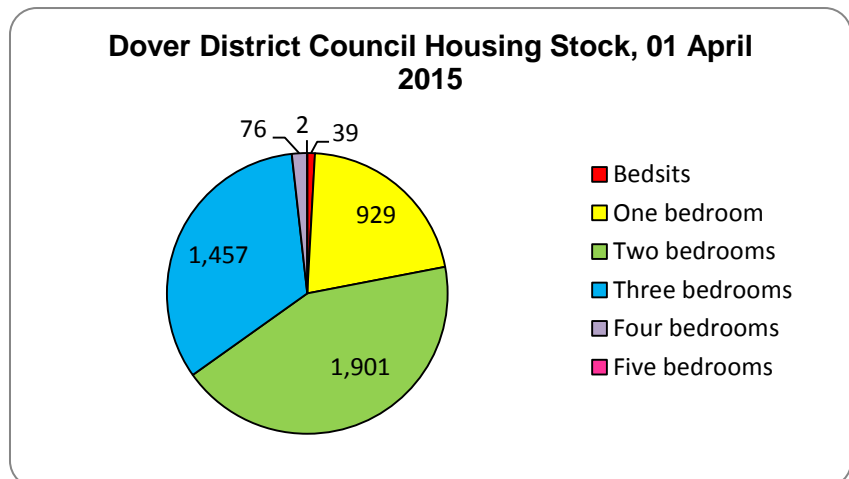
Source: DDC Private Sector Housing

- This year the Private Sector Housing service assumed additional responsibilities for:
 - The administration of Repair & Renew Grants provided by DEFRA to make homes more resilient against future flooding as a response to flooding issues last year.
 - The government's Letting Agents & Property Managers Redress Scheme.
 - The administration and enforcement of new rules, powers and conditions relating to Park Home sites.

LOCAL AUTHORITY DWELLING STOCK

Year	Number	Diff.
2000	5,368	
2001	5,182	-186
2002	5,094	-88
2003	4,967	-127
2004	4,819	-148
2005	4,753	-66
2006	4,725	-28
2007	4,698	-27
2008	4,646	-52
2009	4,640	-6
2010	4,590	-50
2011	4,579	-11
2012	4,450	-129
2013	4,442	-8
2014	4,422	-20
2015	4,404	-18

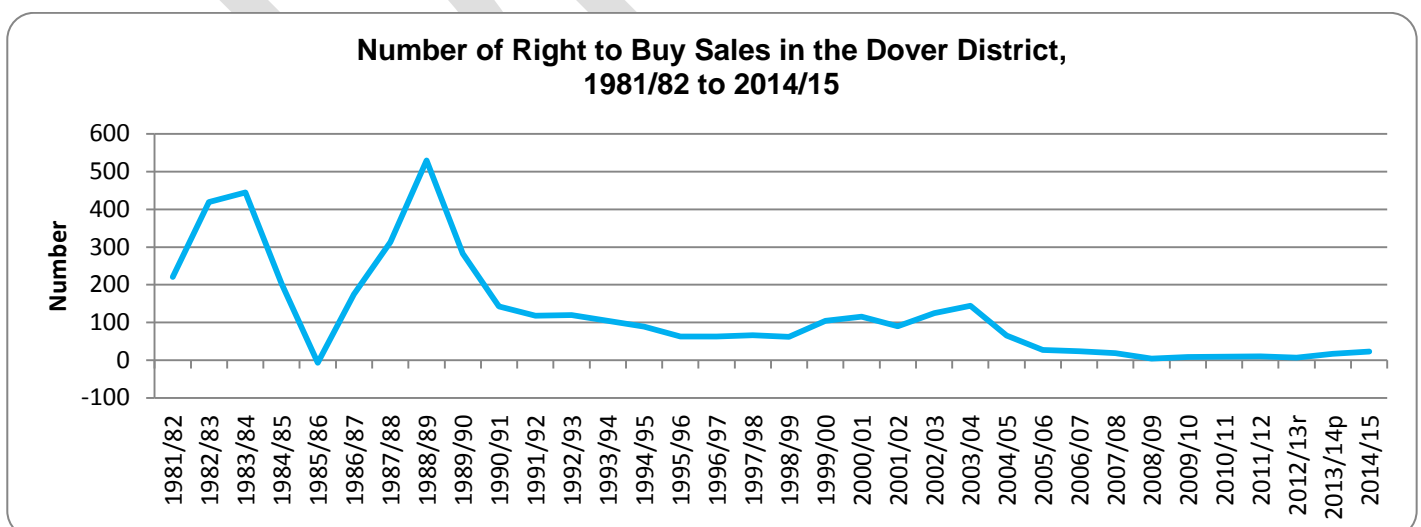
- East Kent Housing has been responsible for the management & maintenance of the Council’s housing stock since 2011.
- Since 2000, the dwelling stock owned by Dover District Council has decreased every year; falling from 5,368 in 2000 to 4,404 in 2015. This 2015 figure includes 5 new builds.
- Half of the dwelling stock is houses (2,228 or 50.6%), over a third are flats or maisonettes (1,566 or 35.6%), there are 571 bungalows (13%) and the remainder are bedsits (39 or 0.9%).



Right to Buy

Source: [DCLG Live Tables on Dwelling Stock – Table 116](#) and DDC LAHS 2015

- The Right to Buy (RTB)⁶ scheme was first introduced by the Housing Act 1980 and enables local authority tenants to buy their homes at a discount.
- In 2012, the government introduced changes to reinvigorate the Right to Buy regime. These included an increase in the discount cap to £75,000 but also an arrangement whereby receipts from sales in excess of what would normally have been paid to government could be used by local housing authorities to help provide replacement homes provided they don’t exceed 30% of the development cost. In April 2015, the cap increased to £77,900 (outside London).
- To date, the Council has successfully used the funds to help finance the delivery of new homes in Elvington and Deal.

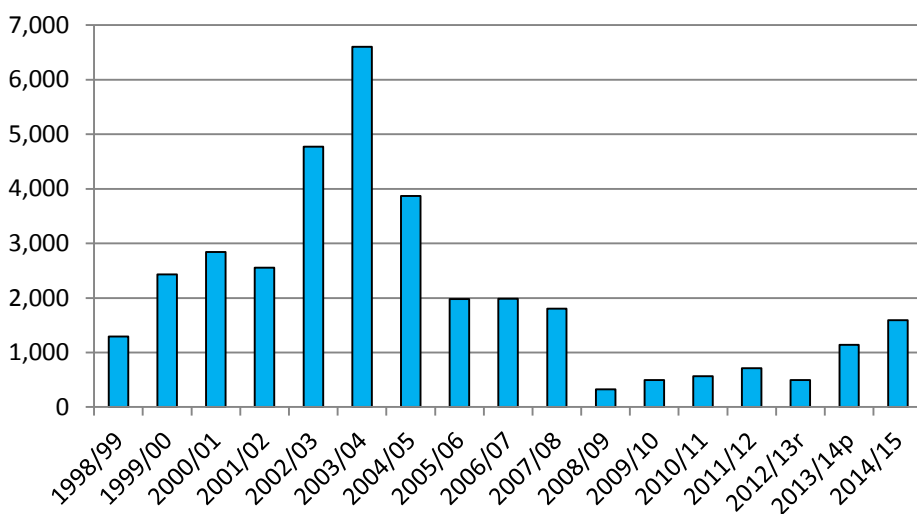


Source: DCLG Annual Right to Buy Sales Table 685 (r revised, p provisional), Data available up to 2013/14; DDC LAHS 2015

⁶ Please see DCLG website for further details: <http://righttobuy.communities.gov.uk/>

- In Kent, only seven councils – including Dover – still have local authority housing stock. During 2013/14, the latest DCLG figures available, there were 153 RTB sales across Kent, which is the highest number of annual sales since 2006/07 and up 49 sales (+47.1%) from the previous year.
- There were 17 RTB sales in the Dover district during 2013/14, up from 7 (+143%) in 2012/13. Dover District Council figures show that an additional 23 council properties (6 x 2 bedrooms and 17 x 3+ bedrooms) were sold under the RTB in 2014/15, which is the highest number since 2006/07, when 24 properties were sold). Comparison data is not yet available for 2014/15.
- There have been 4,178 sales in the district since the introduction of the RTB scheme, the vast majority of these were in the first ten years. Recent sales are much smaller than in the past, as can be seen in the previous chart. Over the past 10 years, there been 148 RTB sales in the district.
- Following the recent easing of RTB qualification periods and conditions, further interest in the scheme is expected.

Right to Buy Capital Receipts in the Dover District, 1998/99 to 2014/15

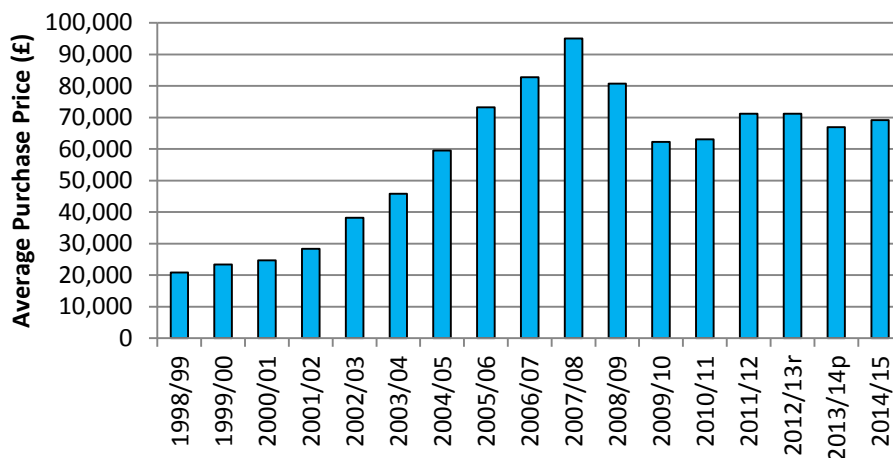


- Capital receipts from RTB sales in the Dover district over the past 5 years (2010/11 to 2014/15) total £4,506,000.
- This has been used as follows:
 - £1,666,000 paid to Government
 - £1,375,000 used to assist funding of the provision of affordable housing
 - £1,369,000 used to assist funding of the General Fund Capital Programme
 - £96,000 offset sale administration costs

Source: DCLG Annual Right to Buy Sales Table 685 (r revised, p provisional) and Quarterly RTB receipts Table 692 (data available up to 2013/14). Capital receipts include only RTB sales and are therefore net of discounts. DDC LAHS Return 2015

- The average purchase price of the 17 RTB sales in 2013/14 was £66,941. This compares to £70,340 across Kent. Purchase prices ranged from £79,333 in Dartford to £49,368 in Thanet.
- In 2014/15, the average purchase price in the district rose to £69,130.
- Prices fluctuate due to type of property sold, location and discount qualification.

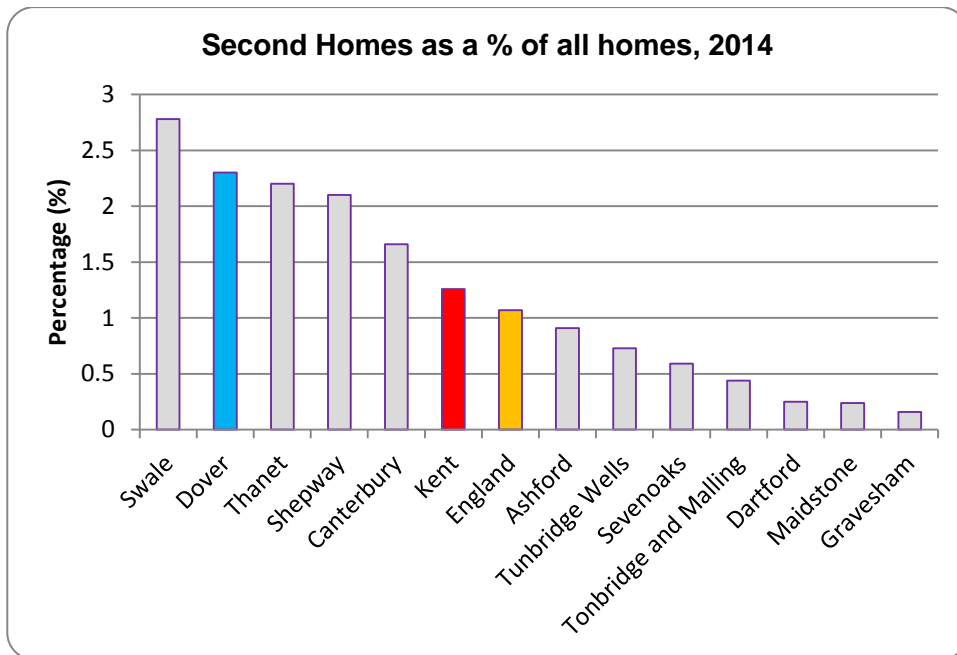
Average Purchase Price of Right to Buy Sales in the Dover District, 1998/99 to 2014/15



Source: DCLG Annual Right to Buy Sales Table 685 (r revised, p provisional) Data available up to 2013/14; DDC LAHS 2015

SECOND HOMES

The majority of second homes in Kent are in the coastal districts of Canterbury, Dover, Shepway, Swale and Thanet.

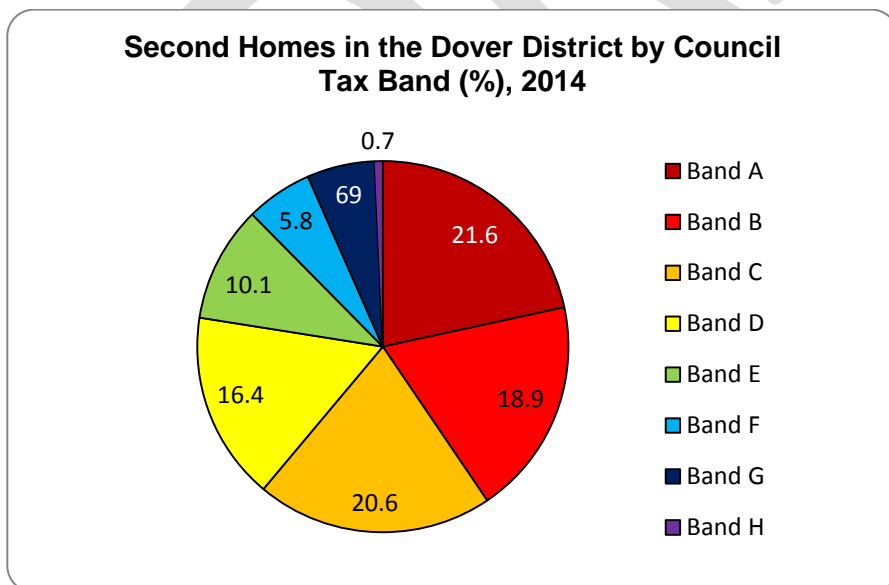


- Council Tax base lists, as at October 2014, show there are 1,168 dwellings recorded as being second homes in the Dover district.
- This is 2.30% of the total dwelling stock of 50,807 and is the second highest proportion in Kent.
- Across Kent, there are 8,104 dwellings recorded as second homes, which equates to 1.26% of the total dwelling stock.
- Nationally, 1.07% of dwellings are classed as second homes.

Source: DCLG Council Taxbase statistics

- Over the past five years, the number of second homes recorded in the district has fallen by 63 properties. In 2010, there were 1,231 second homes, which equates to 2.46% of the total dwelling stock.

Total Second Homes by Council Tax Band									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
Count	252	221	241	191	118	68	69	8	1,168



- Of the second homes in the district, around a fifth (21.6% or 252 homes) are in the lowest Council Tax Band A.
- Just 8 homes (0.7%) are in the highest Council Tax Band H.

EMPTY PROPERTIES

- According to council tax records, as at 06 October 2014, there were 1,400 vacant dwellings in the Dover district. This figure includes all tenures (Local Authority, Housing Association and Private sector). This

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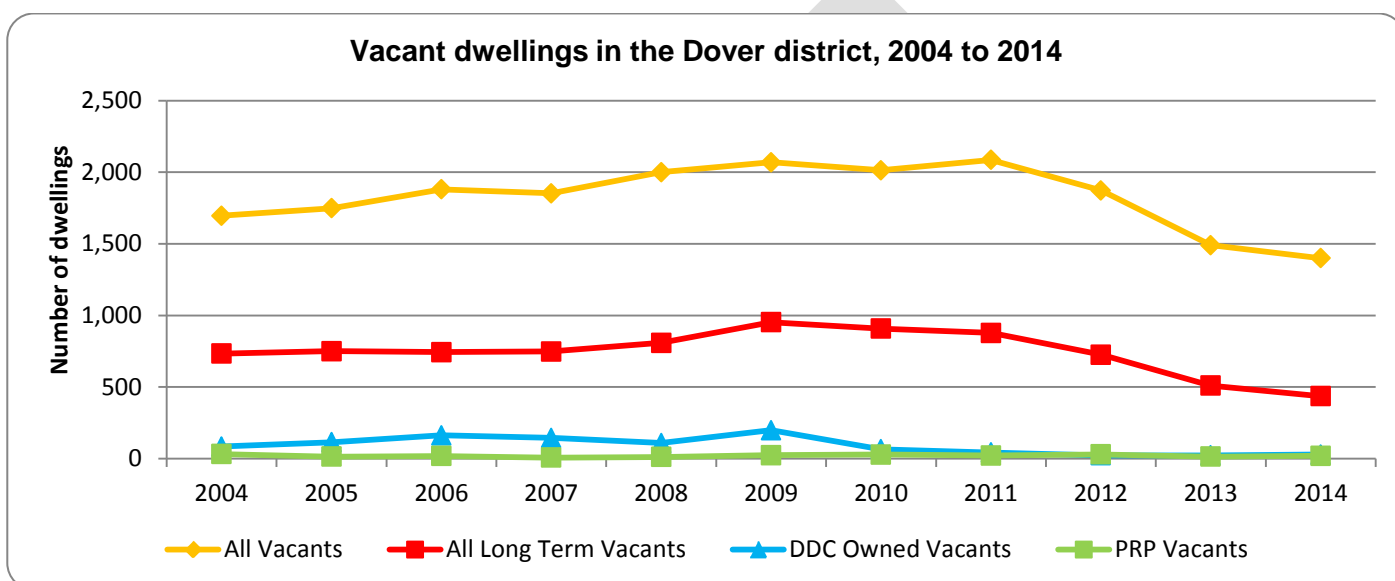
equates to 2.69% of the total dwelling stock in the district (52,110). This is higher than the averages for Kent (2.45%) and England (2.61%). Three other local authorities in Kent are above the national average: Thanet (3.71%), Shepway (3.35%), Swale (2.77%).

- 436 of the 1,400 vacant dwellings are classed as long-term vacant homes (these are dwellings that have been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for over six months). This equates to 0.84% of total dwelling stock, which is above the Kent average (0.69%) but below the national average (0.88%).
- The number of long-term vacant dwellings in the Dover district has declined for six consecutive years – from 952 in 2009 to 436 in 2014, a fall of -54.2%.

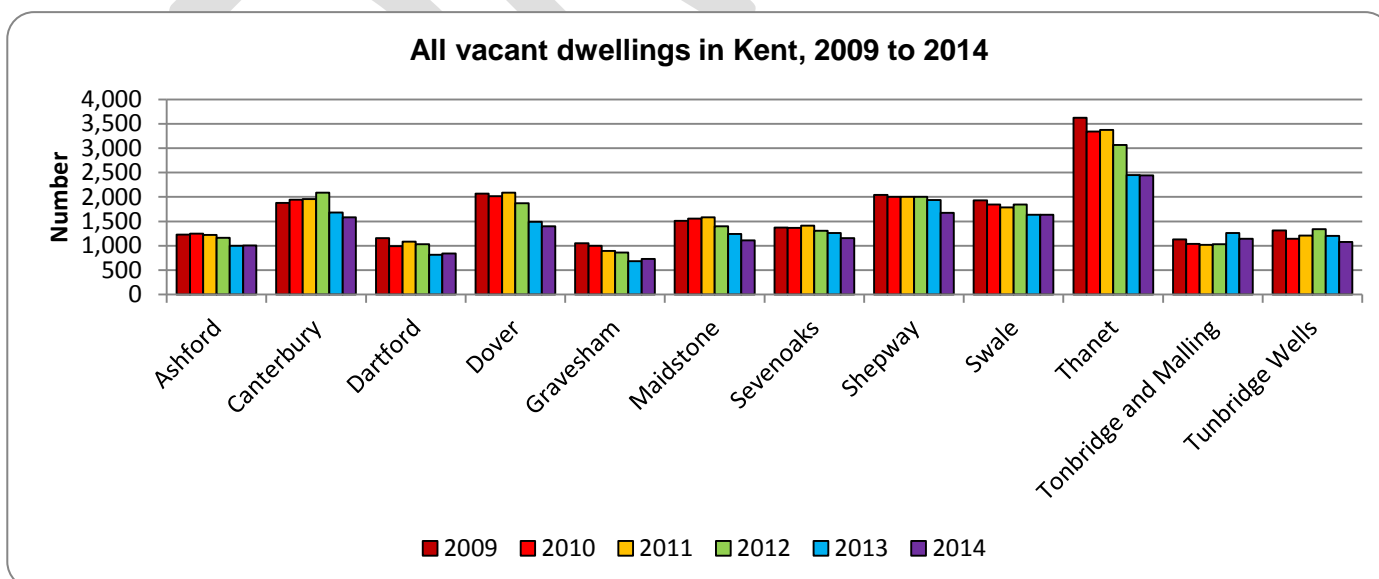
Vacant dwellings

All Vacant Dwellings							Long-term Vacants						
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2,001	2,070	2,014	2,087	1,873	1,490	1,400	808	952	908	878	725	510	436

Source: [DCLG Live Tables on Dwelling Stock – Table 615](#)



Source: [DCLG Live Tables on Dwelling Stock – Table 615](#)



Source: [DCLG Live Tables on Dwelling Stock – Table 615](#)

There has also been a decline in the number of long-term empty homes over the past six years across Kent, with all districts seeing a fall. However, Shepway (1.21%) and Thanet (1.14%) are still above the national average.

Council Approach to Empty Homes

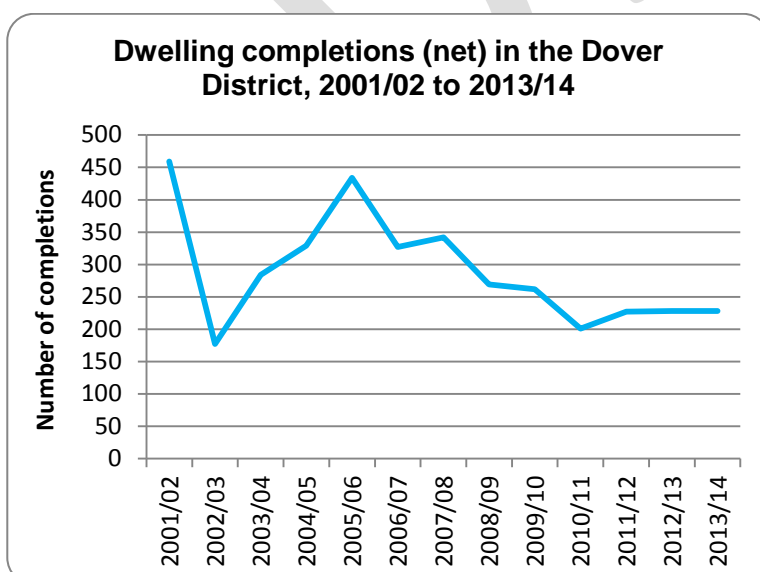
- Dover District Council adopted an Empty Homes Strategy in 2010 and has been successfully working in partnership with Kent No Use Empty to bring empty homes back into use. The Council was one of the founding partners of the No Use Empty initiative that Kent County Council delivers with all 12 local authorities.
- Under the scheme, owners of vacant properties can apply for interest-free loans of £25,000 per unit up to a maximum of £175,000 (repayable in three years) to refurbish properties and bring them back into use.
- Since 2007/08, No Use Empty has returned 188 homes back into use in the Dover district and provided over £3.7 million in interest free loans. This has enabled projects to be delivered to the value of more than £8.8 million.

Dover District	No of Loans	No Use Empty Loan (£)	Public/Private Leverage (£)	Total Project Cost (£)	Total Number Of Units Supported
2007/08	3	275,000	1,946,404	2,221,404	39
2008/09	4	350,000	307,879	657,879	15
2009/10	3	175,000	118,087	293,087	7
2010/11	12	371,310	255,060	626,370	17
2011/12	5	357,500	543,129	900,629	17
2012/13	4	315,000	158,500	473,500	11
2013/14	13	1,200,700	1,321,199	2,521,899	62
2014/15	5	295,000	420,864	715,864	11
2015/16 to date	2	375,000	64,802	439,802	9
Total	51	3,714,510	5,135,923	8,850,433	188

Source: DDC Private Sector Housing Team

- The Council's pro-active approach to trying to tackle the problem has also included leasing long-term vacant properties and refurbishing them for letting as affordable housing. In 2014/15 three 2- bedroom flats in Dover town centre were brought back into use in this way using a combination of HCA grant and HRA funding.
- A recent example of DDC's successful work in bringing empty homes back into use is the refurbishment of 3 two-bedroom flats in Dover town centre, which had had been empty for several years. The project has been jointly funded by DDC and the Homes & Communities Agency. The project was completed at the end of March 2015 and the homes have been let to households on the Council's housing register.
- The current Private Sector Housing Strategy 2010-2015 aims to secure improvements in private sector housing that will help tackle health inequalities as well as tackling poor quality housing.

HOUSING COMPLETIONS



Year	Dover	Kent	Dover housing completions as a % of Kent
2001/02	459	5,088	9.0
2002/03	177	4,847	3.7
2003/04	284	5,033	5.6
2004/05	329	6,741	4.9
2005/06	434	6,205	7.0
2006/07	327	6,142	5.3
2007/08	342	7,414	4.6
2008/09	269	6,629	4.1
2009/10	262	4,086	6.4
2010/11	201	4,714	4.3
2011/12	227	4,698	4.8
2012/13	228	3,707	6.2
2013/14	228	3,628	6.3

Source: KCC Housing Information Audit 2013/14

Dover District:	
5 year average	229
10 year average	285

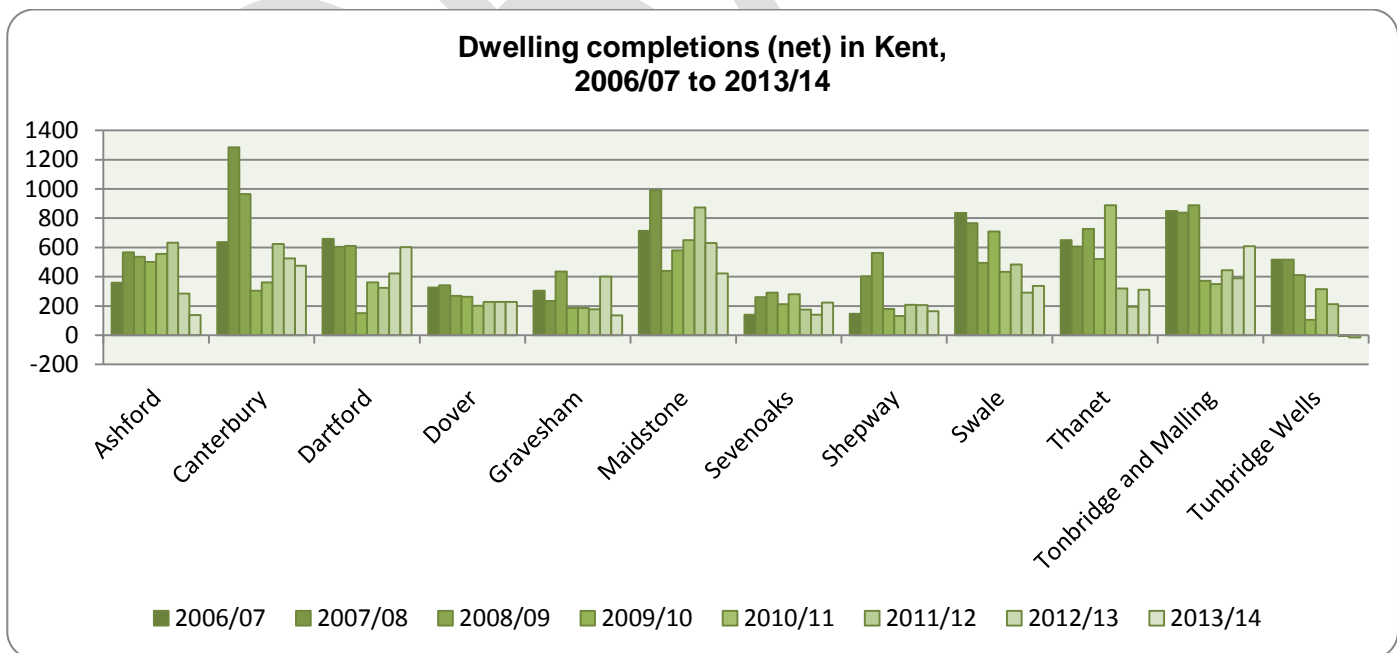
- The difficult economic conditions continue to affect building activities. However, housing completions in the District Council have levelled out over the past 3 years.

- During the year ending 31 March 2014, there were 228 dwellings completed (net) in the Dover District. This is the same as the previous year, compared to a decrease of 1.91% across Kent. Only Dartford, Sevenoaks, Swale, Thanet and Tonbridge and Malling saw an increase in net completions over the years. This brings the total number of additional homes in the Dover district to 1,146 in the last five years.
- Early indications suggest that housing completions in the Dover district for 2014/15 are on the upward trend with numerous large sites under construction. The Council's Annual Monitoring Report (published December 2015) will include an update on the number of housing completions against the supply.

Dwelling Completions (net) all sites across Kent

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Ashford	359	566	536	501	555	633	284	137
Canterbury	638	1284	965	305	361	624	525	475
Dartford	659	603	610	152	362	323	422	602
Dover	327	342	269	262	201	227	228	228
Gravesham	305	235	436	187	185	177	401	135
Maidstone	714	992	441	581	649	873	630	423
Sevenoaks	141	261	290	213	281	174	141	224
Shepway	146	402	562	180	132	207	206	165
Swale	835	767	494	709	433	484	291	336
Thanet	651	606	726	520	889	320	194	311
Tonbridge and Malling	850	839	889	372	351	444	390	608
Tunbridge Wells	517	517	411	104	315	212	-5	-16
Kent	6140	7414	6629	4086	4824	4612	3707	3,628

Source: KCC Housing Information Audit



Source: KCC Housing Information Audit 2013/14

Net Additional Homes Provided

Net additional homes provided in the Dover District							
2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 ^P	2012/13 ^P	2013/14 ^P
570	580	510	500	420	240	220	190

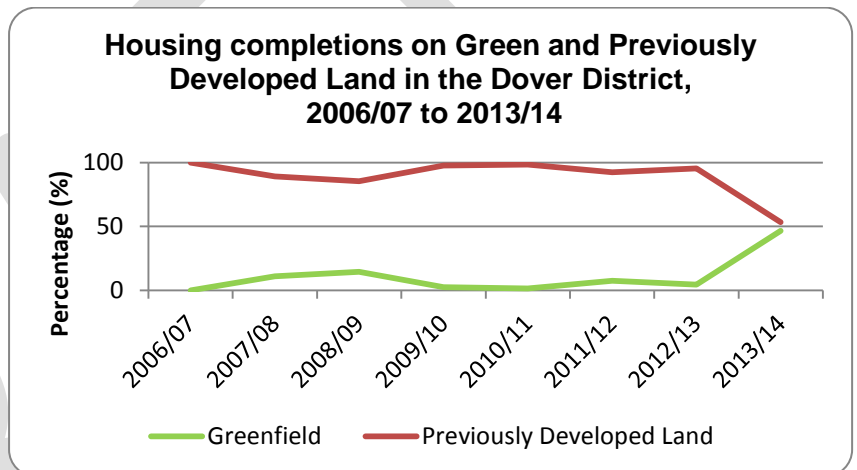
Source: [DCLG from Housing Flows Reconciliation returns from local authorities \(Table 122\)](#)

Net addition homes are calculated by adding new build + net conversions + net change of use + net other gains and losses and then subtracting demolitions.

- In 2013/14, 190 net additional homes were provided in the Dover district, which is a fall from previous years.
- The Adopted Core Strategy was adopted against a background of economic recession and the delivery of a minimum of 10,100 homes by 2026 (annualised yearly requirement of 505 units) will require an uplift in the economy and increased public sector intervention at a time when there are significant budgetary pressures on public sector spending.
- It is, therefore, anticipated that housing completion rates will remain at a relatively low level in the short term which will have consequences for the New Homes Bonus.

New Dwellings on Green and Previously Developed Land

- In the Dover district, during 2013/14, it is estimated that 53.4% of completions were on previously developed land.
- This compares to an estimated 74.2% across Kent. Gravesham had the highest percentage of homes built on greenfield in Kent (66.7%) and Tunbridge Wells the lowest (5.9%).



Source: KCC Housing Information Audit 2013/14

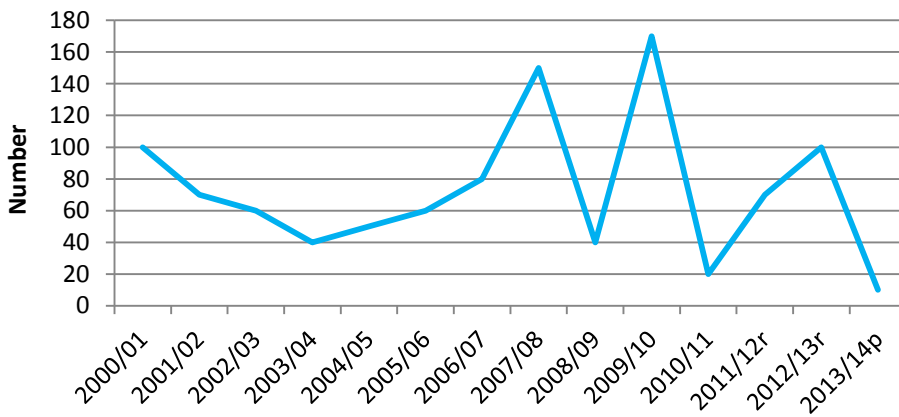
Dover District	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Greenfield	0.0	10.8	14.5	2.3	1.5	7.5	4.5	46.6
Previously Developed Land	100.0	89.2	85.5	97.7	98.5	92.5	95.5	53.4

Source: KCC Housing Information Audit 2013/14

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordable housing is the sum of social rent, affordable rent, intermediate rent and affordable home ownership and includes homes where the cost is met by a private developer (Section 106 agreements).

Additional affordable homes provided in the Dover district, 2000/01 to 2013/14

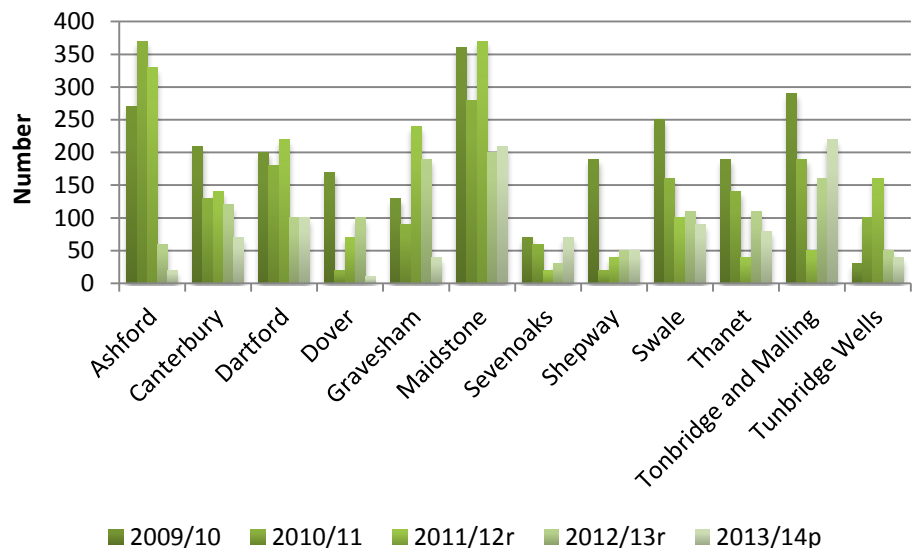


- Ten additional affordable housing dwellings were provided in the Dover district in 2013/14, which represents 5.3% of all dwelling completions when compared to the overall total of 190 (net) homes completed in this year.
- This total is a fall from the 100 affordable homes completed in 2012/13 and represents the least number of affordable home completions since 2000/01.

Source: DCLG Live tables on affordable housing supply – Table 1008; r = revised; p = provisional; figures in each sector rounded to the nearest 10.

- In 2013/14, Dover (10) and Ashford (20) provided the fewest number of affordable homes.
- Tonbridge and Malling (220) and Maidstone (210) provided the most affordable homes.
- **Please note:** the figures in the DCLG live tables, used for comparison purposes with other local authorities, are rounded to the nearest 10 dwellings.
- The actual number of affordable dwellings provided in the Dover district during 2013/14 is 14⁷ (13 of these are new build affordable rent units and the remaining dwelling an affordable home ownership acquisition).

Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided in Kent, 2009/10 to 2013/14



Source: DCLG Live tables on affordable housing supply – Table 1008; r = revised; p = provisional; figures in each sector rounded to the nearest 10.

Council Approach to Affordable Homes

- The Council will meet the need for affordable housing in two main ways:
 - Enabling the building of new affordable homes
 - Making better use of the existing housing stock
- The Affordable Housing Delivery Plan 2010-15 sets out the Councils targets for the delivery of affordable homes over the next five years, the type and quality of housing it wants to see delivered across the district and the likely level of resources that will be required to achieve this. While the Plan recognises the need to address a shortage of rented homes it also acknowledges the role that low cost home ownership schemes can play in meeting housing need and resident's aspirations and in helping develop more balanced communities.

⁷ Source: 'Affordable housing completions by method of funding for 2013/14' DRAFT

- The adopted Dover District Core Strategy, which supports housing growth, means that the Council is in a position to deliver more affordable housing through the planning process. In addition, we will encourage housing associations and other affordable housing development partners to be pro-active in seeking out new opportunities to provide new affordable homes and make best use of existing resources.
- Our planning policy seeks that 30% of the new homes within developments of 15 homes or more should be affordable in order to meet the housing needs of people who cannot afford to buy a home in the market and to ensure a balanced housing market and the development of mixed, inclusive communities. If our overall housing growth aspiration of 14,000 new homes is realised, this should result in around 4,200 new affordable homes being delivered.
- The Council also relies on key partners to help it meet housing need, in particular the Homes & Communities Agency and Private Registered Providers⁸.
- In 2014/15, the council enabled the delivery of 112 new affordable homes. Of these, 72 are for affordable rent, 17 social rent and 23 shared ownership. Within this number, there are 46 affordable rent and 23 shared ownership units in Sholden, 15 affordable rent units in Aylesham, 12 social rent units and a further 11 affordable rent units in Dover.
- HCA grant funding of approximately £9000k supported the Aylesham scheme, whilst the Sholden homes have been secured through a S.106 planning agreement and additional HCA grant funding.
- Larger developments can take a considerable period to progress through the design and planning stages to the actual completion of new homes and, therefore, affordable housing numbers can fluctuate significantly from year to year. Looking ahead over the next two years we anticipate a significant increase in the number of new affordable homes being built. A further 207 units are planned for completion in 2015/16 (117 affordable rent, 21 social rent and 26 shared ownership) and 116 units in 2016/17.
- As well as continuing to invest in improving the quality of its existing housing stock, the Council has started building its own new affordable housing funded from a combination of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), excess RTB receipts that local housing authorities can use for investment in new social housing, and developer financial contributions. The first three homes in Elvington were completed in October 2014 and were built on Council, HRA owned land. Earlier this year, the Council also acquired 8 newly built homes on a development in Deal under the terms of planning agreement and is currently completing a new scheme comprising 8 flats in Castle Street, Dover. Other schemes are being appraised.
- In addition to building the new homes mentioned above, the Council has also acquired two existing properties in Folkestone Road, Dover at auction. These properties had been poorly managed and maintained over a number of years and presented an opportunity for the Council to provide more affordable housing and improve housing conditions in the area. Consideration will be given to further acquisitions where there is a strong strategic housing case.
- The Council set out its aspirations to increase the number of directly delivered new affordable homes in the recently approved medium Term Financial Plan. Based on the HRA Business Plan at the time it was expected that the HRA would continue generating significant surpluses over the life of the Plan with the potential to invest c £75m over the period 2015/16 – 2028/29 in new properties. However, more recent government housing policy announcements in respect of Right to Buy extension and social housing rent reduction are expected to have an impact on new social housing provision generally. Currently, it is difficult to assess the likely impact of RTB changes as the precise detail of how the scheme will work is still to be announced. However, we know that the proposed rent reduction of 1% per annum for 4 years represents a real terms rent loss of around 12% as against the recently introduced government rent increase formula of CPI +1%. The impact on the Council's HRA business plan over the next 30 years is a reduction in revenue of around £110m. This will clearly have a significant negative impact on the Council's ability to directly provide more social housing. Housing associations will be impacted in a similar way and we are already starting to see some signs that associations are starting to scale back their development plans.
- Work on updating the Council's current Housing Strategy 2010-15 will start once the detail of key housing policy changes announced by government are known and the HRA Business Plan has been updated to take account of the changes.
- It is likely that the updated Housing Strategy will continue to highlight the need for more specialist housing to meet the needs of a growing older population. The Council has made good progress towards meeting its strategy target in relation to the provision of 200 extra care homes. We expect that by the end of the current financial year, 162 extra care homes will have been completed.

⁸ Previously known as Housing Associations or Registered Social Landlords
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- 121 new 'extra care' homes for older people are planned for completion in 2015/16 (81 units at Caesar Court, Sholden and 40 at Cranleigh Drive Whitfield). The Sholden development includes a mix of affordable rent and shared ownership, whilst the Whitfield development is all affordable rent.
- Progress is also being made with regard to the delivery of specialist housing for people with physical disabilities. The Council tries to include some provision of wheelchair accessible housing in new affordable housing developments where the location is appropriate. An example is a Dover Town centre site where the Council is working with a housing association partner to bring forward 20 affordable flats with six ground floor flats being specially designed for people with a physical disability.
- The Council also aims to try and make best use of its existing housing stock and this is underpinned by its approach to the provision of flexible tenancies as set out in its Tenancy Strategy and Tenancy Policy and by providing opportunities that enable households to downsize.

Supported Housing (vulnerable/disabled)

- Demographic projections show that the number of people living in the Dover district aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 35% between 2011 and 2021 and by 72% between 2011 and 2031. This is the second highest projected increase in Kent. Most older people receiving care and support services fall into the over 75 years category and this number is also projected to increase significantly. A significant proportion of this growth is expected to occur in the Walmer, Middle Deal and Sandwich Wards.
- The Council currently provides 287 units of fully sheltered housing with a housing related support service managed by East Kent Housing (EKH). There are an additional 257 units of semi-sheltered housing. EKH completed a review of the service last year and changes have been made to ensure the service is better able to meet individual needs as well as encouraging independence.
- The Council took action several years ago to address the issue of shared facilities within a number of sheltered housing schemes. There is only one scheme remaining where some flats share facilities and feasibility work is being undertaken to determine the potential to remodel the scheme.
- The district also has a large number of standard residential care homes. Kent County Council's 'Accommodation Strategy Better Homes: Greater Choice' has identified the need to develop additional nursing home provision within the independent sector across the district and to develop services in Sandwich where there is a high population of older people.
- In light of the aging population, providing housing options that enable older and disabled people to live independently for as long as possible is therefore a priority. This will be factored in to the consideration of new affordable housing schemes that come forward in the future.
- Disabled Facilities Grants help towards the costs of making changes to someone's home so that they can continue to live there and help promote independent living. The Council is on target to spend the funding provided by government for Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs) this year and there is currently no waiting list for a grant offer. The Council no longer receives grant funding for DFGs directly from government. Currently, the grant is received from KCC via the Better Care Fund and we are waiting for clarification as to how the funding will be provided from 2016/17 onwards. The Council is also involved in county-wide discussions about the potential for greater service integration in relation to DFGs.

Please see the Regeneration Delivery, Transport & Infrastructure Chapter for information on Housing Developments in the district.

HOUSING NEEDS

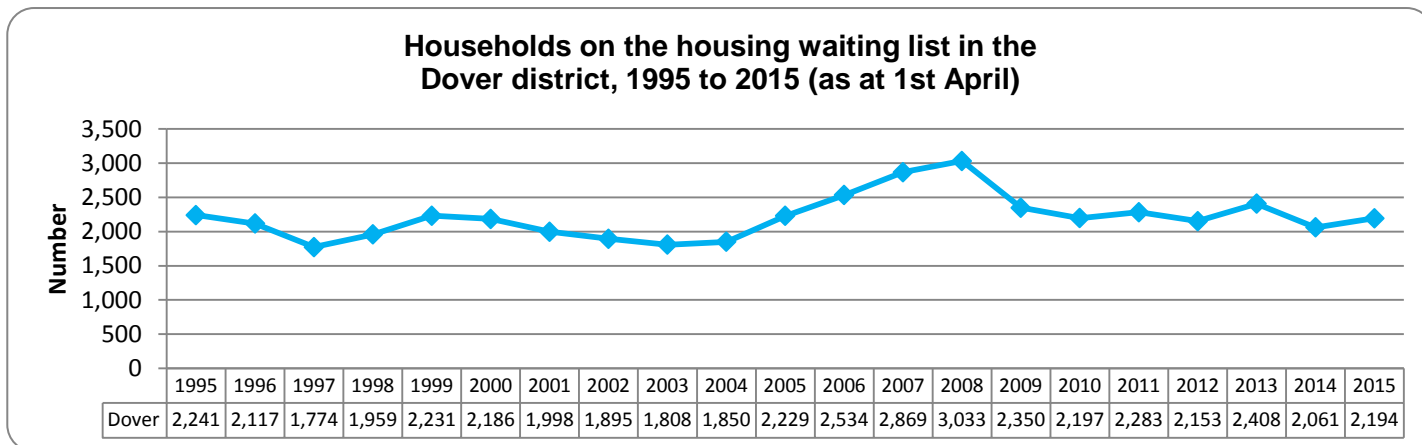
The Housing Register

- There are more people looking for social housing in the Dover district than there are properties available and the Council operates a housing register for people wishing to apply. Households are prioritised on the housing register in accordance with their identified need for housing and to manage the letting of social homes in accordance with the Council's objectives⁹.
- This means that some people can experience a significant length of time waiting for a home. There are other options for rehousing and Dover District Council has a team of Housing Options Officers who can

⁹ The criteria and rules that relate to this system are set out in [Priority bands and criteria for reasonable preference](#)

provide advice and information about how to access other types of housing such as renting privately and shared ownership.

- The size of the waiting list is not an indicator of absolute need and is just a broad indicator of demand. Waiting lists across Kent have also undergone review in response to guidance on allocation policies from central Government, which can have an impact on the number of people being accepted onto waiting lists and therefore make it difficult to make time comparisons.
- All twelve Kent districts participate in the Choice Based Lettings Scheme (CBL), which allows applicants to choose from a selection of dwelling types.



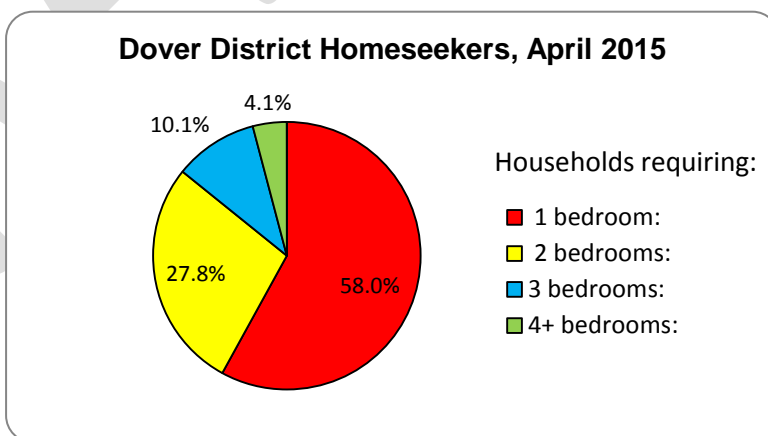
Source: DCLG Live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies - Table 600 and DDC LAHS Return 2015

- There have been fluctuations in the number of people on the housing waiting list over the past 20 years, reaching a peak in 2008 when there were 3,033 people on the list.
- As at 01 April 2015, the number of households on the housing register in the Dover district had increased to 2,194 (this figure does not include Dover District Council transfer requests). Of these, 1,267 applicants (57.7%) are in a 'Reasonable Preference' category¹⁰.
- The DCLG has not published 2015 figures for comparison purposes.

Dover District Homeseekers, April 2015	
Households requiring 1 bedroom:	1,273
Households requiring 2 bedrooms:	609
Households requiring 3 bedrooms:	222
Households requiring 4+ bedrooms:	90
Total Homeseekers	2,194

Source: DDC LAHS Return 2015

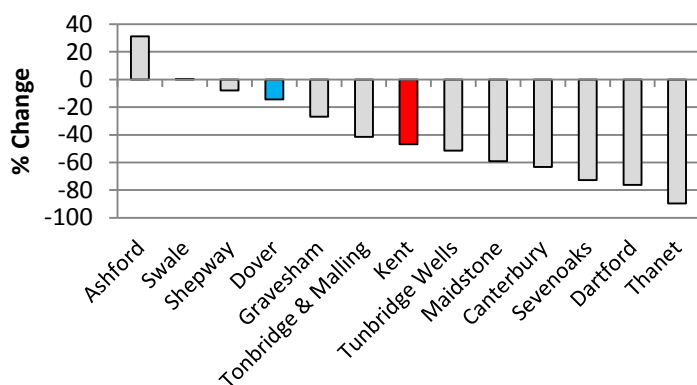
As at 01 April 2015, there were also an additional 750 Dover District Council transfer applicants on the housing waiting list.



The latest DCLG figures available for comparison purposes across Kent and nationally are as at 01 April 2014 and these figures are therefore used in the following section:

¹⁰As set out in section 167(2) of the 1996 Act.
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The Housing Register in Kent: Households 1 year % change, 01 April 2013 to 01 April 2014



The Housing Register in Kent: April 2014

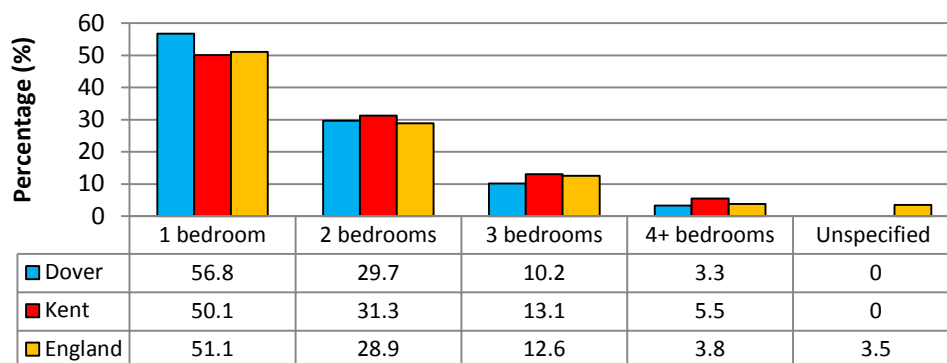
- Between 2013 and 2014, the number of people on the list in the Dover district fell from 2,408 to 2,061, which is a reduction of -14.4%.
- The average for Kent is a fall of -31.6%, with Thanet seeing the largest fall of -89.7%, cutting their waiting list from 6,176 to 634. In contrast, Ashford saw an increase of 31.2%.
- As noted above, most Kent local authorities reviewed their allocation policies in 2013/14 and, as a result, there has been a dramatic fall in numbers in some instances.

Source: DCLG Live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies - Table 600

Bedrooms Needed: April 2014

- In the Dover district, 56.8% (1,171) households were requiring a 1-bedroom property, which is a higher proportion than seen across Kent (46.1%) and nationally (51.5%).

Number of bedrooms needed, April 2014



Source: DCLG Live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies - Table 600; DCLG local authority housing statistics data returns for 2013 to 2014 - Section C

Social Housing Lettings

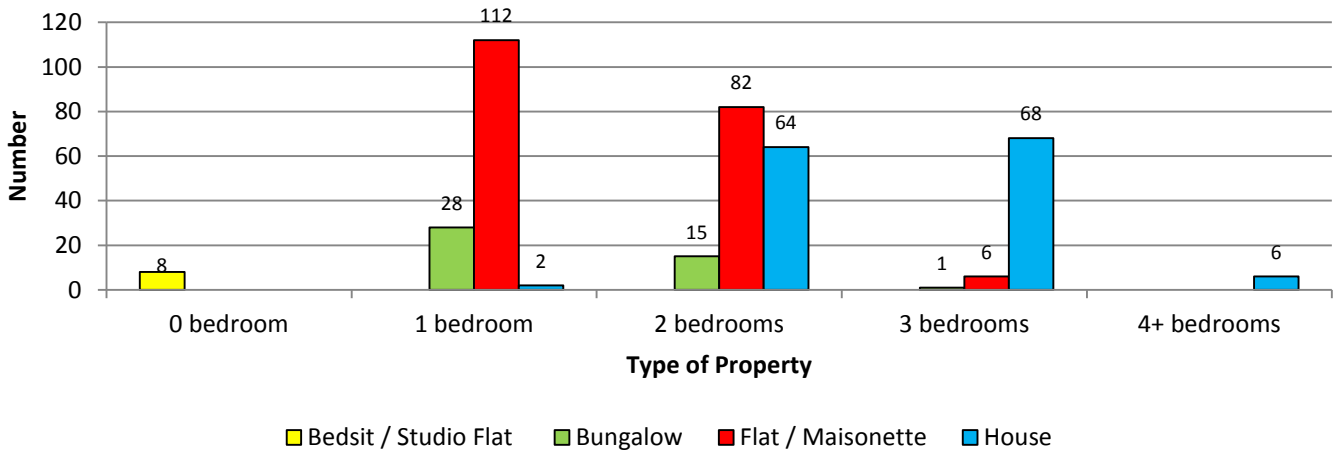
- Social lettings can be for either general needs housing or supported housing (housing with special design facilities or targeted at a specific client group requiring support, for example, housing designed for older people).

Social Housing Lettings	
2014/15	Number
General Needs - LA	300
Supported Housing - LA	72
General Needs - PRP	84
Supported Housing - PRP	25
Affordable Rent - PRP	46
Total	527

Source: DDC Housing Needs Team

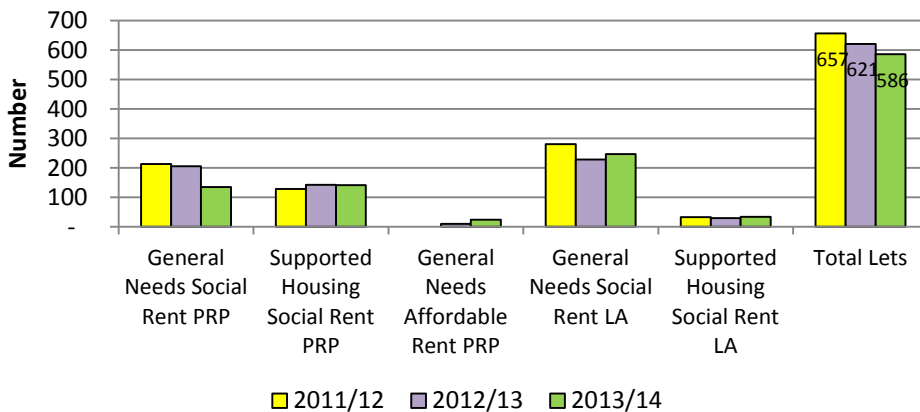
- According to DDC figures, a total of 527 social lettings were made in 2014/15. This figure includes Dover District Council Successions and Mutual Exchanges.
- Of these, 372 lettings were Local Authority dwellings (broken down as 237 to applicants on the housing waiting list, 49 successions and 86 mutual exchanges).
- An additional 155 Private Registered Provider dwellings were let to households nominated by the council from the housing waiting list (including Affordable Rent tenancies).

Breakdown of Council and Private Registered Provider Lets to applicants on the Housing Waiting List by property type and bedroom, 2014/15



- The DCLG has not published 2014/15 figures for rest of the country for comparison purposes.
- Detailed information from the DCLG's 'Social housing lettings in England: Continuous Recording (CORE) database' is only available for 2013/14 and is used in this section.

Social housing lettings in the Dover District, 2011/12 to 2013/14



- In 2013/14, there was 586* social lettings in the Dover district. This is a fall of -5.6% from 621 in 2012/13.
- 65.2% of social lettings were for general needs housing (compared to a national average of 71%).
- Of the 586 social lettings, 281 (48%) were for council homes, with 247 of these being General Needs (87.9%) and 34 (12.1%) Supported Housing

Source: Social housing lettings in England: Continuous Recording (CORE) data
LA: Local Authority; PRP: Private Registered Provider

Social Lettings in the Dover District 2013/14

	Flat / maisonette	Bedsit	House / bungalow	Shared flat / maisonette	Shared house / bungalow	Other	Total
General Needs - LA	106	3	137	0	1	0	247
General Needs - PRP	94	1	40	0	0	0	135
Supported Housing - LA	34	0	0	0	0	0	34
Supported Housing - PRP	142	0	0	0	0	0	142
Affordable Rent - PRP	9	0	15	0	0	0	24
Total	385	4	192	0	1	0	582*

Source: Social housing lettings in England 2013/14: Continuous Recording (CORE) data

*The 586 total lets figure also includes affordable rent supported housing lettings by PRPs, and affordable rent lettings by LAs and so do not equal the numbers in this table.

Social Letting Characteristics

- Most Local Authority and Private Registered Provider (PRP) lettings in 2013/14 were at social rents (the rent has been determined through a national rent regime). Private Registered Providers have been able to offer properties at an affordable rent (where the rent is determined by other rent controls so that can be no more than 80% of the local market rent) since 2011/12 and Local Authorities since 2012/13.
- All Dover District Council General Needs lets in 2013/14 were issued on a secure tenancy basis, compared to a national average of 99%. Most PRP General Needs tenancies let at social rents were let on an assured basis (89.6%, compared to a national average of 86%). There were 24 PRP Affordable Rent tenancies.

2013/14	Total	Type of Tenancy					
		Secure	Assured	Assured Shorthold	Licence	Starter/intro	Other
General Needs - LA	247	247	-	-	-	-	-
General Needs - PRP	135	-	121	8	-	-	6
Supported Housing - LA	34	30	-	4	-	-	-
Supported Housing - PRP	142	1	67	39	35	-	-
Affordable Rent - PRP	24	-	9	15	-	18	-

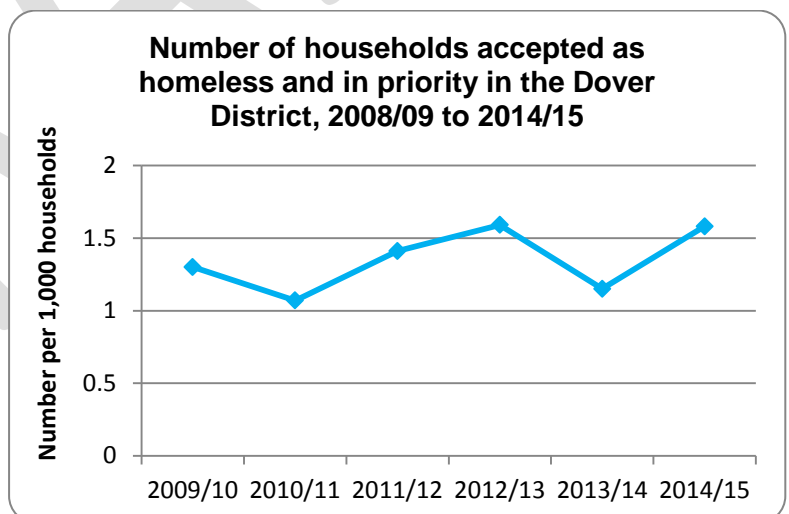
Source: Social housing lettings in England 2013/14: Continuous Recording (CORE) data

- In 2013/14, the vast majority of lettings in the Dover district were made to White British¹¹ nationals, with 90% of general needs social rent lettings and 92% of supported housing lettings (referring to the household reference person only). Similarly, 92% of private registered providers affordable rent lettings were to White British tenants.

Homelessness

The Council has a duty to provide people who are homeless or threatened with homelessness with advice and appropriate assistance.

	Number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need	Number per 1,000 households
2009/10	62	1.30
2010/11	49	1.07
2011/12	65	1.41
2012/13	78	1.59
2013/14	56	1.15
2014/15	78	1.58



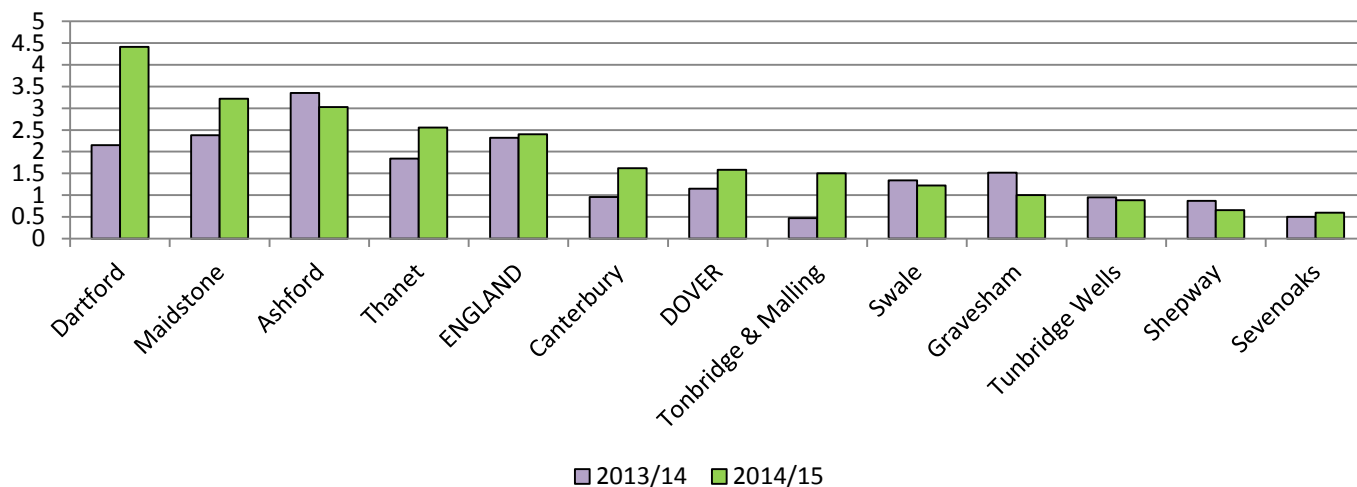
Source: DCLG Live Tables 784

- In 2014/15, the Council made 195 homelessness decisions and accepted 78 households as homeless and in priority need. This is an increase of 39.3% over the year. The main reasons for the homelessness cases seen are exclusion by parents, relatives/friends (23) and termination of assured shorthold tenancies (16).
- Maidstone had the highest number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need in Kent (213) and Sevenoaks the lowest number (29) in 2014/15.
- The number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need per 1,000 households in the Dover district is 1.58, which is below the average for England (2.40). Across Kent, Dartford had the highest number per 1,000 households (4.41) and Sevenoaks the lowest (0.60).

¹¹ English, Scottish, Welsh, Northern Irish
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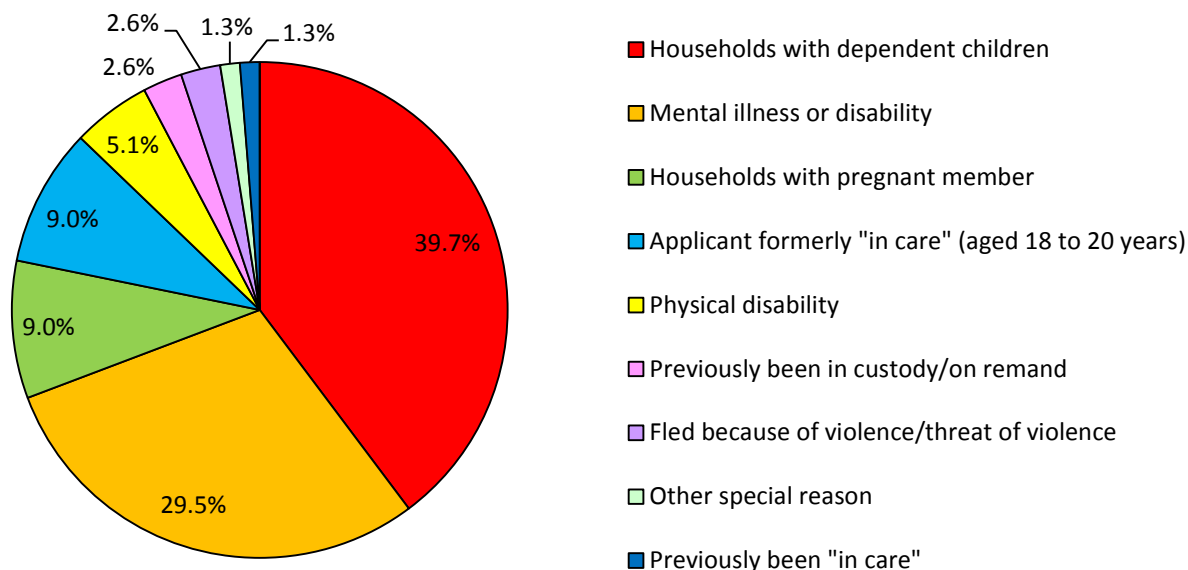
- The increase in homelessness is an indication of rising housing need pressures in the district and may also reflect changes in the housing benefit system and welfare reform, which has left some households struggling to afford their rent.

Numbers accepted as being homeless and in priority need in Kent, 2013/14 to 2014/15



Source: DCLG Live Table 784: Local Authority Summary, Local authorities' action under the homelessness provisions of the 1985 and 1996 Housing Acts (financial year)

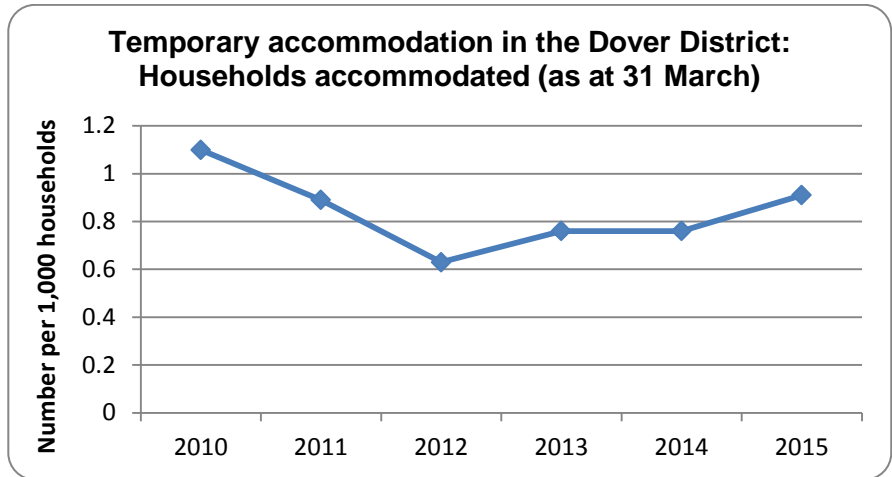
Homelessness in the Dover District by main priority need category, 2014/15



- This chart shows the main priority need categories for households accepted as homeless and in priority need, in the Dover district, during 2014/15. The highest proportion were households with dependent children (31 or 39.7%), followed by applicants classed as a vulnerable because of a mental illness or disability (23 or 29.5%).

Temporary Accommodation

- Temporary accommodation includes a range of different property types, not just B&B, such as hostel accommodation or private sector housing leased by Sanctuary housing.
- The use of temporary accommodation to house homeless households in the district has been increasing since 2012. This is in line with regional and national trends.
- There is no single reason for the increase but a significant proportion of those placed in temporary accommodation are single person households who are vulnerable due to their age or physical/mental health. This is a group that can find it especially difficult to secure accommodation in the private sector.
- The Council is seeking to secure access to alternative types of emergency accommodation to avoid the use of bed and breakfast.



Youth Homelessness

Youth homelessness (16– 17 years)		
2007/08	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the past year, the number of 16-17 year olds presenting as homeless decreased to 12. • The main reasons for the youth homelessness cases seen are exclusion by parents, relatives and friends. • The council continues to work closely with Kent Social Services.
2008/09	18	
2009/10	17	
2010/11	11	
2011/12	11	
2012/13	30	
2013/14	13	
2014/15	12	

Prevention

No. of cases where positive action was successful in preventing homelessness of which household:				
	Able to remain in existing home	Assisted to obtain alternative accommodation	Total prevention cases	Rate per 1,000 households
2009/10	128	103	231	5.0
2010/11	119	151	270	5.9
2011/12	31	220	251	5.5
2012/13	43	190	233	4.79
2013/14	10	124	134	2.74
2014/15	11	118	129	2.62

Source: DCLG Live Table 792: Total reported cases of homelessness prevention and relief by outcome and local authority
Local Authority

- The council is working hard to achieve prevention from homelessness wherever possible, but options are limited as there are limited numbers of affordable, private rented property available in the district. These properties are becoming harder for vulnerable client groups to access; one reason for this could be that people in employment are turning to the private rented market as they are finding it harder to purchase their own homes.
- A new five year Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2014-19 has been developed on an East Kent wide basis but with a local profile highlighting specific issues and a local action plan and should help address

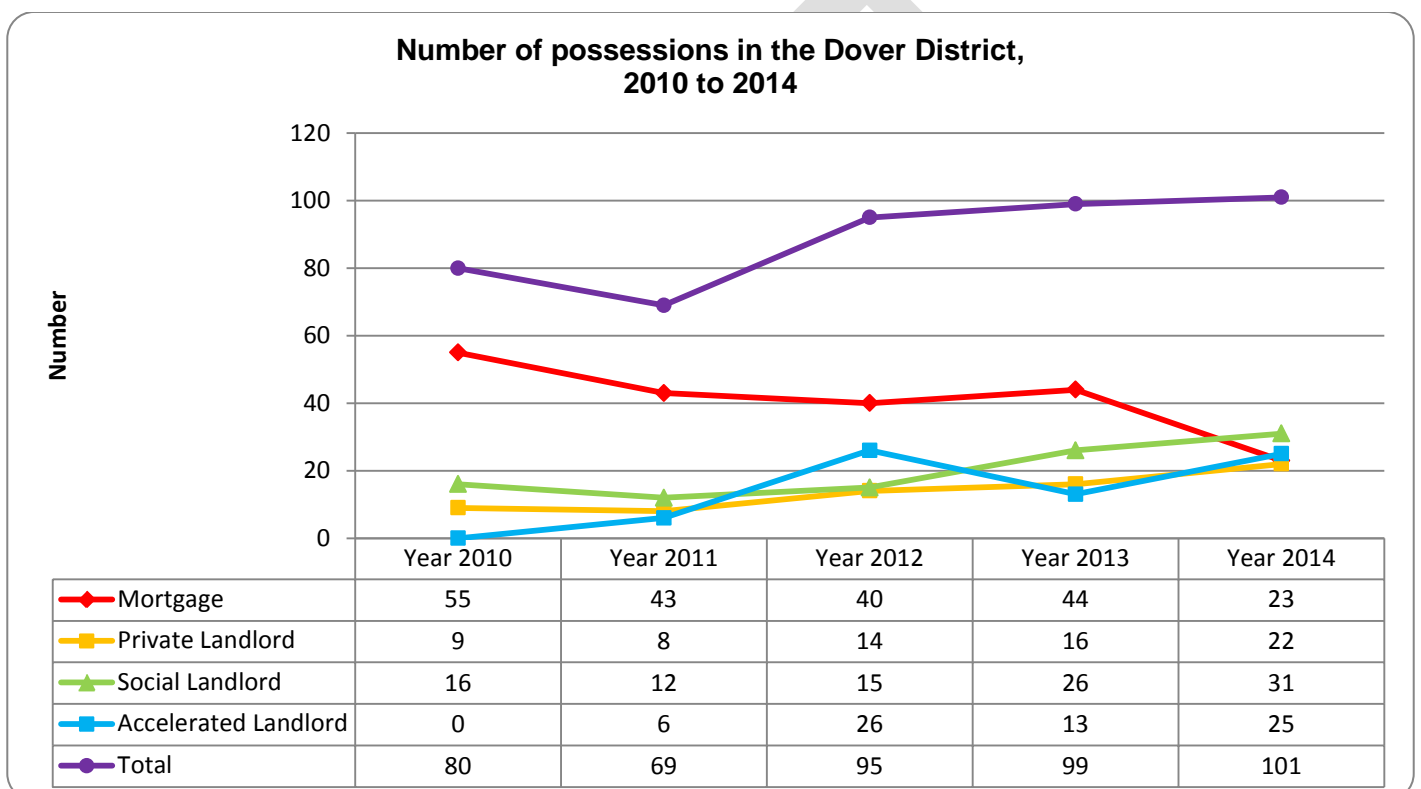
the situation. A new Dover district Homelessness Forum has also been established to enable the sharing of information and good practice and to monitor delivery of the strategy action plan.

- The Council continues to work with private landlords and the Deposit Bond Scheme is accepted by most Lettings Agents.
- A new scheme for single homeless people is due to open shortly in Aycliffe, Dover.

Possessions

The Ministry of Justice publishes court statistics showing the number of mortgage and landlord possession claims (beginning of the legal action) and possessions (by a County Court Bailiff). The most common reason for repossession is arrears of mortgage or rent.

The total number of actual possessions (not claims) in the Dover district have increased by +26.25% over the past five years. Private landlord, social landlord and accelerated landlord possessions have all increased between 2010 and 2014, whilst mortgage possessions have seen a fall of 58%, which could be as a result of low interest rates that took effect in 2008.



Source: Mortgage and landlord possession statistics in Kent, as at 2014 Quarter 4

Enabling and supporting growth of the economy and opportunity for investment and jobs is one of the Council's strategic priorities to deliver the Council's vision of 'A high-speed district of growth, enterprise and opportunity' (Corporate Plan 2012 – 2016).

1. KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS - SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS

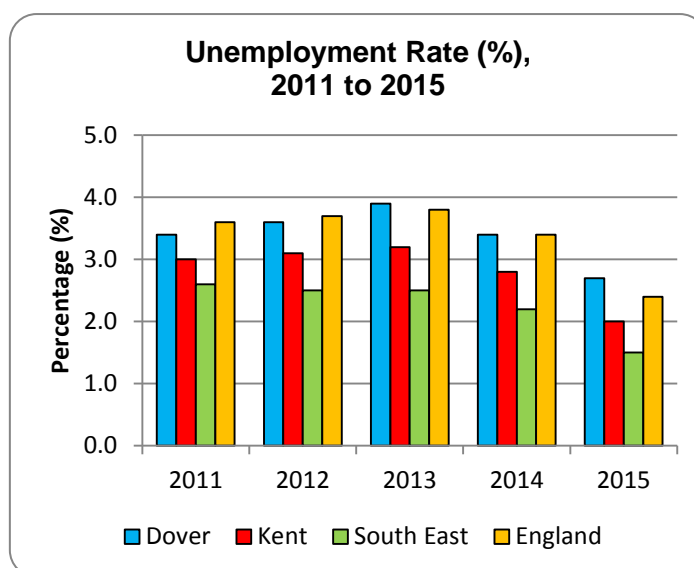
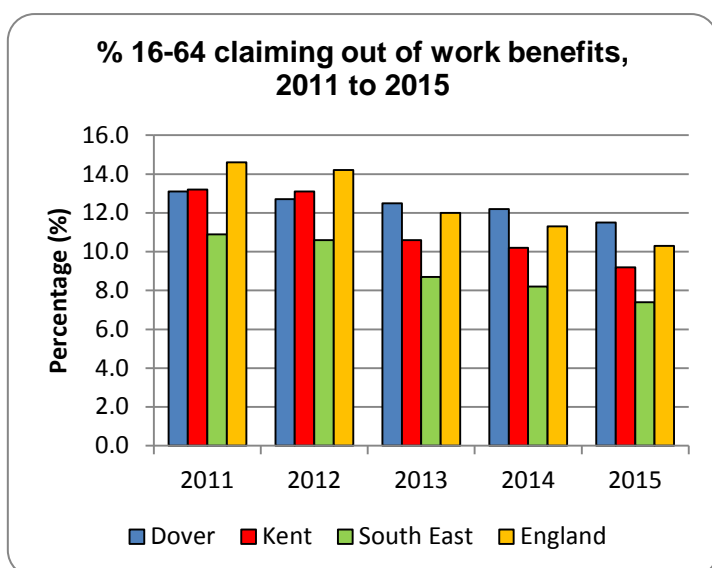
Dover	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
% 16-64 claiming out of work benefits	11.1	12.6	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.2	11.5	↓
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.4	2.7	↓
Median Gross Weekly Workplace Earnings (£)	457.5	531.0	508.6	496.3	498.6	480.6	508.9	↑
Median Gross Weekly Resident Earnings (£)	498.0	500.6	510.0	507.7	507.9	501.8	532.9	↑
Employment Rate (%)	75.5	70.6	71.1	69.1	67.5	71.2	64.8	↓
3-year Business Survival Rate (%)	61.0	61.7	61.8	60.9	59.1	61.2	53.8	↓
GVA per Head (£)	15,274	15,299	14,749	14,756	14,162	13,766	14,874	↑
% Employees in the Knowledge Economy	12.6	12.8	14.4	13.6	11.7	10.6	10.1	↓
% NVQ4+	21.5	21.6	29.7	27.3	18.4	32.4	28.6	↓
↓ Down from 2014 ↑ Up from 2014 --- No change from 2014								

Source: KCC Research & Evaluation. Please see end notes for the dates to which the data relates.

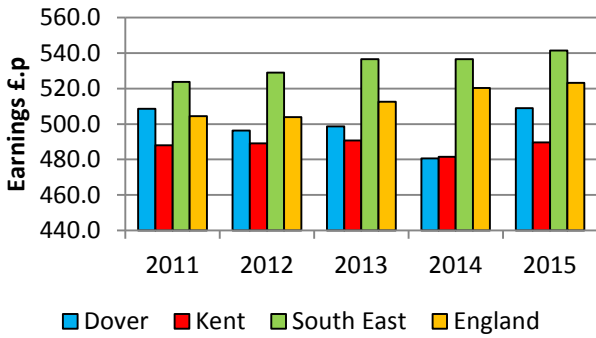
2015	England	South East	Kent	Dover
% 16-64 claiming out of work benefits	10.3	7.4	9.2	11.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.7
Median Gross Weekly Workplace Earnings (£)	523.3	541.4	489.7	508.9
Median Gross Weekly Resident Earnings (£)	523.6	567.0	541.5	532.9
Employment Rate (%)	72.5	75.8	73.9	64.8
3-year Business Survival Rate (%)	57.1	59.5	58.4	53.8
GVA per Head (£)	24,091	25,843	19,835	14,874
% Employees in the Knowledge Economy	19.8	21.5	15.1	10.1
% NVQ4+	35.7	39.1	32.4	28.6

Source: KCC Research & Evaluation. Please see end notes for the dates to which the data relates.

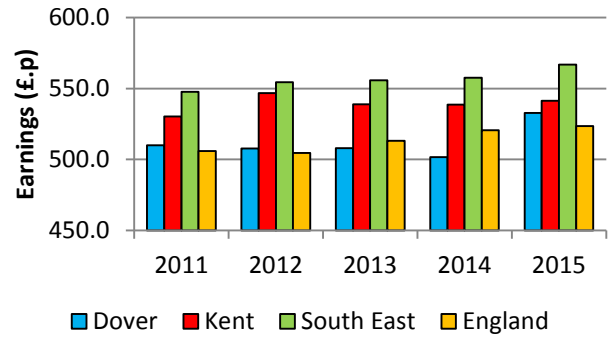
KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS – COMPARISONS



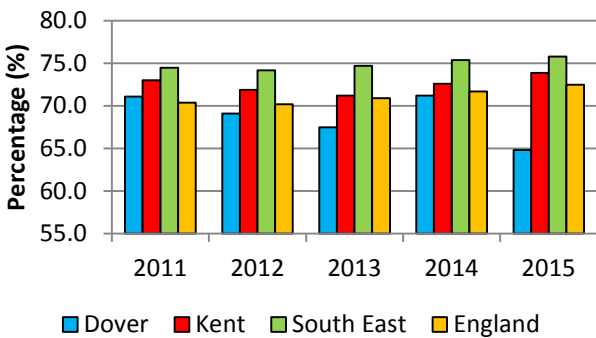
Gross Weekly Workplace Earnings (%), 2011 to 2015



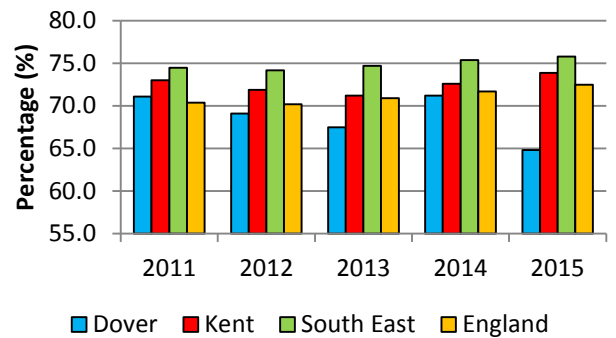
Gross Weekly Resident Earnings, 2011 to 2015



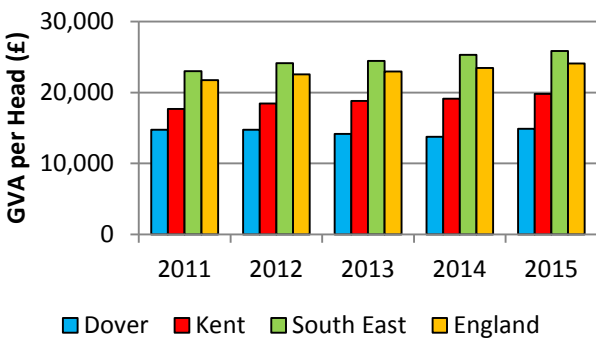
Employment Rate (%), 2011 to 2015



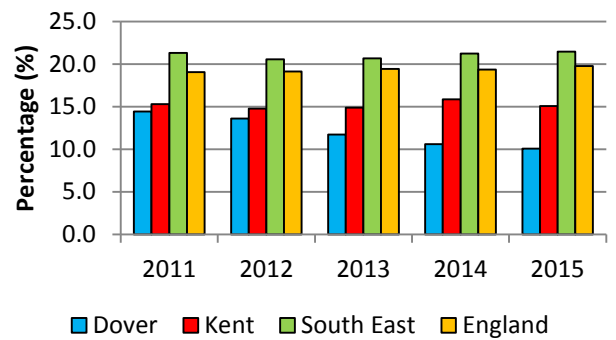
3-year Business Survival Rate (%), 2011 to 2015



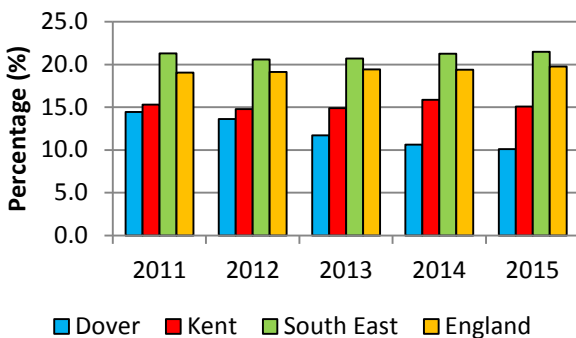
GVA per Head (£), 2011 to 2015



% Employees in the Knowledge Economy, 2011 to 2015



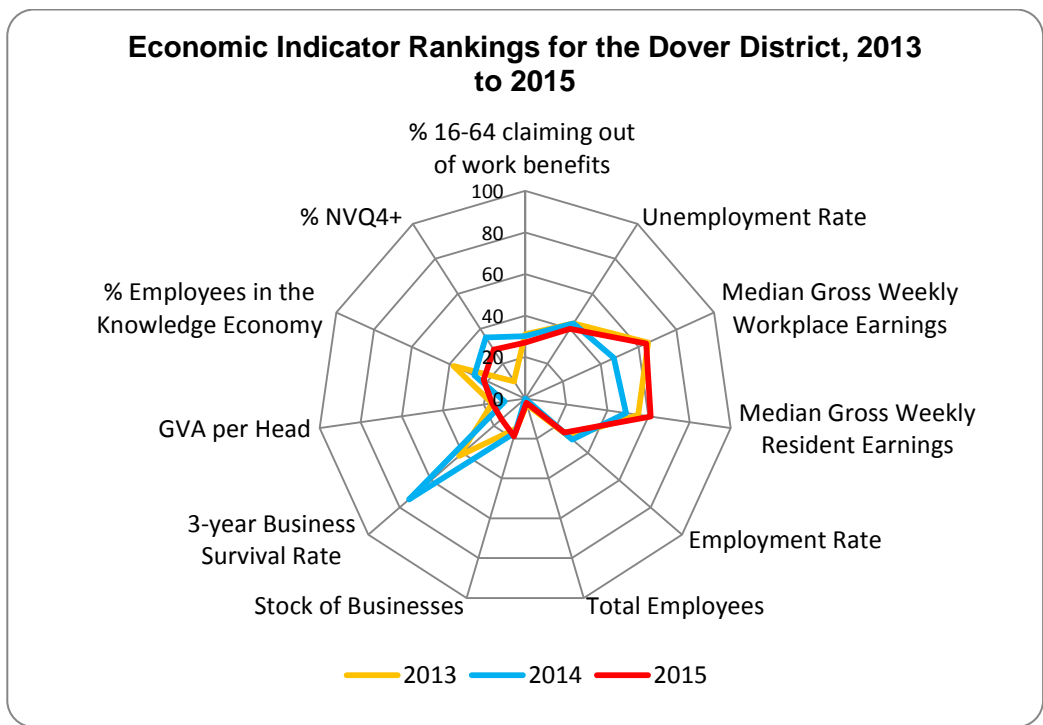
% NVQ4+, 2011 to 2015



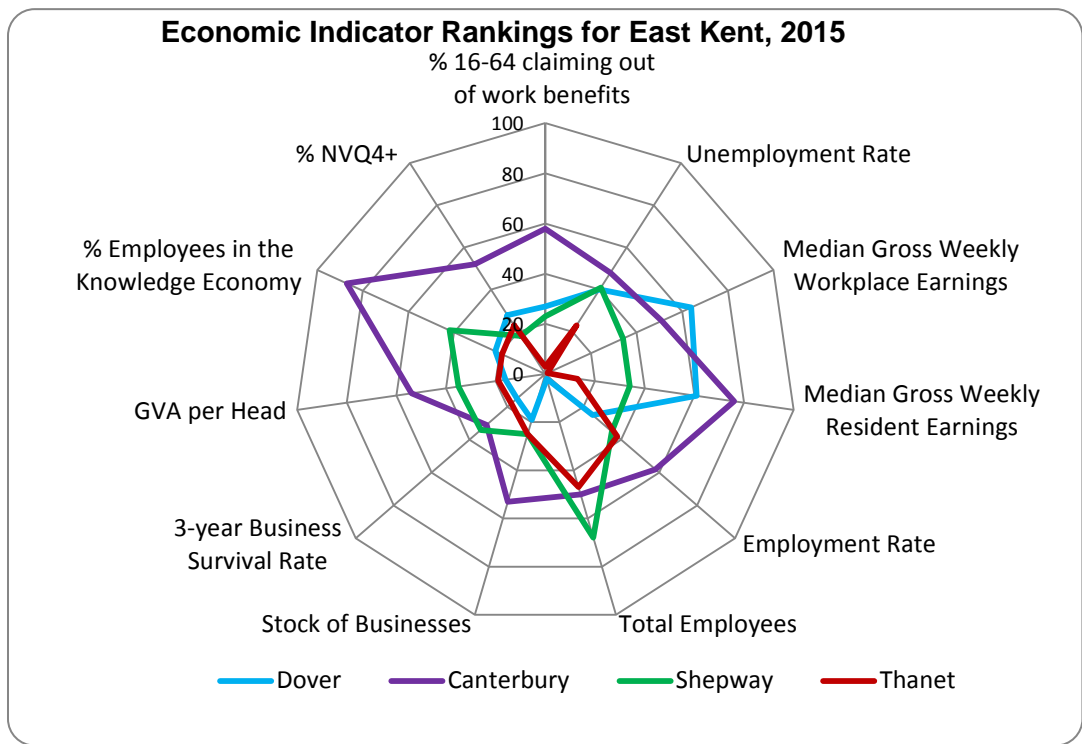
Further information on these key economic indicators is covered in the remainder of this chapter.

Economic Indicator Rankings

- The spider chart below shows the ‘shape’ of the economy for the Dover district over the past three years, based on eleven economic indicators. The Kent County Council model summarises a range of indicators for all 326 District and Unitary Authorities in England, ranks the indicators and then converts the ranks to percent-ranks (a rank score out of 100). This standardises all of the scores and enables direct comparison of indicator values.
- In ranking the indicators, the order in which they are ranked has been set so that the higher the score the ‘better’ the outcome. This means that the nearer the outside of the spider chart, or closer to 100 the percent rank score is, the better.



Source: Strategic Business Development and Intelligence, Kent County Council



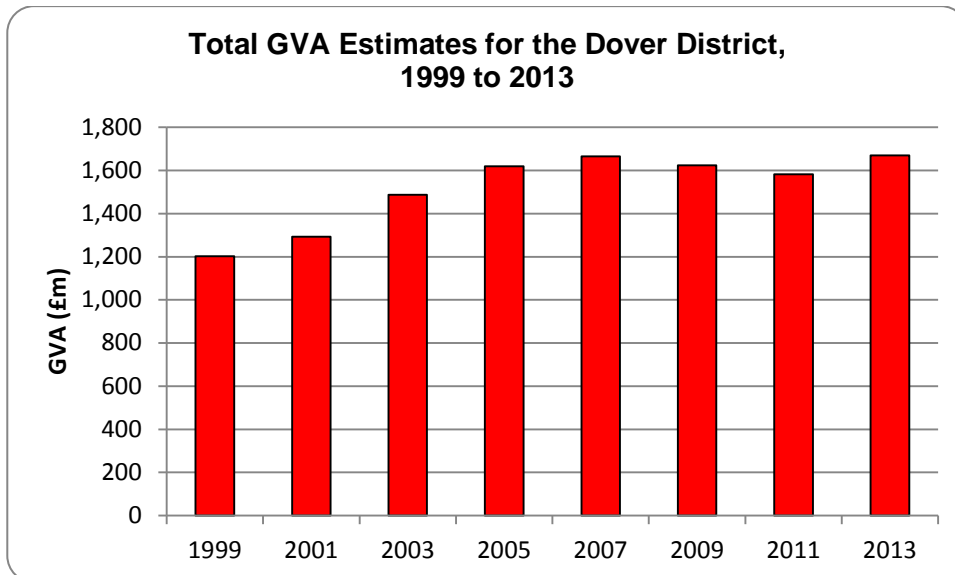
Source: Strategic Business Development and Intelligence, Kent County Council

2. ANNUAL GROWTH

- **Gross Value Added (GVA)** is the value of the goods and services produced in the economy. It is key measure of economic wealth generation within a local area and is the measure preferred by the ONS to assess the economic health of an area.
- GVA is based on workplace data and, as such, tends to 'inflate' the figures for locations with strong employment bases and 'deflate' them for surrounding areas. For areas that are net exporters of labour – this impacts negatively on the GVA measure. The latest GVA data is for 2013¹ (for upper tier and unitary authorities).
- Kent County Council (KCC) has calculated unofficial estimates of GVA and GVA per Head for all the Kent Districts and these figures are used below. However, it should be noted that the reliability of GVA estimates at district level is limited and should be used with caution.

Gross Value Added

- The data shows that total GVA in Kent is £29,623 million – growing by 85.9% since 1998, a slightly faster rate than is seen across England (+85.7%) and in the South East (+84.5%).
- KCC estimates show that Maidstone has the highest total GVA in Kent (£3,575 million), whilst Gravesham has the lowest GVA in Kent (£1,359 million). Although increasing, the Dover district has the second lowest GVA in Kent (£1,670 million).



Dover Total GVA estimate (£m)	
2009	1,624
2010	1,639
2011	1,582
2012	1,539
2013	1,670

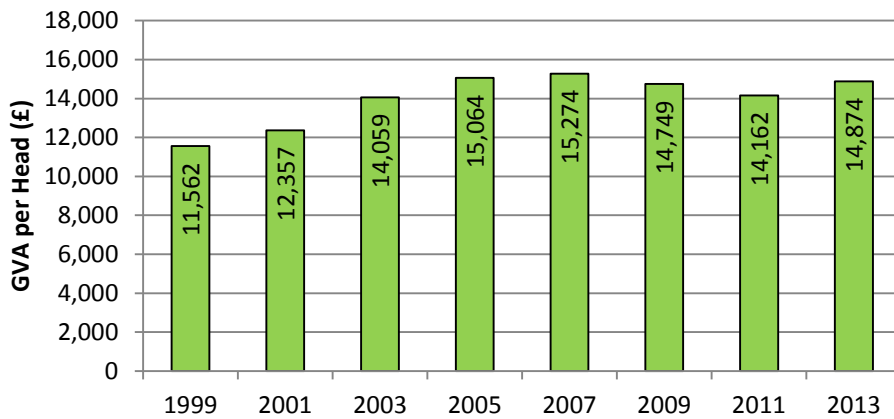
Source: KCC

GVA per head (£)

- GVA per head in Kent is £19,835. This is below the national figure (£24,091) and the South East (£25,843). Dartford is estimated to have the highest GVA per head in Kent (£29,928) and is the only district in Kent to be above the level for the South East region.
- In contrast, Gravesham has the lowest GVA per head in Kent and the South East region (£13,093). Dover has the second lowest GVA per head in Kent and the 4th lowest in the South East (£14,874). Thanet has the 6th lowest (£15,299).

¹ Released by the ONS in December 2014. This contains revisions to previously released data - therefore the estimates used supersede previously published data

GVA per Head Estimates for the Dover District, 1999 to 2013



Dover Total GVA per head estimate (£)	
2009	14,749
2010	14,756
2011	14,162
2012	13,766
2013	14,874

Source: KCC

GVA and GVA per head: 2012-13 change

All councils across Kent saw an increase in GVA and GVA per head during the 2012-13 period, with the Dover district experiencing the largest percentage increase in both GVA (8.5%) and GVA per Head (8.1%).

BUSINESS IN THE DOVER DISTRICT

Number of Businesses

- The Dover District is home to **3,000** businesses – this number is up from 2,905 in 2013.
- Broad industry groups in the Dover district are broken down as follows:

Broad Industry Groups in the Dover District	2011	2012	2013	2014 No.	2014 %	% change
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	175	180	200	190	6.3	↓
Production	165	170	170	185	6.2	↑
Construction	415	405	390	430	14.3	↑
Motor trades	120	125	120	115	3.8	↓
Wholesale	100	95	95	105	3.5	↑
Retail	280	270	265	280	9.3	↑
Transport & storage (inc postal)	160	145	140	150	5.0	↑
Accommodation & food services	255	260	260	265	8.8	↓
Information & communication	120	140	150	145	4.8	↓
Finance & insurance	30	35	35	35	1.2	---
Property	75	65	70	70	2.3	↓
Professional, scientific & technical	325	365	385	400	13.3	---
Business administration & support services	155	170	155	160	5.3	---
Public administration and defence	10	20	25	30	1.0	↑
Education	60	70	70	70	2.3	↓
Health	145	155	150	165	5.5	↑
Arts, entertainment, recreation and other services	210	220	225	205	6.8	↓
TOTAL	2800	2,890	2,905	3,000	100	
Percentage of all enterprises ↓ Down from 2013 ↑ Up from 2013 --- No change from 2013						

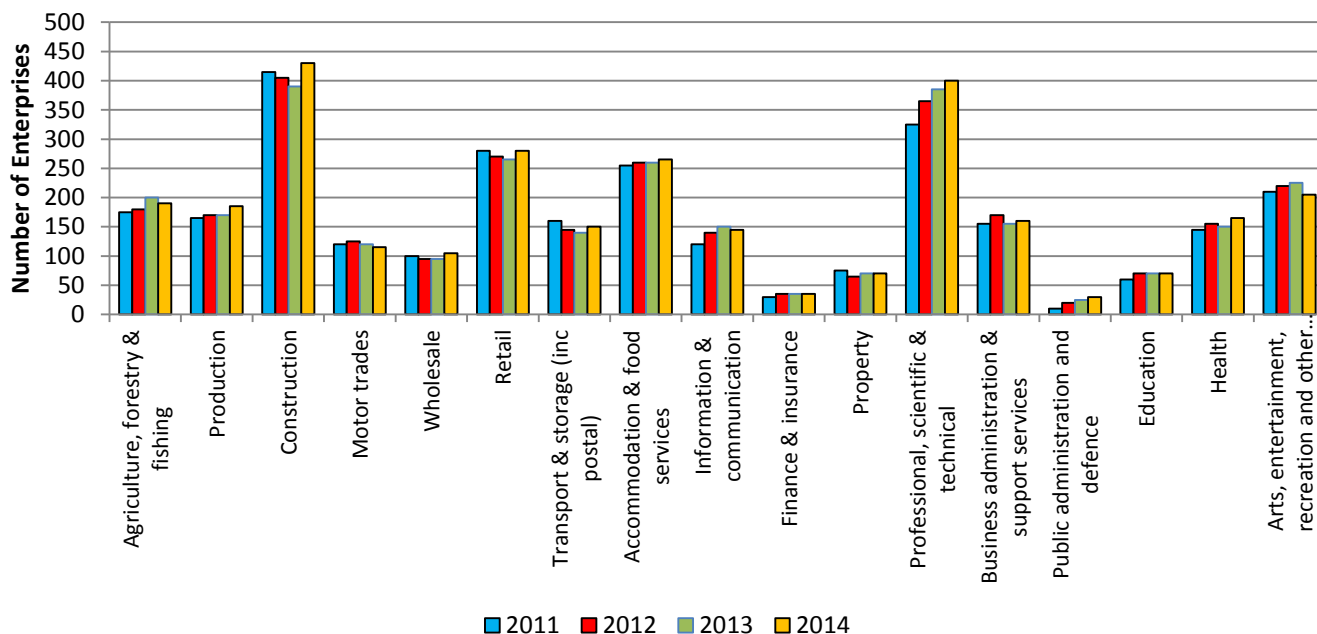
Source: ONS dataset UKBA01b

Types of Business

- 'Construction' has increased by 40 enterprises between 2013 and 2014 and now comprises 14.3% of all enterprises in the district. Although this is below the county average (15.2%) it is above regional (12.7%) and national levels (11.7%).

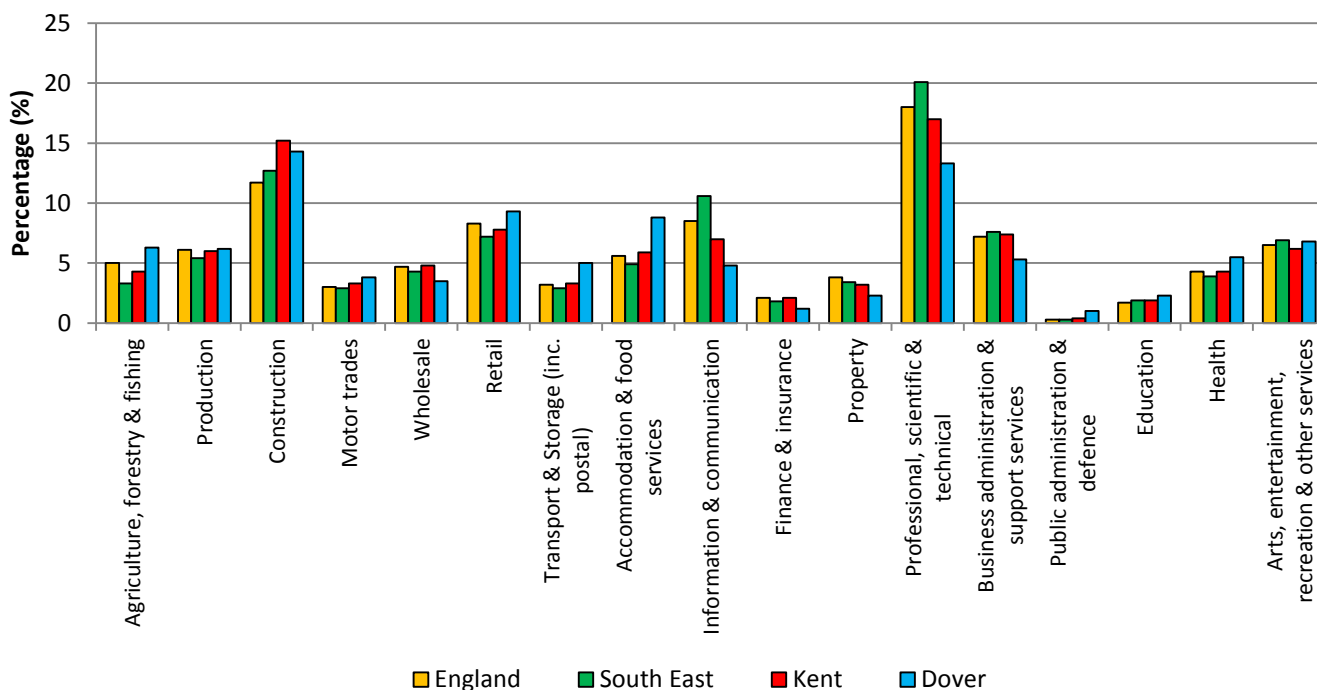
- There has been a steady increase in the number of 'Professional, Scientific & Technical' enterprises in the district, which now make up 13.3% of all enterprises in the district. However, this still lower than county (17.0%), regional (20.1%) and national (18.0%) figures.
- Over the past year, there has been growth in a number of types of enterprises including 'Production', 'Retail' and 'Health'.
- There has been a fall in the number of broad industry groups between 2013 and 2014 including 'Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing'; 'Motor Trades'; and 'Arts, Entertainment, Recreation and Other Services'.

Number of Enterprises by Broad Industry Groups in the Dover District 2011-2014



Source: ONS dataset UKBA01b (2014) and Table B1.1 Analysis of UK VAT and/or PAYE based Enterprises

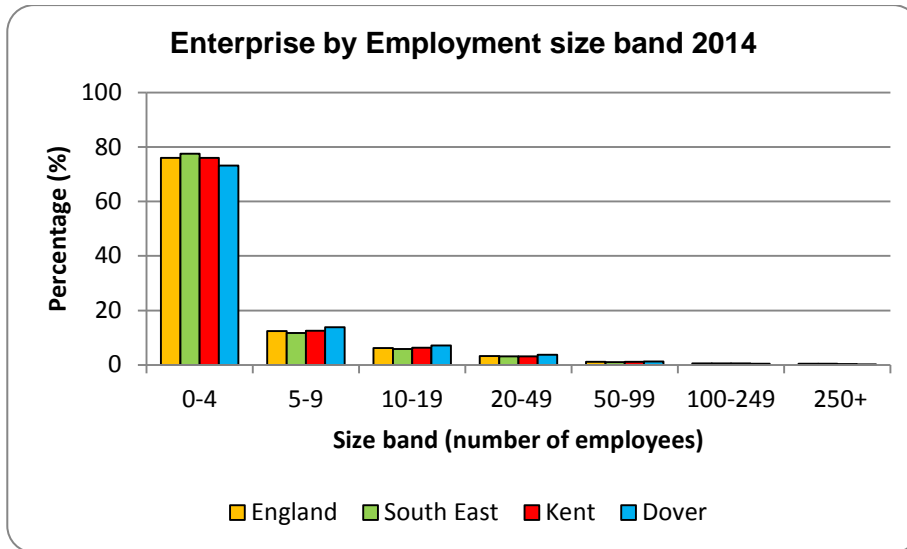
% of Enterprises by Broad Industry Group 2014



Source: ONS dataset UKBA01b

Number of Employees

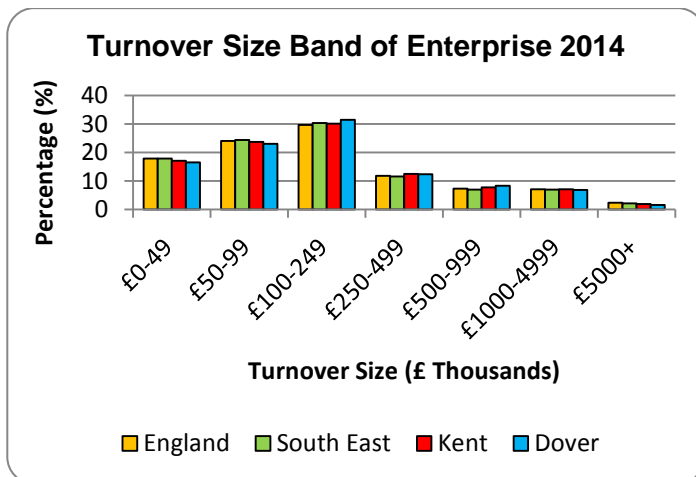
As is the case across the country, the majority of enterprises in the Dover district are small businesses. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs), employing less than 250 people, account for 99.8% of businesses in the Dover District.



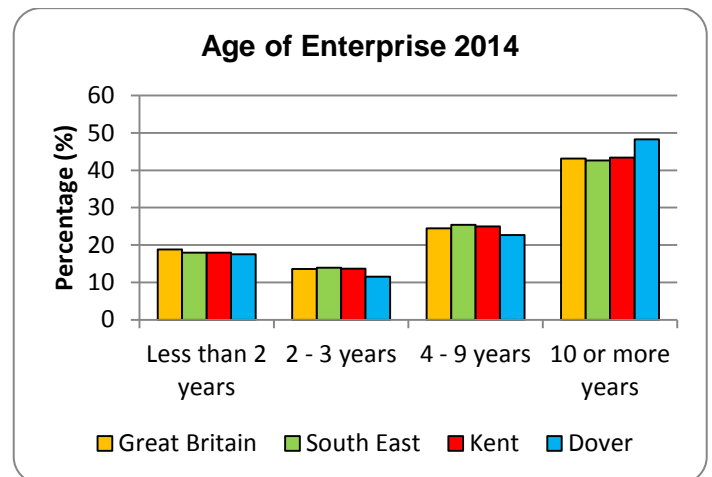
- In particular:
 - Micro businesses (0-4 employees) account for 73.2% of total businesses (up slightly from 73.1% in 2013)
 - Small businesses (5 to 49 employees) account for 24.8% (down slightly from 25.0% in 2013)
 - Medium businesses (50 to 249 employees) account for 1.8% (up slightly from 1.7% in 2013)
 - Large businesses (over 250 employees) account for 0.2% (no change from 2013).

Source: ONS dataset UKBD01

Turnover and Age of Business



Source: ONS dataset UKF01



Source: ONS

- 31.5% of enterprises in the Dover district have a turnover size between £100,000 - £249,000, which is above the average for Kent (30.1%), South East (30.3%) and England (29.6%)
- In the Dover district, 48.3% of businesses (1,450) are over 10 years old, which is higher than the averages for Kent (43.4%), South East (42.6%) and Great Britain (43.1%).

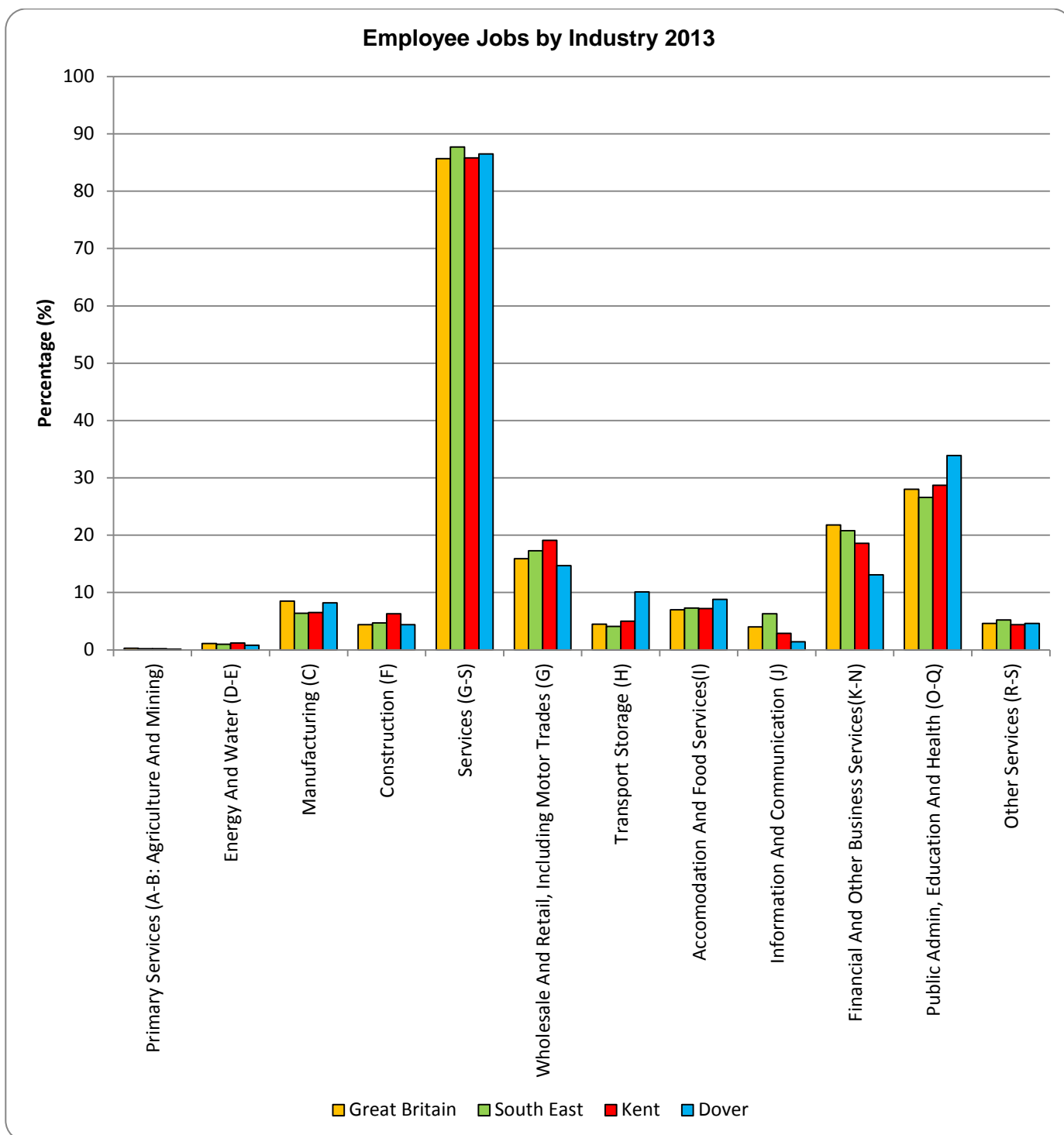
Employee jobs by industry, 2013

- In the Dover district, there were a total of 31,300 jobs – an increase from 29,800 in 2012. 20,400 (65.2%) are full-time and 10,900 (34.8%) are part-time. The proportion of part-time jobs in the district is above the regional (33.5%) and national averages (32.3%) but below county (35.0%).
- As across the country, the services industry employs the highest number of people in the district, with 27,100 jobs (86.5%).
- In the Dover district, the 'Public Admin, Education and Health' sectors employ 10,600 people (33.9%). This is a higher proportion than Kent (28.7%), South East (26.6%) and Great Britain (28.0%).
- The number of employees in the Transport Storage industry has fallen from 12.1% in 2012 to 10.1% in 2013. However, the proportion is still significantly higher percentage than Kent (5.0%); South East (4.1%) and Great Britain (4.5%).

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Economy, Business and Employment Page F7

- The sectors employing the least amount of people in the district are: Energy and Water (0.8%); Information and Communication (1.4%); Construction (4.4%) and Manufacturing (8.2%).
- From the data available, Primary Services (agriculture and mining) showed the lowest proportion (0.1%), however the data excludes farm-based agriculture.



Source: NOMIS (% is a proportion of total employee jobs (Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces)

Public and Private Sector Employees

2011 Dover District Total employees		2012 Dover District Total employees		2013 Dover District Total employees	
Public sector	7,800	Public sector	6,100	Public sector	7,400
Private sector	24,300	Private sector	23,700	Private sector	23,900
All sectors	32,100	All sectors	29,800	All sectors	31,300

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2013 - Table 6: Local Authority District (provisional)

Business Births, Death and Active Businesses

- In 2013, the number of new enterprises starting in the Dover district rose from 340 to 440 (29.4%). This compares to 22.5% in Kent, 23.4% in the South East and 28.6% across Great Britain. All districts in Kent, except Shepway, saw an increase in the number of enterprise births.

Dover	Enterprise Births	Enterprise Deaths	Active Enterprises
2004	385	345	3,085
2005	350	375	3,085
2006	380	250	3,095
2007	335	305	3,175
2008	330	310	3,170
2009	290	360	3,140
2010	260	300	3,100
2011	345	285	3,115
2012	340	320	3,180
2013	440	345	3,305

Source: UK Business Demography 2013, ONS (Table 1.1/1.2; 2.1/2.2/3.1/3.2)

- There was also an increase in the number of enterprise deaths from 320 to 345 (+7.8%).
- This compares to falls in Kent (-2.7%), South East (-6.0%) and Great Britain (-6.1%).
- During this period, Ashford, Canterbury and Tunbridge Wells also saw a rise in the number of enterprise deaths.

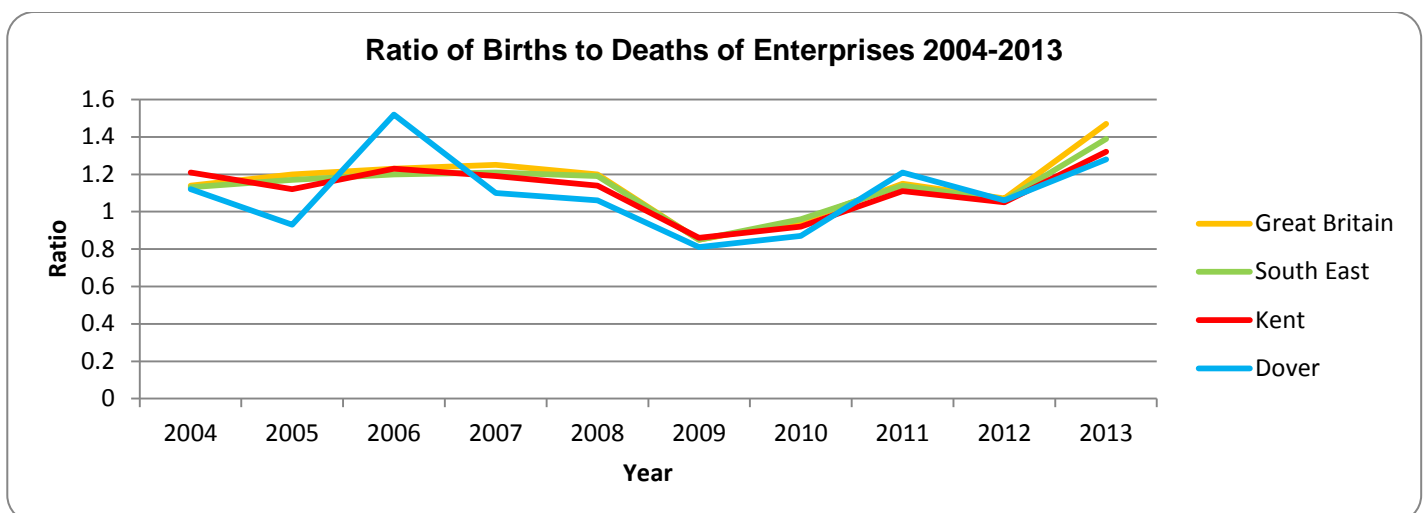
- There has been a percentage growth in the number of active enterprises in the Dover district – increasing by 3.9% (125 enterprises) from 2012 to 2013. This compares to an increase of +2.6% in Kent, +2.4% in the South East and +3.3% across Great Britain.

Ratio of Births to Deaths of Enterprises 2004 – 2013

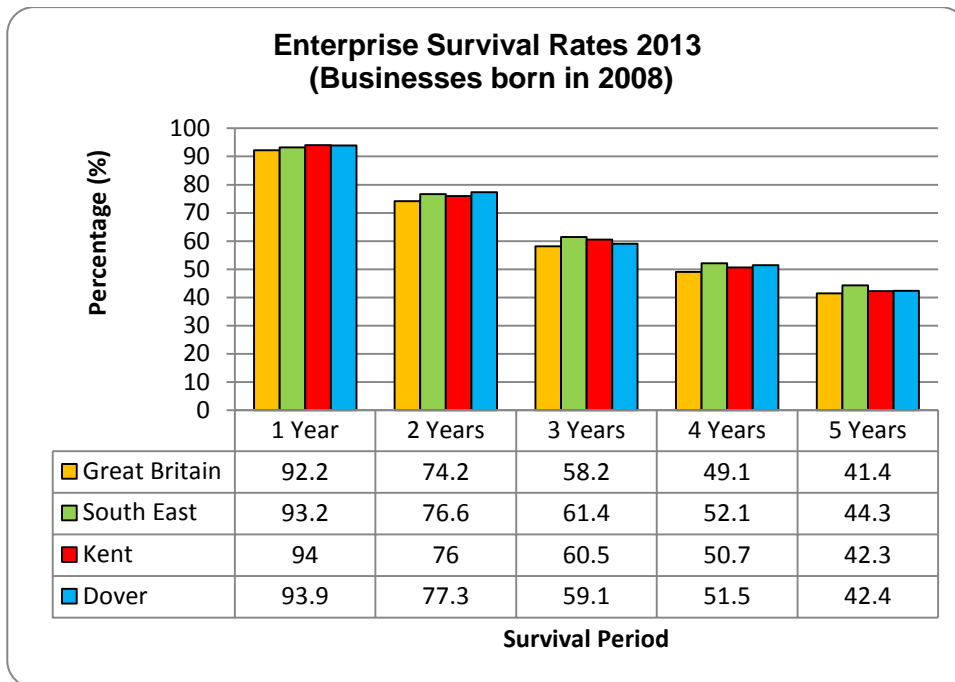
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Great Britain	1.14	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.2	0.85	0.95	1.15	1.07	1.47
South East	1.13	1.17	1.2	1.21	1.19	0.85	0.96	1.14	1.06	1.39
Kent	1.21	1.12	1.23	1.19	1.14	0.86	0.92	1.11	1.05	1.32
Dover	1.12	0.93	1.52	1.1	1.06	0.81	0.87	1.21	1.06	1.28

A ratio less than 1 indicates that the number of deaths is greater than the number of births. There was a noticeable increase in deaths in 2009, not just in Dover but across the country, reflecting the initial impacts of the recession. There are now encouraging signs of improvement, with Dover achieving a ratio over 1.0 for the past 3 years.

Source: ONS UK Business Demography 2013



Enterprise Survival Rates 2013

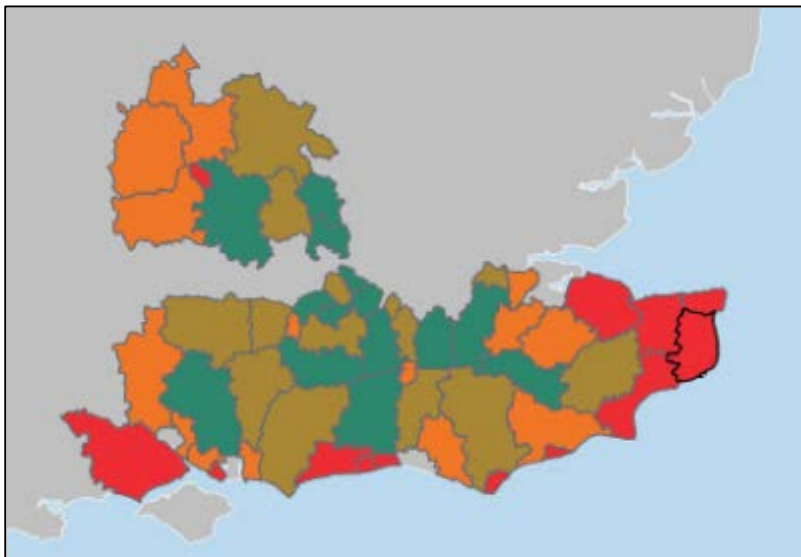


- The chart shows the survival rates for enterprises born in 2008.
- Enterprises in the Dover district have a higher survival rate than that seen nationally.
- In the Dover district, 93.9% of enterprises survived one year; reducing to 77.3% surviving two years, 59.1% three years and 51.5% four years.
- 42.4% of new businesses in the Dover district survived five years (to 2013) compared to 42.3% in Kent, 44.3% in the South East and 41.4% across Great Britain.

Source: ONS UK Business Demography (Tables 5.1)

New business registration rate per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above (raw values) (2013) for Dover and all local authority districts in South East

Quantiles of all local authority districts in South East



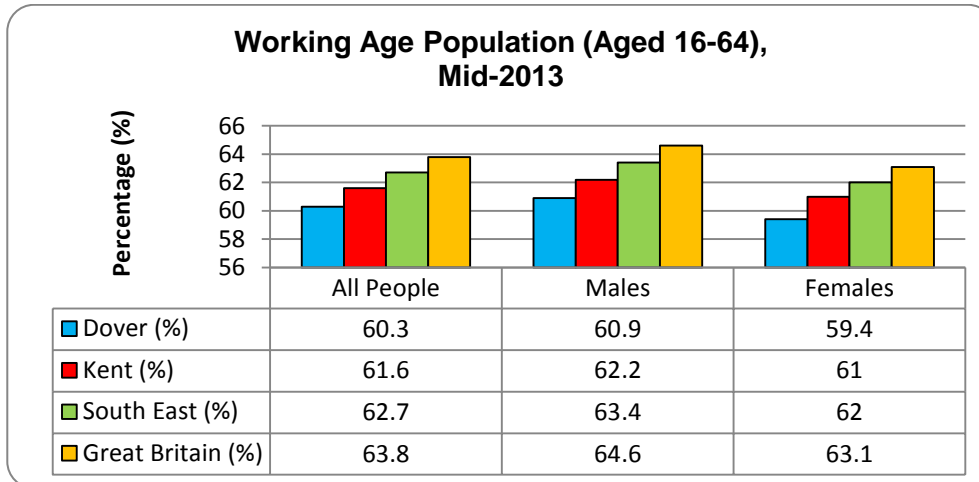
Source: ONS (LG Inform)

- The full definition of the measure is new businesses registering for VAT and PAYE and some smaller businesses reaching the VAT threshold or running a PAYE scheme for the first time. Business registrations are a proxy measure for business start-ups. However, the figures do not give the complete picture of start-up activity in the economy.
- The new business registration rate in the Dover district has increased from 37.7 in 2011 to 47.7 in 2013. However, this figure is still the third lowest in the South East (ahead of Arun and Gosport) and is below the average for the region (71.5). In Kent, only Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells and Ashford were above the South East average.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Working Age Population

- There are fewer people of working age (16-64 years old) in the Dover district compared to the national profile. The number has fallen by 300 (-0.4%) over the year.

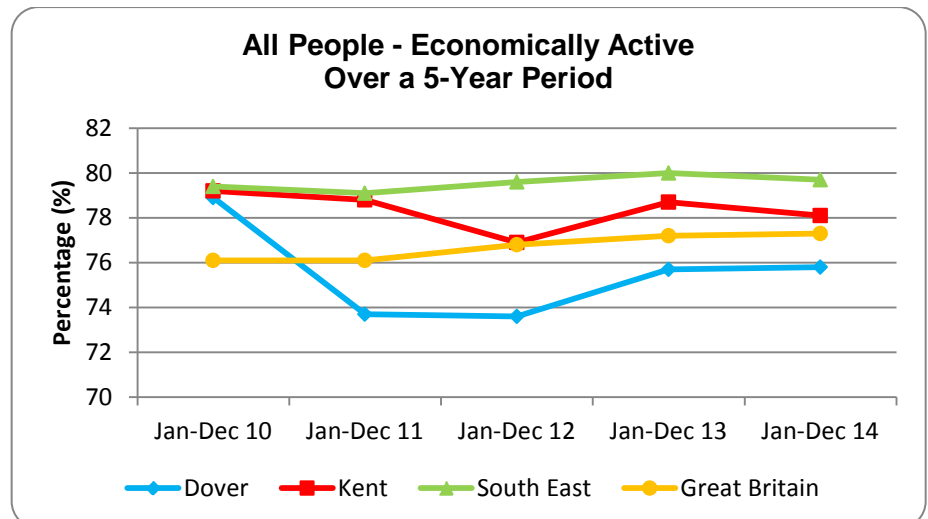


Source: ONS mid-year population estimates; % is a proportion of total population

- In the Dover district, there are 67,700 people of working age (16-64 years), which equates to 60.3% of the population.
- The proportion of working age people in the Dover district is lower than Kent, South East and Great Britain.
- There is a slightly higher number of working age females (34,000) to men (33,600) in the Dover district.

Economic Activity

- Economic activity measures the proportion of the working age population that is theoretically available for work, including all those in employment, self-employed and those who are unemployed.
- 53,900 people (75.8%) in the Dover district were economically active during January to December 2014.



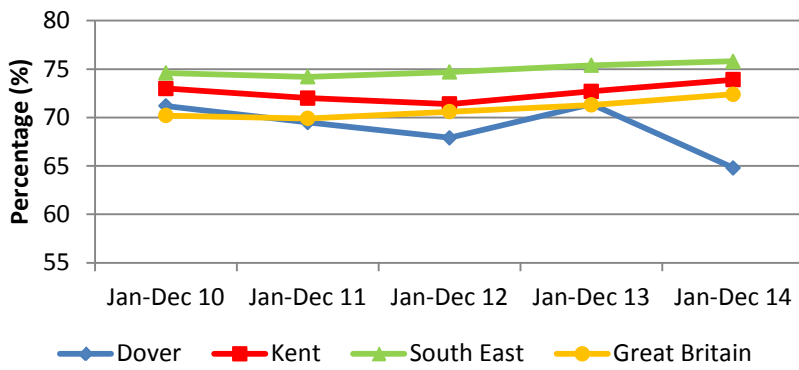
Source: ONS Nomis (Jan 2010 – Dec 2014)

- Although this is a slight rise from 75.4% the year before, it is lower than the levels seen across Kent (78.1%) South East (79.7%) and Great Britain (77.3%).
- Over the year, the number of males economically active in the district has remained the same whilst the number of females has increased by 1,300 (+5.3%).

Proportion of Males and Females Economically Active 2014						
Date		Dover	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Jan-Dec 2014	Males	28,100	81.6	83.1	84.7	82.8
Jan-Dec 2014	Females	25,800	70.3	73.3	74.9	71.9

Source: NOMIS - ONS annual population survey

All People - In Employment Over a 5-Year Period (2010 to 2014)



Source: ONS Nomis (Jan 2010 – Dec 2014)

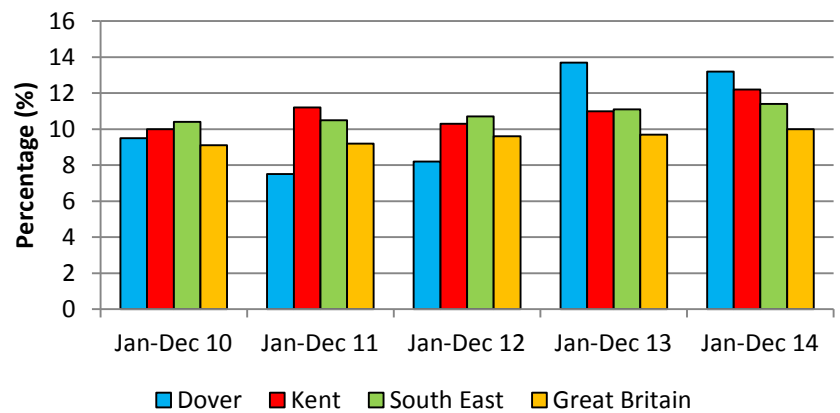
In Employment

- For the period January to December 2014, there were an estimated 36,600 employees (50.7%) and a further 9,200 self-employed people (13.2%) in the Dover district.
- This takes the total number of people in employment in the district to 46,400 (64.8%) - a fall from 49,500 people (71.2%) in 2013.
- This compares to 73.9% in Kent, 75.8% in the South East and 72.4% for Great Britain.

Self Employed

- In the Dover district, the self-employment rate for January to December 2014 was 13.2% (9,200 people), a fall from 13.7% for the same period in 2013.
- This is higher than figures for Kent (12.2%), South East (11.4%) and Great Britain (10%).

Self Employed - Over a 5-Year Period, 2010 to 2014



Source: ONS Nomis (Jan 2010 – Dec 2014)

Residence and Workplace Based Earnings

Another way to look at an areas relative economic strength is to consider individual incomes. This can be done by measuring disposable household income (these figures are only recorded at county level and above) and measuring wage levels.

Earnings by residence 2014

- Resident based earnings show the amount a worker earns based on where they live.
- In 2014, the median residence based earnings for full-time workers, living in the Dover district, was £532.90pw – up from 503.80pw in 2013.
- This figure is lower than Kent (£541.50pw) and the South East (£567.00pw) but above the national figure (£520.80pw). In 2014, the median residence based earnings for all workers (full and part-time) in the Dover district was £434.70.

Gross weekly full-time earnings by residence (2014)

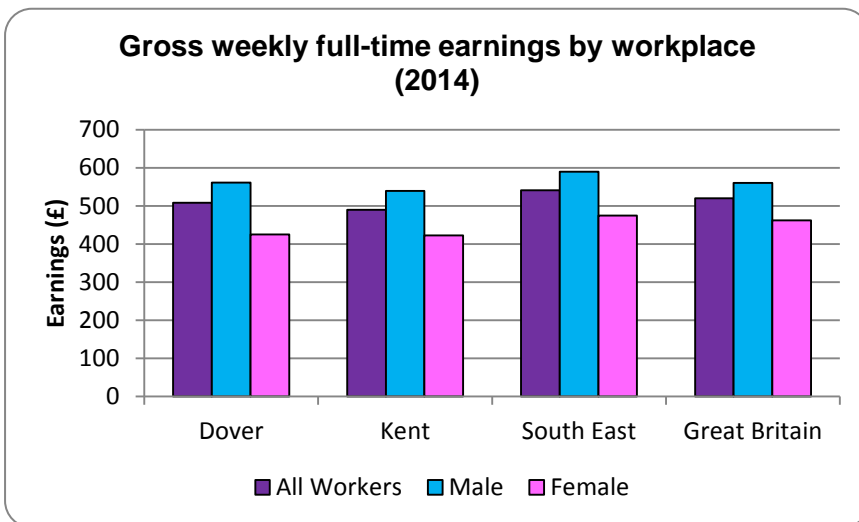


Source: ONS annual survey of hours & earnings – resident analysis

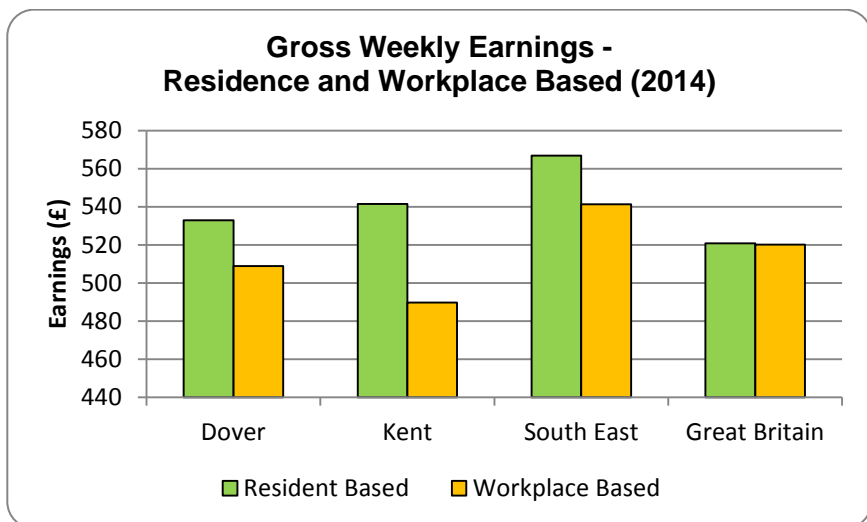
- In 2014, the hourly pay for full-time workers (residence based) in Dover was £13.43. This compares to £13.81 in Kent, £14.47 in the South East and £13.22 in Great Britain.
- The weekly full-time earnings for males living in Dover was £579.60pw. This has fallen by 11.1% from 2013 and is higher than county (£546.30pw) and national (£561.50pw) figures but lower than the regional average (£620.60pw). The weekly full-time earnings for females living in Dover was £455.80 – an increase of 0.8% from 2013.
- People living in the west of Kent have higher earnings than in the east. The highest earners live in the Tunbridge Wells and Sevenoaks districts with average weekly full time earnings of £646.40pw and £628.10pw respectively (within the top 20% in the country). Residents in Thanet district had the lowest median weekly full-time earnings at £450.90pw.
- There are four areas in Kent with residence-based earnings lower than the Dover district – these are Maidstone (£515.40pw), Ashford (£506.30pw), Shepway (£481.40pw) and Thanet (£450.90pw).

Workplace Based Earnings 2014

- Workplace based earnings show the amount a worker earns based on where they work.
- In 2014, for workplace based earnings, the median gross pay in the Dover district was £508.90pw – an increase of 5.8% from the previous year.
- This figure is above Kent (£489.70pw) but below the South East (£541.40pw) and nationally (£520.20pw).



Source: ONS annual survey of hours & earnings – workplace analysis



Source: ONS annual survey of hours & earnings

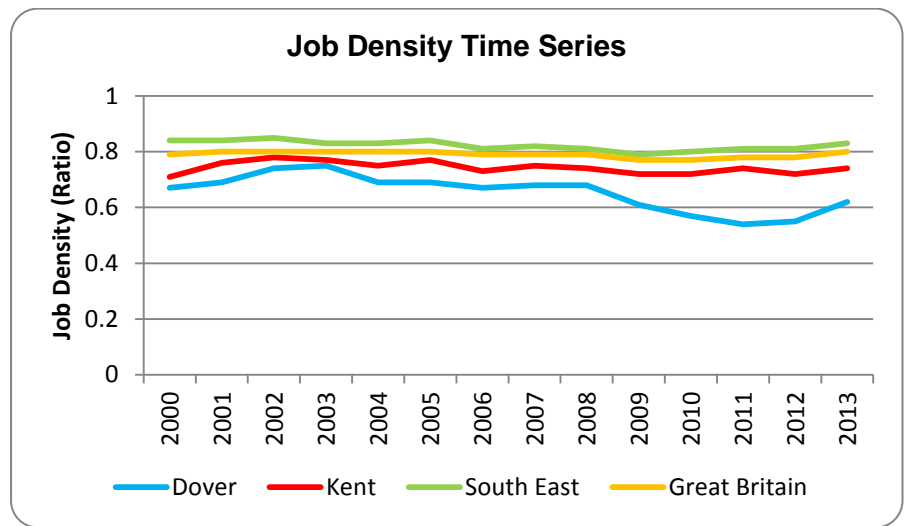
Gross Weekly Earnings

- The earnings for people who work in the Dover district are 4.5% (£24.00) lower than the earnings for workers who live in the Dover district.
- This could be because people living in the district are commuting to areas, such as London, where the salaries are higher.
- In Kent, the biggest difference can be seen in Tunbridge Wells, where workplace earnings are 19.5% lower (£125.90) than resident earnings.

- In 2014, the hourly pay for full-time workers (workplace based) in Dover was £10.94. This compares to £10.86 in Kent, £12.32 in the South East and £11.66 in Great Britain.

Job Density

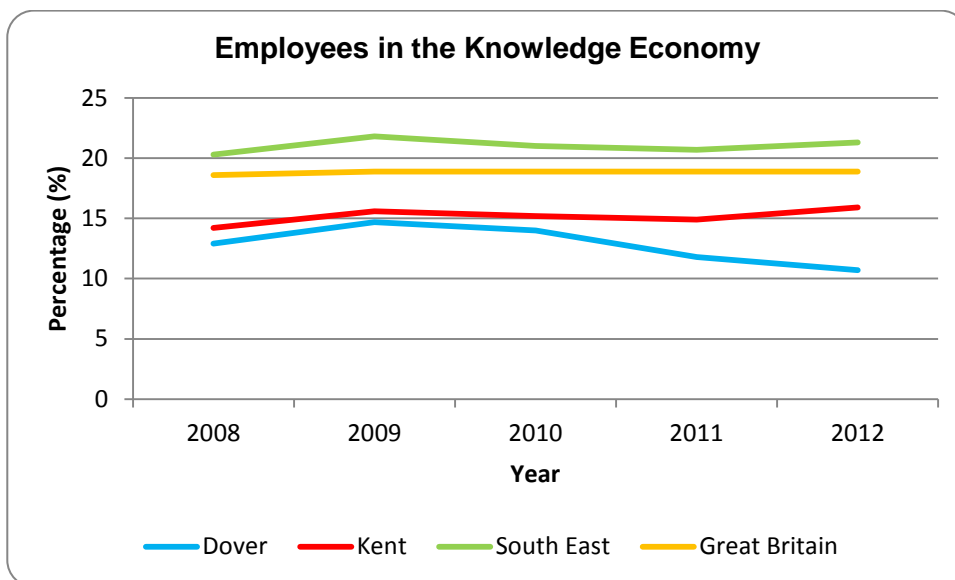
- Job density is the number of jobs in an area relative to the size of the working age population and is a measure of availability of employment for residents in an area.
- A job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64 years.
- In the Dover district, in 2013, there were 42,000 jobs. This equates to 0.62 jobs per resident population aged 16 to 64 years – up from 0.55 in 2011 and reversing the decline that started in 2008.
- This is lower than the national average for Great Britain (0.8), South East (0.83) and Kent (0.74).
- Job density is relatively low in the Dover district. Of the Kent districts, only Gravesham has a lower job density with 0.48.



Source: ONS jobs density

Knowledge Economy

The Knowledge Economy comprises those industries whose main purpose centres on knowledge or information, from highly technical industries and knowledge intensive services to creative industries. It is often seen as a key driver for economic growth in the UK.



Source: KCC Research & Evaluation

Percentage of Knowledge Economy Employees

- As at 2012 (the latest data available), there are 87,000 knowledge employees in Kent (15.9% of all employees)
- Canterbury has the highest proportion of knowledge economy employees in Kent, accounting for 22.2% of all employees.
- Gravesham and Dover have the lowest proportions of knowledge economy employees in Kent, with 9.3% and 10.7% respectively.

- There has been a significant decline in the number employees in the Knowledge Economy in the Dover district, with 1,400 fewer employees than in 2008 (-30.4%). This decline probably reflects the gradual closure of the Pfizer site based in Sandwich.
- Following the designation of Discovery Park as an Enterprise Zone, substantial investment is being made to ensure its future success as a focal point for the life science industry.

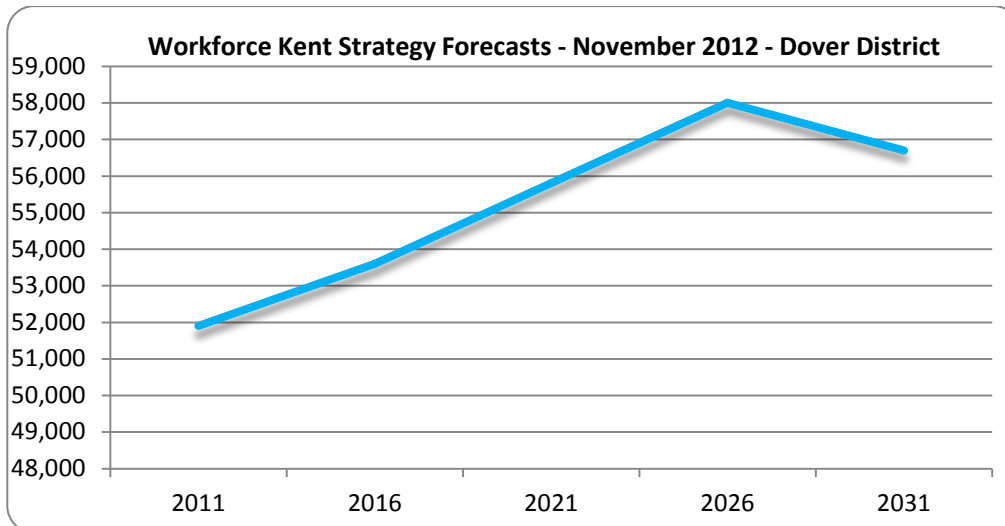
Labour market pressure

Labour market pressure		
Mid 2013	Dover	Kent
Those aged 5-14	12,400	177,100
Those aged 55-64	15,000	175,73300
Ratio	0.8	1.0

Source: KCC Area Profiles

- Labour market pressure is the difference between those about to leave and those about to join the labour market.

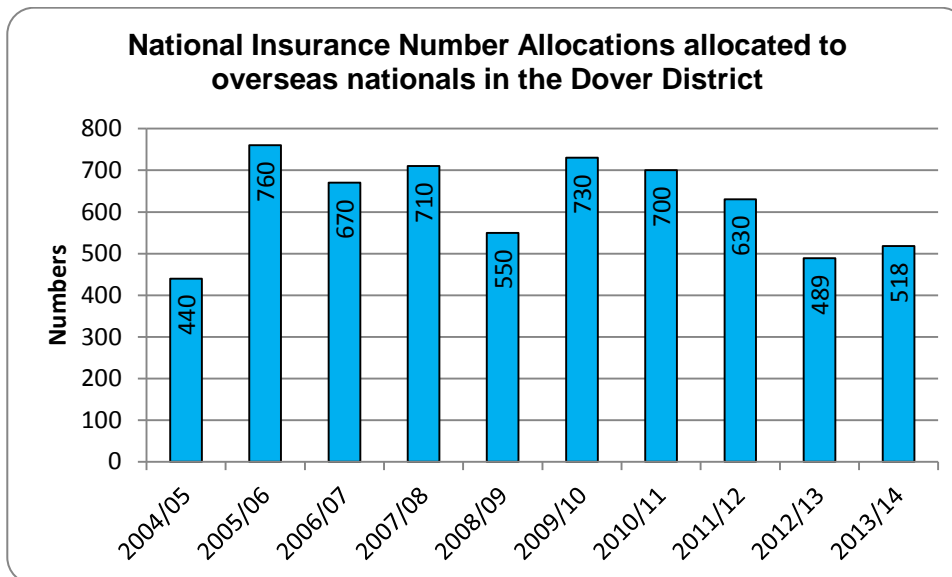
Workforce Forecast (Economically Active Population)



Source: KCC Research & Evaluation

- The workforce in the Dover district is forecast to increase from 51,900 in 2011 to 58,000 in 2026, at which point it will start to fall to 56,700 by 2031.

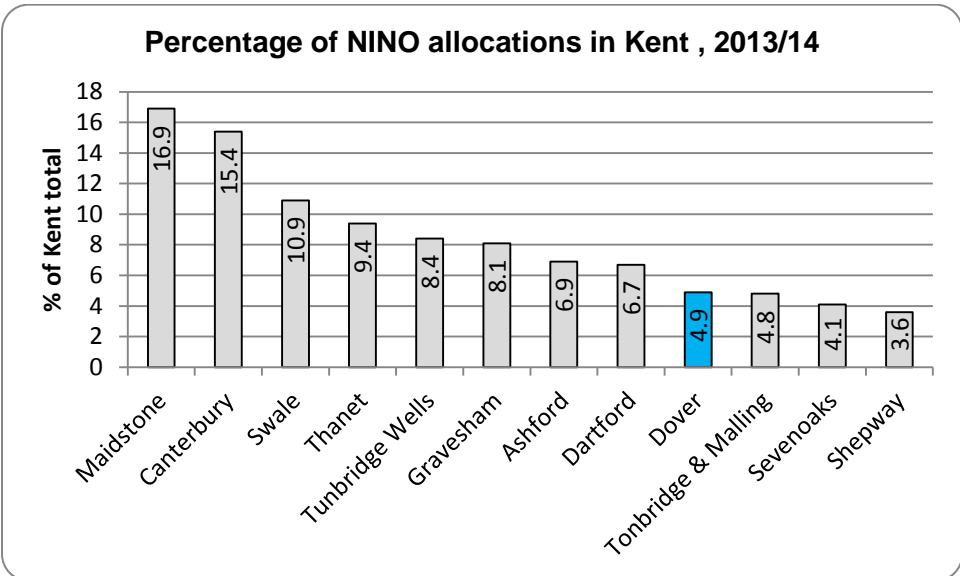
Migrant Workers in the Dover District



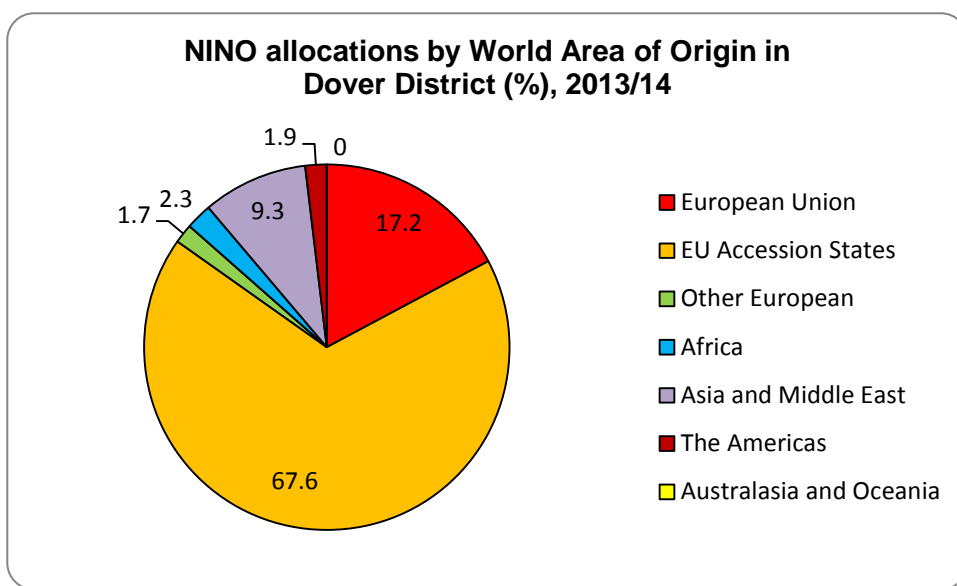
Source: KCC Research

- There was a total of 518 new National Insurance Numbers (NINOs) allocated to overseas nationals in the Dover district in 2013//14. This is up from 489 in 2012/13 (+5.9%).
- This compares to increases of 7.7% in Kent, 11.2% in the South East and 7.7% in England over the same period.
- In 2013/14, over two-thirds of new migrant workers allocated a NINO in the district (68.5%) were aged 34 and under at the time of registration. This is below the Kent and national averages of 76.1% and 76.9% respectively.

- Within Kent, Maidstone saw the highest proportion of all Kent's new migrant workers with 16.9% of all allocations for 2013/14 (1,802 allocations).
- Shepway had the lowest proportion with 3.6% (386 allocations).



Source: KCC Research

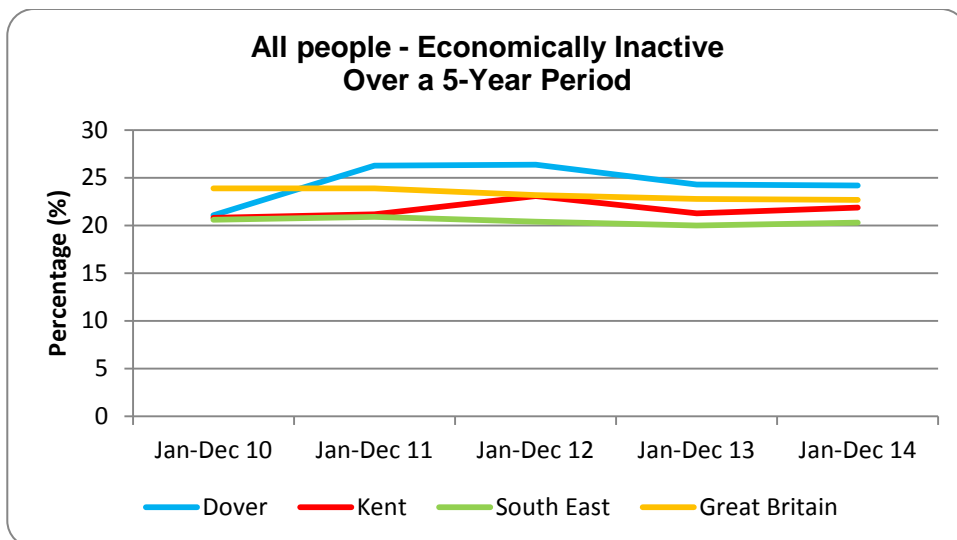


Source: KCC Research

- The world area of origin chart shows the origin of applicants registering in the district based on their nationality.
- Of the 518 NINO allocations made, the majority (67.6%) originated from workers from the EU Accession States.
- NINO allocations to workers from the European Union made up the second largest proportion of allocations in the district.
- The top three countries of origin in the Dover district are: Poland (109 NINOs), Slovak Republic (66 NINOs) and Lithuania (45 NINOs).

Date to which data relates	2015	Source
% 16-64 claiming out of work benefits	Feb-14	Working Age Benefits Claimants - DWP Longitudinal Study
Unemployment Rate	2014	ONS Claimant Count
Median Gross Weekly Workplace Earnings	2014	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Workplace Analysis
Median Gross Weekly Resident Earnings	2014	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Resident Analysis
Employment Rate	2014	Annual Population Survey
Total Employees	2013	ONS Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)
Stock of businesses	2013	ONS Business Demography Data Set
3-year Business Survival Rate	2013	ONS Business Demography Data Set
GVA per Head	2013	GVA District Estimates - Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council
% Employees in the Knowledge Economy	2013	ONS Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)
% NVQ4+	2014	Annual Population Survey

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT



All People – Economically Inactive

- Economic inactivity refers to people who are neither in employment nor unemployed and includes, for example, those looking after a home, long term sick or retired.
- In the Dover district, for period from January – December 2014, 24.2% (16,400 people) of the resident population aged 16 to 64 years were economically inactive.

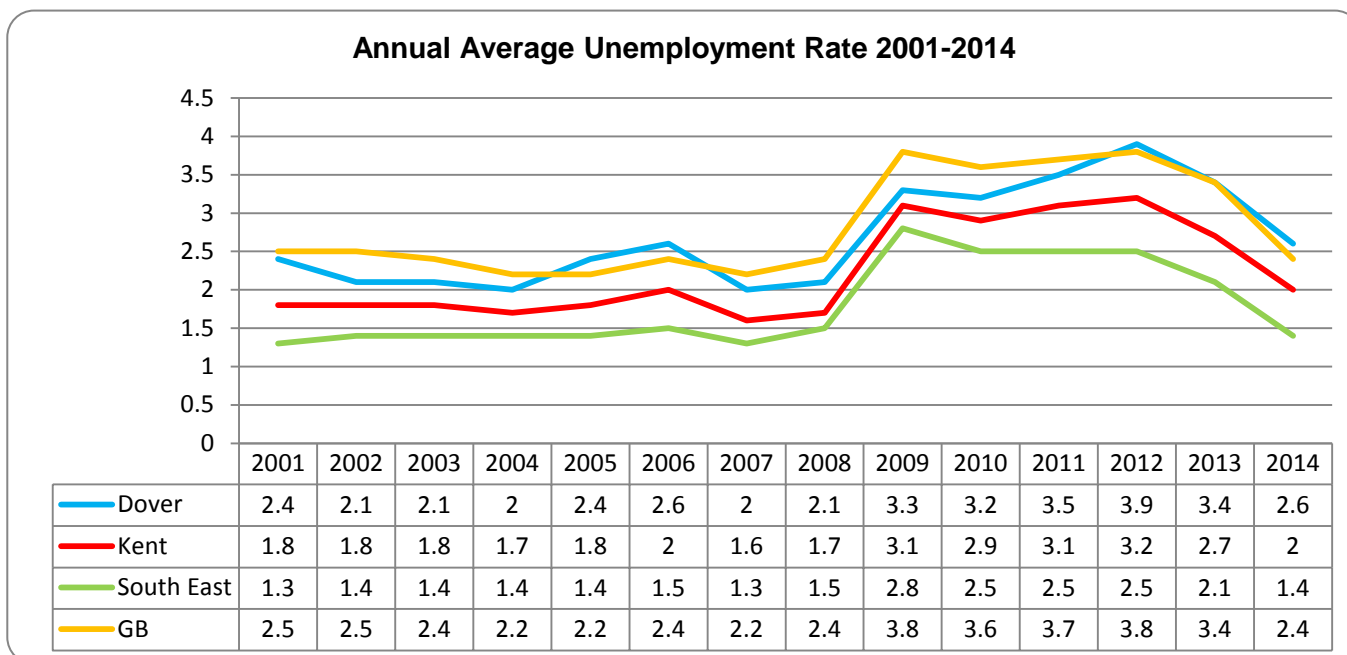
Source: ONS annual population survey

- This is above county (21.9%), regional (20.3%) and national (22.7%) figures.
- Of those economically inactive in the district, 29.3% (4,800) wanted a job and 70.7% (11,600) did not want a job. The percentage not wanting a job is higher than the average for Kent (69.7%) but lower than the South East (73.1%) and Great Britain (75.0%).

Unemployment

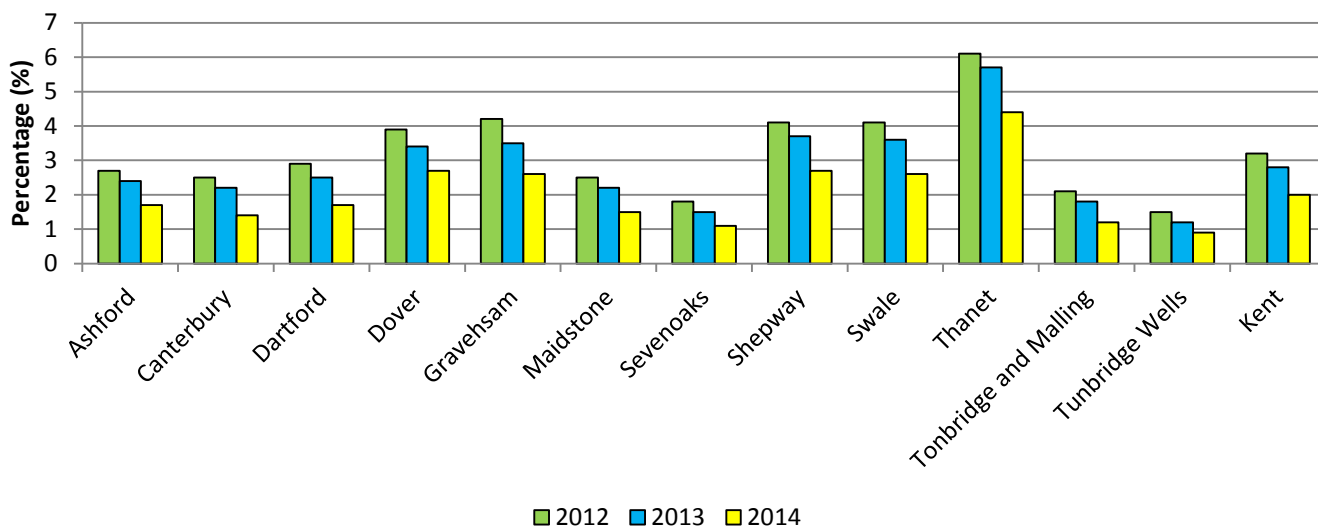
Annual Average Unemployment Rate 2001-2014

- During 2014, the annual average unemployment rate in the Dover district was 2.6% of the population aged 16 – 64 years. This is higher than the rate for Kent (2.0%), South East (1.4%) and national (2.4%).
- The annual average unemployment rate in the district has fluctuated over the years. Overall, the annual average unemployment rate in Dover has increased by 0.2 percentage points between 2001 to 2014, as has the figure for Kent.



Source: ONS NOMIS – JSA Claimant Count; % is numbers of persons claiming JSA as a proportion of those aged 16-64

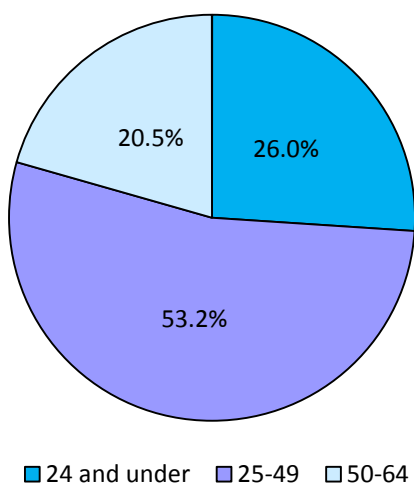
Annual Unemployment Rates in Kent



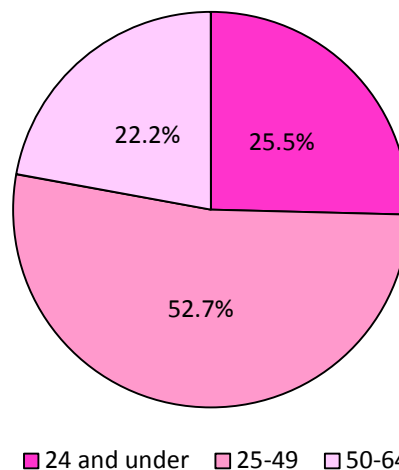
Source: NOMIS - Claimant Count, KCC Economic Indicators Report 2015

Dover District: Annual average unemployment by age and gender, 2014

% of unemployed males (2014)



% of unemployed females (2014)



- In 2014, of those unemployed in the Dover district, 53.0% were in the 25-49 year old age group.

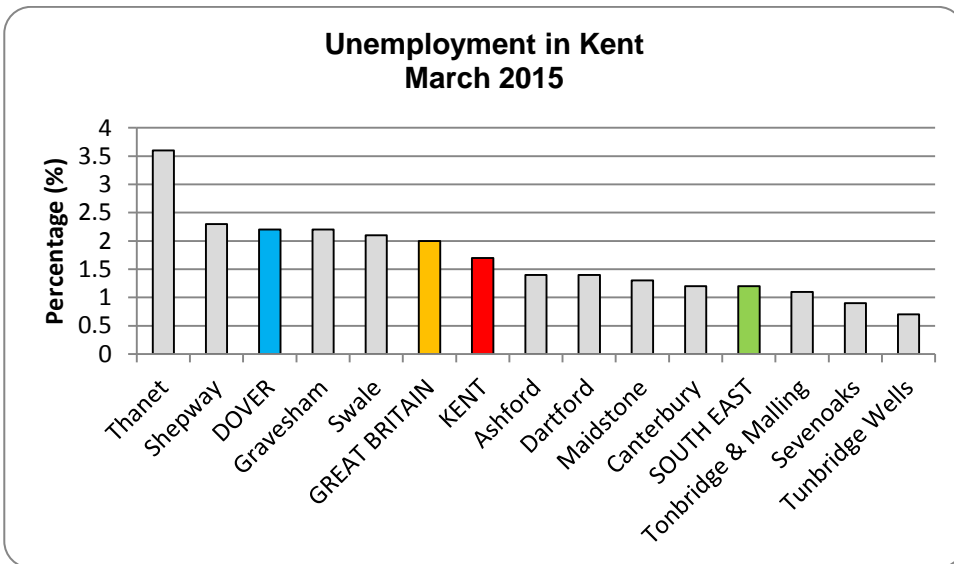
Summary of Unemployment March 2015

March 2015	Unemployment rate	Change Since Last Month		Change Since Last Year	
		Number	%	Number	%
	%				
Dover	2.2	-78	-5.0%	-687	-31.8%
Kent	1.7	-366	-2.3%	-6,449	-29.4%
South East	1.2	-2,681	-3.9%	-30,581	-31.4%
GB	2.0	-29,643	-3.7%	-357,609	-31.4%

Source: ONS NOMIS Claimant Count

- As at March 2015, there are 1,475 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) in the Dover district (1,014 males and 461 females).
- The unemployment rate in the district of 2.2% is above Kent (1.7%), South East (1.2%) and Great Britain (2.0%).

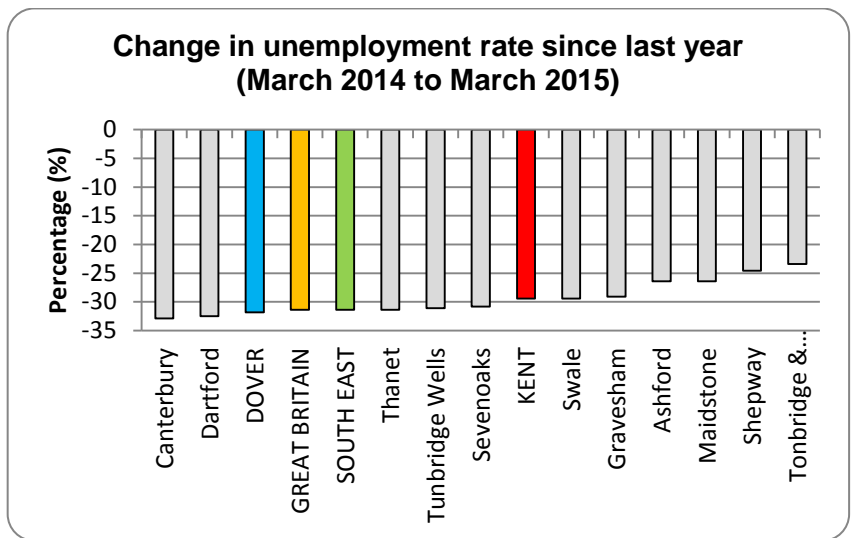
The chart below shows the percentage of people claiming unemployment benefits in Kent and compares them to regional and national percentages:



- In March 2015, unemployment across the Kent districts varied from a low of 0.7% in Tunbridge Wells to a high of 3.6% in Thanet.
- The Dover district has the third highest percentage of people unemployed in Kent (behind Thanet and Shepway).

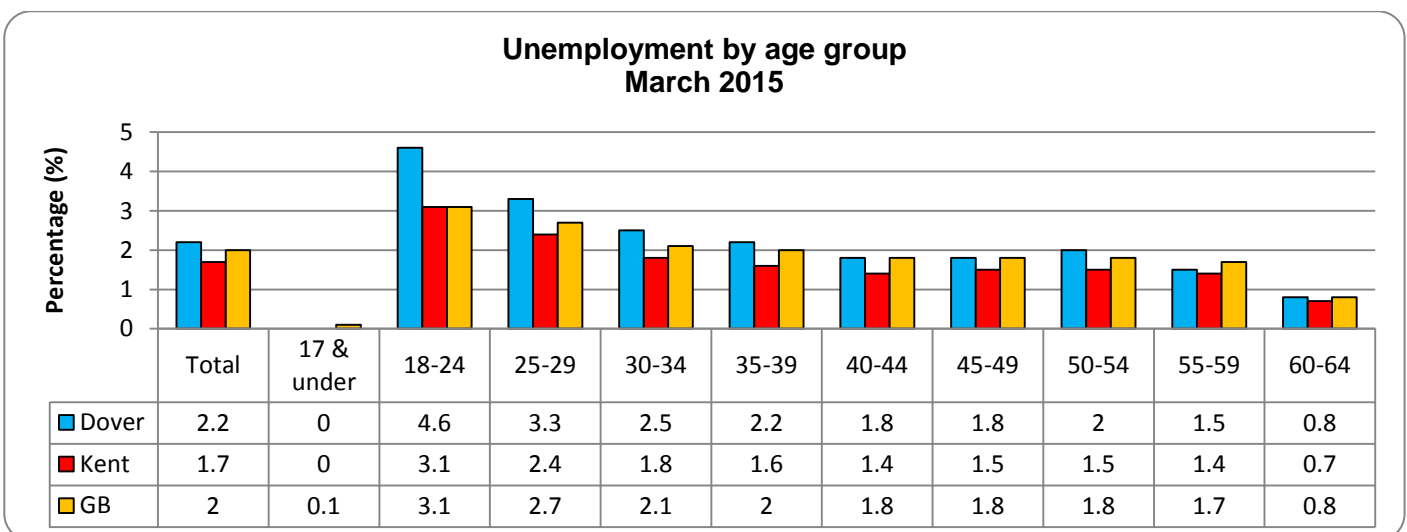
Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent April 2015

- All Kent districts saw a reduction in the number of people claiming unemployment related benefit since the previous year.
- Canterbury saw the largest percentage fall over the year (-32.9%) and Tonbridge and Malling the smallest (-23.4%).
- Unemployment in the Dover district fell by -687 people (-31.8%).



Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent April 2015

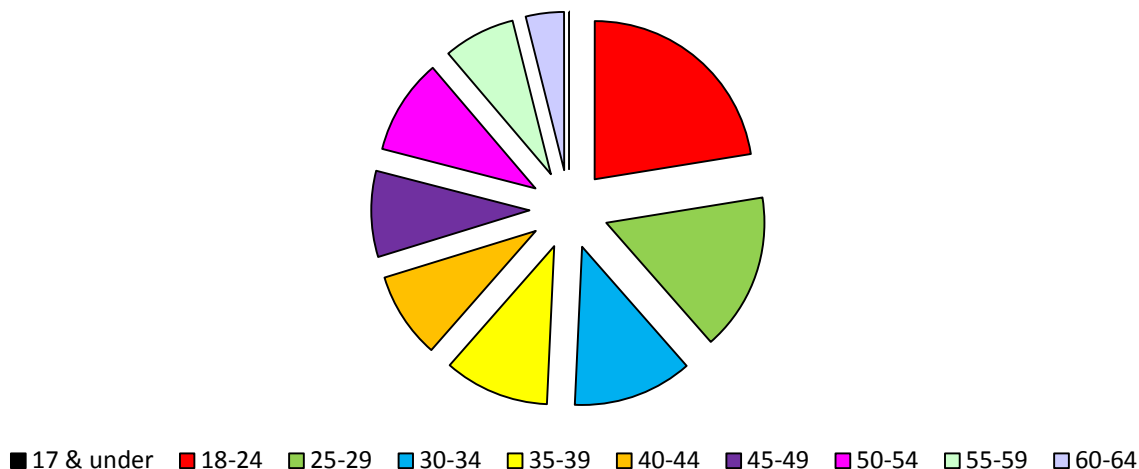
The table below shows the unemployment rate for each age group in the Dover district compared to the averages across in Kent and Great Britain.



Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent April 2015

- In March 2015, the following age groups in the Dover district had unemployment rates above the national average: 18-24 years, 25-29 years, 30-34 years, 35-39 years and 50-54 years.

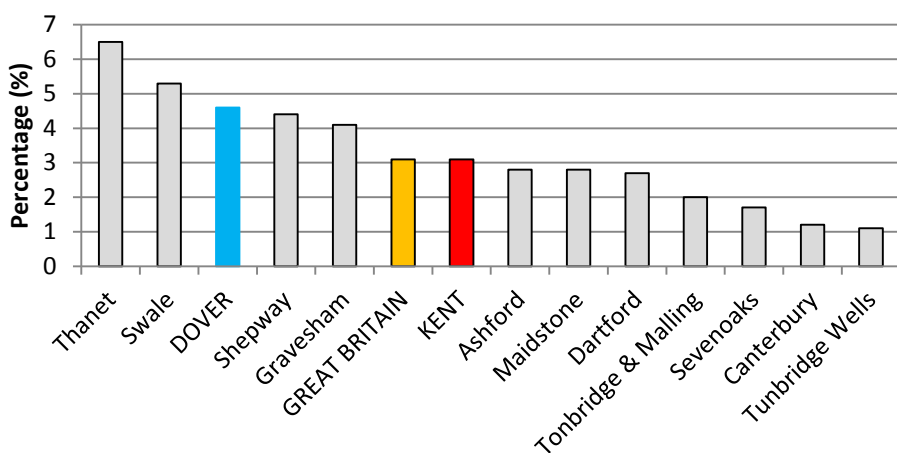
Unemployment in the Dover District by Age Group



Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent April 2015

Youth unemployment – aged 18-24 years old

Youth Unemployment in Kent March 2015



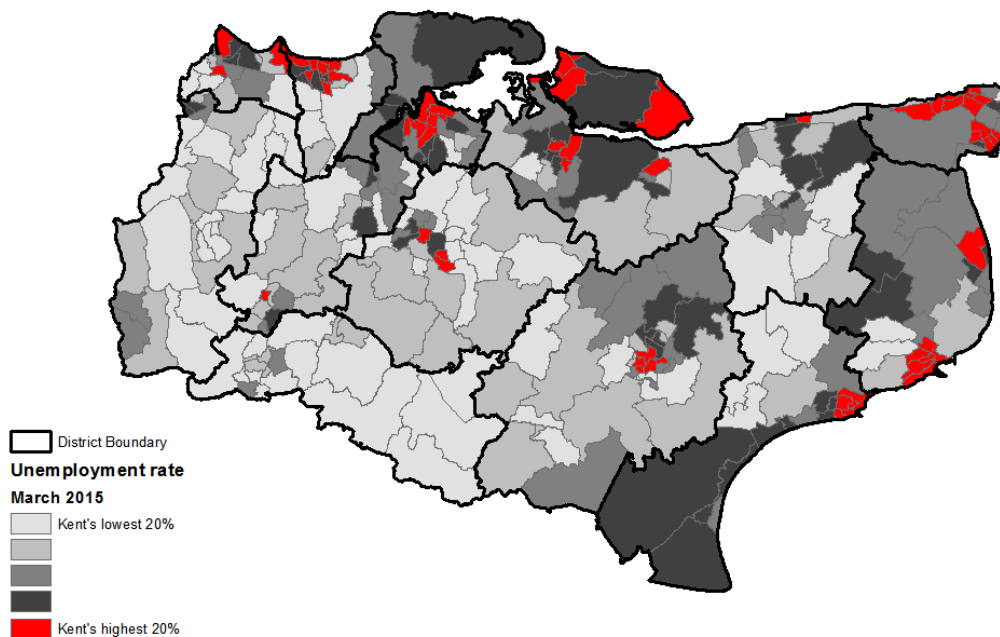
Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent April 2015

- The chart shows the number of 18-24 year olds in Kent who are claiming unemployment benefit.
- Five districts in Kent have youth unemployment rates above the national average of 3.1%.
- The Dover district (4.6%) has the third highest rate behind Thanet (6.5%) and Swale (5.3%).
- The Dover district also has the fifth highest rate in the South East (behind Thanet, Hastings, Swale and Isle of Wight).

Ward Unemployment

- The following maps nshows the levels of unemployment across Kent (including Medway) at ward level.
- The red areas show the 20% of wards in Kent and Medway with the highest rates of unemployment – this includes some wards in the Dover district.

Ward Unemployment Rates March 2015



Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent April 2015

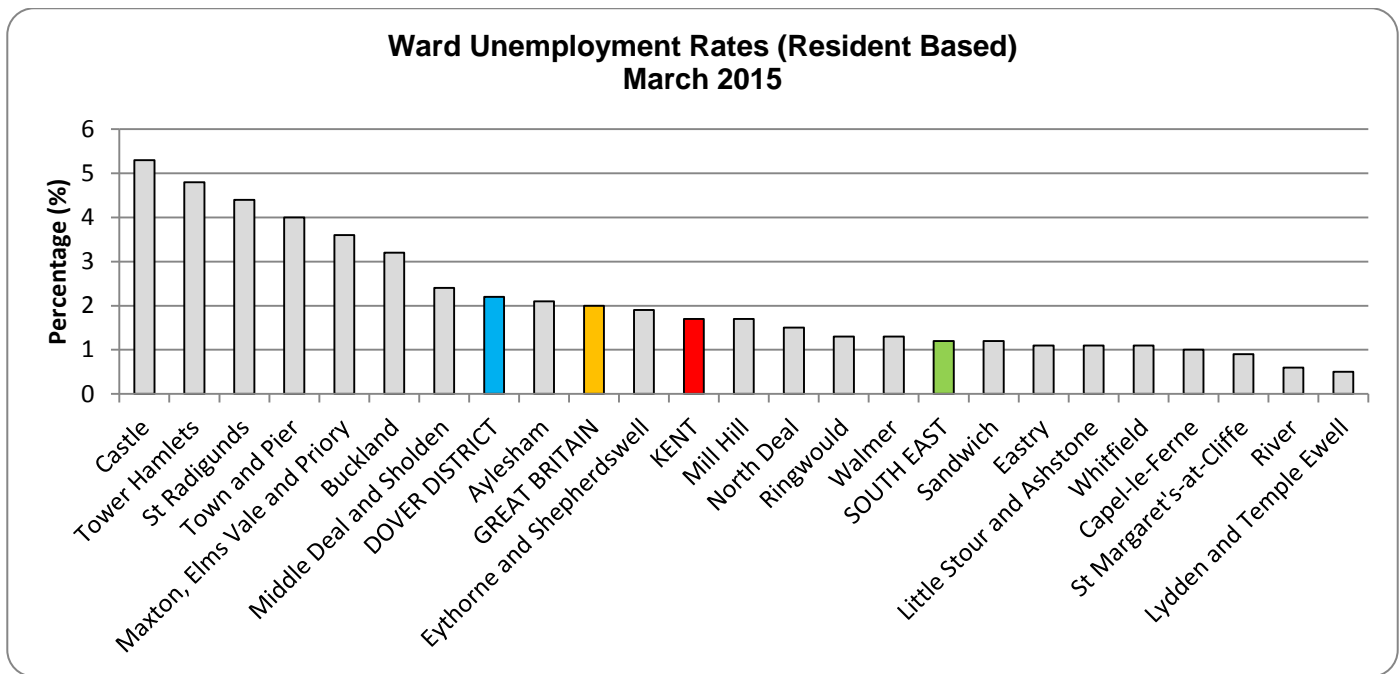
This map is produced by Business intelligence, Kent County Council © crown Copyright and database right 2015, Ordnance Survey 100019238

Monthly Summary of Ward Unemployment Rates (Resident Based) March 2015						
	Unemployed		Change Since		Change Since	
	March 2015		Last Month		Last Year	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
GB		2.0		-4.6		-26.3
South East		1.2		-6.2		-30.9
Kent		1.7		-5.1		-25.6
Dover District	1,475	2.2	-78	-5.0	-687	-31.8
Aylesham	63	2.1	-2	-3.1	-17	-21.3
Buckland	156	3.2	-12	-7.1	-62	-28.4
Capel-le-Ferne	13	1.0	-2	-13.3	-3	-18.8
Castle	78	5.3	1	1.3	-56	-41.8
Eastry	33	1.1	-2	-5.7	-17	-34.0
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	55	1.9	-7	-11.3	-13	-19.1
Little Stour and Ashstone	44	1.1	-1	-2.2	-12	-21.4
Lydden and Temple Ewell	8	0.5	-5	-38.5	0	0.0
Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	185	3.6	-12	-6.1	-99	-34.9
Middle Deal and Sholden	104	2.4	3	3.0	-48	-31.6
Mill Hill	84	1.7	-1	-1.2	-43	-33.9
North Deal	67	1.5	3	4.7	-55	-45.1
Ringwould	14	1.3	-5	-26.3	-5	-26.3
River	16	0.6	-3	-15.8	-5	-23.8
St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	24	0.9	-2	-7.7	-14	-36.8
St Radigunds	156	4.4	-7	-4.3	-75	-32.5
Sandwich	47	1.2	-8	-14.5	-16	-25.4
Tower Hamlets	191	4.8	-13	-6.4	-72	-27.4
Town and Pier	51	4.0	3	6.3	-35	-40.7
Walmer	53	1.3	-6	-10.2	-22	-29.3
Whitfield	33	1.1	0	0.0	-18	-35.3

Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent April 2015

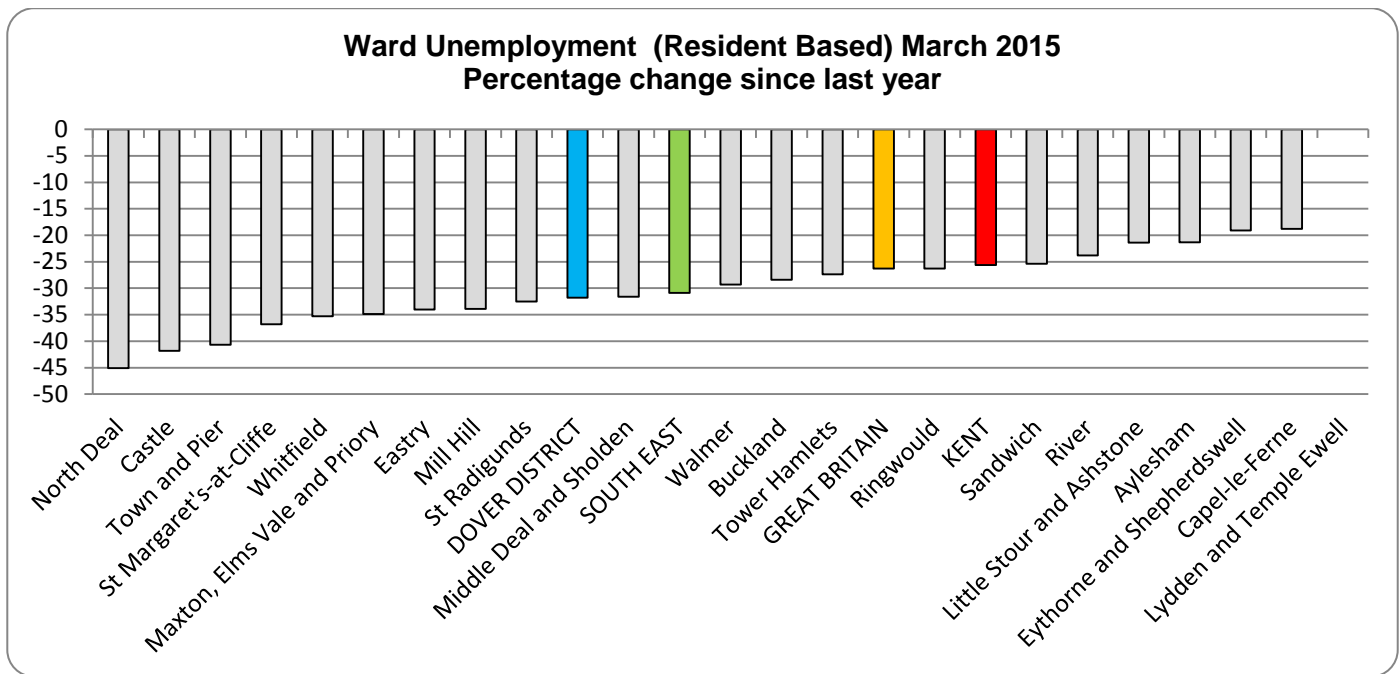
Figures in red indicate a rise in unemployment benefit claimants. A negative number indicates a drop in unemployment benefit claimants.

- In March 2015, 7 wards had unemployment above the average for the Dover district: Castle (5.3%), Tower Hamlets (4.8%), St Radigunds (4.4%), Town and Pier (4.0%), Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory (3.6%), Buckland (3.2%) and Middle Deal and Sholden (2.4%).
- 3 wards had unemployment levels below 1%: Capel-le-Ferne (0.9%), River (0.8%) and Lydden and Temple Ewell (0.7%).
- Over the year, all wards (except Lydden and Temple Ewell where there was no change) saw a fall in the percentage of benefit claimants. North Deal saw the biggest percentage change (-45.1%), followed by Castle (-41.8%) and Town and Pier (-40.7%).



Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent April 2015

Dover District Ward Unemployment Rates and Percentage Change March 2015



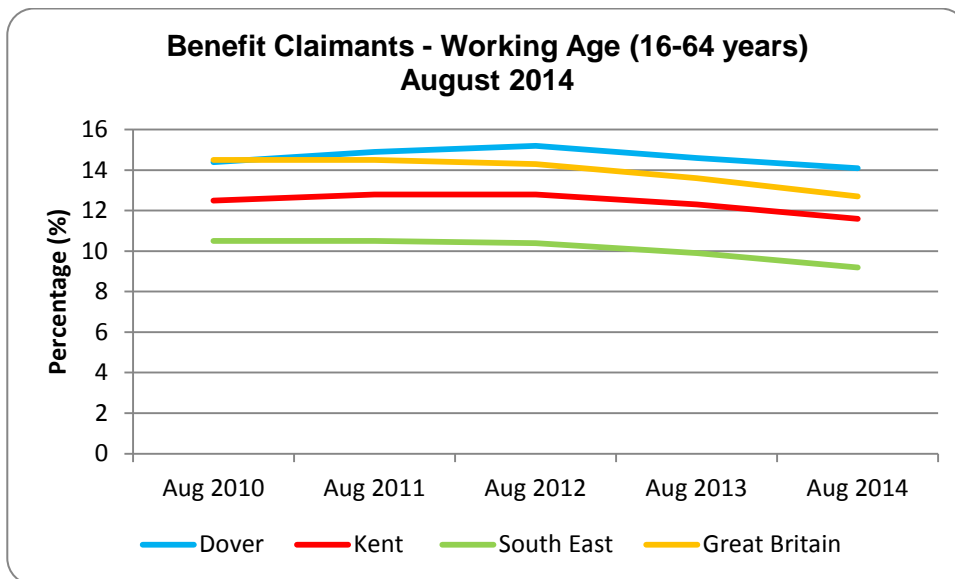
Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent April 2015

BENEFIT CLAIMANTS AGED 16-64

- As at August 2014, there are a total of 9,540 benefit claimants in the Dover district. This is equivalent to 14.1% of the population aged 16-64 and is significantly higher than the proportion claiming out-of-work benefits for the South East (9.2%). It is also above the national (12.7%) and county (11.6%) levels.

Date	Dover (numbers)	Dover (%)	Kent	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
August 2010	9,880	14.4	12.5	10.5	14.5
August 2011	10,240	14.9	12.8	10.5	14.5
August 2012	10,370	15.2	12.8	10.4	14.3
August 2013	9,900	14.6	12.3	9.9	13.6
August 2014	9,540	14.1	11.6	9.2	12.7

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group. % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64



- Since August 2012, the proportion of working-age residents in the Dover district claiming benefits has been falling.
- This trend is seen across the south east and the country.

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group.

Working-age client group (August 2014)

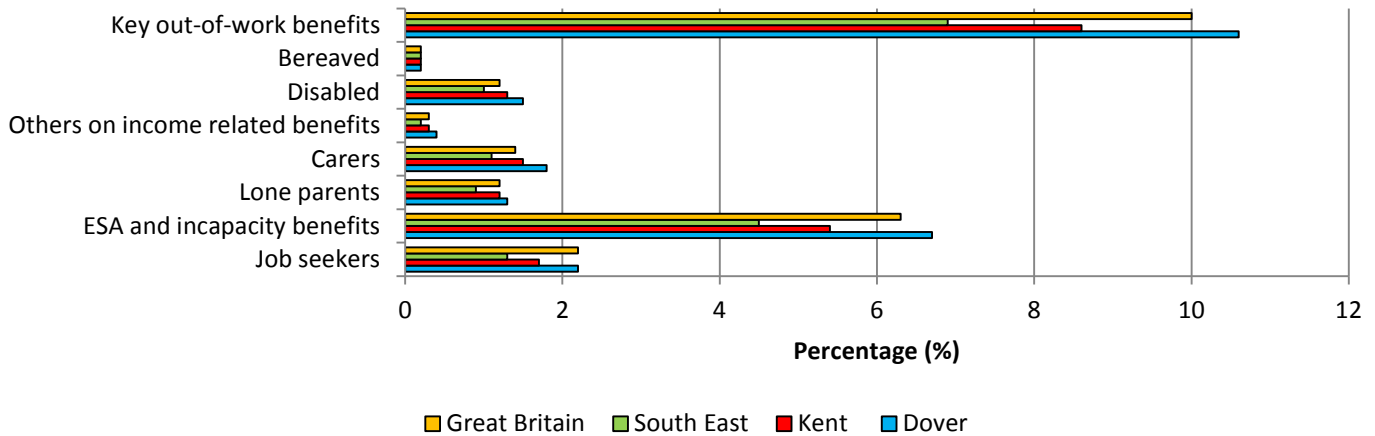
- The table below shows the statistical grouping of benefits claimants of working age. These groupings are used by the DWP to determine the main reason why a person is claiming benefit.

	Dover (numbers)	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	9,540	14.1	11.6	9.2	12.7
By statistical group					
Job seekers	1,470	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.2
ESA and incapacity benefits	4,550	6.7	5.4	4.5	6.3
Lone parents	880	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2
Carers	1,230	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.4
Others on income related benefits	260	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Disabled	1,010	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.2
Bereaved	140	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits	7,160	10.6	8.6	6.9	10.0

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group. % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

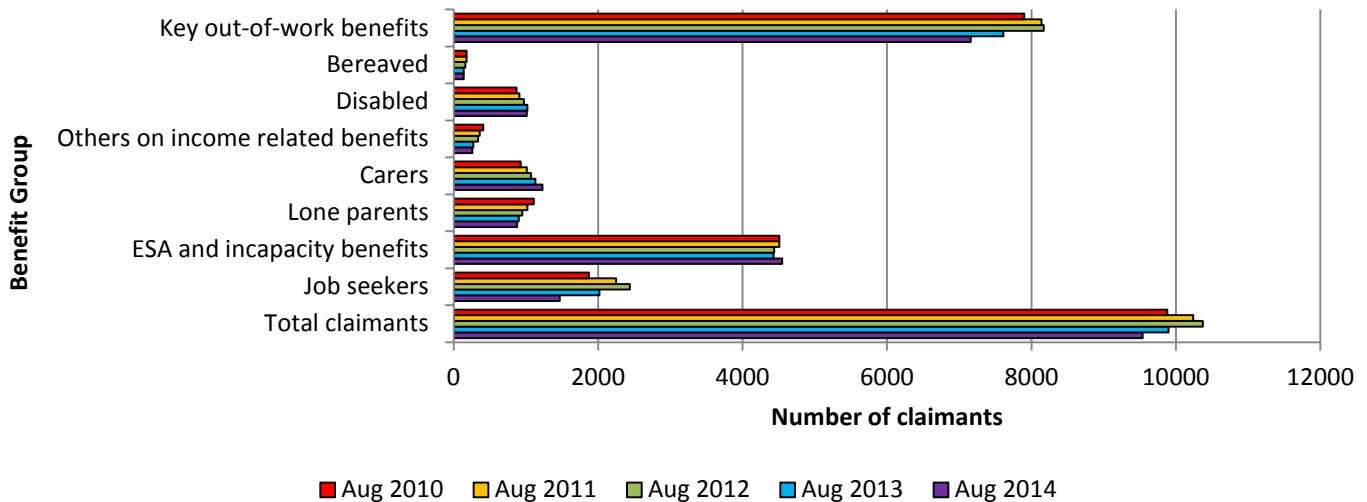
Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits.

Benefit Claimants - Working Age (16-64 years) Benefit Groups August 2014



- As at August 2014, there are 7,160 residents aged 16-64 (10.6%) in the district claiming key out-of-work benefits. This is a fall from 7,610 (11.2%) the previous year.
- This compares to 8.6% in Kent, 6.9% in the South East and 10.0% across the country.

Benefit Claimants - Working Age (16-64 years) Dover District Time Series



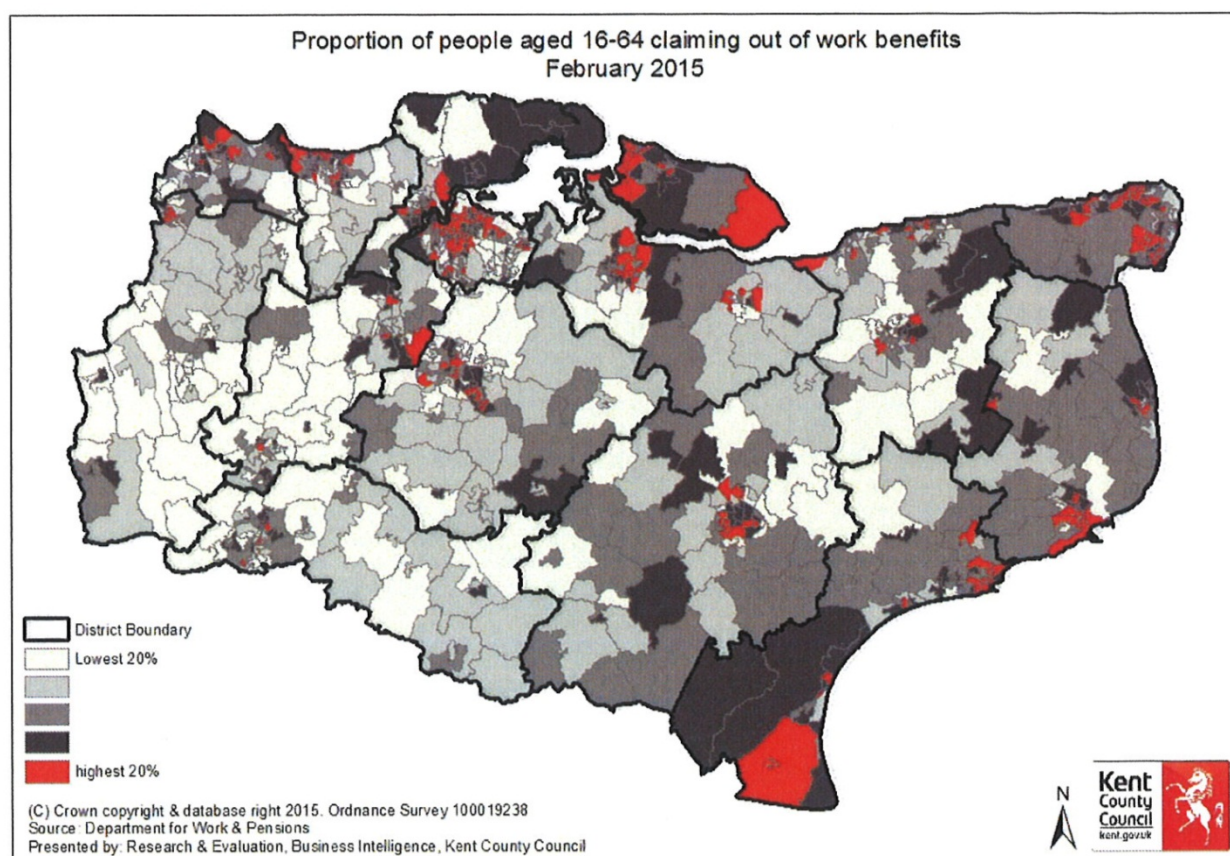
- Over the year, the number of people claiming carers allowance has increased by 100 to 1,230 (8.9%).
- The number of people claiming Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and incapacity benefits has also increased by 120 to 4,550 (2.7%).

Numbers	Aug 2010	Aug 2011	Aug 2012	Aug 2013	Aug 2014
Total claimants	9,880	10,240	10,370	9,900	9,540
By statistical group					
Job seekers	1,870	2,250	2,440	2,020	1,470
ESA and incapacity benefits	4,510	4,510	4,440	4,430	4,550
Lone parents	1,110	1,020	950	900	880
Carers	930	1,010	1,070	1,130	1,230
Others on income related benefits	410	360	340	270	260
Disabled	870	910	970	1,020	1,010
Bereaved	180	180	160	140	140
Key out-of-work benefits	7,900	8,140	8,170	7,610	7,160

Percentage	Aug 2010	Aug 2011	Aug 2012	Aug 2013	Aug 2014
Total claimants	14.4	14.9	15.2	14.6	14.1
By statistical group					
Job seekers	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.2
ESA and incapacity benefits	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.7
Lone parents	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Carers	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Others on income related benefits	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Disabled	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Bereaved	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits	11.5	11.8	12.0	11.2	10.6

WORKLESSNESS IN KENT

- The map below shows the concentrations of worklessness across Kent as at February 2015. Those areas coloured red indicate the 20% of LSOAs² that have the highest proportion of 16-64 year old people claiming out of work benefits.
- The pattern of distribution is broadly similar to other indicators of need, such as: deprivation, poverty and low income, in that the concentrations are to be found mainly (though not exclusively), in urban areas of the county / district.



² Lower Layer Super Output Areas
DRAFT

Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

The only frequently updated and locally accurate indicator of how the economy is faring in recession is the Jobseekers' Allowance claimant count, which is published monthly.

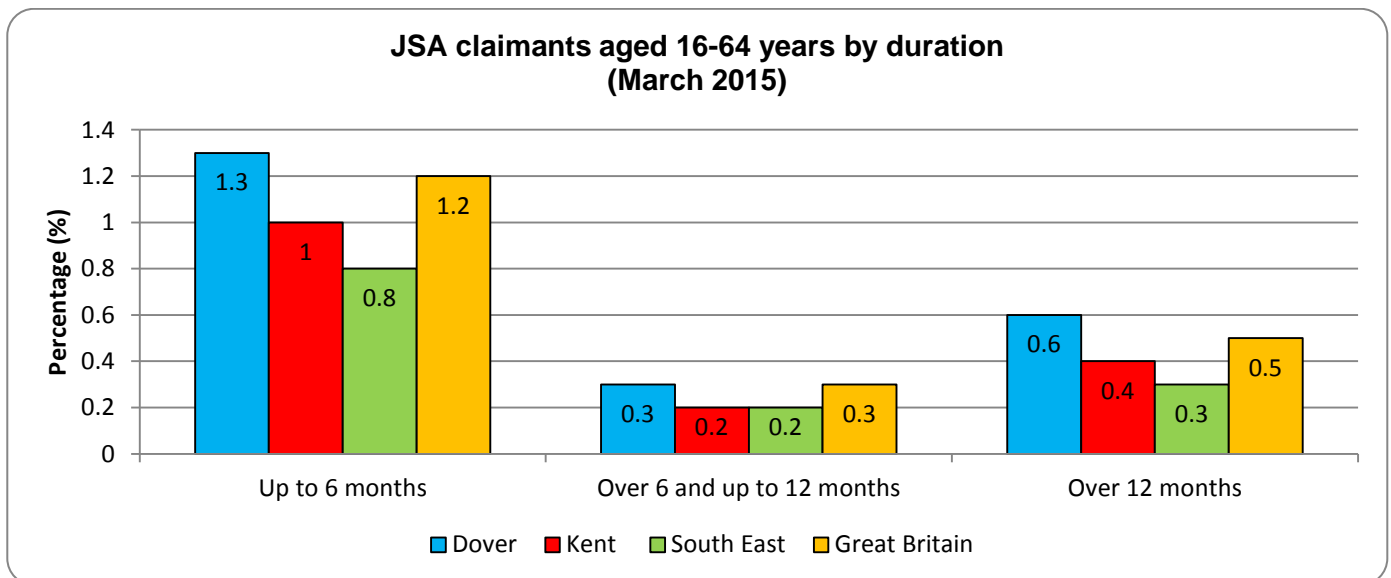
The Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week.

March 2015	Dover (numbers)	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	1,475	2.2	1.7	1.2	2.0
Males	1,014	3.0	2.2	1.6	2.5
Females	461	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.4

Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions

Note: % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64 and gender

- In March 2015, the claimant rate for the resident population in Dover (2.2%) was higher than the claimant rate for Kent (1.7%), the South East region (1.2%) and nationally (2.0%). The number of people claiming JSA in Dover has fallen from 2,162 (3.2%) in March 2014.
- A higher proportion of the JSA claimants in the Dover district were male (68.7%) than female (31.3%).



Source: ONS claimant count - age duration with proportions

JSA by duration

- In March 2015, there were a higher percentage of longer-term JSA claimants in the Dover district compared to the averages for Kent, South East and Great Britain.
- 395 claimants in the district had been claiming for over 12 months. This equates to 0.6%, compared to Kent 0.4%; South East 0.3% and Great Britain 0.5%. However, this is down from March 2014 at which time there had been 585 claimants (0.9%) over 12 months.
- In March 2015, 20 people had been claiming JSA for over 260 weeks (up from 10 the previous year).
- A further 220 claimants had been claiming for between 6 and 12 months. The largest number of claimants, 1,475 people, had been claiming for up to 6 months in the district. This equates to 1.3%, compared to Kent 1.0%, South East 0.8% and Great Britain 1.2%.

JSA claimants by age group and duration (March 2015)

	Dover (number)	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Aged 16 To 64					
Total	1,475	2.2	1.7	1.2	2
Up To 6 Months	860	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2
Over 6 And Up To 12 Months	220	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Over 12 Months	395	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
Aged 18 To 24					
Total	385	4.6	3.1	2	3.1
Up To 6 Months	270	3.2	2.3	1.5	2.2
Over 6 And Up To 12 Months	60	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4
Over 12 Months	55	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4
Aged 25 To 49					
Total	750	2.3	1.7	1.2	2.1
Up To 6 Months	420	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2
Over 6 And Up To 12 Months	115	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Over 12 Months	215	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
Aged 50 To 64					
Total	340	1.5	1.2	1	1.4
Up To 6 Months	170	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Over 6 And Up To 12 Months	45	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Over 12 Months	125	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5

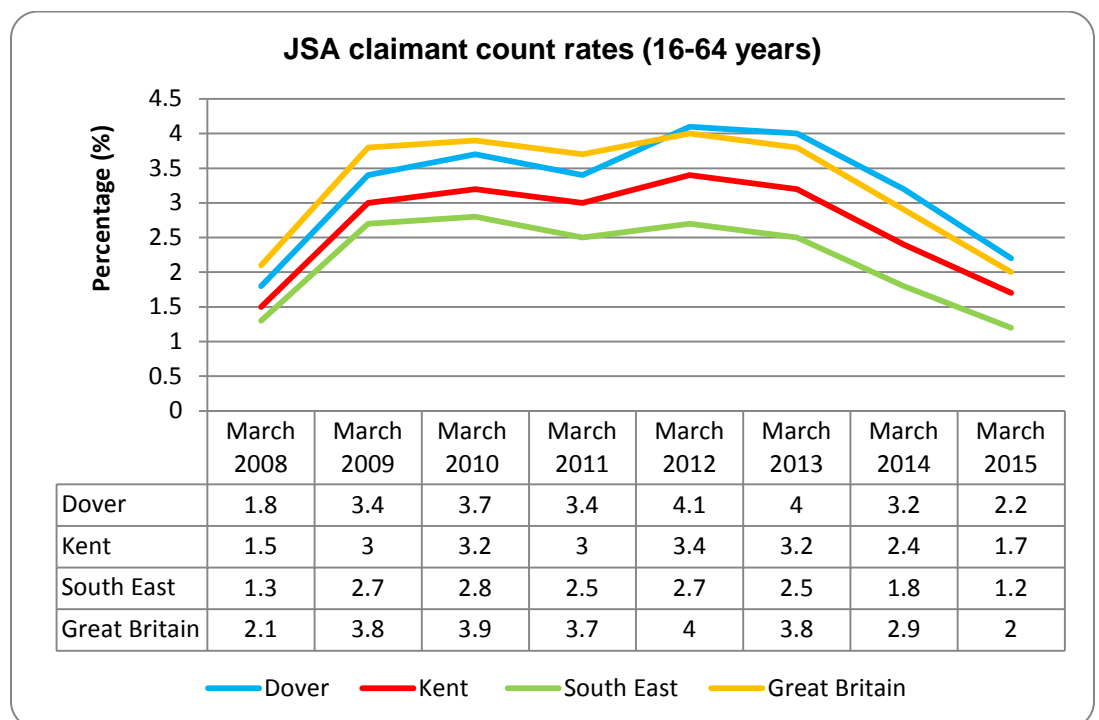
Source: ONS claimant count - age duration with proportions

Note:% is number of persons claiming JSA as a proportion of resident population of the same age

- In March 2015, the 18-24 year old age group claiming JSA in the Dover district (4.6%) was also higher than the averages for the South East (2%), Kent and Great Britain (both 3.1%).

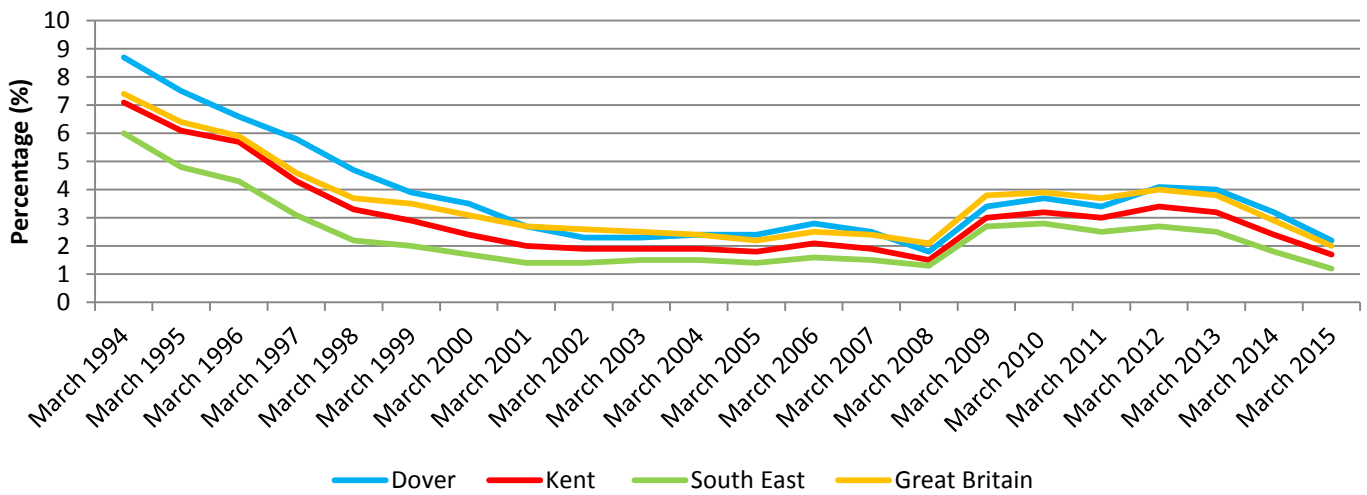
JSA claimant count rates (16-64 years)

- Although the proportion of residents claiming JSA in the Dover district has fallen from 3.2% (2,160 people) in March 2014 to 2.2% (1,475 people) in March 2015, it is still above the rate recorded at the start of the economic downturn in 2008.
- In March 2008, there were 1,210 claimants (1.8% of working age population).



Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions

All people claiming Jobseekers Allowance Time Series 1994-2015



Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions

Note: % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

- The level of JSA claimants in the Dover district has generally followed the national, regional and county trend.
- On the whole, claimant count levels have been below those experienced in previous recessions. This may be explained by greater labour market flexibility (including increased recourse to part-time working and less secure contracts) and reluctance by employers to lose key skills.

G. Budget, Inward Investment and External Funding DRAFT

- Dover District Council, like others, is facing unprecedented challenges to its budget and services, as a result of Government cuts, falling income and increasing costs. Demand for local services continues to increase as a consequence of a growing, and ageing population, high expectations and continuing economic challenges. We have been successfully driving down costs and making savings but, to achieve a balanced budget, we will need to continue undertaking reviews of what we do, and how we do it, through our Delivering Effective Services / Delivering Digital Services programme.
- Dover District Council is the most participative of the East Kent authorities and is delivering shared services in a number of ways as a partner in: the Joint Waste Partnership; East Kent Services for Revenues and Benefits, ICT and Customer Services; East Kent Housing; East Kent HR & Payroll and East Kent Audit. We will continue to work with our partners to deliver these services as efficiently and effectively as possible for our residents.

MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

- The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is the Council's key financial planning tool and underpins the strategic approach to financial planning. Although the plan spans three years, it is reviewed at least annually, and is monitored during the year. It is part of the wider planning process and should be read in conjunction with other plans and strategies, in particular with the Corporate Plan and the Asset Management Plan.

The key features of the Medium Term Financial Plan 2015/16 – 2017/18 are:

- Prudent General Fund balances maintained in 2015/16;
- Council Tax levels frozen at 2014/15 rates;
- Revenue Support Grant reduced by 31.6% in 2015/16, and forecast to be reduced by a further 20.0% in 2016/17;
- Fully financed 2015/16 capital programme but limited capital resources for the future;
- Significant potential future years' volatility in the Council's main income streams from Council Tax, Business Rates, Revenue Support Grant, New Homes Bonus and Enterprise Zone Grant.
- The General Fund revenue budget projects a £92k surplus in 2015/16 and forecasts projected deficits of £360k in 2016/17 and £728k in 2017/18. The General Fund Balance is forecast to remain above the £2m preferred level in 2015/16. The forecasts for future years show the General Fund Balance reduced to £1.47m by the end of 2017/18 if no action is taken to address the forecast deficits.

Please see the Medium Term Financial Plan 2015/16 – 2017/18¹ for further information.

CHANGES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

- The coalition Government introduced two major and interlinked reforms: welfare reform and reform of local government finance. There has been significant uncertainty about the overall impact of these changes on service users and the Council but 2015/16 is expected to be a year of consolidation where the changes that have already been initiated continue to roll out or bed down.
- The new Conservative Government had only just been elected at the time of drafting this report and it is not clear how this will impact on future direction.

INCOME

The Council's 'net requirement' is financed mainly by Government grant and Council Tax. Government grant of £6.7m is the largest single income stream for the Council, with the grant split between Revenue Support Grant (£2.5m) and Non-Domestic Rates Redistribution or Business Rates (£4.2m).

¹ [Medium Term Financial Plan 2015/16 – 2017/18](#)

- Revenue Support Grant received for 2015/16 is being reduced by £1.2m (31.6%) from the 2014/15 level. Because Government grant is fixed and makes up a high proportion of DDC funding, any shortfall in grant not offset by savings or other income must be financed substantially from Council Tax or additional New Homes Bonus (if it is generated).
- The localisation of Non-Domestic Rates, in operation from 2013/14, has made this a volatile and complex area to forecast, with a range of interdependent factors, outside the control of the council.
- The other main sources of income for the Council are: Development Management; Building Control; Licensing; Land Charges; Car Parking and Green Waste Subscription Service. These major fees and charges generate approximately £3.48m gross towards the General Fund budget.

COUNCIL TAX IN THE DOVER DISTRICT

Average Council Tax Bill 2015/16

- Council Tax Band D² is considered to be the average council tax band and, according to Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) figures, the average Band D council tax set by local authorities in England for 2015/16 will be £1,484, which is an increase of £16 or 1.1% on the 2014/15 figure of £1,468. In shire districts (which includes Dover) the average charged is £1,547 (+£21 or 1.1%).

Comparison of Council Tax charges across Kent 2015/16

Local authority	Average council tax for the authority excluding parish precepts (Band D)		Average council tax for the authority including parish precepts (Band D)		Average council tax for area of billing authority including parish precepts (Band D)		Average council tax per dwelling in the area including parish precepts
Ashford	145	0.00	175	1.16	1,482	1.89	1,235
Canterbury	189	1.99	01	1.92	1,509	1.98	1,167
Dartford	163	0.00	196	0.20	1,504	1.76	1,199
Dover	167	0.00	229	0.28	1,537	1.73	1,091
Gravesham	182	1.97	189	1.93	1,497	1.99	1,137
Maidstone	236	1.99	260	2.33	1,568	2.05	1,351
Sevenoaks	193	1.95	267	1.61	1,575	1.93	1,563
Shepway	241	-0.88	285	-0.91	1,593	1.46	1,165
Swale	160	0.00	181	0.40	1,489	1.80	1,058
Thanet	210	0.00	231	0.63	1,539	1.78	948
Tonbridge & Malling	188	1.99	231	1.95	1,539	1.99	1,421
Tunbridge Wells	159	1.99	205	3.44	1,513	2.19	1,377

Source: [DCLG - Council Tax levels set by local authorities in England: 2015/16](#) (Table 7)

Due to the Localisation of Council Tax support it is not possible to compare the average council tax per dwelling to earlier years.

- In 2015/16, the average council tax for the area of the billing authority for a Band 'D' property, including parish precepts, across Kent ranges from £1,593 in Shepway to £1,482 in Ashford. This compares to £1,537 in the Dover district.
- Shepway District Council has the highest average council tax charge (£241), followed by Maidstone Borough Council (£236) and Thanet District Council (£210) – the share for all three councils being over £200.

² **Band D council tax:** This is the council tax payable on a Band D dwelling occupied as a main residence by two adults, before any reductions due to discounts, exemptions or council tax benefit. This definition is widely regarded as a benchmark when comparing council tax levels in different areas or over time.

Council Tax for a dwelling occupied by 2 adults by band 2015-16

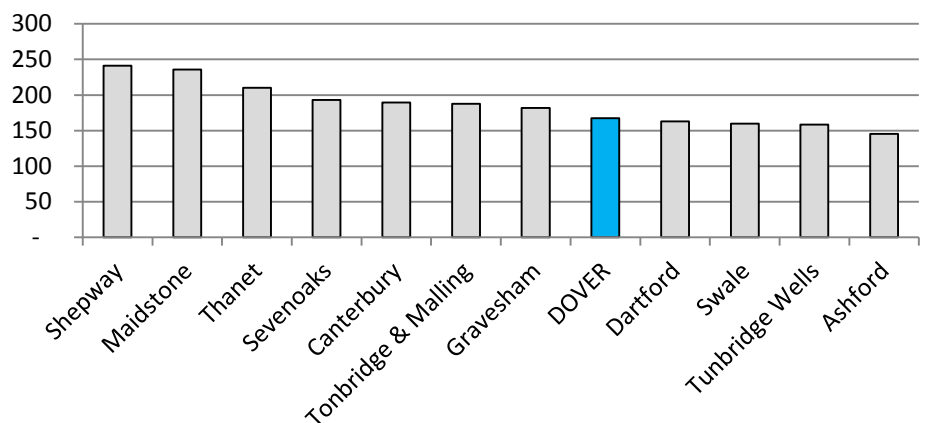
There are eight council tax bands ranging from Band A (for dwellings valued at less than £40,000 on 01 April 1991) to Band H (for dwellings valued at more than £320,000 on that date).

Local authority	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E	Band F	Band G	Band H
Ashford	988	1,153	1,318	1,482	1,812	2,141	2,471	2,965
Canterbury	1,006	1,174	1,342	1,509	1,845	2,180	2,515	3,018
Dartford	1,003	1,170	1,337	1,504	1,838	2,173	2,507	3,008
Dover	1,024	1,195	1,366	1,537	1,878	2,219	2,561	3,073
Gravesham	998	1,164	1,331	1,497	1,830	2,162	2,495	2,994
Maidstone	1,045	1,220	1,394	1,568	1,916	2,265	2,613	3,136
Sevenoaks	1,050	1,225	1,400	1,575	1,925	2,274	2,624	3,149
Shepway	1,062	1,239	1,416	1,593	1,947	2,301	2,655	3,186
Swale	993	1,158	1,324	1,489	1,820	2,151	2,482	2,978
Thanet	1,026	1,197	1,368	1,539	1,881	2,223	2,565	3,078
Tonbridge & Malling	1,026	1,197	1,368	1,539	1,881	2,223	2,565	3,078
Tunbridge Wells	1,008	1,176	1,344	1,513	1,849	2,185	2,521	3,025

Source: [DCLG - Council Tax levels set by local authorities in England: 2015/16](#) (Table 8)

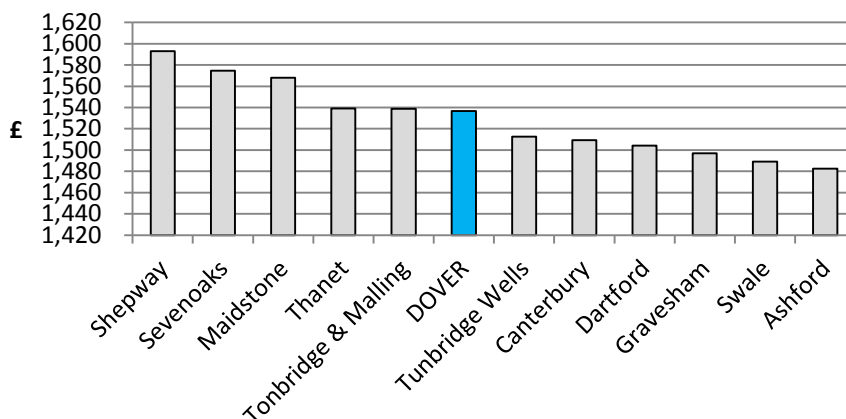
- Dover District Council has the fifth lowest council tax charge in Kent (£167) and the lowest council tax charge in East Kent.
- Shepway District Council has the highest average council tax charge (£241), followed by Maidstone Borough Council (£236) and Thanet District Council (£210) – the share for all three councils being over £200.

Average council tax for the authority excluding parish precepts (Band D) in Kent 2015/16



Source: [DCLG Live tables on Council Tax](#)

Average council tax for area of billing authority including parish precepts (Band D) in Kent 2015-16



- Shepway also has the highest average council tax charge when precepts are added (£1,593); followed by Sevenoaks (£1,575); Maidstone (£1,568); Thanet and Tonbridge and Malling (both £1,539).
- Ashford has the lowest average council tax charge (£1,482).

Number of chargeable dwellings

- Total chargeable dwellings for 2015/16 (as at 01 December 2014) in the Dover district stood at 50,057.
- Of these, a high majority fall within the lower charging Bands A – C, with 35,711 chargeable dwellings within these bands (71.34%)³. Only 52 properties fall within the highest charging Band H (0.10%).
- These figures are stated before discounts, including the Single Person Discount and Council Tax Reduction Scheme.

Where your Council Tax goes

- Dover District Council, Kent County Council, The Police and Crime Commissioner for Kent and The Kent and Medway Fire and Rescue Authority together deliver most of the local services in the district. Town and parish councils also provide some local services.
- The Council Tax you pay is collected by Dover District Council on behalf of all the above authorities. The total amount is then divided between these authorities:

Joint Council Tax breakdown 2015/16 (excluding parish precepts)

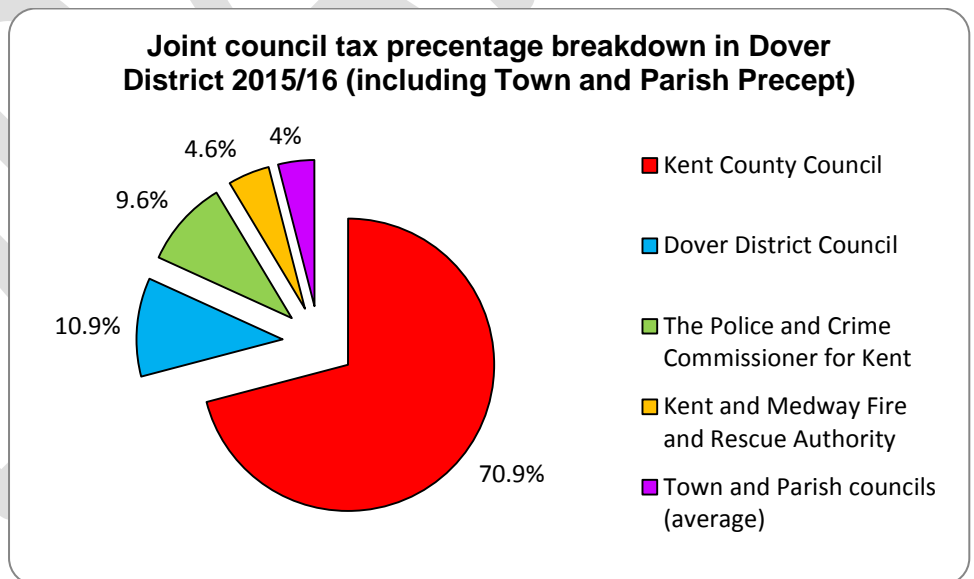
Band	Kent County Council £	Dover District Council £	The Police and Crime Commissioner for Kent £	Kent and Medway Fire and Rescue Authority £	Total Council Tax (excluding parish precepts) £
D	1,089.99	167.49	147.15	70.65	1,475.28

Source: [DDC Council Tax Information 2015/16](#)

- Dover District Council's share of the total average bill for 2015/16 is 11.4%, which equates to £167.49 on a Band D property (this has not increased from last year).

For every £1 collected:

- Kent County Council receives 70.9p,
- Dover District Council 10.9p,
- Police and Crime Commissioner 9.6p,
- Kent and Medway Fire and Rescue 4.6p and
- Town and Parish Councils 4p.



Source: [DDC Council Tax Information 2015/16](#)

Town and Parish Councils 2015/16

- All areas within Dover have parish or town councils and they also ask Dover District Council to collect their “precepts” to provide some local services.
- Town and parish council precept figures 2015/16 are available on the DDC website⁴:

³ Source: DDC Finance Team

⁴ <http://www.dover.gov.uk/CouncilTax/Council-Tax-charges/Parish-council-charges-2015-16.aspx>

Town and Parish Council Charges (Band D) 2015/16

Area	£	% Increase	Area	£	% Increase
Alkham	24.74	1.48%	Ringwould-with-Kingsdown	32.77	6.36%
Ash	60.58	2.11%	Ripple	29.34	1.03%
Aylesham	79.77	0.00%	River	38.87	-0.38%
Capel-le-Ferne	28.61	16.35%	St Margarets-at-Cliffe	50.84	0.49%
Deal	59.22	0.00%	Sandwich	80.73	3.43%
Denton-with-Wootton	67.88	22.06%	Sheperdswell-with-Coldred	49.04	1.68%
Dover	92.73	-1.94%	Sholden	50.03	0.00%
Eastry	62.31	1.98%	Staple	28.96	0.00%
Eythorne	46.99	0.00%	Stourmouth	54.05	2.68%
Goodnestone	36.2	3.61%	Sutton-by-Dover	34.03	5.00%
Great Mongeham	33.27	1.99%	Temple Ewell	37.22	0.13%
Guston	95.47	36.04%	Tilmanstone	43.73	-0.55%
Hougham-without	48.07	5.76%	Walmer	38.59	-1.13%
Langdon	54.8	6.06%	Whitfield	53.96	0.63%
Lydden	58.28	25.01%	Wingham	85.38	5.84%
Nonington	29.89	-0.86%	Woodnesborough	39.82	1.82%
Northbourne	35.91	1.38%	Worth	43.07	0.75%
Preston	53.37	0.00%	TOTAL /Average	61.28	1.07%

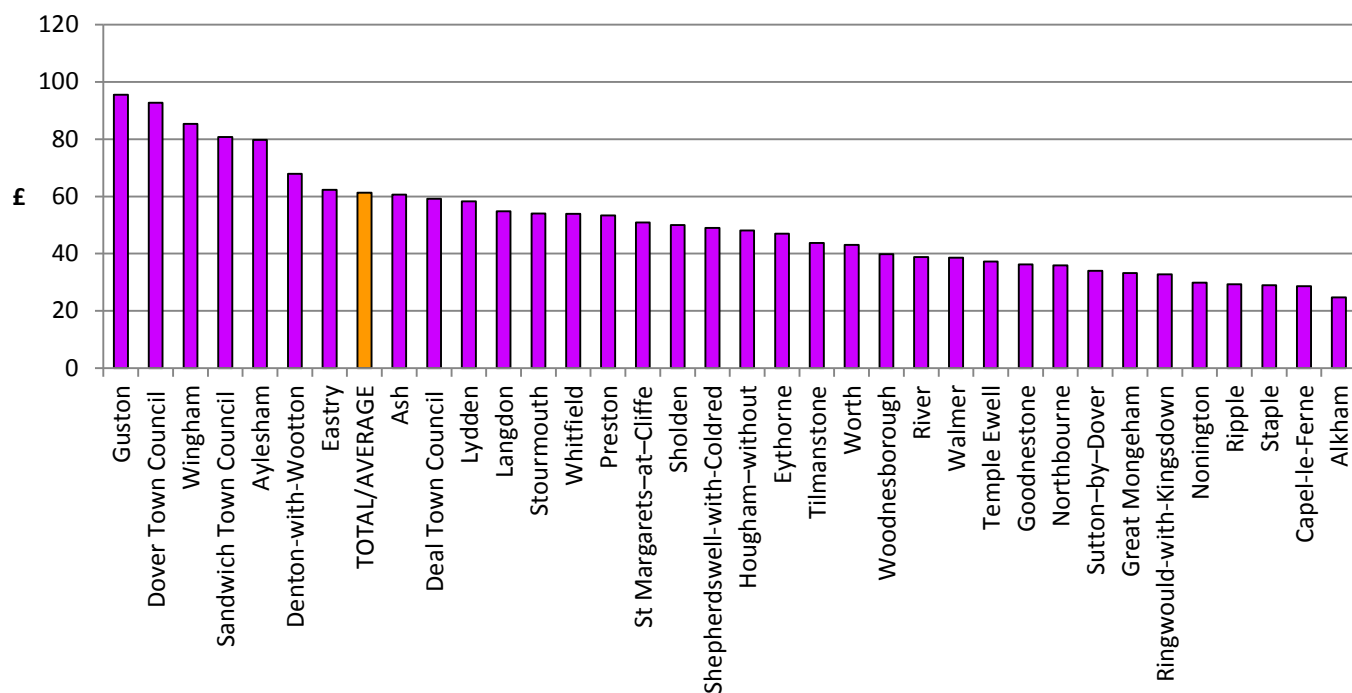
Source: [DDC Council Tax Information 2015/16](#)

Council Tax Charges for Band D properties across the Dover District 2015/16:

Town and Parish Councils	Band D	Town and Parish Councils	Band D
	£		£
Alkham	1,500.02	Ringwould-with-Kingsdown	1,508.05
Ash	1,535.86	Ripple	1,504.62
Aylesham	1,555.05	River	1,514.15
Capel-le-Ferne	1,503.89	St Margarets-at-Cliffe	1,526.12
Deal	1,534.50	Sandwich	1,556.01
Denton-with-Wootton	1,543.16	Shepherdswell-with-Coldred	1,524.32
Dover	1,568.01	Sholden	1,525.31
Eastry	1,537.59	Staple	1,504.24
Eythorne	1,522.27	Stourmouth	1,529.33
Goodnestone	1,511.48	Sutton-by-Dover	1,509.31
Great Mongeham	1,508.55	Temple Ewell	1,512.50
Guston	1,570.75	Tilmanstone	1,519.01
Hougham-without	1,523.35	Walmer	1,513.87
Langdon	1,530.08	Whitfield	1,529.24
Lydden	1,533.56	Wingham	1,560.66
Nonington	1,505.17	Woodnesborough	1,515.10
Northbourne	1,511.19	Worth	1,518.35
Preston	1,528.65		

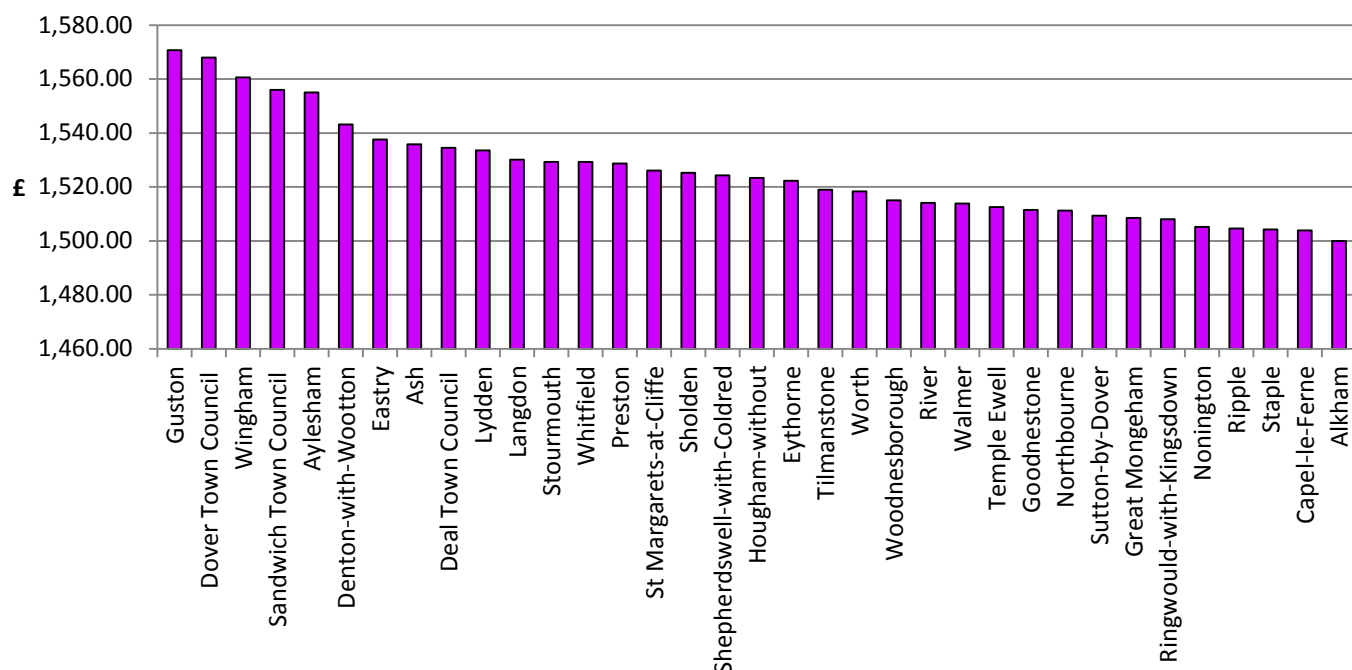
Source: [DDC Council Tax Information 2015/16](#)

Town and Parish Council Charges (Band D) 2015/16



Source: [DDC Council Tax Information 2015/16](#)

Council Tax Charges for Band D properties across the Dover District 2015/16



- In the Dover district, the average council tax for Towns & Parishes in 2015/16 is £61.28 (Band D). This compares to £60.63 for last year (1.1% increase).
- Across England the average Band D Parish Precept is £54.12 (+3.3% from 2014/15).

Average Band D Parish Precept for England				
2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
£45.97	£47.74	£50.23	£52.37	£54.12
	(+3.9%)	(+5.2%)	(+4.3%)	(+3.3%)

[DCLG - Council Tax levels set by local authorities in England: 2015/16](#) (Table 5)

BUSINESS RATES

- **Business rates** - the commonly used term for non-domestic rates - are a property tax paid by occupants of non-domestic premises, including most commercial properties such as shops, offices, pubs, warehouses and factories.
- The basic rates bill of a property (a 'hereditament') is determined by multiplying its rateable value by the 'multiplier'. The multiplier is expressed in pence per pound of rateable value and is set by the Government.
- A property's rateable value is set by the Valuation Office Agency (an executive agency of HM Revenue and Customs) and normally re-assessed every five years', with the most recent revaluation coming into effect on 1 April 2010. However, the Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013 has delayed the 2015 revaluation until 2017 in England.
- From April 2013, the rates are partly pooled at central government level (and redistributed on a needs basis) and retained in part by billing authorities, under the Business Rates Retention Scheme introduced by the *Local Government Finance Act 2012*. Please see the Medium Term Financial Plan 2015/16 – 2017/18 for further information on localisation of Non-Domestic Rates.
- The 2014 Autumn Statement committed to discussing "options for longer-term administrative reform of business rates post-2017" and the coalition government published a paper, *Administration of business rates in England: interim findings*, in December 2014. However, since there has been a change in administration following the general election in May 2015 it is not clear how this will now progress.
- The levels of Council Tax, which local authorities set, within the overall constraints determined by central government, have increased modestly over recent years, compared to the increases in Business Rates directly set by central government themselves. Comparison of the increases between Council tax within the Dover district and the standard Business rates multiplier shows that over the period 2011/12 to 2015/16, the Government increased business rates at over double the rate (12.68%) than Council Tax has been increased by the council (5.38%)⁵.
- Business rates income in the Dover district is heavily concentrated at its largest sites, with 32% of its business rates income from the top 3 sites: Channel Tunnel, Discovery Park and Dover Harbour Board⁶.
- Various reliefs are available from full business rates liability, both mandatory and at the discretion of billing authorities. These include small business rate relief; mandatory relief for charities and Enterprise Zones.

Floorspace and rateable value

- In May 2012, the VOA released experimental statistics with estimates of numbers of hereditaments, total rateable values, total floorspace and average RV per metre squared across England and Wales (data as at 31 March 2012). These statistics have not yet updated since and a summary for the district is provided:

Dover District: Business floorspace by sector (thousands m ²) 2012	
Retail	179
Office	95
Industrial	508
Other	79
Total	861

Source: VOA

- In 2012, the total business floorspace in the Dover district was 861,000m². This is the fourth lowest in Kent, ahead of Gravesham (682,000m²), Sevenoaks (793,000m² and Shepway (739,000m²).

Rateable value by sector £/m ² 2012		
Dover District:		Kent
Retail	107	159
Office	66	113
Industrial	43	46
Other	61	67

Source: VOA

- In 2012, rateable values in the Dover district were below the average for Kent in all sectors.

⁵ Source: [Medium Term Financial Plan 2015/16 – 2017/18](#)

⁶ Source: [Medium Term Financial Plan 2015/16 – 2017/18](#)

Dover District: Rateable value over time							
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Retail	70	70	68	88	90	105	107
Office	48	47	47	57	57	66	66
Industrial	23	23	24	30	31	37	43

Dover District: Number of Hereditaments by Sector 2012	
Retail	1010
Office	530
Industrial	740
Other	390
Total	2,670

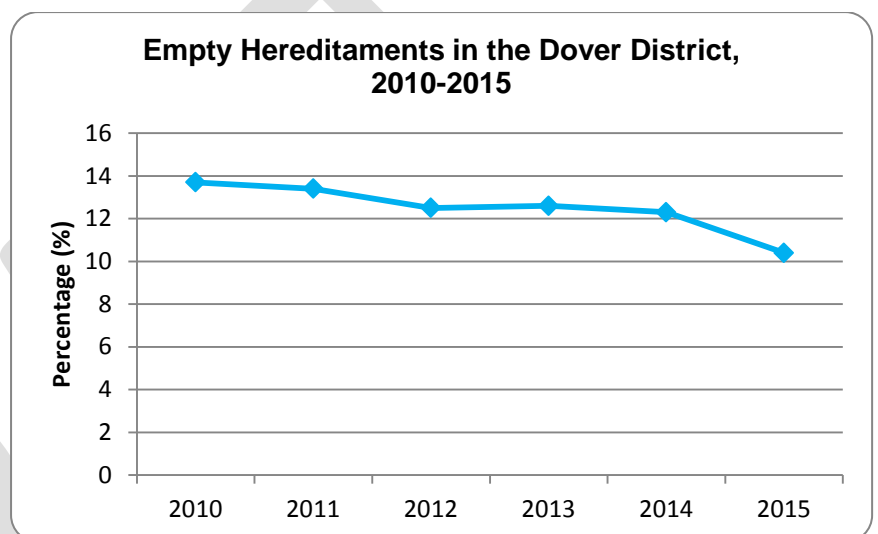
Source: VOA

- In 2012, there were 2,670 hereditaments in the Dover district. Of these, the highest proportion were for retail use (37.8%); industrial (27.7%); office (19.9%) and other (14.6%).

EMPTY HEREDITAMENTS

- The estimated percentage of empty hereditaments in the Dover district has decreased over the past two years.

Empty Hereditaments		
Year	Number	%
2010	468	13.7
2011	456	13.4
2012	428	12.5
2013	441	12.6
2014	458	12.3
2015	392	10.4

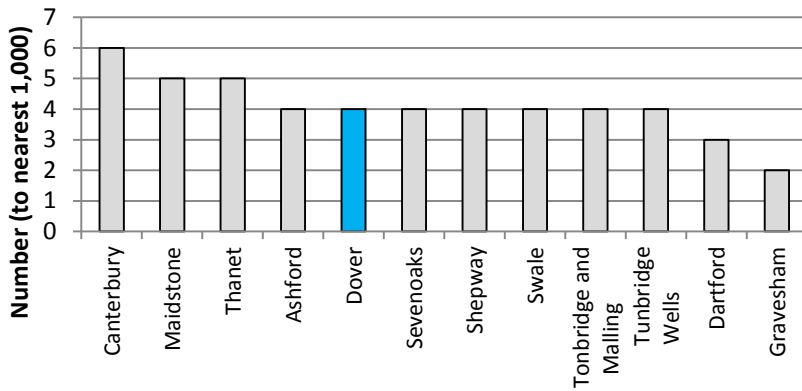


Source: DCLG NDR tables (2010-2013) and EK Services (2014-2015)

VOA Summary Statistics

- The VOA publishes summary counts of rateable properties (hereditaments), total rateable values and average rateable values twice a year.
- As at 31 March 2015, the 2010 local ratings lists shows that the Dover district has 4,000 hereditaments, with a rateable value of £89 million and an average rateable value being £24,000. This is lower than the average rateable value in Kent of £29,000; South East £32,000 and England £32,000.
- These summary statistics are not as detailed as the 2012 and it is not possible to make comparisons between them.

Hereditament Count in Kent, as at 31 March 2015



Hereditament Count

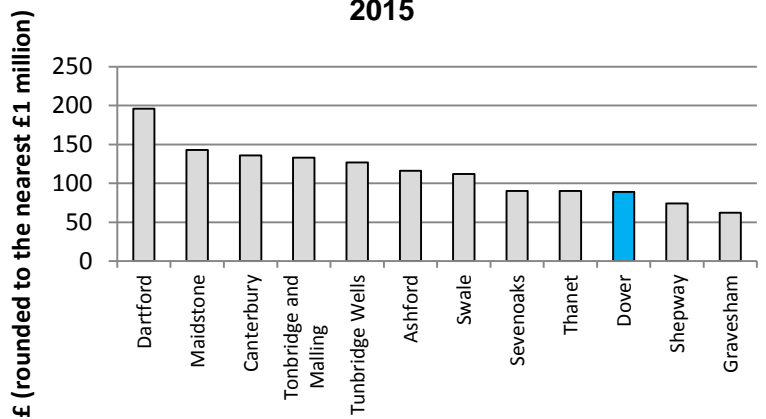
- As at 31 March 2015, the Dover district had equal third highest number of hereditaments in Kent with 4,000 rateable properties (rounded to the nearest 1,000).
- Canterbury had the highest number with 6,000 and Gravesham the lowest number with 2,000.

Source: VOA NDR Stock of Properties

Total Rateable Value

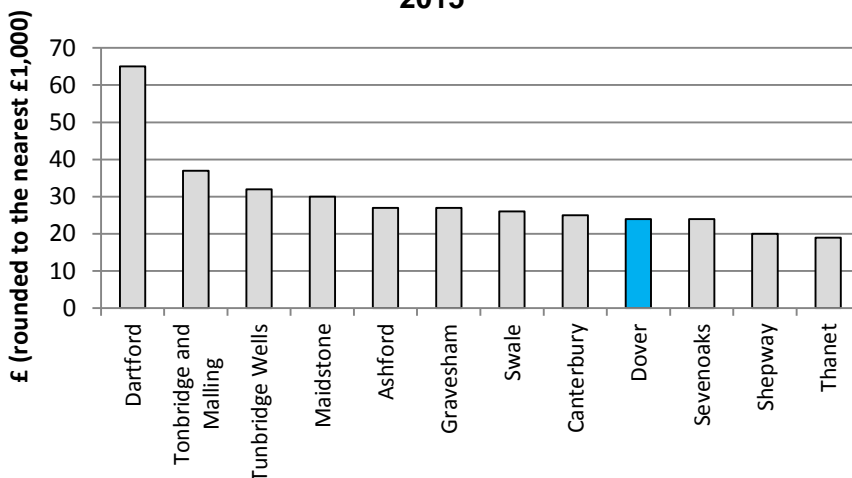
- As at 31 March 2015, the Dover district had the third lowest total rateable value in Kent with £89m. This is a fall from £90m (fifth lowest), as at September 2014.
- Gravesham had the lowest rateable value (£62m) and Dartford the highest (£196m).

Total Rateable Value in Kent, as at 31 March 2015



Source: VOA NDR Stock of Properties

Average Rateable Value in Kent, as at 31 March 2015



Source: VOA NDR Stock of Properties

Average Rateable Value

- As at 31 March 2015, the Dover district had the third lowest average rateable value in Kent with £24,000.
- Thanet had the lowest with £19,000 and Dartford the highest with £65,000.

Collection rates

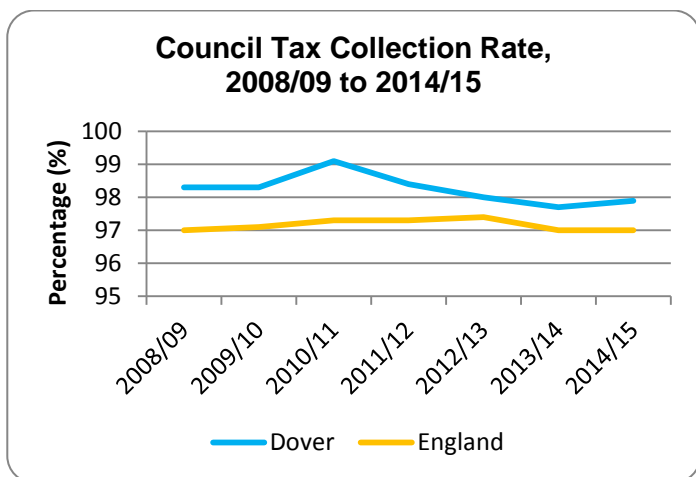
Council Tax	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Dover	98.3	98.3	99.1	98.4	98.0	97.7	97.9
England	97.0	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.4	97.0	97.0

Amount collected by 31 March as a % of amount collectable

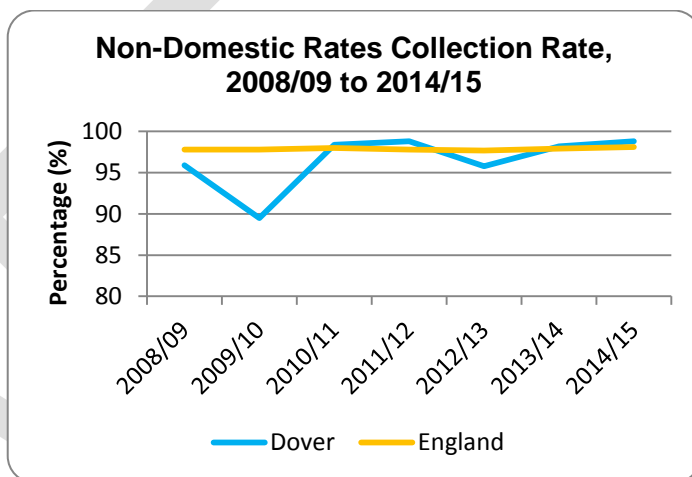
Non Domestic Rates	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Dover	95.9	89.5	98.4	98.8	95.8	98.2	98.8
England	97.8	97.8	98.0	97.8	97.7	97.9	98.1

Amount collected by 31 March as a % of net collectable debit

Over the past year, the collection rates for both Council Tax and Non-Domestic rates in the Dover district have improved and are both above the average for England.



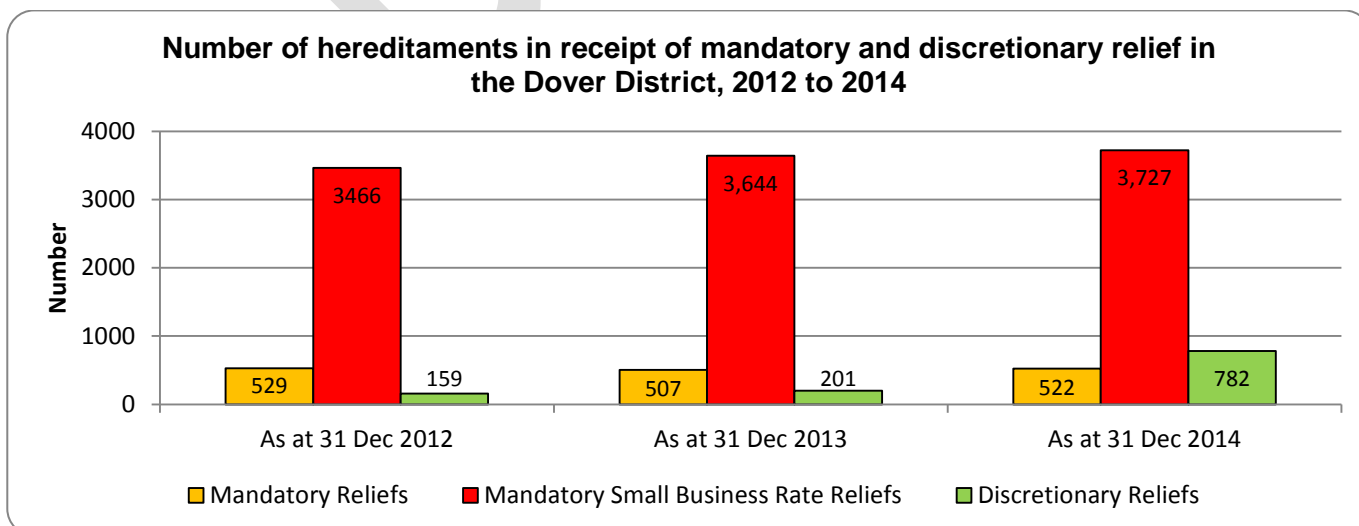
Source: DCLG Council Tax Statistics



Source: DCLG Council Tax Statistics

Support for Businesses

- In the Dover district, as at 31 December 2014, there were 1,377 hereditaments benefitting from the Small Business Rate Relief scheme through paying the lower multiplier and getting a discount (this is up from 1,257 in December 2013). In addition, 1,137 hereditaments were paying the lower multiplier and not getting a discount (this is up from 1,211 in December 2013).
- At the same time, there were 522 hereditaments in receipt of mandatory relief and 782 in receipt of discretionary relief (up from 201 in 2013). This figure includes 531 hereditaments benefitting from the new retail relief.



Number of hereditaments in receipt of mandatory and discretionary relief in the Dover district⁷			
	As at 31 Dec 2012	As at 31 Dec 2013	As at 31 Dec 2014
Mandatory Reliefs (MR)⁸			
Charity	218	214	229
Rural village shop	16	17	16
Partly occupied	0	0	0
Empty premises	285	266	268
Community amateur sports clubs	10	10	9
Mandatory Reliefs Total (Number)	529	507	522
Mandatory Small Business Rate Relief (SBBR)			
Paying additional supplement	1177	1,176	1,213
Paying lower multiplier and receiving a discount	1159	1,257	1,377
<i>Of which</i>			
100% discount	852	921	1,009
0%-100% discount on sliding scale	307	336	368
Paying lower multiplier and not receiving a discount	1130	1,211	1,137
SBBR Total (Number)	3466	3,644	3,727
Discretionary Reliefs (DR)			
Charity	112	110	89
Non-profit making bodies	43	43	23
Rural village shop	0	0	0
Other small rural business	0	0	0
Community amateur sports clubs	0	0	0
Enterprise Zone discounts	4	48	138
S47 discounts	0	0	0
S31 new empty property relief	0	0	0
S31 long term empty relief	0	0	1
S31 retail relief	0	0	531
Discretionary Reliefs Total (Number)	159	201	782

Source: [DCLG National non-domestic rates collected by councils' collection](#); National non-domestic rates 2015 to 2016 supplementary tables (as at 31 December 2014); National non-domestic rates 2014 to 2015 supplementary tables (as at 31 December 2013); National non-domestic rates 2013 to 2014 supplementary tables (as at 31 December 2012). Additional information provided by EK Services.

DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)

- Development contributions, including S106 receipts, have been received from five developments during financial year 2014-15:
 - Cannon Street, Deal
 - 59 The Marina, Deal
 - Land at Honeywood Parkway
 - Sholden (land North East of Sandwich Road (A258) and North West of Sholden New Road)
 - Whitfield Phase 1a
- The total monies raised from these projects amounts to £398,131, some of which was paid to Kent County Council, with £189,440 secured for DDC direct. This will be used to fund a range of infrastructure projects including children's play spaces, libraries, adult social services, public rights of way, affordable housing and public rights of way.

⁷ Some hereditaments may be entitled to more than one relief. Therefore, the total number of reliefs awarded to hereditaments may be greater than the total number of hereditaments in receipt of relief.

⁸ Excludes Small Business Rate Relief and Transitional Relief

- The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The funds obtained must be used to help provide local or sub-regional infrastructure.
- On 6th April 2011, the Council agreed in principle the need to prepare a Charging Schedule for the purposes of the CIL and an independent viability assessment was undertaken of the CIL rates proposed in our Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule. The Council has not yet introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy as it is currently monitoring the effectiveness of continuing to rely on planning obligations as a means of securing the infrastructure needed to support development.

NEW HOMES BONUS

- The Government introduced the New Homes Bonus to incentivise housing supply in April 2011 and has pledged cash for communities who allow new homes to be built in their area. The New Homes Bonus is based on the council tax of additional homes and those brought back into use, with a premium for affordable homes and paid for the following six years, with the council keeping 80% of the council tax raised. The grant awarded to Dover is as follows:

Dover District New Homes Bonus	2011-12 Year 1:	2012-13 Year 2:	2013-14 Year 3:	2014-15 Year 4:	2015-16 Year 5:
	£294,000	£449,000	£927,000	£1.307m	£1.571m

Source: [Medium Term Financial Plan 2015/16 – 2017/18](#)

WELFARE REFORM

There have been significant changes to the welfare system as a result of the Welfare Reform Act 2012. Many of the changes began in April 2013 but some will not be fully in place until 2017. The changes include the ways in which benefits are calculated and paid.

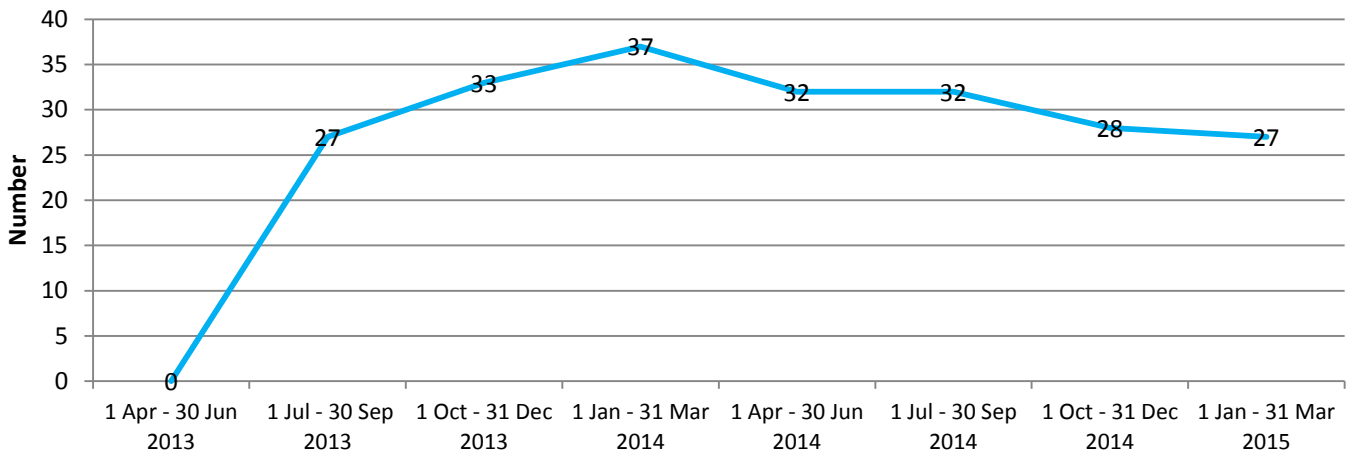
Localisation of support for Council Tax

- Prior to April 2012 the Government funded Council Tax benefit to provide those on low incomes with support towards the payment of their Council Tax bills. Council Tax benefit was abolished in April 2013 and replaced by local Council Tax Support Schemes. Government funding to the local scheme was reduced by 10% compared to its funding for Council Tax Benefit. Government directed that local schemes should not remove incentives to work and that pensioners were not to be disadvantaged by the changes.
- The key features of the scheme implemented by the East Kent authorities (Dover, Canterbury and Thanet) are:
 - Calculation of award for working age applicants meaning that claimants who weren't paying Council Tax are required to pay 6% of the bill;
 - Elimination of all empty property and of second homes discounts, in order to meet the costs of the higher discount to claimants.

Benefits Cap

- A weekly cap on Housing Benefit was introduced from April 2013. The cap is £500 per week for families with children and £350 per week for individuals. There are exemptions from the benefits cap.
- Local authorities are responsible for administering the cap for claimants in receipt of Housing Benefit until that claim is migrated to Universal Credit, at which time the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) will be responsible for making the reduction.
- If the total amount of benefits in payment (including Housing Benefit) exceeds £26k per annum then the excess is deducted from Housing Benefit by the local authority.

Number of households affected by the Benefit Cap in the Dover district, 2013/14 to 2014/15

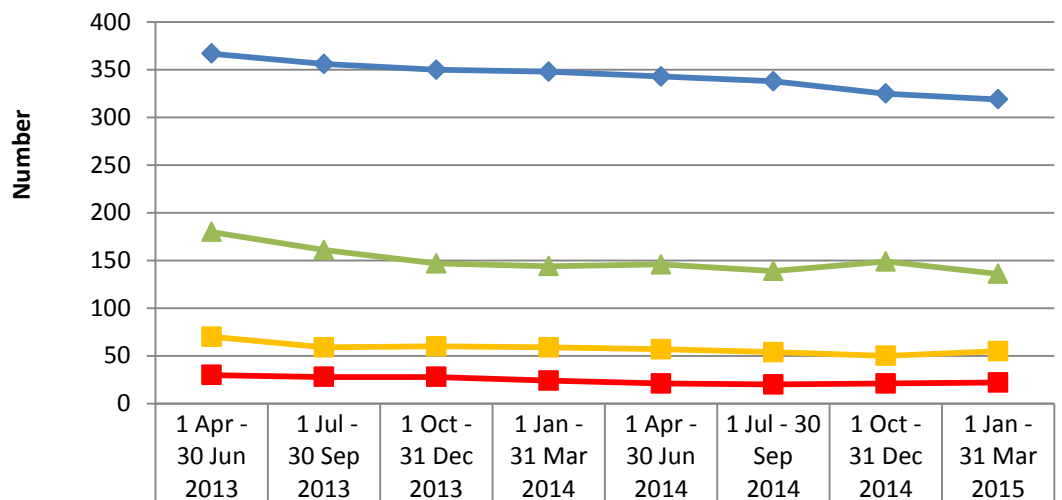


Source: East Kent Services

Social Sector Size Criteria

- The Social Sector Size Criteria, also known as the 'bedroom tax' applies to Housing Benefit claimants in social housing. Those claimants deemed to have one bedroom more than they require have their Housing Benefit reduced by 14%. Claimants with 2 excess bedrooms the reduction is 25%.
- East Kent Services have been working with East Kent Housing to identify affected tenants and proactively support property moves and transfers where possible and appropriate.

Number of households affected by Social Sector Size Criteria in the Dover district, 2013/14 to 2014/15



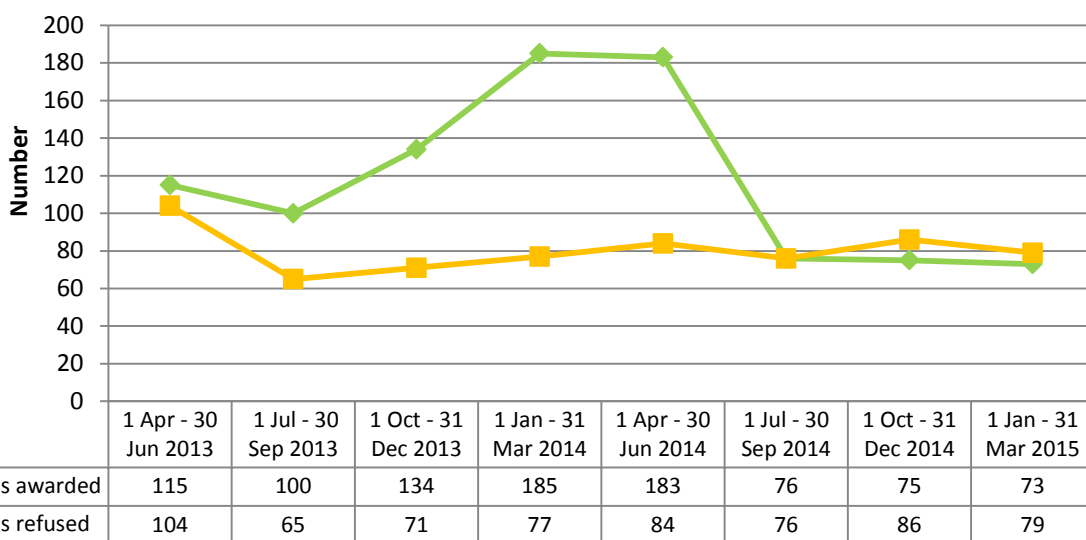
	1 Apr - 30 Jun 2013	1 Jul - 30 Sep 2013	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2013	1 Jan - 31 Mar 2014	1 Apr - 30 Jun 2014	1 Jul - 30 Sep 2014	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2014	1 Jan - 31 Mar 2015
◆ DDC tenants with 14% reduction	367	356	350	348	343	338	325	319
■ DDC tenants with 25% reduction	70	59	60	59	57	54	50	55
▲ PRP tenants with 14% reduction	180	161	147	144	146	139	149	136
■ PRP tenants with 25% reduction	30	28	28	24	21	20	21	22

Source: East Kent Services

Discretionary Housing Payments

Councils have been given additional limited funding to make Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP) in order to mitigate the financial impact of the welfare reforms on the more vulnerable claimants. DHPs are paid in addition to the normal Housing Benefit entitlement.

Discretionary Housing Payment applications decided in the Dover district, 2013/14 to 2014/15



Source: East Kent Services

- During 2013/14, a total of 534 DHP applications were awarded and 317 refused. The total amount of money awarded was £252,332.97
- During 2014/15, a total of 407 DHP applications were awarded and 325 refused. The total amount of money awarded was £216,047.95

Universal Credit

- Universal Credit (UC) is a new benefit for working age people that is being introduced gradually across the country as part of the government's welfare reform changes.
- Universal Credit will replace a number of existing benefits and tax credits: Income Support; Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance; Income-related Employment and Support Allowance; Housing Benefit; Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit. Housing Benefit will transfer to the Department for Work and Pensions, although Council Tax Support will stay with local authorities.
- Roll out of Universal Credit in the Dover district is expected from January 2016.

Summer Budget 2015

- The summer budget, announced in July 2015, announced several different measures that may have an impact on people receiving or wanting to apply for Housing Benefit and/ or Council Tax Support:
 - 4 year freeze to certain working age benefits including tax credits, local housing allowance rates and child benefit. This will come into effect in April 2016 and will apply to new and existing claimants.
 - Lowering the benefit cap from £26,000 to £20,000 for couples and lone parents and £13,400 for single claimants. This will apply to new and existing claimants and an announcement is expected soon confirming when this will come into effect.
 - Housing Benefit backdating restricted to a maximum of 4 weeks (currently 6 months) even if there is good cause for not claiming at the time. This will come into effect in April 2016 and will apply to new claimants.
 - Limit Child Tax Credits and Housing Benefit to account for a maximum of 2 children. This will come into effect for children born after April 2017 and will apply to new and existing claimants.
 - Reduced earnings level threshold for tax credit withdrawal. Gradually start to be withdrawn once family earnings go above £3,850 rather than the existing amount of £6,420. This will come into effect in April 2016 and will apply to new and existing claimants.

Further information on the local impacts of welfare reform will be covered in the Deprivation and Poverty Chapter of the State of the District report. This will be prepared once the DCLG has published the new English Indices of Deprivation in autumn 2015.

Inward Investment and External Funding

Dover District Council continues to pursue strategic opportunities to secure external funding for the district. As well as bidding for competitive funding streams from central government, the Council is actively involved in promoting inward investment into the district. This includes the Invest in Dover website www.investindover.gov.uk, social media, and attendance at the annual MIPIM UK exhibition alongside the Port of Dover and the Discovery Park Enterprise Zone.

Central Government Funding

- The Council has secured funding from a number of competitive central Government programmes during 2014/15. This has included:
 - Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Site Delivery Fund (£45,000) for an efficiency programme in planning, including a review of planning conditions, extending the use of planning performance agreements, and improving S106 processes.
 - £20,000 from DCLG to help set up two new Coastal Community Teams; for Dover, and Deal & Sandwich. These teams will bring together partners from the public, private and voluntary sectors to deliver a Local Economic Plan to drive growth in jobs and prosperity.
 - £10,000 from the Ministry of Defence (MOD) Community Covenant Scheme to host an event to help foster stronger links between the military (serving, veteran, cadet) communities and the local population. We are currently working with local groups to develop the event for Spring/Summer 2016 to coincide with the Kearsney Parks HLF project.
 - The Community Covenant Scheme, administered by Dover District Council, also secured funding to the value of £250,000 for local community groups across the district.

Heritage Lottery Fund – Kearsney Parks

- Dover District Council is working on its round two submission (development phase) to the Heritage Lottery Fund for the 'Parks for People' project at Russell Gardens and Kearsney Abbey.
- Following a successful round one application in 2014, development funding of £274,100 was awarded to DDC to develop the plans in detail. This includes a conservation plan, activity plan, along with planning permissions. The final submission will be made in February 2016 with a decision expected in June 2016. The Heritage Lottery Fund has ring-fenced £3.1 million for the project which is expected to start in autumn 2016.

Inward Investment Promotion

- Dover District Council continues to proactively promote the 'Enterprise Coast – Dover, Deal, Sandwich' as a great place to live, work and play. An inward investment website www.investindover.co.uk continues to develop as platform for potential investors, and local businesses, to find out more about key locations, financial incentives, and news and information for business. This is complemented by a Twitter feed (@InvestInDover) that has over 450 followers.
- Working in partnership with the Port of Dover and the Discovery Park Enterprise Zone, DDC exhibited at the MIPIM UK exhibition at London Olympia in October 2014 and will repeat the exercise this year from 21-23 October 2015. This provides an excellent showcase for the district at the most prominent investment and property exhibition in the UK.

Other funding bids

- Unsuccessful bid were also made to Kent County Council for two outdoor gyms in the district; one on Dover seafront, and one at the North Deal Playing Fields (£45,000).

Supporting community funding

- During the year, the Communication & Engagement team continued to support voluntary and community groups across the district with advice on funding applications. The team also managed the administration and delivery of the following funding programmes:
 - 'You Decide' (DDC & KCC): 29 projects supported (£34,500)
 - Community Covenant: 15 projects supported (£258,385)
 - Save the Children: Eat Sleep learn & play (£60,000)

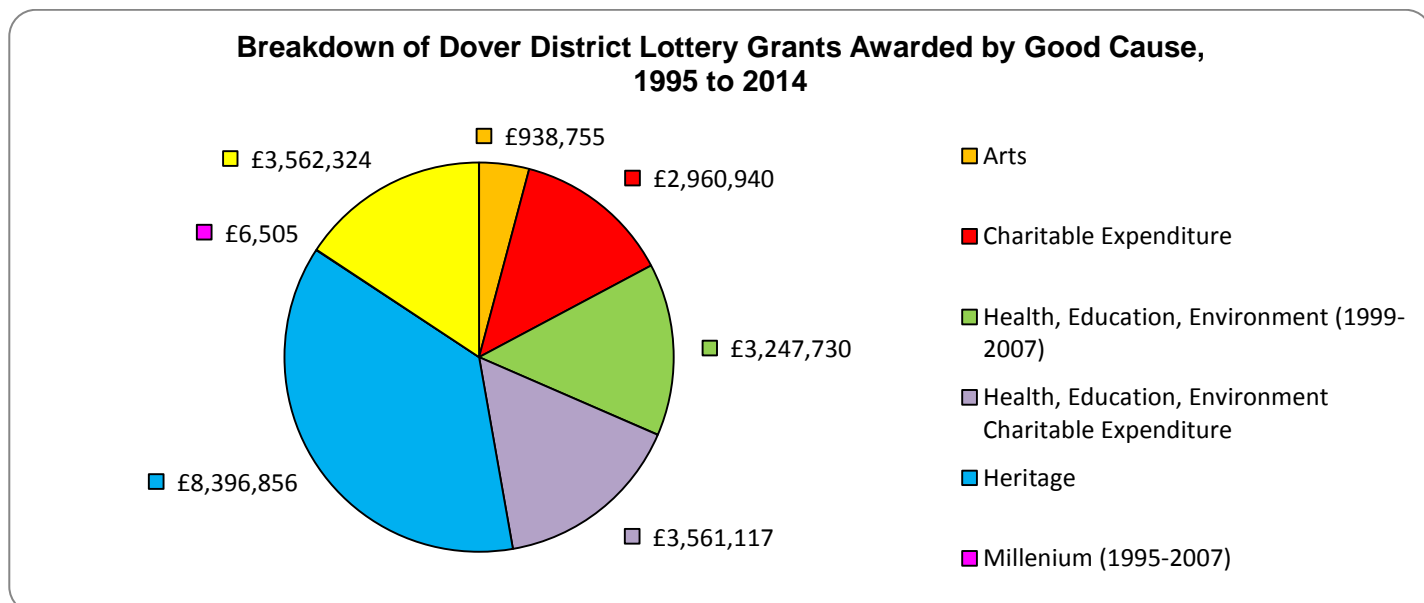
- The Community Safety Team received funding of £29,905.18 from the Police and Crime Commissioner and £2,049 from Kent Police for Community Safety work, and £58,622.25 from Kent County Council for early intervention work and work with troubled families.

Additional DDC External Funding Received

Homes & Communities Agency		
2014-15	Empty Homes Projects	£49,500
Coalfield Regeneration Trust		
2011-12	Investing in community projects in the former coalfield wards, supported by the Community & Leisure Team. The Coalfield Regeneration Trust are taking the work in-house from 2015/16.	£103,500
2012-13		£ 95,580
2013-14		£ 23,750
2014-15		£ 75,000
Environment Agency		
2014-15	Kingsdown Timber Groyne Replacement	£520,350
DECC: Department for Energy & Climate Change		
2014-15	Green Deal Thermal Insulation grant (Dorlonco)	£150,000
2014-15	Cero Thermal Insulation funding (Dorlonco)	£5,455
Dover Town Council		
2014-15	Contribution to consultancy services to support the development of a business plan to identify options for Dover Town Hall.	£12,662
2014-15	Contribution to the purchase of digital projection equipment for the Silver Screen Cinema in Dover	£20,000
Cabinet Office		
2014-15	Grant for Individual Electoral Registration hardware	£23,644
Department for Communities & Local Government		
2014-15	Building Foundations for Growth funding for Discovery Park*	£5,729,000
2014-15	Disabled facilities grant funding	£483,994
2014-15	Neighbourhood Planning Grants	£25,000
2014-15	Site Delivery Fund Grant – Delivery of housing on the ground	£25,000
Developer Funding		
2014-15	Hillreed Homes for Aylesham Development	32,871.43
2014-15	Ward Homes for Aylesham Development	32,871.43
2014-15	Bond City for Dover Town Centre Redevelopment	99,113.74
'Up on the Downs' Landscape Project		
2014-15	Heritage Lottery Fund	£249,949
2014-15	National Trust	£50,000
2014-15	Kent Wildlife Trust	£25,000
2014-15	Kent County Council	£69,000
2014-15	Dover Town Council	£6,000
Local Government Association		
2014-15	LA Open Data Incentive Scheme - Toilets	£11,131

*DDC is acting as administrator for the Building Foundations for Growth funding for Discovery Park.

LOTTERY FUNDING RECEIVED IN THE DOVER DISTRICT



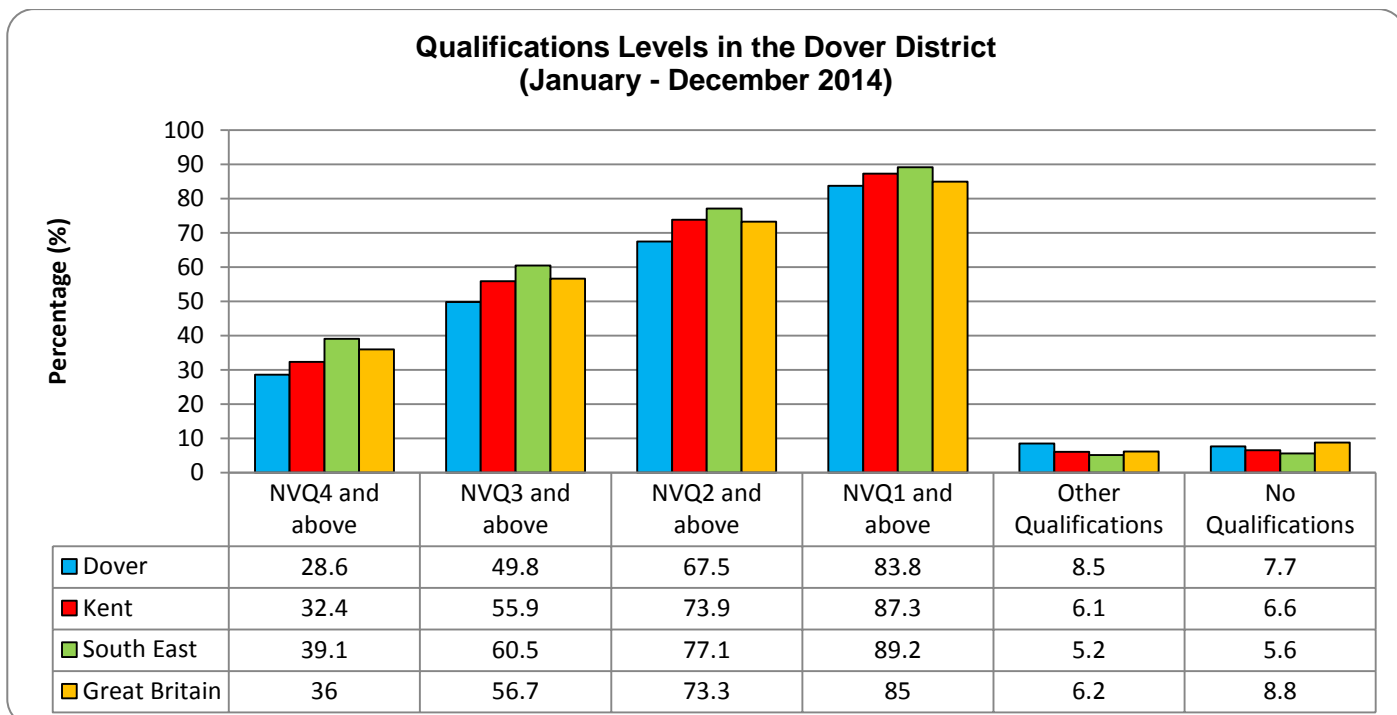
Source: [DCMS Lottery Grants](#)

- Data from the Department for Culture, Media and Sports (DCMS) shows that, since 1995, there have been 597 lottery grants awarded for the Dover district, totalling **£22,674,227**.
- In 2014 lottery grants awarded for the Dover district totalled **£3,850,058**, broken down in to the following categories:
 - **Heritage:** £3,405,500
 - **Sport:** £104,371
 - **Arts:** £130,388
 - **Health, Education, Environment and Charitable Expenditure:** £209,799

Examples of projects receiving funding in 2014 include:

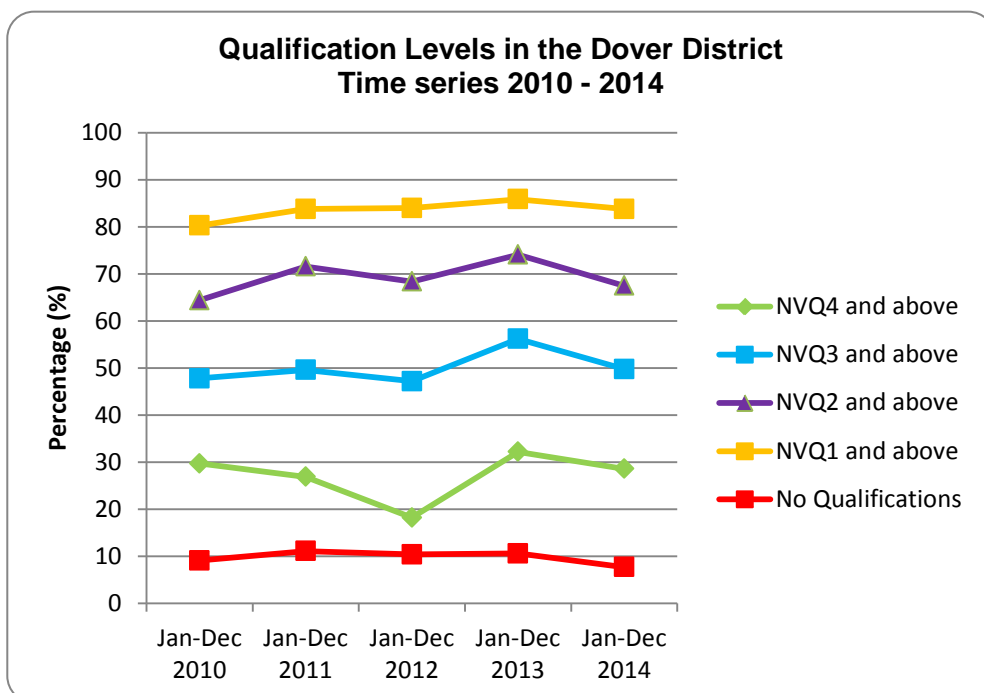
Recipient	Project Description	Amount	Date	Distributing body
Dover District Council	From Mills to Mawson - Uncovering the hidden heritage of Kearsney Abbey & Russell Gardens	£3,389,400	24/06/2014	Heritage Lottery Fund
Dover Arts Development Ltd	DMAG WW1	£78,900	13/05/2014	Arts Council England
Sandwich Town Cricket Club	Gazen Salts Community Sports Development project (GSCSDP)	£50,000	15/04/2014	Sport England
Samphire	This continuation project will provide advice and support to migrants, and identify volunteering opportunities to promote integration.	£129,792	06/01/2014	Big Lottery Fund
Workers of Art	Wise Words Festival	£15,000	18/08/2014	Arts Council England

1. QUALIFICATION LEVELS



Source: ONS annual population survey

- Skill levels and educational attainment in the resident population in the district are generally low compared to county, region and national averages:
 - 19,400 people (28.6%) are educated to NVQ4 and above.
 - 33,800 people (49.8%) are educated to NVQ3 and above
 - 45,700 people (67.5%) are educated to NVQ2 and above
 - 56,900 people (83.8%) are educated to NVQ1 and above
 - 5,700 people (8.5%) have other qualifications
 - 5,200 people (7.7%) do not have any qualifications.



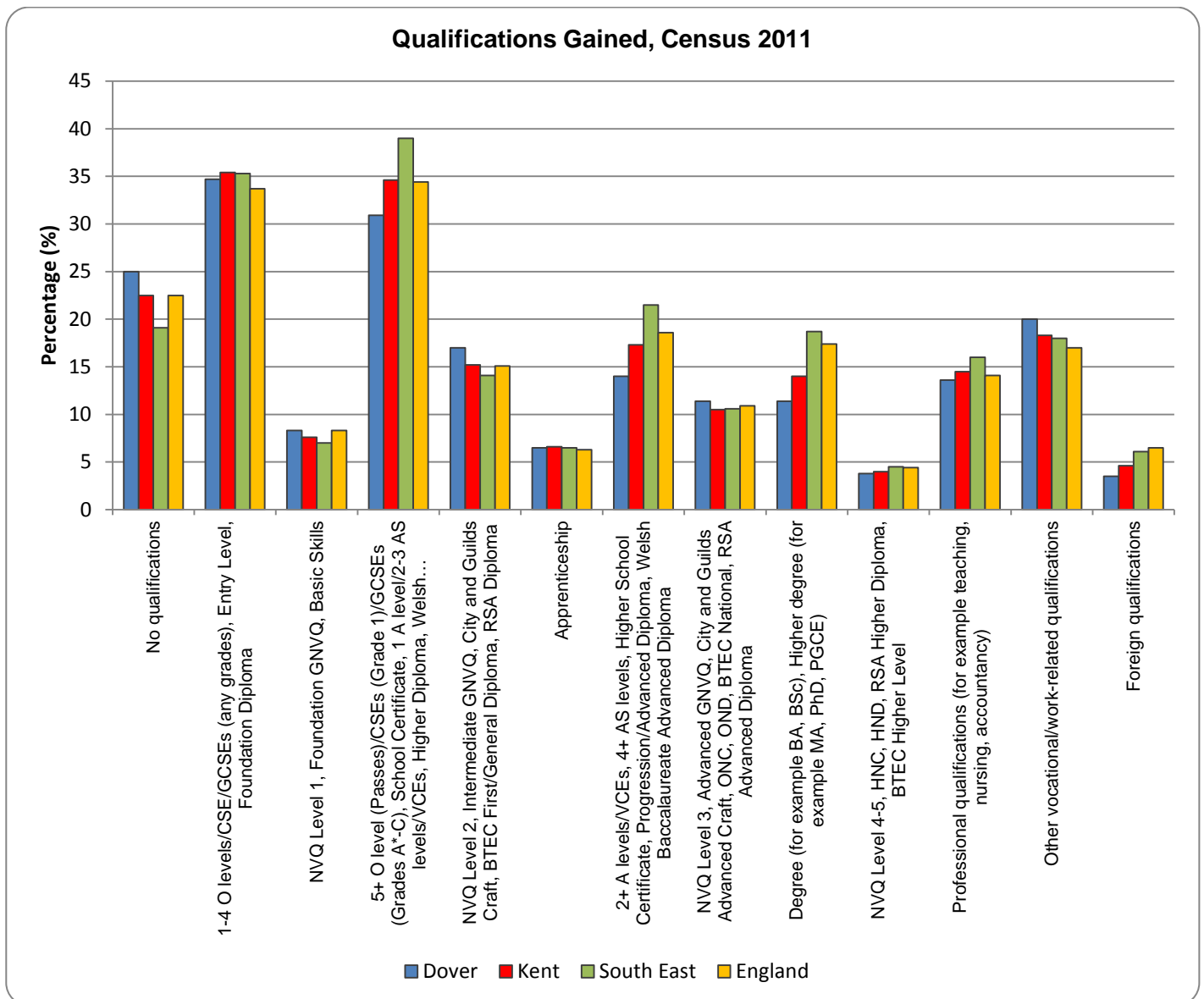
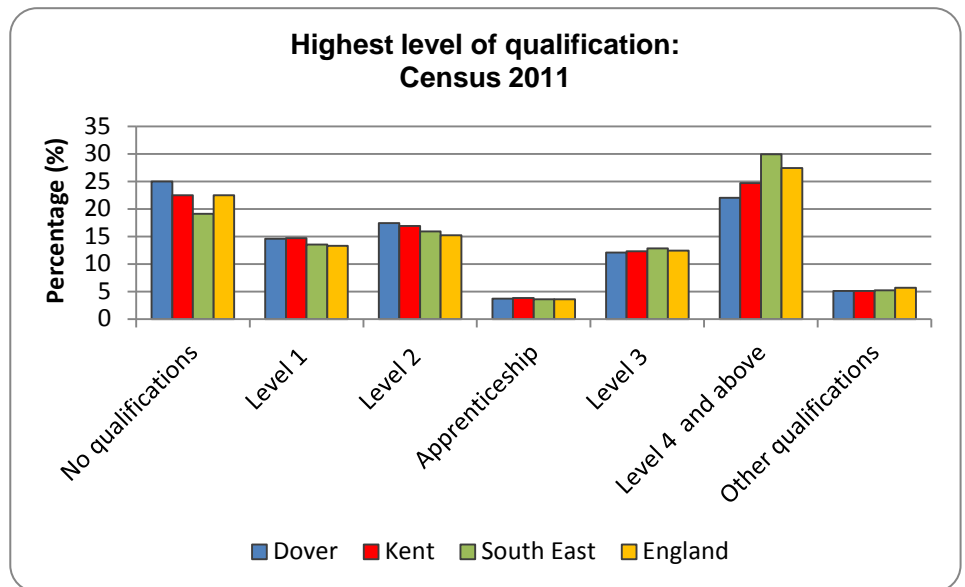
- The percentage of people in the Dover district with no qualifications has fallen overall from 9.1% in 2010 to 7.7% in 2014.
- The percentage of people in the Dover district qualified to NVQ4 and above also shows a fall from 29.7% in 2010 to 28.6% in 2014. However, this has picked up from 18.2% in 2012.
- It should be noted that sample sizes at district level are fairly small, and district-level time series for workforce qualifications can be volatile.

Source: ONS annual population survey

DRAFT

Census 2011

- The Census also collated information on qualifications gained by residents aged 16 and over in the Dover district. It is a count of all people and households and thus the information collated is very comprehensive.
- The ONS Annual Population Survey (APS) referred to above uses a sampling method of the population aged 16-64 years old. Therefore it is not possible to make comparisons of the results from these two different data sources.



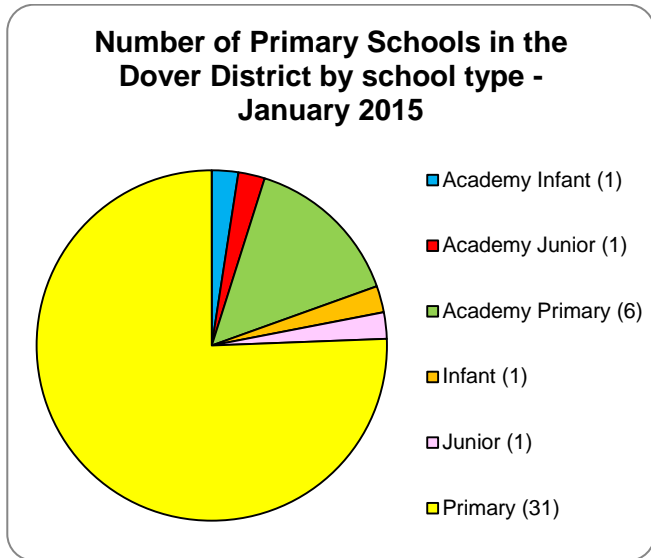
Source: ONS 2011 census QS502EW; This table provides information that classifies usual residents aged 16 and over by qualifications gained, for England and Wales, as at census day.

2. EDUCATION PROVISION IN THE DOVER DISTRICT

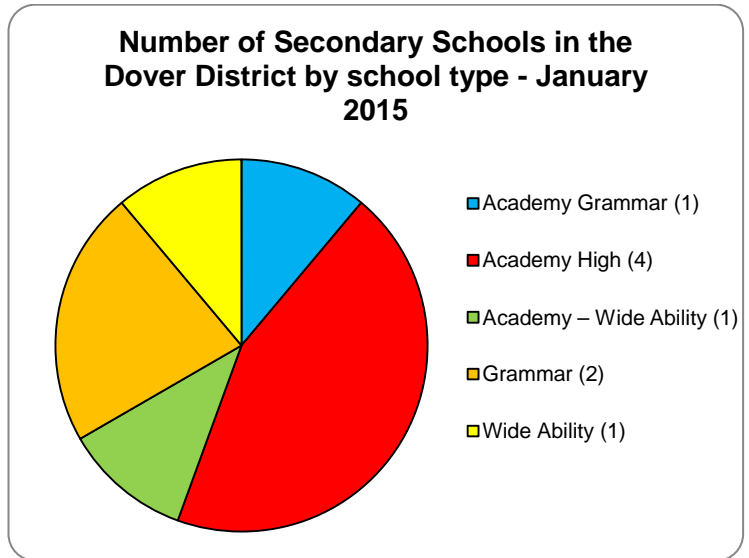
0-4 Year Provision (January 2015)		
Number of Nursery School / Units	Number of Early Years Settings	Children's Centres
3	79	7

State Funded Schools (February 2014)	
Total Primary	41
Total Secondary	09
Total Secondary & Primary	52
Total incl. Community Special Schools	54
Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information	

- There are 52 Secondary and Primary Schools in the Dover district, 14 of which are academies (8 Primary and 6 Secondary); this is up from 12 in 2013.
- There are also two special schools in the district (1 x Behaviour & Learning SEN need and 1 x behavioural, Emotional & Social SEN need).



Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information



Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

Primary Schools

- There are 41 Primary Schools in the district with 8,343 pupils enrolled. Total roll has increased from 7,956 in 2013 and 8,164 in 2014.
- Eight Primary Schools are now academies, one of which is sponsor-led. This is up from six in February 2014.
- Primary Capacity is 8,912.

Special Schools

- 156 children attend one of the two Special Schools in the district.

Independent Schools in the Dover District

Independent schools (also known as 'private schools') charge fees to attend instead of being funded by the government. Pupils do not have to follow the national curriculum. All private schools must be registered with the government and the following independent schools in the Dover district are listed on the Department for Education website:

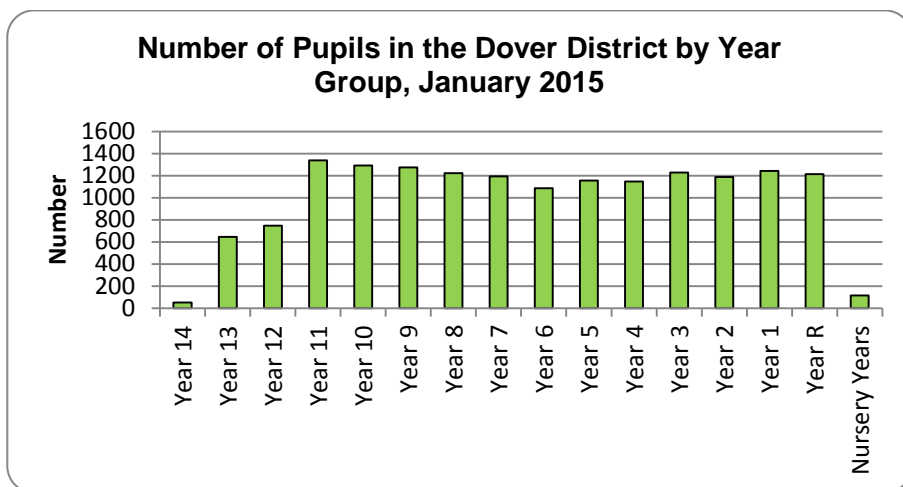
Secondary Schools

- There are nine Secondary Schools in the district, with 7,658 pupils enrolled. Total roll has decreased from 8,042 in 2013 and 7,831 in 2014.
- Six Secondary Schools are academies, two of which are sponsor-led.
- Secondary Capacity is 8,155

Name	Type	Age Range
Beech Grove School , Nonington	Other Independent School	6-19 years
Brewood Secondary School , Deal	Other Independent Special School	11-18 years
Dover College , Dover	Other Independent School	3-18 years
DSFAN Limited , Dover (now closed)	Other Independent School	3-18 years
Learning Opportunities Centre Secondary , Deal	Other Independent Special School	11-18 years
Northbourne Park School , Betteshanger, Deal	Other Independent School	3-13 years
Ripplevale School , Deal	Other Independent Special School	6-18 years
Sallygate School , Dover	Other Independent Special School	8-17 years
St Faith's School , Ash	Other Independent School	2-11 years

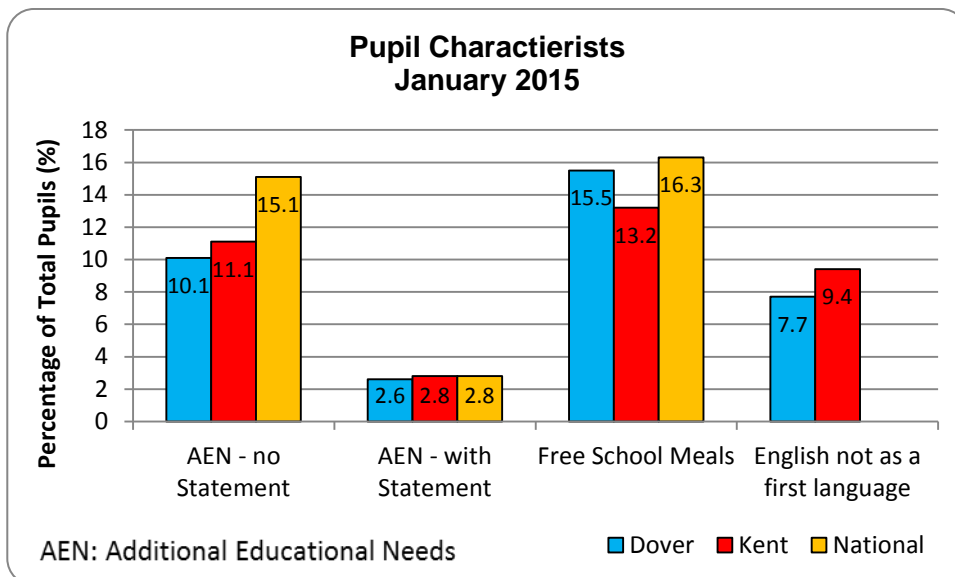
Source: Department for Education

3. SCHOOL POPULATION



Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

- At the time of the January School Census 2015, there are a total of 16,157 pupils in school (nursery years through to Year 14) the Dover District. The chart to the left shows the total number of pupils in each Year Group.
- Of the Year 11 leavers in 2014, 1,259 pupils (86.4%) continued in education either in school or college. 33 pupils (2.3%) became Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET).



Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

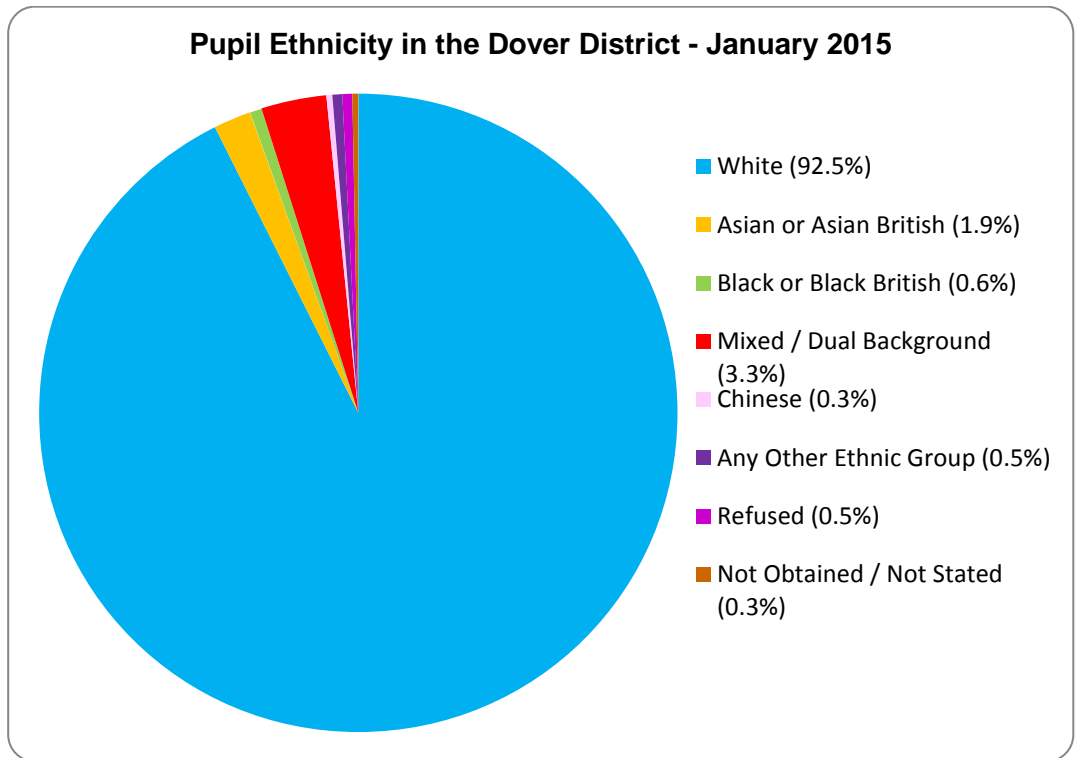
General

- Of the total number of pupils in the district, 7.7% do not have English as their first language, which is lower than the average for Kent (9.4%). This has risen from 6.4% in 2010. National figures are not available.
- 15.5% of pupils in the district are eligible for free school meals, compared to 13.2% across Kent and 16.3 nationally.

- In the Dover district, 10.1% of pupils have Additional Educational Needs (AEN) with no statement and 2.6% have AEN with a statement in place. This is lower than the averages for Kent and nationally.
- In 2014, 17.2% of pupils were reported to have Special Educational Needs (14.8% without a statement and 2.4% with a statement). In 2010, 21.7% of pupils had Special Educational Needs (SEN) with no statement and 2.5% with statement.

Pupil Ethnicity

- The majority of pupils (92.5%) in the Dover district are White (including White British, Irish, Gypsy Roma, Traveller of Irish Heritage). This is higher than the average for Kent (88.1%) and nationally (75.8%).
- Of these, 87.1% of pupils in the district are White British, compared to 81.1% in Kent and 69.8% nationally.

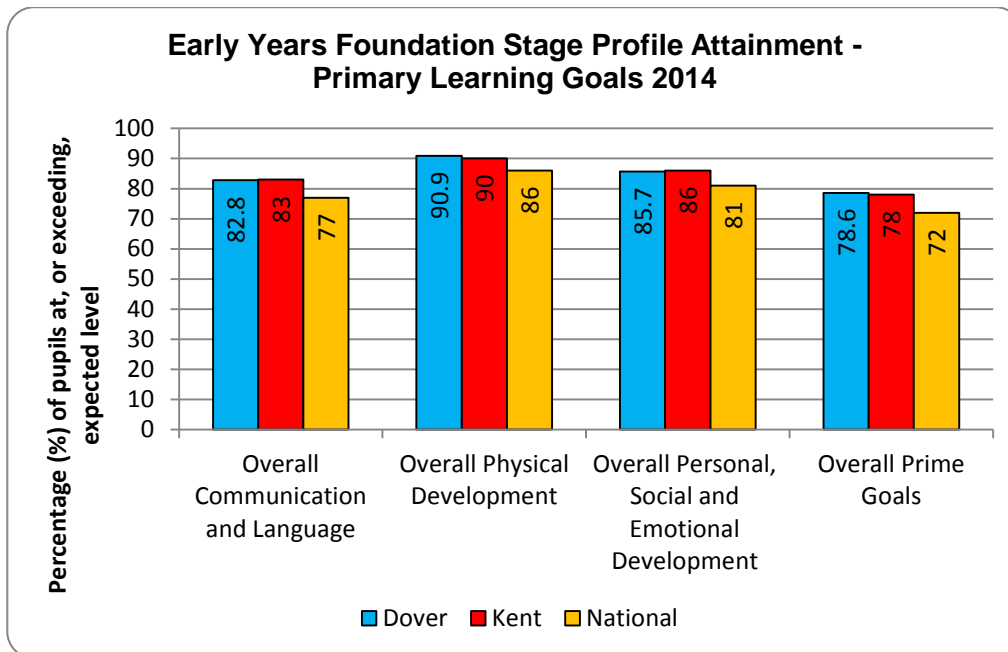


Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

- In 2013/14, there were 69 reported racial incidents in the Dover district (19 Primary, 27 Secondary and 23 Special). However, this figure may be underreported as, across Kent, 98 schools did not return the 2013/14 Survey.
- With regards to bullying, KCC conducted an on-line pupil bullying survey in November 2014. This shows that, of the 291 primary school pupils in the Dover district that responded, 44% said they had been bullied at some point. Of these, 22.7% said they were still being bullied. No secondary schools in the Dover district took part in the survey¹.

4. EARLY YEARS PERFORMANCE

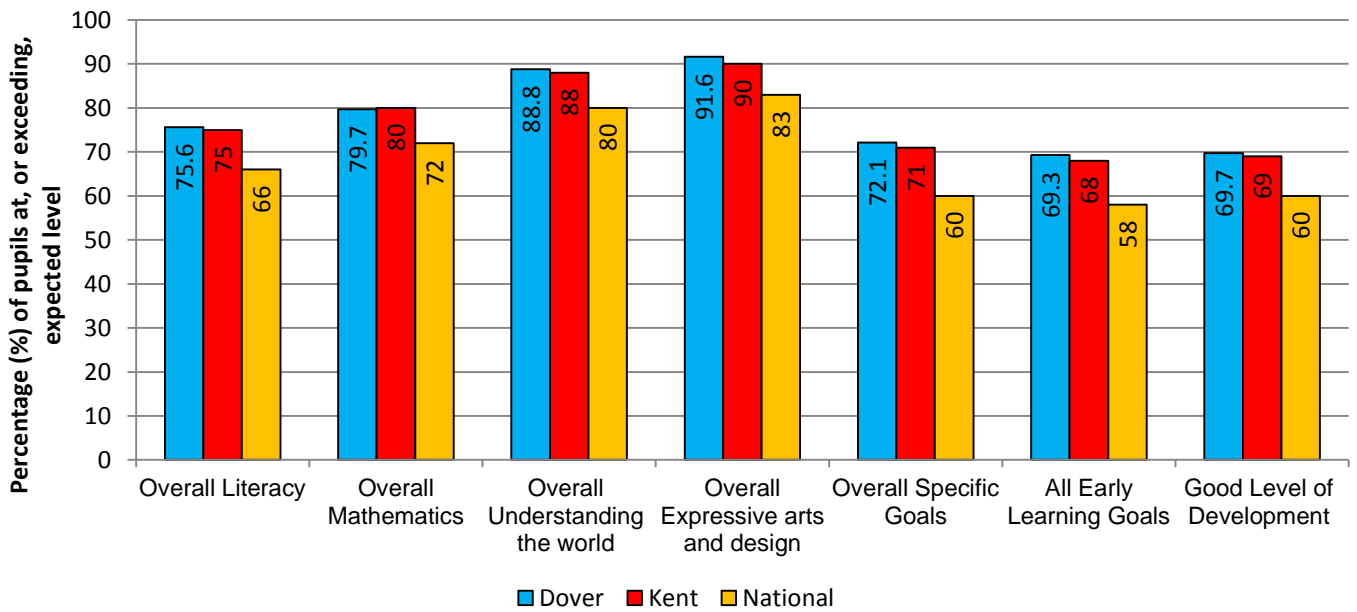
Prime learning Goals



- In the Dover district, the percentage of pupils at, or exceeding, the expected level of attainment for Primary Learning Goals are above the national figures in all overall areas.
- It is also above the Kent average for Overall Physical Development and Overall Prime Goals.

¹ Safe at School Online Pupil Bullying Survey November 2014
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Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Attainment 2014 - Specific Learning Goals



Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

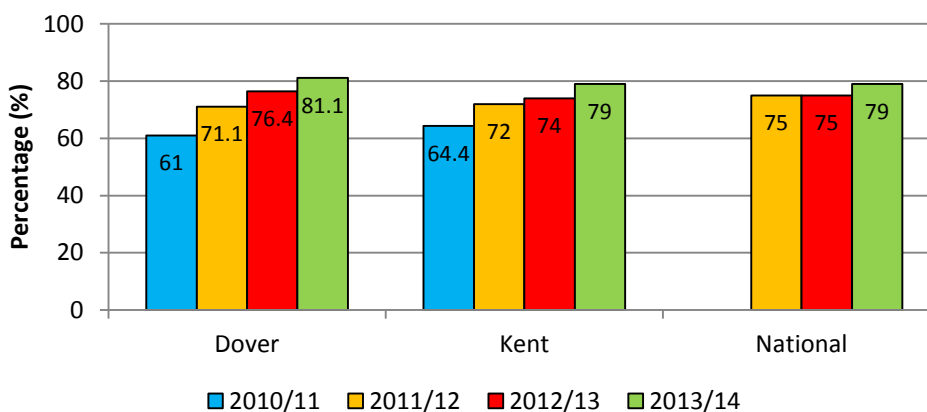
- In the Dover district, the percentage of pupils at, or exceeding, the expected level of attainment for Specific Learning Goals are above the Kent and national figures in all overall areas.
- Good Level of Development refers to pupils achieving at least the Expected level in the prime Areas of learning plus Literacy and Mathematics Early Learning Goals. In this area, pupils in the Dover district achieved 69.7%, compared to 69% for Kent and 60% nationally.

5. PRIMARY SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

Key Stage 2: Year 6 Level 4 and above 2013/14

- The headline measure for primary schools is the percentage of pupils getting Level 4 or above in all of reading, writing and maths.

Achieving Level 4+ Reading, Writing and Maths 2010/11 to 2013/14



Level 4 and above

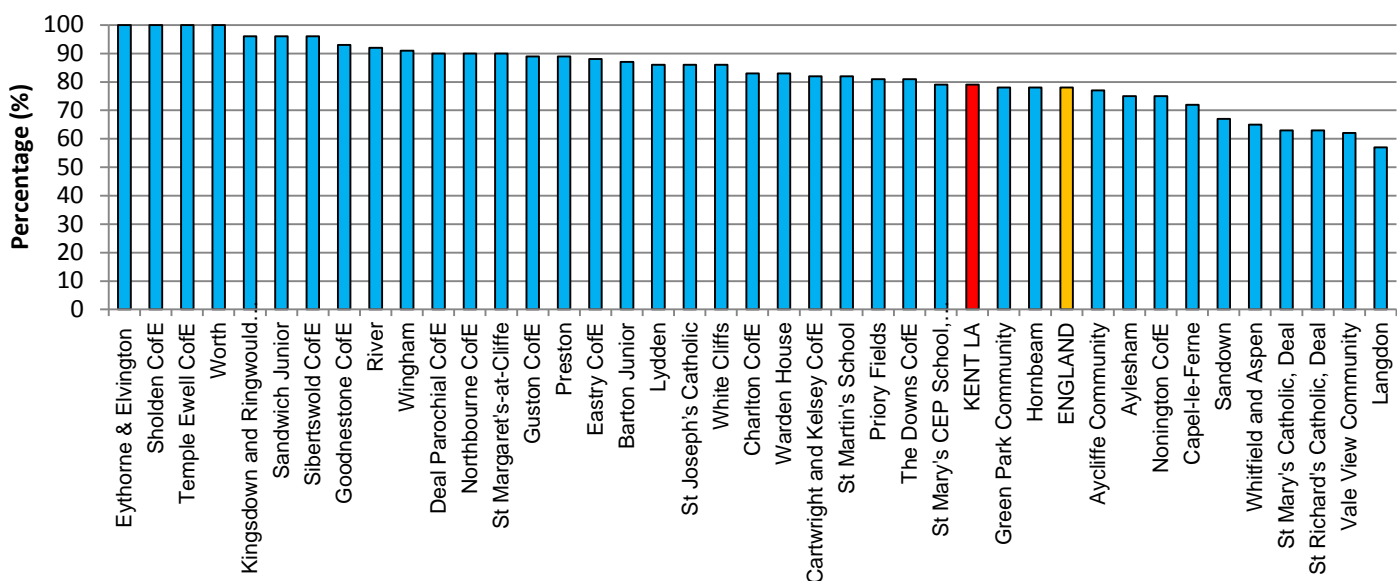
- Level 4+ Reading, Writing and Maths results in the Dover district have improved from 61% in 2011 to 81.1% in 2014.
- This achievement is higher than seen across Kent and Nationally (both 79%).
- 29 schools in the Dover district were above the national average, with four achieving 100%.

Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

- The government considers a school to be 'underperforming' if fewer than 65% (up from 60% last year) of pupils get a Level 4 in maths, reading and writing, and pupils are not making the expected progress in these three subjects between the end of infants (age seven) and age 10 or 11.
- In 2013/14, four schools in the Dover district achieved below the government floor of 65%: Langdon (57%), Vale View (62%), St Richards Catholic, Deal and St Mary's Catholic, Deal (both 63%).

- The two lowest performing schools in 2012/13 have improved dramatically: Nonington Church of England Primary School achieved 75% compared to 33% in 2012/13 and Aycliffe Community Primary School achieved 77% compared to 38% in 2012/13.

Year 6 pupils achieving Level 4 and above in Reading, Writing and Maths (%) 2013/14



Source: Department for Education Performance Tables

- In 2013/14, the primary schools with the highest average point scores in the Dover district are: Temple Ewell (32.8), Kingsdown and Ringwoud (32.5); Preston (32.2), St Margaret's-at-Cliffe (31.6); Sibertswold (31.2), Worth (31.2) and Eastry (31). The national average point scores have been discontinued.
- In 2013/14, the primary schools with the lowest average point scores are: Langdon (16.8), Vale View (26.2) and Whitfield and Aspen (26.5).

High Achieving Pupils and Overall Value Added

Dover District 2013/14	High achieving (%)
Temple Ewell	60
Eastry	50
Sibertswold	46
Eythorne & Elvington	44
Preston	44
Worth	44
Kingsdown and Ringwoud	43
River	41
Sandwich Junior	38
St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	38
Northbourne	29
Capel-le-Ferne	28
Wingham	28
White Cliffs	27
Hornbeam	26
Sholden	25
Deal Parochial	24
Cartwright and Kelsey	23
The Downs	23
St Martin's School	21
St Mary's Catholic, Deal	21
St Richard's Catholic, Deal	21
Goodnestone	20

Dover District 2013/14	Value Added
Eythorne & Elvington	102.3
Kingsdown and Ringwoud	101.8
Preston	101.7
Eastry CofE	101.6
Guston CofE	101.5
Temple Ewell CofE	101.5
St Joseph's Catholic	101.4
St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	101.3
Green Park Community	101.2
Northbourne	101.2
River	101.1
Sandwich Junior	101
Barton Junior	100.9
Aycliffe Community	100.7
St Mary's CEP School, Dover	100.7
Hornbeam	100.6
Warden House	100.6
Sibertswold	100.5
The Downs	100.5
Lydden	100.3
Goodnestone	100.2
Priory Fields	100.2
Worth	100.2

Dover District 2013/14	High achieving (%)
St Mary's CEP School, Dover	18
Aylesham	17
Warden House	17
Whitfield and Aspen	17
Guston CofE	16
Barton Junior	15
Langdon	14
St Joseph's Catholic	14
Charlton	13
Green Park	13
Sandown	13
Vale View	12
Aycliffe	8
Nonington	8
Priory Fields	7
Lydden	0

Dover District 2013/14	Value Added
Nonington CofE	100.1
Vale View	100
Sholden CofE	99.9
Sandown	99.8
White Cliffs	99.8
Wingham	99.7
Capel-le-Ferne	99.6
St Martin's School	99.5
Deal Parochial	99.4
Charlton CofE	99.3
St Mary's Catholic, Deal	99.3
St Richard's Catholic, Deal	99.3
Langdon	99.2
Whitfield and Aspen	99.2
Aylesham	99.1
Cartwright and Kelsey	99.1

Source: Department for Education Performance Tables

- The table above shows the percentage of high achieving Year 6 pupils (reaching Level 5, the level expected of a 14-year-old, in Reading, Writing and Maths) in each of the primary schools in the Dover district during 2013/14. Temple Ewell is top in the Dover district with 60% of its Year 6 pupils achieving Level 5, followed by Eastry with 50% and Sibertswold with 46%.
- The table also shows the 'Overall Value Added' scores for each of the schools. A school's value added score shows how well it helps pupils to progress. Eythorne and Elvington is top in the Dover district with a score of 102.3, followed by Kingdown and Ringwoud (101.8) and Preston (101.7).

6. SECONDARY SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

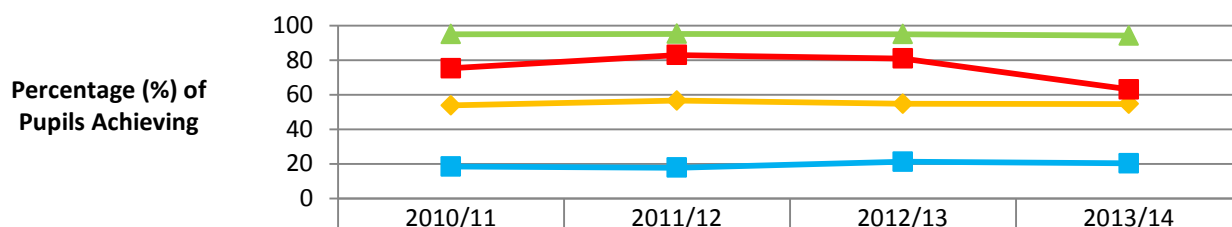
Key Stage 4 GCSE Results 2013/14

Percentage achieving 5+ A* - C GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and Maths GCSEs	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
England - All Schools	58.9	59.4	59.2	53.4
Kent - LA	59.4	61.3	63.1	58.0
Dover District	53.8	56.6	54.8	54.7

Source: Department for Education Performance Tables

- In 2013/14, the percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A* - C including English and Maths GCSE's in the Dover district was lower than the average for Kent but above the national average.
- The percentage of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate in the Dover district (20.3%) was also lower than the average for Kent (26.8%) and England (22.8%).

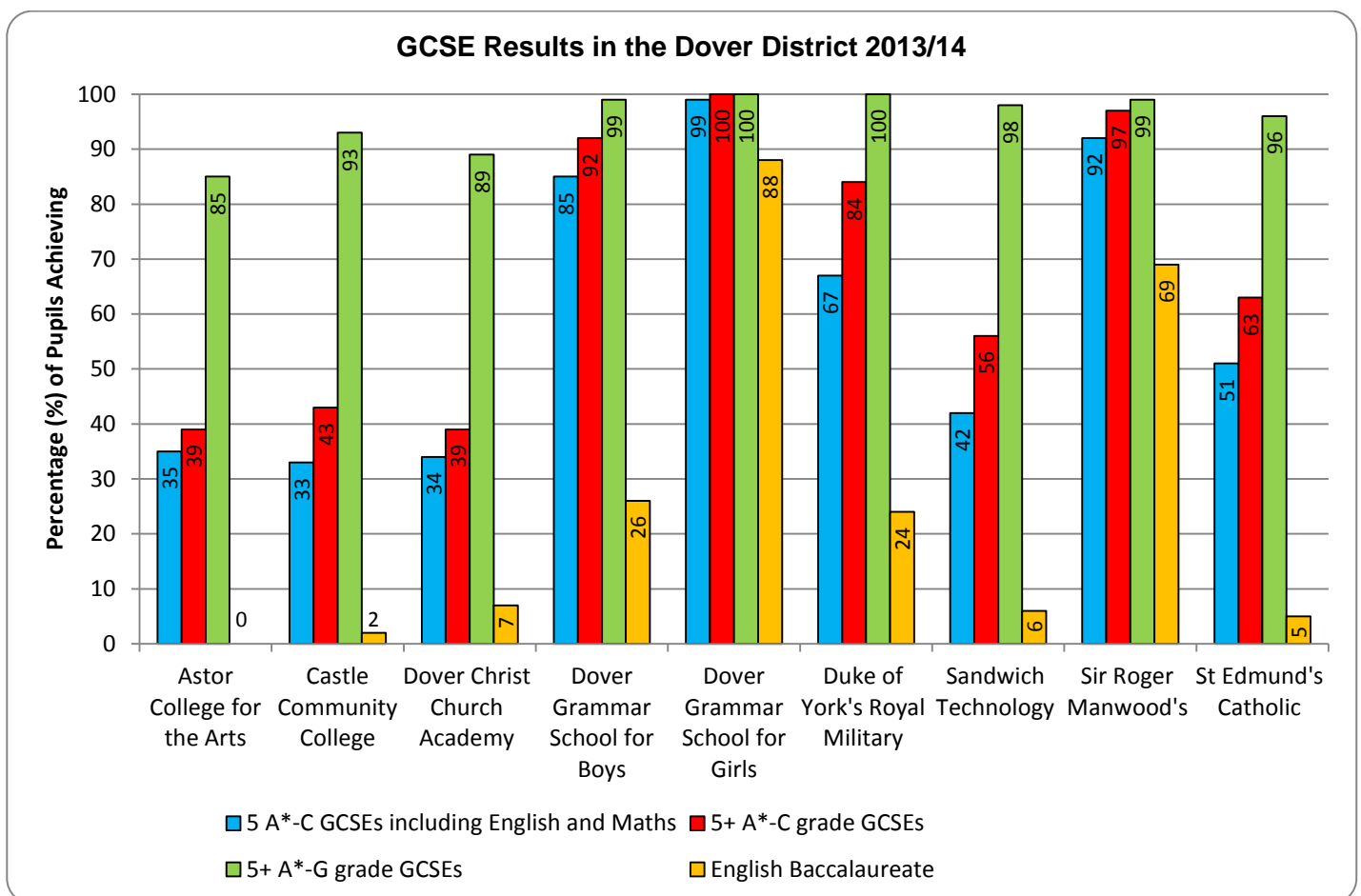
Key Stage 4 (GCSE) in the Dover District 2011/12 to 2013/14



GCSE and Baccalaureate 2013/14

Name of School	5 A*-C GCSEs including English and Maths (%)	Direction of travel	5+ A*-C grade GCSEs (%)	5+ A*-G grade GCSEs (%)	English Bacc. (%)	Best 8 Value Added
Astor College for the Arts	35	↓	39	85	0	944.5
Castle Community College	33	↑	43	93	2	981.8
Dover Christ Church Academy	34	↓	39	89	7	981.3
Dover Grammar School for Boys	85	↓	92	99	26	1003.2
Dover Grammar School for Girls	99	↔	100	100	88	1027.2
Duke of York's Royal Military	67	↓	84	100	24	1014.6
Sandwich Technology	42	↓	56	98	6	998
Sir Roger Manwood's	92	↓	97	99	69	1012.7
St Edmund's Catholic	51	↑	63	96	5	1025

Source: Department for Education Performance Tables



Source: Department for Education Performance Tables

- Four schools in the district (Dover Grammar School for Girls, Sir Roger Manwood's, Dover Grammar School for Boys and Duke of Yorks Royal Military School) achieved above the Kent (58%) and National (53.4%) averages for the percentage of pupils achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalents) including English and Maths.
- Secondary schools are considered to be "underperforming" if fewer than 40% of their pupils get five C grades or better at GCSE, including English and maths, and if fewer students are making two levels of progress between the ages of 11 and 16 (Key Stages 3 and 4) than the national average.
- In 2013/14, 330 secondary schools in England are below the 40% floor (up from 154 last year) – including three schools in the Dover district: Castle Community College (33%), Dover Christchurch Academy (34%) and Astor College (35%).

- It should be noted that there have been changes made to the secondary school tables this year, which means that only a pupil's first attempt at a qualification is included for league tables. The list of qualifications included has also been restricted to those which the government says are of the highest, academic quality and the number of non-GCSEs counting has been capped at two. Overall GCSEs have been toughened with exams taken at the end of the course and detailed changes to core subjects. Critics claim the changes make these results incomparable with previous years.

Best 8 Value Added

- Value Added scores including English and Maths bonuses which measure the progress made by pupils from the end of KS2 to the end of KS4 using their best 8 exam results. A score above 1,000 is better than the national average.
- There are four schools in the Dover district with above national average scores: Dover Grammar School for Girls (1027.2), Duke of Yorks Royal Military School (1014.6), Sir Roger Manwood's School (1012.7) and Dover Grammar School for Boys (1003.2).

English Baccalaureate

- The English Baccalaureate was introduced as a performance measure in the 2010 performance tables. It is not a subject in itself or a single exam. It is a measure of pupils achieving A* to C grades in a range of subjects the government says is the core of a good education - English, mathematics, two science subjects, a language and either history or geography.
- The national average for English Baccalaureate is 22.8% of state school pupils. Four schools in the district (Dover Grammar School for Girls, Sir Roger Manwood's, Dover Grammar School for Boys, Duke of Yorks Military School) achieved above the National averages. The average for Kent is 64.7%.

7. POST-16 ATTAINMENT 2013/14

A-Level and Vocational Attainment

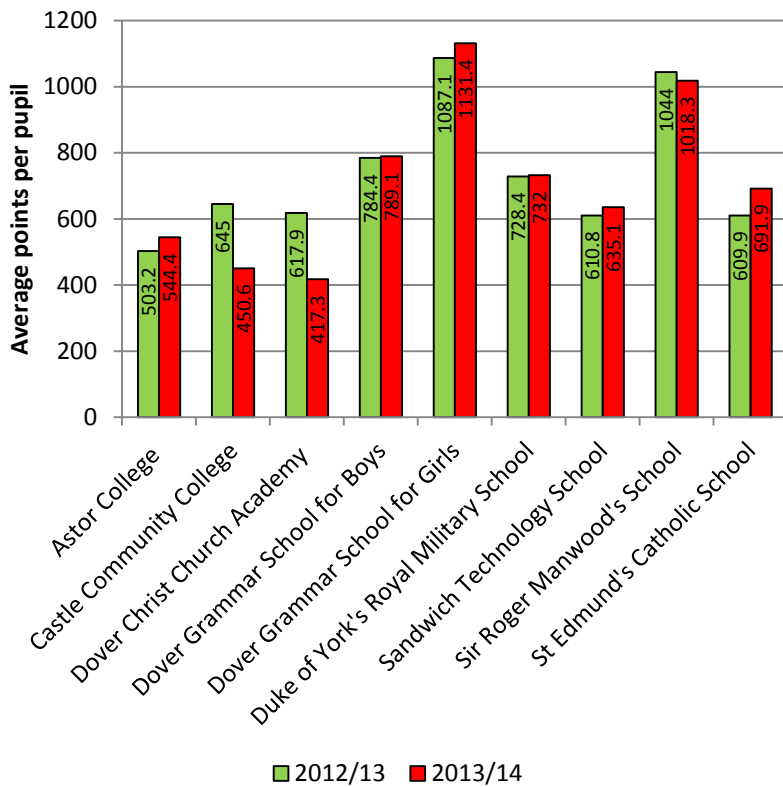
	Percentage achieving 3+ A* - B Grades				Average Points Per Student			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Kent	30.3	29.7	30.6	28.4	741.1	737.3	745.3	721.3
Dover	24.5	24.6	24.4	26.3	769.4	797.1	800.2	800.7

Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

Name and Type of School	A Level attainment – average points per student	Average point score per A level entry	% of A level students achieving 3 A levels at grades AAB or higher (in at least 2 facilitating subjects)	Average point score expressed as a grade	Vocational attainment - average points per entry
Astor College for the Arts	544.4	159.9	0	E+	197.8
Castle Community	450.6	149.8	0	E	213.4
Dover Christ Church	417.3	165.1	0	D-	227.2
Dover Grammar School for Boys	789.1	210.6	9	C	263.9
Dover Grammar School for Girls	1131.4	220.7	17	C+	NE
Duke of York's Royal Military	732	171.2	5	D-	SUPP
Sandwich Technology	635.1	185.3	0	D+	216.1
Sir Roger Manwood's	1018.3	216.6	28	C+	NE
St Edmund's	691.9	188.3	4	D+	213.1

Source: Department for Education Performance Tables

A-Level attainment: average points per pupil, 2012/13 and 2013/14

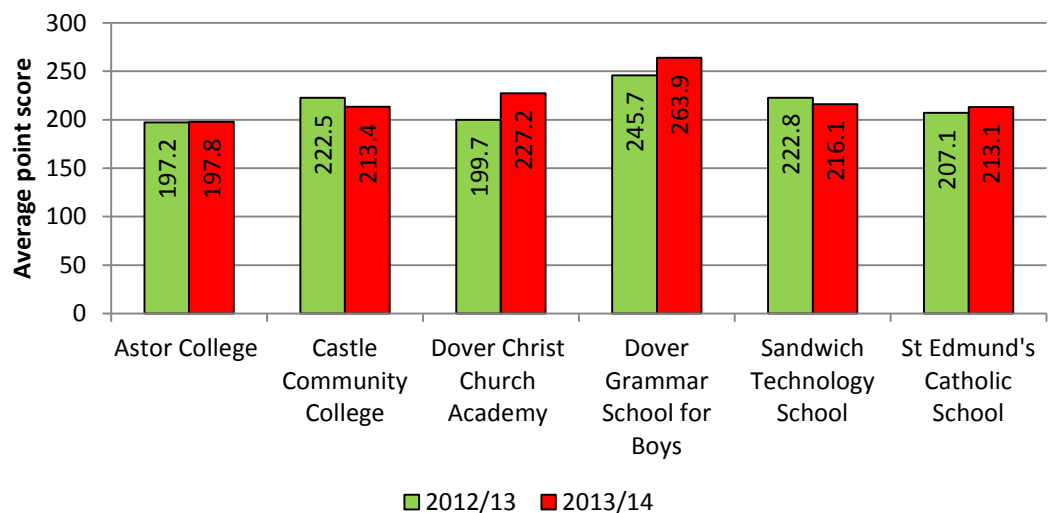


Source: Department for Education Performance Tables

- This chart shows the A-Level performance of students in the Dover district by average points scored per pupil. The England average for state funded schools and colleges during 2013/14 is 772.8.
- Three schools in the district achieved above this national average: Dover Grammar School for Girls (1131.4), Sir Roger Manwood School (1018.3) and Dover Grammar School for Boys (789.1).
- The Performance tables also show the number of students who gain good grades – at least two As and a B – in so-called 'facilitating subjects'.
- These are subjects that are commonly seen as a route into leading Russell Group universities, such as maths, English literature, physics, biology, chemistry, geography, history and modern and classical languages.
- Two schools achieved above the England average of 11.9%: Sir Roger Manwood School (28%) and Dover Grammar School for Girls (17%).

- The performance tables also show results for students taking vocational qualifications such as the BTEc.
- The results for Duke of York's Royal Military School have also been suppressed because of the risk of an individual's results being identified and are therefore not included.

Average point score per vocational entry, 2012/13 and 2013/14



Source: Department of Education Performance Tables

8. OFSTED INSPECTIONS: Overall Effectiveness

Primary Schools								
Outstanding		Good		Requires Improvement		Inadequate		Total
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
4	10.3	33	84.6	2	5.1	0	0.0	39

Secondary Schools								
Outstanding		Good		Requires Improvement		Inadequate		Total
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
02	22.2	3	33.3	3	33.3	1	11.1	9

Special Schools								
Outstanding		Good		Requires Improvement		Inadequate		Total
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2

Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information (Data includes reports received up until 01 April 2015).

9. FURTHER EDUCATION PROVIDERS

- The former K College in Dover is now part of East Kent College, which also has campuses in Broadstairs and Folkestone, as well as an administration and training centre at Discovery Park, Sandwich.
- East Kent College maintains a curriculum comprising a broad range of programmes, apprenticeships, workplace training and short courses designed to meet educational needs and interests as well as the economic needs of its locality. For example, the areas of tourism, logistics and transportation are a focus at the Dover Campus, recognising the international significance of the Port of Dover. Engineering and associated technologies are also distinctively defined at the Broadstairs and Dover campuses. There is a specialism in Science at Discovery Park alongside professional training in the areas of business and finance, and in applied sciences.
- A £6.5 million Maritime Skills Academy is also currently under construction in Dover.
- Hadlow College, one of the country's leading land-based colleges, is also developing plans for further and higher education at the Betteshanger Sustainable Education and Business Incubation Centre.

10. SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE

- The Dover District is gearing up for multi-million pound investments in town centre and waterfront regeneration, new employment space and 10,000 new homes across the district. Representing the single biggest investment in a generation, this will create 3,000+ new jobs over the next five years
- The Council has been working with employers to upgrade training facilities and develop new courses matched to the needs of the local economy. This has led to multi-million pound investments on new training facilities including a £2.9 million investment by East Kent College in its Dover campus, and a new science curriculum at Discovery Park in Sandwich. Viking Recruitment in Dover is also building a £6.5 million Maritime Skills Academy.
- The Council, in partnership with East Kent College, Hadlow College, Canterbury Christ Church University, and the University of Kent. Has recently launched a new website www.skills4dover.co.uk to provide clear pathways into vocational training, apprenticeships, and further and higher education.
- The new website focuses on high growth industries and local employers within the Dover District, including life sciences and biotech, engineering, construction, computing and IT, maritime, travel and tourism, and hospitality, and provides links to relevant courses. The aim is to ensure that local people benefit from the investments by providing opportunities to gain new skills, or to re-train, so that they can take advantage of the jobs on offer.

11. NEETS: THOSE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING – APRIL 2015

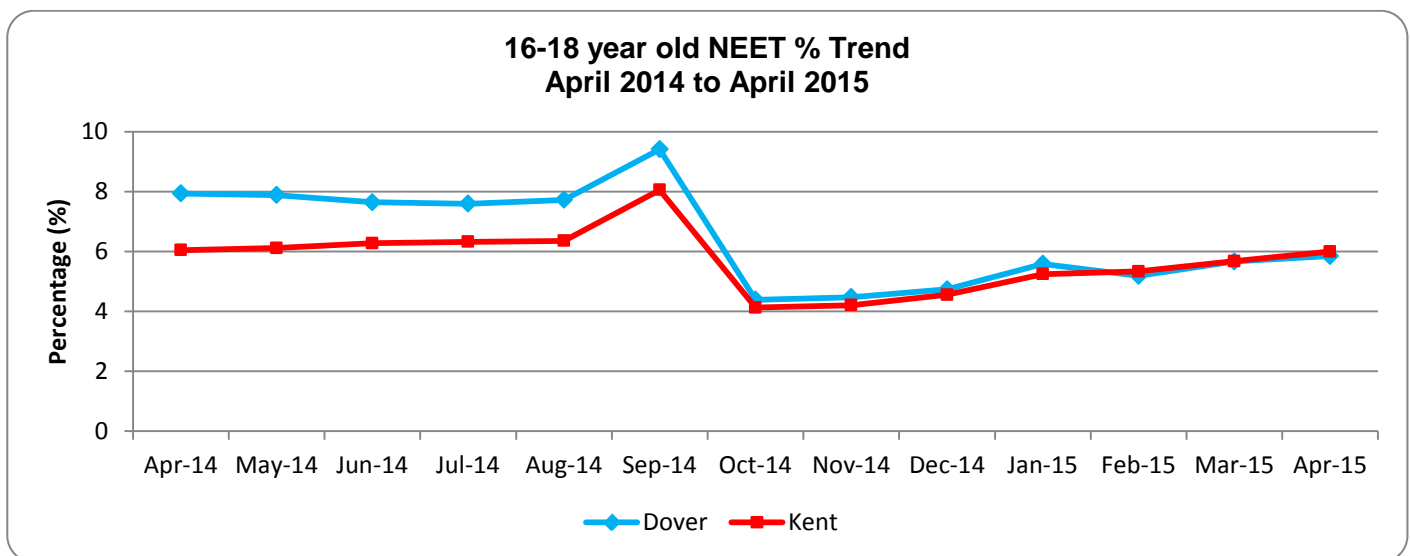
A NEET is a young person who is Not in Education, Employment or Training. The 'NEET group' is not a uniform set of individuals – it covers both those who will be NEET for a short time while looking for opportunities and those who have major and often multiple issues and are at long-term risk of remaining disengaged. This group includes 'generational NEETs' – young people who come from families where the accepted norm is for adults to be unemployed. NEETs aged 16–18 years are of particular focus.

District Level NEETs

Area April 2015	NEETs % of cohort	Direction of travel*	NEET Numbers	Total Cohort 16-18
Ashford	5.93	↑	244	4,642
Canterbury	6.17	↑	269	4,841
Dartford	5.40	↓	170	3,491
Dover	5.85	↓	204	3,951
Gravesham	6.44	↓	231	3,987
Maidstone	5.46	↓	270	5,488
Sevenoaks	4.14	↑	124	3,480
Shepway	6.99	↓	243	3,883
Swale	7.55	↑	367	5,391
Thanet	7.34	↓	342	5,300
Tonbridge & Malling	4.99	↑	200	4,489
Tunbridge Wells	4.80	↑	173	4,008
Kent Total	6.00	↓	2,837	52,951

Source: Management Information Unit, KCC; *Compared to April 2014

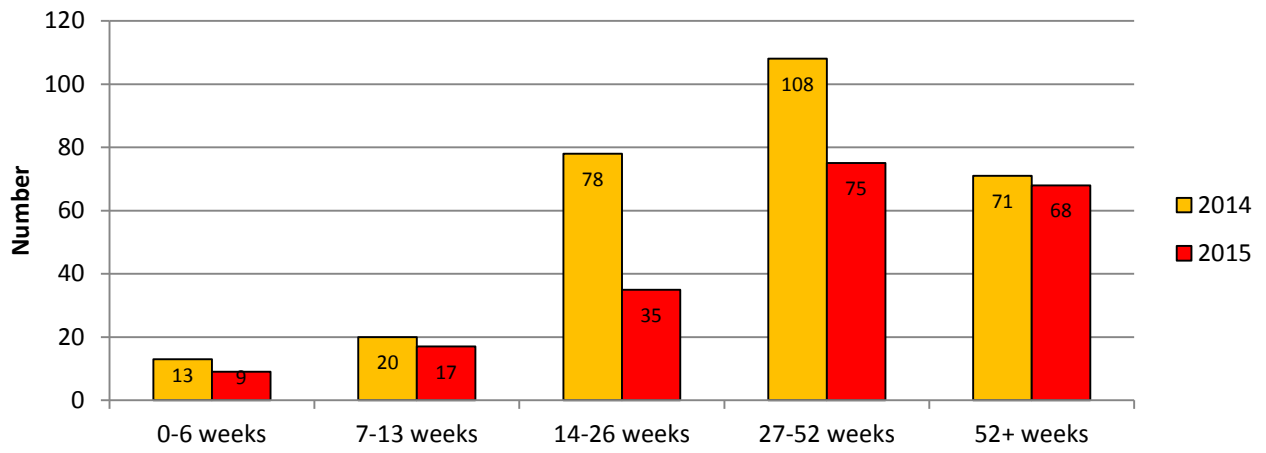
- As at April 2015, 6.00% (2,837) of 16 to 18 year olds were classed as NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) in Kent – down from 6.05% in April 2014. Of the Kent districts, Swale has the highest proportion of 16-18 year olds who are NEET with 7.55% and Sevenoaks the lowest with 4.14%.
- The Dover District had 204 young people (5.85%) aged 16-18 years old classed as NEET, which is lower than the Kent average. This figure has fallen from 7.94% in April 2014.



- Of the 204 16-18 year olds NEET in the Dover district that are available to the labour market, 184 are seeking employment, education or training, 11 are not yet ready for work or learning, 6 are working not for reward and 3 have a start date agreed that is RPA² compliant.
- Of those NEET that are not available to the labour market in the Dover district, the majority are through illness (31), teenage parents (19), followed by pregnancy (15).
- Ward level data is no longer available. Since a contractual change in April 2014, CXK no longer manage the performance data for the NEETs in Kent and that the responsibility for this now sits with Kent County Council. KCC policy is to suppress data publication where figures are 5 or fewer, which is most NEET data at ward level.

² Raising the Participation Age
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NEETs in the Dover District based on length of time NEET, 2014 and 2015



Economic regeneration remains the Council's top priority and significant progress is being made on the delivery of major regeneration projects across the Dover district. The vision for this Council is to ensure we create the environment to attract investment to the district that will stimulate growth and enterprise thereby creating much needed jobs and delivering the overall ambitions and priorities in the Council's Adopted Core Strategy alongside the Council's key Corporate Objectives.

REGENERATION DELIVERY

1. OVERVIEW

1.1 Development Plan

- The Dover District Core Strategy was adopted in 2010 and includes 4 strategic allocations: the Whitfield Urban Expansion, Connaught Barracks, Dover Waterfront and Dover Mid-Town.
- Dover District Council's Land Allocations Local Plan, which identifies the sites for future development across the district up to 2026, was adopted in January 2015, with the council becoming the first local authority in East Kent to have full Local Plan. Alongside the Core Strategy, it sets out how we will achieve our plans to deliver 10,100 new homes in the district by 2026 and 14,000 in the longer term and provides developers and investors with certainty about development sites for the next 20 years.
- Please see the [Annual Monitoring Report](#) (AMR)¹ for information on the progress on preparing and implementing the Council's development plans and the effects of planning policies in the Development Plan. The AMR is published at the end of each calendar year (December) and covers the period up to the end of the financial year (April).

1.2 Neighbourhood Plans

- Neighbourhood Planning commenced in 2012. Local communities are now able to produce plans setting out policies on the development and use of land in their area. If the Plans are adopted by the District Council, they will have the same weight as other Development Plan documents for the district.
- There are five parishes in the district that have decided to undertake Neighbourhood Plans. These are Worth, St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Ash, Sandwich and Shepherdswell with Coldred. A [map](#) showing the Neighbourhood Areas in the district is available on the Council's website².
- Following a Neighbourhood Planning Referendum in November 2014, Dover District Council made the Worth Neighbourhood Development Plan part of the Development Plan for the Worth Neighbourhood Area in January 2015.

1.3 Community Infrastructure Levy

- The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The funds obtained must be used to help provide local or sub-regional infrastructure.
- On 6th April 2011, the Council agreed in principle the need to prepare a Charging Schedule for the purposes of the CIL and an independent viability assessment was undertaken of the CIL rates proposed in our Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule. The Council has not yet introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy as it is currently monitoring the effectiveness of continuing to rely on planning obligations as a means of securing the infrastructure needed to support development.
- Please see the Budget, Funding and Investment Chapter for information on developer contributions received during financial year 2014-15.

¹ www.dover.gov.uk/Planning/Planning-Policy/Local-Development-Framework/Other-Information-AMR/Annual-Monitoring-Report.aspx

² www.dover.gov.uk/Planning/Planning-Policy/Local-Development-Framework/Neighbourhood-Planning.aspx

1.4 Invest In Dover

- The Council continues to seek new inward investment opportunities whilst supporting those who are already planning to develop in the district. Our new '[Invest in Dover: The UK's enterprise coast – Dover, Deal, Sandwich](http://www.investindover.co.uk)³' website is designed to market the area and attract investment to the district as a whole.
- We are promoting our coastline as a thriving business community, with major employment centres at the Port of Dover, Discovery Park Enterprise Zone and, in the future, the Betteshanger Sustainable Parks. The website provides information on incentives for business, key locations, and lifestyle, supporting the proposition that the Enterprise Coast is a great place to live, work, and play. The website also promotes new housing developments.
- The Twitter (@InvestInDover) is a conduit for news and information on regeneration and investment projects, as well as providing a platform for news from local businesses
- In October 2014, the Council also attended a major property investment event at London Olympia, in partnership with Port of Dover and Discovery Park. There was a high level of interest in the district's growth agenda and we will be attending a further exhibition in autumn 2015.

2. PARTNERSHIP WORKING

The Council is engaged in increased partnership work with a range of partners to maximise the resources available to enable and encourage delivery on a number of projects that will transform the district. Key partners include the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP), Homes & Communities Agency (HCA) and Kent County Council:

2.1 South East Local Enterprise Partnership

- The [South East Local Enterprise Partnership \(SELEP\)](http://www.southeastlep.com/)⁴, covering Essex, Southend, Thurrock, Kent, Medway and East Sussex, is one of 39 partnerships set up by the government to be the key body determining strategic economic priorities while making investments and delivering activities to drive growth and create local jobs.
- Dover District Council is on the Board of the SELEP and is seeking to ensure that the interests of the district are fully represented and that funding opportunities, such as the Growing Places Fund and submissions to the "Growth Deal", are considered.
- The Council is on the Board of the [Kent & Medway Economic Partnership \(KMEP\)](http://kmep.org.uk/)⁵, which aims to drive forward economic growth and prosperity throughout the region. It was set up in 2013 and is one of the four federated partnerships which comprise the South East Local Enterprise Partnership. KMEP is governed by a Board and chaired by the private sector, with membership drawn from business, local government, further and higher education.
- The Council is also engaging at a sub-SELEP level as one of the lead local authorities through a Coastal Communities Group, to ensure that our common interests are recognized as 25% population within the SELEP area are located within the coastal strip.

2.2 Homes and Communities Agency

- The Homes & Communities Agency (HCA) is actively involved in supporting projects in the Dover district both directly and following on from obligations transferred from SEEDA. These projects include:
 - Completion of the Coalfields Programme at Betteshanger Colliery;
 - Provision of employment opportunities at Aylesham;
 - Development at Buckland Mill;
 - Connaught Barracks;
 - Dover Town Centre and Waterfront
 - Investment in housing opportunities

³ www.investindover.co.uk

⁴ <http://www.southeastlep.com/>

⁵ <http://kmep.org.uk/>

2.3 Kent County Council

- Dover District Council is working with Kent County Council to unlock the potential of the district through a variety of projects that support inward investment, support businesses and deliver growth.

2.4 Calais

- Our partnership work also includes working with authorities in Calais and the signing of a Partnership Agreement in January 2014 between Cap Calais and Dover District Council to work together on shared ambitions for the future.

2.5 Coastal Communities

- There are now two Coastal Communities Teams in the district – Dover, and Deal & Sandwich. These teams bring together partners from the public, private and voluntary sectors to develop projects to support the local economy to drive growth and jobs.
- Projects that have secured funding from the Coastal Communities Fund in the district include the Betteshanger Sustainable Parks, and SeaChange funding for Dover castle and ‘The Wave’ public realm improvements on Dover seafront.

3. LOCATION OF OPPORTUNITY

New businesses, including significant international businesses, are being attracted to the district thanks to, for example, its unique location and incentives on offer at the flagship Discovery Park Enterprise Zone and through Expansion East Kent.

3.1 Location: Gateway to Europe:

The Dover district acts as a gateway between the United Kingdom and mainland Europe. It is only 75 minutes on a Cross Channel ferry to France and the area is well connected to the motorway network via the M20 and M2 and London is just over an hour away on the High Speed Rail Link.

3.2 Funding & Incentives:

The Dover district offers significant Funding and Incentives for new and growing business, including:

- **Growth Point Status:** Growth Point designation means the Dover district offers significant incentives for new and growing businesses;
- **Enterprise Zone Status:** Please see Key Regeneration Projects below for further information.
- **Assisted Area Status:** Three wards in the Dover district have Assisted Area Status for the period 2014-2020: Eastry, Little Stour & Ashstone, and Sandwich. Businesses locating to Assisted Areas may be eligible for regional aid under European Commission state aid rules, which is typically offered as a capital investment.
- **Regional Growth Fund:**
 - [Expansion East Kent](http://kent.gov.uk/business/business-loans-and-funding/expansion-east-kent)⁶: This is a Regional Growth Fund (RGF) initiative and includes a £35 million programme of financial support for businesses seeking to invest in East Kent to create jobs. The programme aims to unlock private sector finance, stimulating over £300 million in associated investment over three years.
 - As at end of August 2015, 22 companies operating in the Dover district have gained access to over £12,128,620 in funding from Expansion East Kent (ExEK), creating 582 full-time and 28 part-time jobs as well as safeguarding 198.7 jobs (189 full-time and 9.7 part-time). Applications for ExEK have been suspended from February 2015 due to the high demand and the commitment of existing funds. Businesses in East Kent can still apply for the Small Business Boost scheme and to a £5m equity scheme (Discovery Park Technology Investment Fund). An announcement about future business support schemes is expected later in 2015.

⁶ kent.gov.uk/business/business-loans-and-funding/expansion-east-kent
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- [Small Business Boost](#)⁷: Small Business Boost (SBB) is funded by the government's RGF scheme and is part of the Expansion East Kent initiative. The fund provides 0% interest loans between £2,000 and £50,000 for start-ups, small businesses and social enterprises in Ashford, Canterbury, Dover, Shepway and Thanet who are seeking to expand their business and create sustained employment. As at end of August 2015, 9 companies operating in the Dover district have gained access to £237,880 in funding from SBB, creating 14.6 full time and 7 part time jobs (as well as safeguarding 10.5 jobs (4 full-time and 6.5 part-time)).

Expansion East Kent Success Stories in the Dover District include:

Companies	Funding approved	Total jobs	Project
A C Wellard	£150,000	54	The core business is the wholesale of fresh fruit and vegetable produce. The project is to expand the business by building new warehouse space, updating facilities and allowing the business to consolidate and expand their position in the industry.
Agalimmune Limited	£99,995	4	Agalimmune Limited is a research and development company investing in novel therapeutics for cancer. Agalimmune wishes to expand its operations by establishing a new R&D laboratory at Discovery Park, Sandwich.
Algaecytes	£500,000	22	Algaecytes is a private company founded in 2010, commercialising 25 years of algae research by world leading bio-scientists. It is seeking to raise finance to build 2 demonstration units in Sandwich to produce high purity Omega-3 oils from freshwater algae.
The Baypoint Club	£400,000	42	To enhance and expand the ex Pfizer Sports and Social Club to make it accessible to everyone living and working in East Kent regardless of background or socio economic status with the aim of improving their health and well-being
Cleantec Innovation	£85,000	6	Cleantec Innovation is a small manufacturer looking to expand its operations and create employment in the local area.
Choochoos Nursery	£40,000	20	The company will provide full-day childcare provision for approximately 50 children from birth to five. Choochoos will offer flexible care and education providing exceptional individual teaching experiences of the highest quality in a safe, friendly, well resourced and caring environment.
Creative Minds	£100,000	13	This nursery will provide high quality care and education, catering for children from 3 months to 5 years old. It will offer holistic creative learning in response to the Early Years Foundation stage and equip children with the skills to support all aspects of development.
EligoChem Limited	£140,000	12	EligoChem designs, synthesis and markets compound libraries with good drug properties that access novel chemical space for use in drug discovery screening. EligoChem have refined a technology to enable rational design and selection of compounds that can display different physical properties in solution and in biological membranes
Flying Fish Hovercraft	£156,556	32	The company is aiming to modernise and expand business, develop overseas markets, research and

⁷ kent.gov.uk/business/business-loans-and-funding/expansion-east-kent/small-business-boost
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Companies	Funding approved	Total jobs	Project
			develop new products, treble the workforce and achieve a £2.5m turnover within 3 years.
Fudge Kitchen	£110,000	19	This company operates retail units which manufacture handmade fudge and sell to the public. To expand the business a new product has been developed with a view to exporting and also selling as wholesaler meaning additional industrial space is required.
London Fancy Box	£385,000	40	Expansion of manufacturing company producing printed packaging boxes. Funding to support investment in new generation manufacturing machinery to allow growth into additional markets to meet growing demand.
Miles & Barr (Dover) Ltd	£50,000	7	The aim of the project is to promote young entrepreneurial prospective business owners to start and grow their own business
Mylan	£413,000	80	Mylan have the exclusive worldwide rights to develop, manufacture and sell a generic equivalent to Glaxo Smith Kline's Advair which is used to treat asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder (COPD). As a result, Mylan plans to set up a Research & Development Unit of excellence at the Discovery Park in Sandwich focused on respiratory inhalation
PurOgenix	£4,800,000	165	The project entails the set up of a pharmaceutical manufacturing facility in Kent.
The Research Network	£100,000	13	The Research Network is a small pharmaceutical research company, based in Discovery Park, Sandwich that has pioneered and proven a new business model for drug discovery. The company has established this as a going concern after one year of operation on the site. It plans to invest in additional business development in China, India, USA and Europe.
Sandwich Leisure Limited	£300,000	25	Investment to allow expansion of successful holiday destination, to improve infrastructures of glamping site to make all year round facilities feasible and provision of lodged accommodation.
Viking Recruitment	£1,300,000	72	To build a world class training facility for the maritime industry due to meet new business demand because of changes in international legislation. Developing a low carbon building with 3 floors of training suites including breakout areas, an environmental pool for survival training, 120 seat international conference facility including a restaurant and bar.

4. KEY REGENERATION PROJECTS

The Council continues making progress with our plans to regenerate the district and the improving national economy is starting to feed through into local developments.

4.1 DISCOVERY PARK ENTERPRISE ZONE

- The former Pfizer's pharmaceutical research and development operation to the north of Sandwich was designated as an Enterprise Zone in August 2011.
- One of just 24 Enterprise Zones across the UK, Discovery Park offers significant incentives for new, expanding and relocating businesses.
- The key benefits of Enterprise Zone (EZ) designation include:

- All businesses locating on the site in the three years after April 2012 will be eligible for business rate discounts worth up to £275,000 per business over five years;
- Future capital allowances to investors and occupiers on the site.
- The site benefits from a DDC Local Development Order with simplified planning for conversion of existing buildings, development of new buildings, and changes of use.
- The site also has superfast broadband and excellent transport connections.
- As one of a limited number of EZ's nationally, designation has marketing value as an indication of longer-term Government commitment.
- Spread over 82 hectares, Discovery Park is one of the largest science and technology facilities in Europe with 280,000m² of laboratory and office space within a landscaped campus setting.
- Encouraging businesses to the Enterprise Zone remains a huge focus and area of work for the Council.

Since the designation of the Enterprise Zone, the following has been achieved:

Business Growth:

- Discovery Park Ltd took over ownership of the site from Pfizer at the end of July 2012, and is now actively marketing the site. Discovery Park is widely recognised as one of the most successful Enterprise Zones in the UK.
- New companies to the Discovery Park in 2015 include Hornby Plc, which has relocated its headquarters to the site and employs 150 staff. There are now 125 companies operating from the Discovery Park, with 2,300 jobs created or retained on site. This number is expected to rise to 2,500 by the end of 2015, with an Enterprise Zone target of 3,000 jobs by 2017. Discovery Park currently houses in excess of 10% of the jobs in the national EZ programme. The jobs figure include a retained presence by Pfizer of 650 jobs (focused on pharmaceutical science research) and Discovery Park is now attracting life science R&D companies from around the world - providing a core of activity at the site.
- A wide range of spin-out proposals companies have located at the site, offering business and professional support services such as financial, legal and marketing etc. Discovery Park Ltd is determined to deliver 3,000 new local jobs by 2017, in line with Enterprise Zone objectives.
- The independent review of the Enterprise Zone Programme carried out in autumn 2014, recognised the potential of the Discovery Park, allied with other opportunities, to further develop the offer here in Kent.
- To support new business starts while they seek venture capital, Kent County Council is managing a Regional Growth Fund programme called Expansion East Kent. This allows companies to secure finance for both locating within the Enterprise Zone as well as the wider East Kent area and is being marketed as 'Grow for It'⁸.
- A successful bid to Government has been made under the Building Foundations for Growth programme, which will enable the next stage conversion of buildings at a cost of circa £5.7m.
- A separate application to the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP) is also in process and has been ring-fenced for Growing Places Infrastructure funding.

Planning:

- Dover District Council adopted the Local Development Order (LDO) in March 2013, following consultation started in December 2012. The LDO simplifies the planning process to support investment and growth and stimulate regeneration at the Enterprise Zone.
- The LDO, together with a package of Business Rate relief, will provide an important foundation to companies who would like to locate the site, and means businesses can set up quickly and without the usual planning processes. Development proposals falling outside of the LDO will still have to apply for planning permission in the normal way.
- Planning consent has been granted for renewable energy company Estover Energy to develop a £65m biomass Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant, creating 100 jobs.
- Discovery Park Ltd's Masterplan for the whole of the site has now received planning consent following completion of the S.106 agreement. The plan includes up to 500 homes, new employment

⁸ <http://growforiteastkent.com/default.aspx>
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floorspace and hotel provision. A separate planning application has also been approved for a supermarket.

Flood Defences:

- The site's attractiveness to investors has been reinforced with a flood alleviation package to deliver 1-in-200 year flood protection for the site and the town of Sandwich. The Sandwich Town Tidal Defence Scheme is a partnership between the Environment Agency, Pfizer and Kent County Council and costs approximately £21.7 million. The construction programme began in March 2013 and the Environment Agency expects the work to be substantially complete by summer 2015.

Improved Connectivity:

- A Regional Growth Fund (RGF) allocation of £5m has been secured as part of a match-funding proposal to reduce journey times from London to East Kent. This will see the journey time eventually reduce from London to Ramsgate to around 1 hour. As an interim measure, KCC has been funding an extension of the High Speed service from Dover through to Deal and Sandwich at peak times (to October 2014). South Eastern has recently confirmed the new timetable commencing in January 2015. This will provide for increased services for Sandwich and Deal and many other locations.
- Phase 2 of the East Kent Access Scheme is now fully opened, which has improved connectivity to Discovery Park and the wider East Kent area.
- Several transport schemes in the Dover district have secured funding commitments from the £442.1m South East LEP Growth Deal announced 07 July 2014. The plans include a commitment from the Department for Transport to work with the SELEP to develop further the business case for improved links between Dover Waterfront and Dover Town Centre. Also included are plans for a new link road in North Deal to help facilitate the free flow of traffic, addressing safety concerns at existing junctions, and improving access to a new residential development site.
- In addition, the Council is engaging with Thanet District Council, Kent County Council, Discovery Park and the SELEP regarding the development of Manston Parkway railway station to support the continued success of the Discovery Park Enterprise Zone. A £10m funding allocation has also been announced for this as part of the SELEP Growth Deal.
- Following concerns over the impact of HGV traffic in the Dover Town centre on residents, businesses and visitors, a new traffic management system has been implemented: Dover Traffic Access Protocol (TAP). This holds traffic on the A20 on the outskirts of Dover, at Aycliffe, in times of stress or congestion in the town centre to keep the roads free-flowing. Highways England are currently assessing the system and the council is lobbying for this to be made permanent. The Port of Dover also continues its work on the Traffic Management Improvement project to provide 4km of holding space for HGVs at the Eastern Docks (see Port of Dover Expansion below).
- We also continue to lobby for further improvements and enhancements to the transport infrastructure in and around the district. For example, a Third Thames Crossing, Brenley Corner and A2 route.

4.3 DOVER TOWN INVESTMENT ZONE (DTIZ): ST JAMES, DOVER

- Dover District Council is working with its development partners, Bond City and Stonehurst Estates, on a prime 8-acre site in the heart of Dover town centre. The multi-million pound St James, Dover⁹ development comprises 120,000 sq. ft. of new retail and leisure space, 445 parking spaces, and will feature a 16,000 sq. ft. M&S Simply Food store, a 21,000 sq.ft. six-screen multiplex Cineworld cinema, a 108-bed Travelodge hotel, five national chain restaurants, including Frankie & Benny's and Bella Italia, along with a further 12 retail units ranging in size from 2,730 sq. ft. to 16,000 sq. ft.
- NEXT plc has signed a pre-let agreement to open a 16,266 sq. ft. store and the Council's development partner, Bond City and its letting agents are in advance negotiations with a number of potential tenants, including retailers and restaurant operators.
- Building on the planning approvals granted in 2012, a revised planning application for the redevelopment of Dover town centre has now been approved for a change to the retail layout based

⁹ www.stjamesdover.co.uk
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on specific retailer needs. This will be accompanied by a further two applications – again based around operators needs around the cinema, restaurant and hotel requirements.

- The Council and Bond City has progressed the necessary procedures for site assembly. The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government confirmed the Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) for the outstanding third party land interests in February 2015. At the same, the Secretary of State for Transport approved a related Order for the Stopping-Up of roads within the scheme. The council secured full ownership of the site in July 2015 and, consequently, demolition of the buildings situated on the site, including Burlington House, County Hotel and the Multi-Storey Car Park, have all started.
- The demolition of Centurion House on Bench Street opened up the western frontage of the St. James development and has enabled the Council to build a new 48-space car park to provide additional parking spaces when the Russell Street car park is closed for the construction of the development. The car park opened in June 2015 and will complement the planned 445 parking spaces within the St James development.
- Practical completion of the development is scheduled for late 2016 and is set to provide a major stimulus to the night-time economy of the town and a major step forward in the regeneration of the town.
- The development of eight new affordable residential units on the corner of Castle Street and Maison Dieu Road is now well underway. The development will consist of three one-bedroom flats and five two-bedroom flats and completion is expected in autumn 2015.
- Regular updates on the progress of the St. James development are being given to Scrutiny Committee. Communication updates are also available online¹⁰ and distributed door-to-door in the town centre and streets neighbouring the development. There is also an exhibition stand on display at the Gateway in Castle Street and at the council offices, as well as visiting local community events.

4.4 PORT OF DOVER EXPANSION

- The Port of Dover has committed to the major redevelopment of the Western Docks, as part of the “Western Docks Revival” scheme, investing £200 million in capital construction projects over the next five years. This includes the development of a new £130 million cargo terminal and port centric distribution facility. The development will create 600 new jobs as well as safeguarding 140 existing jobs. The development also includes a potential new marina to be built in the outer harbour and unlocks non-operational land for a major waterfront regeneration project. Visible signs of progress being made can be seen with the demolition and removal of the old Seacat berth in 2014, with further groundworks being carried out in 2015.
- In April 2015, Dover Harbour Board announced the creation of a subsidiary, Dover Waterfront Ltd to oversee its development plans alongside a Memorandum of Understanding with development partner, Bride Hall Real Estate, who will develop proposals for the non-operational land and property.
- The Harbour Revision Order was approved by the Secretary of State on 28 November 2011 for the construction of four-additional Roll On – Roll Off (“Ro-Ro”) ferry berths in the Western Docks (Terminal 2). This will involve redevelopment of the Western Docks site including reclamation of land by in filling of the Granville Dock and Tidal Basin. Infrastructure to facilitate the operation of the new terminal will be created on existing and reclaimed land. The loss of the existing marina facilities will be compensated by the creation of a new marina with facilities for up to 370 berths. To maintain navigational access to the Wellington Dock, a new channel is proposed to link the dock with the Outer Harbour via the new marina.
- The Government go-ahead for Terminal 2 paved the way for early infrastructure improvements, comprising new junctions at the A20 together with interim flood attenuation works. A £5m Local Growth Fund contribution has been awarded by the SELEP to fund improvements to two roundabouts (Prince of Wales and York Street) located on the A20 adjacent to the western docks.

¹⁰ www.investindover.co.uk and www.dover.gov.uk

These improvements will improve traffic flow along the A20, reducing delays and supporting development of Dover Marina, town centre and Dover Western Dock.

- In February 2015, the new junction works were postponed in light of a surge in cross-Channel freight traffic. This will allow a period of review of traffic flows to ensure that the right long-term solution is delivered.
- The Port is well advanced with an £85m investment programme in key infrastructure projects, including the renewal and enhancement of three berths and traffic management improvement (TMI) works. This includes the creation of a new holding area with capacity for 220 freight vehicles (4km in length). The TMI project will transform the entrance to the port, creating greater resilience for handling HGV traffic, particularly at peak times, and when there are ferry delays, thus reducing congestion on the approach roads to the Port. Dover Harbour Board is carrying out the construction in phases and it anticipates the project will be completed during the third and fourth quarters of 2015¹¹.
- The Council and Dover Harbour Board continue to liaise on options for the future around Government expectation for the early delivery and regeneration of Dover Waterfront and those areas that would no longer be required for operational purposes in the future.

4.5 BETTESHANGER SUSTAINABLE PARKS

- The Council has been working alongside the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) to bring forward proposals for the former Betteshanger Colliery and Fowlmead site. The development of Betteshanger Sustainable Parks represents a UK first for investment in green and sustainable business, energy, education and heritage.
- Located on the 121 hectare site of the former East Kent coalfield, the project is led by Hadlow College and will combine a green technologies sustainable business park; world class research & development, and a national visitor destination and learning centre for sustainable energy and mining heritage.
- The development will also build on, and foster, relationships with the Discovery Park providing incubation space.
- The £40 million first phase has already received public funding of £5 million from the HCA and £2.5 million from the Coastal Communities Fund. A further £11 million in private investment has been agreed in principle with agreed pre-lets.
- The scheme is set to bring over 1,000 jobs to East Kent and a multi-million pound boost for economic and social regeneration.
- A planning application has been approved for a new visitor centre and construction is currently underway and expected to be finished spring 2016.

4.6 AYLESHAM GARDEN VILLAGE:

- Aylesham has been identified as a key location for housing growth in the district. Aylesham has outline planning permission for 1,210 new dwellings along with a host of local infrastructure and public realm works, including new roads, a market place, play area, and retail units. Ward Homes (Barratt Developments PLC) and Hillreed Homes (Persimmon Plc) are the development partners for project¹².
- Construction of 191 dwellings is underway as part of the first phase of the development. In July 2013, the Planning Committee voted to approve the variation to the planning permission that will see an enlarged first phase of development. This includes an overall increase in the number of units from 446 to 770 (Phase 1A and 1B), and an increase in the number of affordable homes from 38 to 53, or 27% of the total units in Phase 1A. The affordable housing at Aylesham was completed and handed over to a housing association at the end of March and is now occupied.

¹¹ www.doverport.co.uk/about/port-development/

¹² For more details please see ayleshamgardenvillage.co.uk and persimmonhomes.com/persimmon-aylesham-village-10447

4.7 WESTERN HEIGHTS & FARTHINGLOE:

- Dover District Council granted planning permission on the 1st April 2015 for a major mixed use development at Farthingloe, together with landscaping and ancillary infrastructure works on land at the Western Heights, Dover¹³. CPRE Kent has now lodged a Judicial Review at the High Court into the Council's [decision to approve](#) the above.
- **Western Heights:** The plan aims to unlock the potential of this site and includes:
 - A 130 bed hotel and conference centre
 - Conversion of the Drop Redoubt to a Museum/Visitor Centre
 - Up to 31 residential units and the conversion of an existing building to 9 units
 - The development provides £5 million for improvements around the Drop Redoubt.
- **Farthingloe:** The site was formerly used to provide temporary accommodation for workers during the construction of the Channel Tunnel. The plan provides for:
 - Up to 521 residential units
 - A 90 apartment retirement village
 - A health facility
 - Conversion of a thatched barn to a pub/restaurant
 - Conversion of a stable block to a retail shop

4.8 CONNAUGHT BARRACKS:

- The former Connaught Barracks forms part of the Adopted Core Strategy. The plans are for 500 new homes; Phase 1 of the development will be 74 new homes on the site of the former Officers' Mess.
- The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) has transferred Fort Burgoyne and surrounding open space to the Land Restoration Trust who will be developing proposals in liaison with Dover District Council, the community and others. In parallel, the HCA has appointed consultants to prepare proposals for the Officer's Mess site and new access as a first phase development of the remaining estate.

4.9 WHITFIELD:

- The expansion of Whitfield on the outskirts of Dover represents the largest single strategic allocation for new housing in the district. The Adopted Core Strategy outlines plans for over 5,750 homes supported by transport, primary education, primary health and social care, utility services and green infrastructure together with retail, financial and professional offices, eating and drinking establishments. Plans includes a new bridge across the A2 and a bus rapid transit system (BRTS) linking Whitfield with the town and Dover priory railway station.
- Development has commenced on site (Bowman's Place) for the residential development known as Phase 1A. Legal agreements have been completed and planning consent issued for Phase 1, which will see development commence at the south-east corner of the site adjacent to the A2/A256.

4.10 PRESTON

- Local distribution business, Salvatori Group has completed its relocation to the Aylesham Industrial Estate. The move is part of a series of land deals involving the relocation of the Salvatori business from its former headquarters in Preston to a safer, more sustainable site to grow the business and create jobs. Salvatori employs over 100 people.
- Salvatori worked with local development specialist Quinn Estates to obtain planning permission for 73 houses in Preston to part fund the relocation. A section 106 planning agreement will also see a potential £250,000 contribution to the refurbishment of Preston Village Hall.
- Seventy of the houses have been sold to David Wilson Homes whilst Quinn Estates will be developing three contemporary barn-style homes on the former depot site.
- The relocation of Salvatori also removes over 1,400 lorry movements a week from the surrounding rural roads, accounting for 90% of HGV traffic in Preston.

¹³ For more details please see www.westernheightsandfarthingloe.co.uk
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4.11 HONEYWOOD RETAIL PARK

- Location 3 Properties have developed 41,450 sq.ft of new retail space at the Honeywood Retail Park, Whitfield. This mixed-use development comprises three units let to B&M Stores, Pets at Home and a KFC drive-thru restaurant, along with 179 car parking spaces. Construction on the £10million site was finished in June 2015 and the occupiers have moved in.

4.12 HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

- As part of its growth agenda, Dover is working with developers to bring 14,000 new homes in the district with a minimum of 10,100 homes to be provided by 2026. In keeping with the Adopted Core Strategy the focus is on building family homes.
- Housebuilders are showing renewed confidence, with developments under construction across the district including the regeneration of the former Buckland Paper Mill, Old Park Barracks, Aylesham and Sholden. Some of the larger housing developments in the district include:
- **Hammill Park, Woodnesborough (Quinn Estates)**
 - Planning permission has been granted for Quinn Estates to redevelop the former Hammill Brickworks site in Woodnesborough and transform it into a rural business park.
 - The 5.80 hectare site is being developed for mixed use, with 24 light industrial units and 19 family homes, over 50% of which have sold off plan. Creating 2,352m² of commercial floor space, the development also includes the restoration of two historic engine sheds.
 - Demolition and decontamination has been completed at the site and construction is now underway on 5 housing units and on the drainage and road infrastructure.
- **Buckland Mill Village (HCA / Gillcrest Homes)**
 - The former Buckland Mill closed in 2000 and the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) is redeveloping the site with its development partner Gillcrest Homes. The plans include 406 new homes, including 123 affordable homes, 1,300m² of commercial space, a community centre and an 80-bed care home.
 - Phase 1 of construction is currently underway and 56 affordable units have been completed (Conqueror House and Watermark House providing 51 affordable homes for rent and five affordable homes for low cost home ownership. This was a partnership between Town and Country Housing Group, Dover District Council and the HCA).
 - Phase 1 is due for completion around December 2016. Residential development, new community facilities, including a doctor's surgery, play area, care home, along with shops, café and restaurant are planned for a subsequent phase of the development.
- **Sholden New Fields, Sholden, Deal (Ward Homes)**
 - Planning permission has been given for a residential development of 230 units. This development will offer a range of accommodation with a mixture of 2-4 bedroom homes of which 30% will be affordable housing (69 units).
 - The site will offer public space and informal play areas along with a circular walk and cycleway around the outside of the development. This project is in the final phase of development.
- **Elysium Park (Pentland Homes)**
 - Elysium Park at Old Park Close in Whitfield is a development of 41 homes by Pentland Homes.
 - The development of two, three and four-bedroom homes is now in the final phase and the developer has been pleased with the market take up of the site.
- **Out Downs, North Deal (Mildvalley Developments)**
 - Out Downs is a development of 43 new houses (3 and 4 bedroom) and 26 apartments (one and two bedroom). Built on a brownfield site, all units have been built to the highest standards with a strong emphasis on ECO development. The Golf Road Community Centre and new doctor's surgery were also built as part of the development.
- **Quarterdeck, Deal (Rogate Developments)**
 - Dover District Council sold The Quarterdeck site in Deal to Rogate Developments in 2012. The site has been developed as thirteen 2-bedroom and one 3-bedroom apartments, and there are two commercial units on the ground floor.

- **The Lanes, Ash (Rogate Developments)**

- The site of a former sheltered housing scheme, The Lanes in Queens Road, Ash is a mix of eleven 3-bedroom houses and three 4-bedroom houses arranged in a series of terraces. The scheme was a finalist in the Best Small Housing Development category at the Local Authority Building Control (LABC) Building Excellence Awards for the South East.

4.13 GENERAL DEVELOPMENT:

There has been a range of other regeneration projects in the district including:

- **Buckland Hospital**

- The new £20 million Buckland Hospital opened in June 2015 and represents a major investment by the East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust in local healthcare, with the aim of providing around 85% of all out-patient services in Dover. The new hospital provides a wide range of co-located diagnostic services, alongside a day hospital and minor injuries unit.

- **Dover Christ Church Academy**

- A £10.9 million investment at Dover Christ Church Academy will see the school extended to offer specialist and vocational teaching spaces. Work started in May 2014 on the new extension that will provide science laboratories, and hair and beauty, textiles and catering facilities. Also included in the development is a large sports hall with dance and fitness suites and new changing facilities.
- Parts of the development opened in June 2015, with the finished building being unveiled in September for the new academic year.

- **East Kent College**

- East Kent College has invested £2.9 million in new facilities at its Dover campus in 2015. Working with local employers to identify their skills needs, the facilities include new high-tech mechanical engineering, plumbing and automotive workshops, an aircraft cabin interior for hospitality and tourism training, IT suites and a hairdressing salon.
- The campus has 350 students, of which 240 are aged between 16 to 18 years. The college plans to cater for 500 learners and apprentices on the site in the future.
- In February, East Kent College received successfully secured £1,186,750 of funding from South East Local Enterprise Partnership Skills Capital Fund, designed to reduce skills shortages, support growth industries and provide best possible facilities for young people to access vocational skills and training. In Dover, the focus will be supporting local engineering, logistics and service companies.
- East Kent College formally took over responsibility for the day-to-day running of the Dover campus on 01 August 2014, following the demerger of the Dover and Folkestone campuses from K College.
- East Kent College has also announced it is establishing a new centre at Discovery Park, which will see the science curriculum being taught at the Sandwich site, and will also be home to its 70 strong corporate services team.

- **Viking Maritime Skills Academy**

- Building work commenced on Viking Recruitment's £6.5 million training facility, next to their head office on the Beechwood Business Park in Dover, in February 2015.
- The £3.2 million construction of Phase 1, with completion in Spring 2016, will see the swimming pool complex built, that will house all survival training for the commercial, yacht and offshore industries. The 12m x 10m survival pool will be able to simulate all weather conditions, be at a depth of 4m to accommodate helicopter 'Underwater Evacuation Training' (HUET) and evacuation jumps from high platforms, have davits cranes for launching survival rafts and will house all equipment necessary in the training of ship's crew for emergencies.
- Under new regulations, all seafarers will be required to undertake such training every five years from 2017. The centre will also feature bridge and engine room simulators, conference facilities for 120 people and kitchen and restaurant facilities for hospitality training.
- Sitting alongside the already successful fire training facility the centre will increase the course portfolio and offer all STCW regulatory, up skilling and management training.

- **Battle of Britain Memorial to the Few**
 - The Battle of Britain Memorial to the Few was created at Capel-le-Ferne on land owned by DDC and leased to The Battle of Britain Memorial Trust on a long lease. HM The Queen opened the 'The Wing', the Trust's new £3.5 million education and visitor centre, in March 2015. The building won the Best Small Commercial Building Category at the Local Authority Building Control (Building Excellence Awards for the South East).
- **Samphire Hoe Education Centre**
 - A new £250,000 Education Shelter has been developed at Samphire Hoe. The unique building, constructed from recycled railway sleepers and spruce cladding, offers a multi-use space where people can learn about the flora, fauna and heritance of the landscape, which was created from the spoil from the construction of the Channel Tunnel. The project was managed by the Up on the Downs Landscape Partnership, funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and was officially opened in November 2014.

4.14 FLOOD DEFENCES

- Major investment has been made in the Sandwich Town Tidal Defence Scheme, which is a partnership between the Environment Agency, Pfizer and Kent County Council.
- The scheme provides a 1-in-200 year standard of flood protection for 488 homes and 94 commercial properties in Sandwich. It will also protect:
 - The neighbouring Discovery Park (Pfizer site)
 - Valuable infrastructure, such as the main coastal access routes
 - Important tourist and employment areas
- The scheme is the single largest flood defence scheme in Kent for three decades and the first of its kind, in terms of being delivered in partnership with both public and private finance. The final cost of the scheme is £24.6 million (£23.5 million project cost, plus £1.1 million flood recovery works).
- The scheme also provided extensive public realm benefits with a new quayside.
- Construction began on the scheme in March 2013. The majority of the works are now complete and a completion ceremony is being held in September 2015.

4.15 WORLD-FOCUS EVENTS

- The district boasts three championship links courses at Royal St George's Golf Club, Prince's Golf Club, and the Royal Cinque Ports Golf Club. Royal St George's has hosted The Open on 14 occasions, most recently in 2011. In June 2015, the district hosted a qualifying event for the Open Championship at Royal Cinque Ports & Prince's Golf Club in Sandwich.
- In December 2014, the R&A announced that the 2017 Amateur Championship will be hosted by the Royal St George's Golf Club in Sandwich, with qualifying stroke play rounds at the nearby Prince's Golf Club. The event will take place from 19-24 June 2017.
- The Council is in on-going dialogue with the R&A, promoters of the Open Golf Championship, and other transport providers, around future dates for its return to the district.
- Hosting these events receives national and international media coverage and helps to change perceptions of the district, boost tourism and attract new businesses.

TRANSPORT

BETTER CONNECTED BY ROAD, RAIL, AND SEA

- The Dover district has good transport links, with the A20/M20 connecting the area with Ashford, Maidstone and London and the A2 linking to Canterbury, North Kent and London. Dover is the closest UK town to mainland Europe and is at the heart of the European Transport Network and is recognised as an International Gateway, with the ferry port connecting to Calais, Dunkirk and Boulogne in France.
- Dover's railway station connects to Folkestone, Ashford, Tonbridge and London heading west and connects to Canterbury, Maidstone and London heading north and the Thanet towns heading east.

- Dover, Deal and Sandwich are connected to the UK's only high speed domestic rail link. Operating at speeds of up to 140 mph, central London is just 69 minutes from Dover Priory. However, the target remains to reduce this to under an hour. Deal and Sandwich, Martin and Walmer are also now served by HS1.
- Dover Priory is the most heavily used station in the district with just under one million entries and exits in 2013/14¹⁴. We are continuing to explore the options to provide additional car parking space to support passenger growth on the high speed link to St Pancras International, following the announcement by the Department of Transport allocating partnership funding to the project.

PORT OF DOVER¹⁵

Port of Dover: Key Facts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £100bn of UK/European trade handled a year • One vessel movement every 10 minutes • 2.4m freight vehicles a year • 13m passengers a year • 2.5m tourist vehicles • Over 120 cruise liner calls a year • Supports 22,000 jobs – direct, indirect and induced

Every day, the Port of Dover handles an average of almost 14,000 vehicles, routinely turning round large Ro-Ro ferries carrying up to 2000 passengers, 400 cars and 150 freight vehicles in just one hour.

- The Port of Dover is one of the UK's main trade gateways with Continental Europe. The English Channel, at its narrowest point in the Straits of Dover, is the busiest shipping lane in the world.
- From its Eastern Docks ferry terminal, two shipping companies currently operate a fleet of 10 roll-on/roll-off ferries to the French ports of Calais and Dunkerque.
- In 2014, the Port recorded its busiest ever year handling 2.42m freight vehicles. This is up +9.7% compared with the previous year and is 2.5% higher than the previous record of 2.36m set in 2007.
- The Port is Europe's busiest passenger port with over 13 million passenger movements in 2014.
- Dover is an internationally recognised major cruise hub port in Europe and the second largest cruise port in the UK, operating both turnaround and port of call itineraries with some of the most prestigious cruise operators in the world. In 2014 it handled 122 cruise calls, and 186,000 passengers, at two dedicated cruise terminals in the Western Docks.
- The Port of Dover is also one of the UK's leading ports for fresh produce imports. The cargo business is growing, with a record 159 ship calls and 305,604 tonnes of cargo in 2014. Grain calls grew by 25%, with exported tonnage standing at 10,906 tonnes.
- Dover marina is a popular facility for yachts and has been accredited with a 5 Gold Anchors Award by The Yacht Harbour Association, one of the highest accolades, recognising quality of service and moorings.
- The Port supports around 22,000 jobs in the south east, two-thirds of these in Dover and over 5,000 provided through direct port employment.
- The Port is well advanced with an £85m investment programme in key infrastructure projects, including the renewal and enhancement of three berths and traffic management improvement (TMI) works. It has also committed to the major £200m redevelopment of the Western Docks.
- With cross-channel freight is estimated to increase by 40% by 2030, the Port of Dover is working with the Port of Calais to strengthen the resilience of the route. The BRIDGE (Building the Resilience of International and Dependent Gateways in Europe) project was set up to ensure that the two ports are part of European efforts to create a fully integrated freight corridor combining road, rail and maritime transport and linking the UK with Northern France, Benelux and North-East Spain.
- Both ports are acknowledged at European level as core ports of the new TEN-T network 2014-2020. This is the only core network connection between the UK and continental Europe and the route also constitutes the maritime part of the North Sea-Mediterranean corridor of the new EU TEN-T programme.
- In January 2015, the EU agreed to fund €14m for key short-term capacity improvements, the first phase of the BRIDGE project.

¹⁴ Source: [Office of Road and Rail Statistics](#)

¹⁵ Source: [Annual Report and Accounts Port of Dover 2014](#) and [Port of Dover](#) website

Key Port Traffic Indicators:

Port of Dover Annual Traffic				
Year	Passengers	Tourist Cars	Coaches	Road Haulage Vehicles
2005	13,348,829	2,555,136	107,541	2,045,867
2006	13,796,098	2,647,622	105,784	2,324,598
2007	14,287,318	2,836,779	105,336	2,363,583
2008	13,893,118	2,830,238	97,851	2,307,821
2009	13,090,309	2,775,174	81,209	2,300,468
2010	13,154,638	2,818,380	86,035	2,091,516
2011	12,764,699	2,653,127	84,938	2,069,945
2012	11,921,671	2,400,471	84,246	1,952,138
2013	12,753,343	2,471,193	90,478	2,206,728
2014	13,295,492	2,456,817	96,576	2,421,537

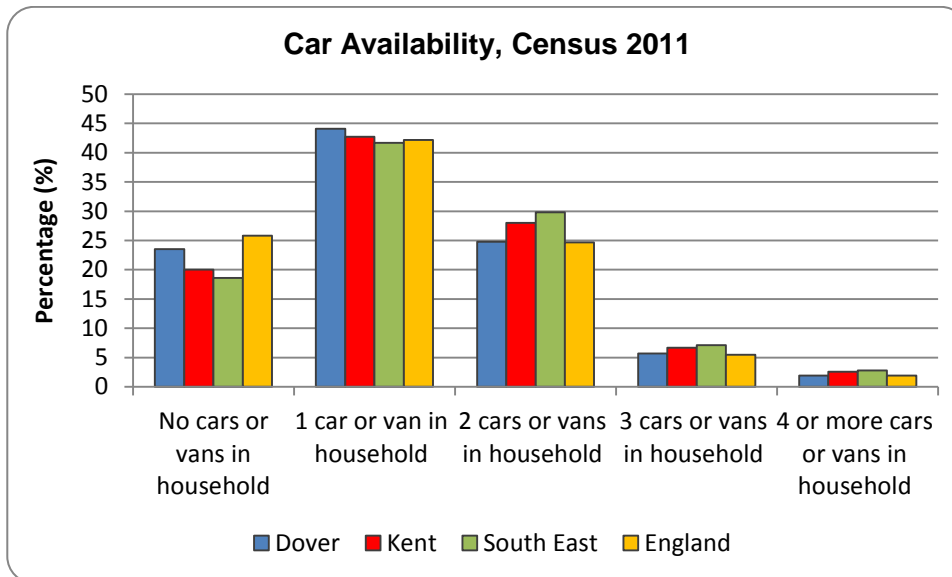
Source: [Port of Dover](#)

- From 2013 to 2014, traffic at the port increased in three categories:
 - Passenger +4.3%,
 - Coaches +6.7%,
 - Road Haulage Vehicles +9.7%.
- Tourist cars reduced by -0.6%.

Operation Stack

- Operation Stack is the Kent Police system of closing parts of the M20 so that thousands of lorries can park whilst waiting to cross the Channel. Recent wildcat strikes and the migrant crisis in Calais have resulted in widespread travel disruption across Kent due to its implementation, with miles of lorries forced to queue and surrounding roads becoming gridlocked.
- Operation Stack was only ever designed to be a temporary measure to address capacity problems due to adverse weather or technical problems. Whilst Stack helps keep local roads in Dover clear, it is clearly not sustainable over the long term and is damaging the local and national economy. The Port is vital to the UK economy and the council has called for the government to take action to develop a strategy on cross-Channel freight transport resilience so that the police and highway authorities have the resources to manage the situation more proactively.
- In August 2015, Dover District Council raised objections to plans proposed by government to use the former Manston Airport site for HGV traffic bound for Port of Dover. Effectively, the proposal involves sending HGVs on a 50-mile diversion from Junction 7 of the M20, up the A249 (Detling Hill) and then on the M2/A299 (Thanet Way)/A253 to Manston. As hauliers often have contracts with both ferry operators and Eurotunnel, the council believes most will choose to stay on the M20. The proposals to filter “quick to market” products on entry to Operation Stack will further complicate this process. From Manston, HGVs will have to travel on the A256 from Thanet to Dover, much of which is single carriageway. Without effective management and resources, this has the potential to block Dover from both the West (M20/A20) and East (A2), which is also single carriageway into Dover. There is also potential for disruption to local traffic in Sandwich, Deal and rural villages. The council will be monitoring the effects of this proposal carefully and have been given assurances by central Government and Kent County Council that they will be monitoring local impacts.
- The council is also calling for substantial investment in the road network, including dualling the M2/A2 all the way to Dover, and a third Thames crossing.

Car Availability

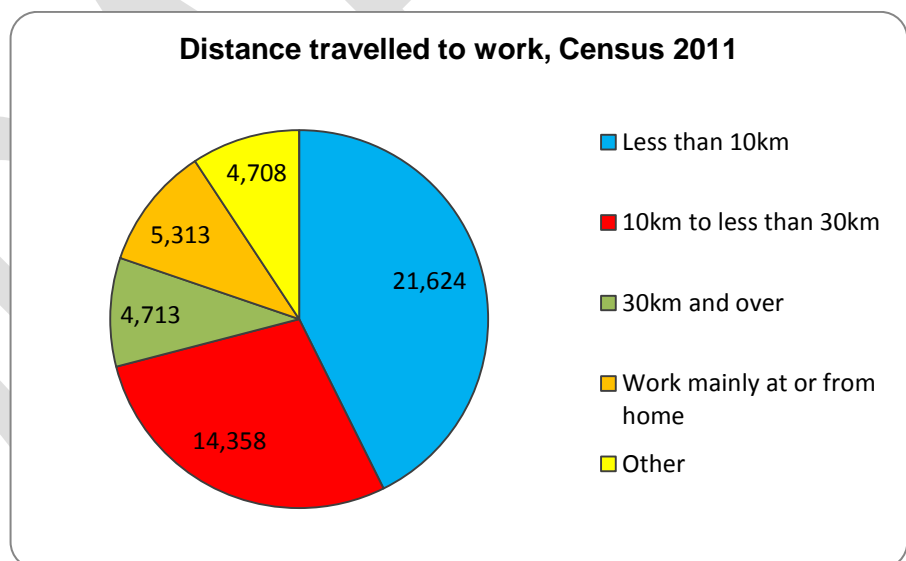


Source: ONS, 2011 Census, KS404EW

- At the time of the 2011 Census there were 48,310 households and 57,730 cars or vans in the Dover district.
- Nearly a quarter of all Dover households (11,348 or 23.5%) in the Dover district do not have regular access to a car or van. This is higher than Kent and the South East but slightly below national figures.
- Nearly 12,000 households (24.8%) in the Dover District have regular access to 2 or more cars or vans; this is on a par with the national rate.

Distance travelled to work

- At the time of the Census, the majority of residents in the Dover District travelled 10km and under to work (42.6%).
- 28.3% of residents travelled between 10km to 30km and 9.3% travelled over 30km to work. 10.5% worked from home.

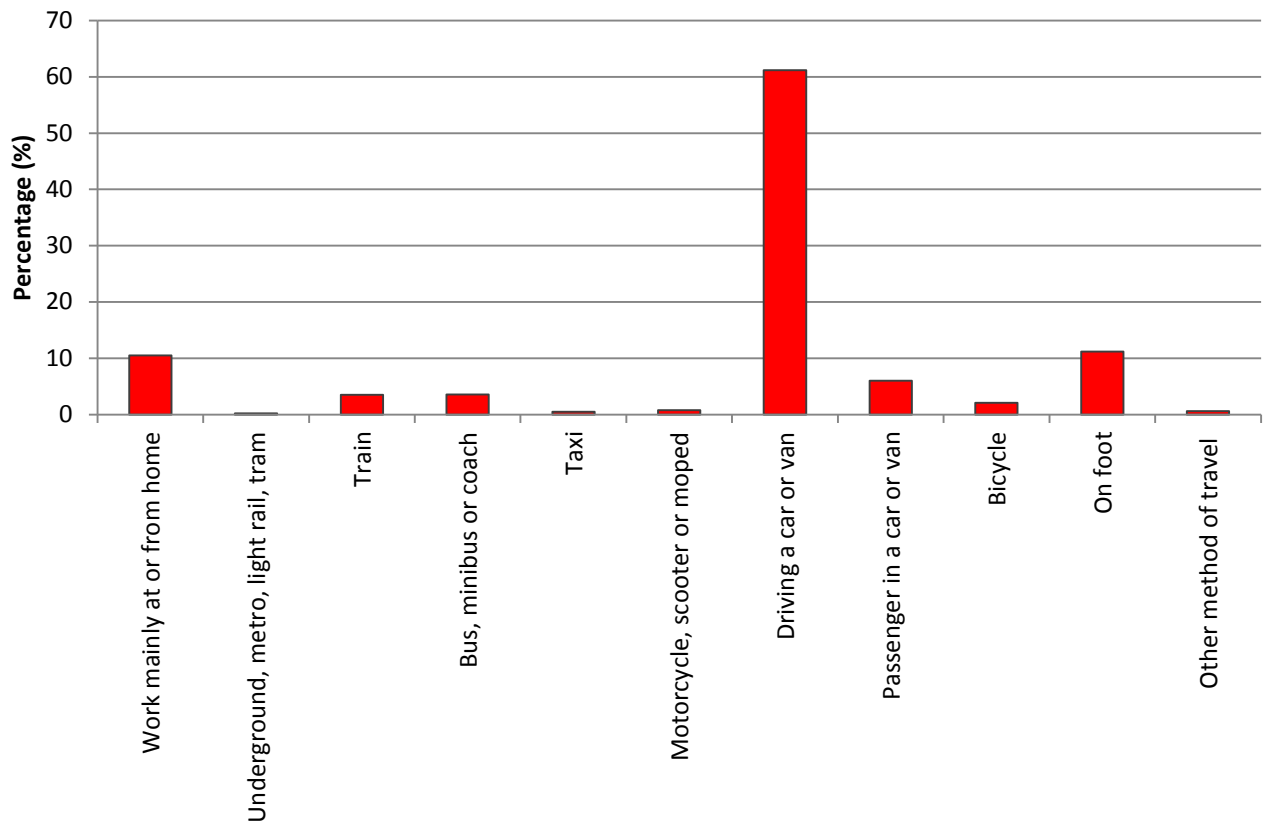


Source: ONS, 2011 Census, LC7606EW

Method of travel to work

- At the time of the 2011 Census there were 50,396 Dover district residents aged 16 to 74 who were in employment. Of these:
- 61.2% of the resident working population (30,824 people) drive to work. This is higher than the Kent average of 57.3%, regional average of 53.7% and national average of 57.2%.
- 10.5% of workers (5,295 people) work at or mainly from home. This is lower than the Kent average of 11.5%, regional average of 12.2% and slightly below the national average of 10.6%.
- 11.2% of Dover district workers (5,636 people) walk to work. This is higher than the Kent average of 10.1% and the regional and national figures of 9.8%.
- 3.5% (1,743 people) of the resident working population in the Dover district take the train to work. This is lower than the figure for Kent of 8.9%, regional average of 7.0% and national average of 5.1% and is the lowest proportion across the Kent districts.

Method of Travel to Work (alternative), Census 2011



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table CT0015

This table provides an alternate estimate of travel to work compared with table QS701EW (published in earlier census releases) because it uses both a person's place of work and their method of travel to work to provide comparability with 2001 Census data on travel to work.

1. HEALTH PROFILE

Public Health England (PHE) released its annual Health Profiles in June 2015 and headlines and summary from the Dover District Health Profile are included in this report:

Headlines

Health in Summary

The health of people in Dover is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 20.8% (4,000) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.

Living longer

Life expectancy is 6.6 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Dover than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 17.8% (177) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 36.2*. This represents 8 stays per year. Levels of smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average.

Adult health

In 2012, 22.2% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 547*, better than the average for England. This represents 619 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 245.9*, worse than the average for England. This represents 264 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 305*. This represents 222 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult smoking are worse than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. The rate of violent crime is worse than average. Rates of statutory homelessness and drug misuse are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in Dover include improving life expectancy by preventing suicide, heart disease and reducing smoking prevalence, improving teenage pregnancy rates, and improving physical activity in children and adults.

Source: Dover District Health Profile 2015, published by Public Health England (PHE) June 2015.

*rate per 100,000 population

The chart on the following page from the Health Profile 2015 shows the health of people in the Dover district compared with the rest of England. There are six indicators that are classed as significantly worse than the England average (compared to seven in 2014). These are:

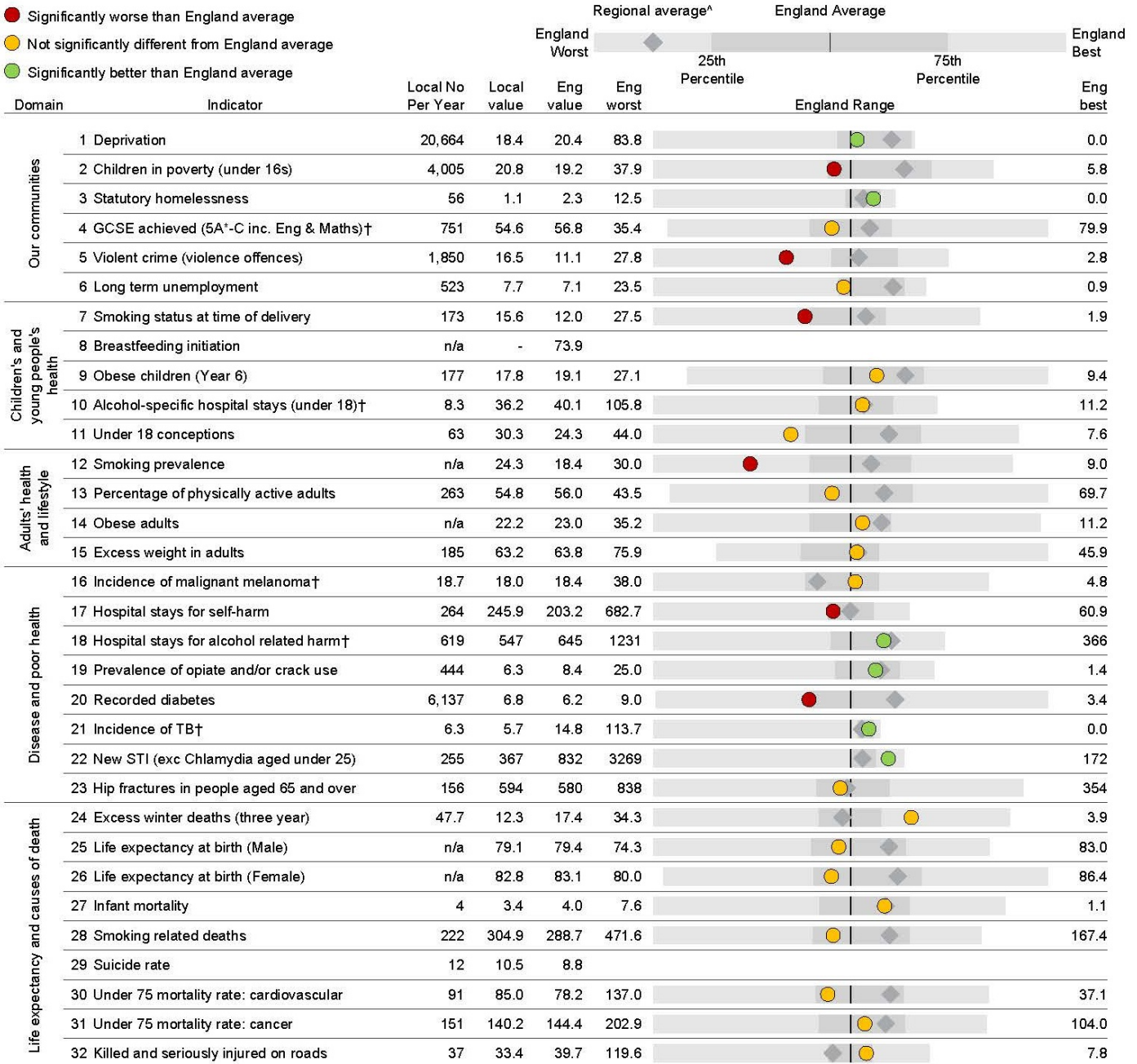
- Children in poverty (under 16's),
- Violent crime,
- Smoking status at time of delivery,
- Smoking prevalence,
- Hospital stays for self-harm and
- Recorded diabetes.

There are also six indicators significantly better than the England average (compared to seven in 2014) and 18 indicators not significantly different from the England average. The indicator notes specify the source and year of the data being used to make these assessments.

The information in the remainder of this Health and Wellbeing Chapter has been taken from a variety of sources – including Public Health England, Kent and Medway Public Health Observatory and the Office for National Statistics.

Health Profile 2015: Health Summary for Dover

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.



Indicator notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2013 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2012 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2013/14 4 % key stage 4, 2013/14 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2013/14 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2014 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2013/14 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2013/14 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2013/14 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2013 12 % adults aged 18 and over who smoke, 2013 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2013 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2010-12 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2011/12 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2013/14 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13, local number per year figure is the average count 22 All new STI diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population, 2013 23 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2013/14 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 01.08.10-31.07.13 25, 26 At birth, 2011-13 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2011-13 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2011-13 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2011-13 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. ^ "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

2. HEALTH INEQUALITIES

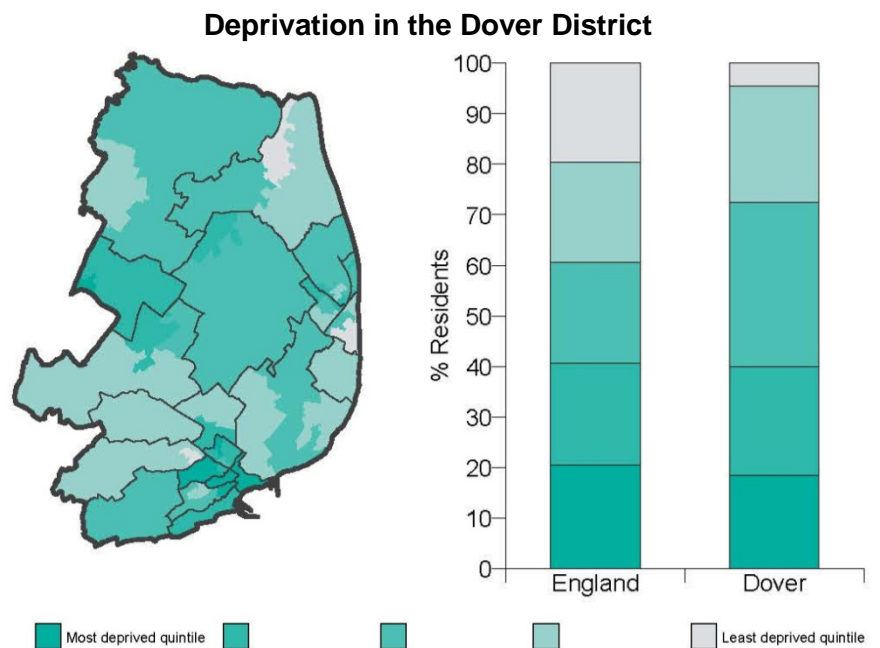
The term “health inequalities” refers to the unequal health opportunities and outcomes experienced by different groups of people within society. They arise from differences in social and economic conditions that influence people’s behaviours and lifestyle choices, their risk of illness and actions taken to deal with illness when it occurs. Those differences are not inevitable and are therefore considered unfair and avoidable. Tackling health inequalities is a top national and local priority.

Inequalities may be found between many types of community or population groups – for example there can be disparities by gender, age, sexuality and ethnicity. In general, having a higher socio-economic position will make you more likely to enjoy good health, including mental health, and a longer life.

Deprivation

Relative deprivation is the single biggest contributor to health inequalities, with poorer health outcomes generally seen in populations that live in more deprived areas, this can be highlighted by gaps in life expectancy between different areas of the district.

- The map to the right shows differences in deprivation in the district based on national comparisons, using quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, shown by lower super output area.
- The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.
- The chart on the far right shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



In Dover the highest concentrations of relative deprivation can be found in the town centre as well as the ex-mining village of Aylesham. By and large, where people from deprived areas are coming into contact with health services and primary care in time, their health is improving but still too many are seeking urgent care and die early.

There is a statistically significant relationship between living in the poorest wards in Dover and the likelihood of having an urgent hospital admission. The wards with the highest emergency admissions, aged 65+ are Buckland; Lydden and Temple Ewell; Tower Hamlets; Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory; Whitfield; Castle and Aylesham¹.

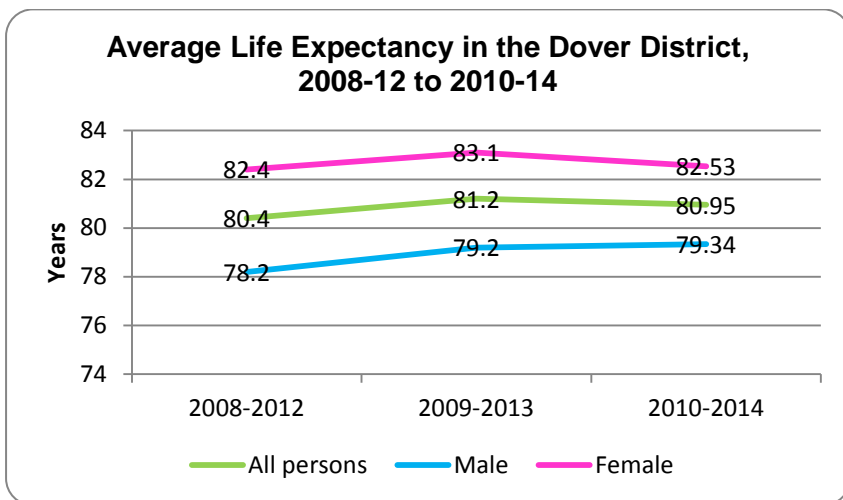
Life Expectancy In the Dover District

80.95 years: average life expectancy in the Dover District

8.05 years: life expectancy gap in the Dover District

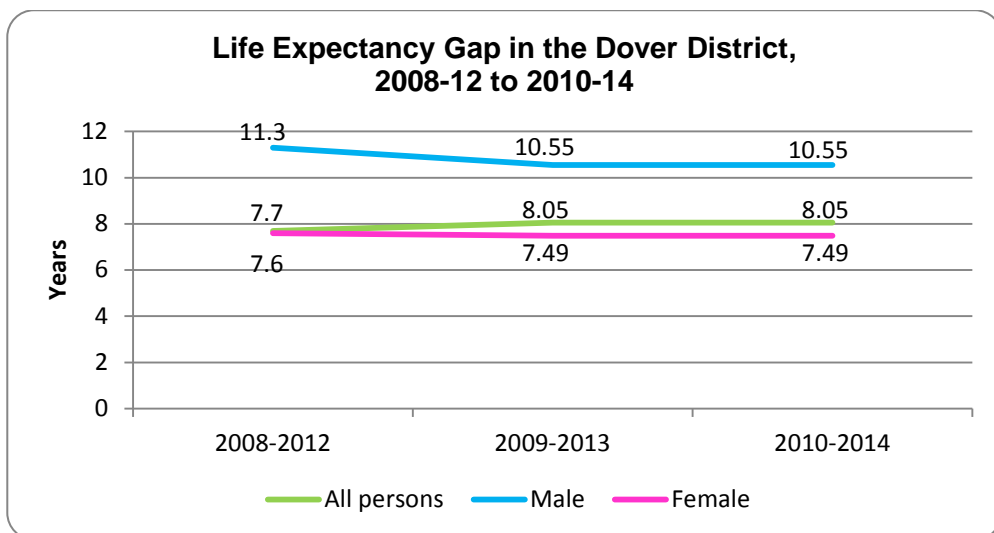
¹ Source: KMPHO Emergency Admission Rates for all causes; 2011/12-2013/14 (pooled) 65+, both sexes
DRAFT

- The average life expectancy in the Dover District (2010-2014, pooled) is estimated to be 80.95 years for all persons (Male 79.34 years and Female 82.53 years).
- The average life expectancy for males has been improving. However, the average life expectancy for females has fallen from 2009-13, as has the average life expectancy for all persons.



Source: Health and Social Care Map – Dover

- The life expectancy from birth for females is 3.19 years higher than for males in the Dover district.
- Male and female life expectancy from birth in the Dover district are below Kent averages (Male 79.90 years and female 83.46 years).

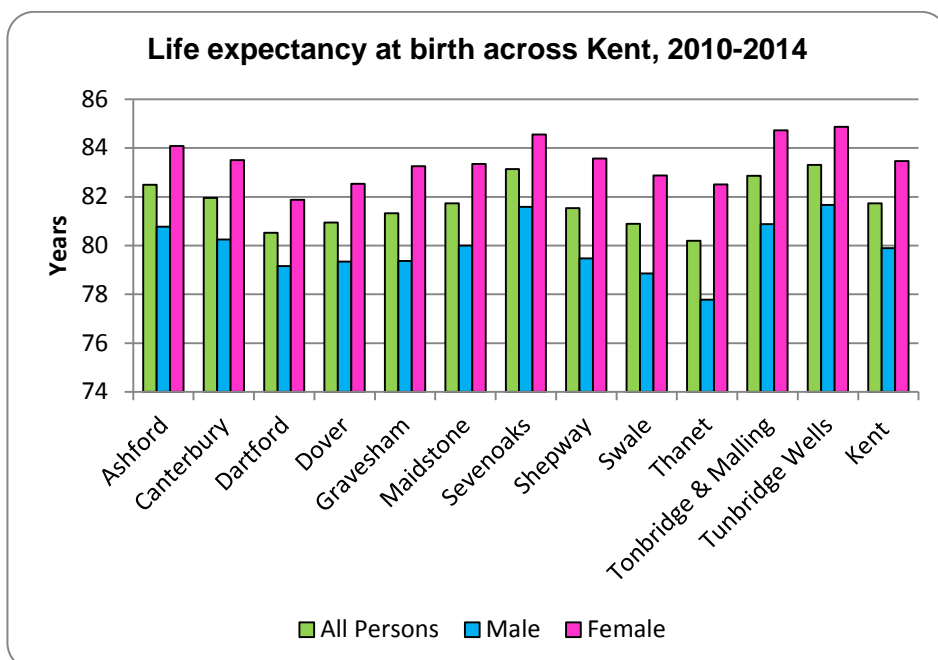


- The Life Expectancy Gap in the district (number of years between highest and lowest life expectancy at birth by electoral ward) is estimated to be 8.05 years (Males 10.55 years and Females 7.49 years).
- This gap has increased from 7.7 years from the 2008-2012 pooled figures (Male 11.3 years and Female 7.6 years).

Source: Health and Social Care Map – Dover

Life Expectancies across Kent

- The Dover district has the fourth lowest life expectancy for all persons (80.95 years) across Kent.
- Tunbridge Wells has the highest total life expectancy (83.31 years), whilst Thanet has the lowest total life expectancy (80.19 years).
- The Dover district has the fourth lowest male life expectancy and the third lowest female life expectancy across Kent.

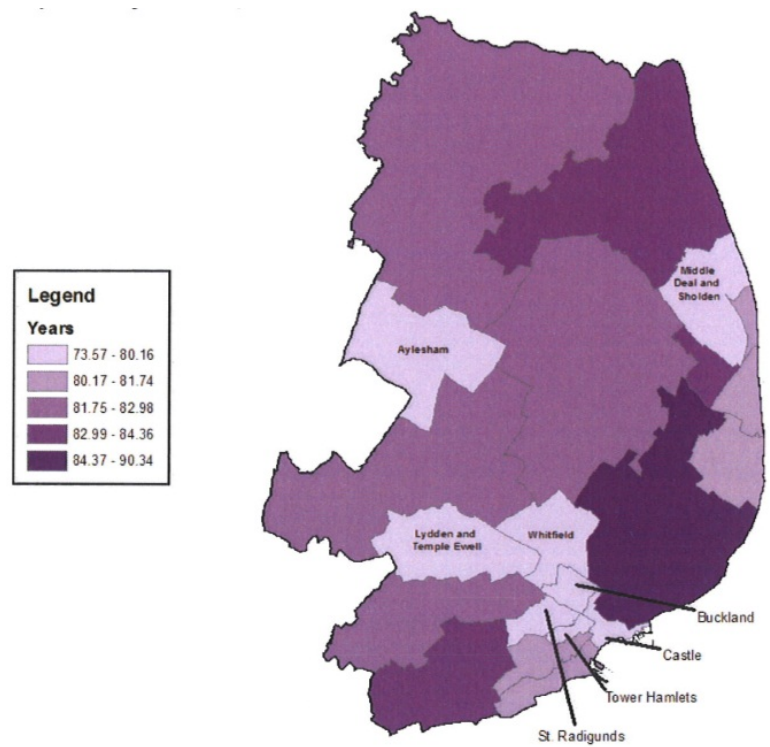


Source: Health and Social Care Map – Dover

Ward Level Life Expectancy

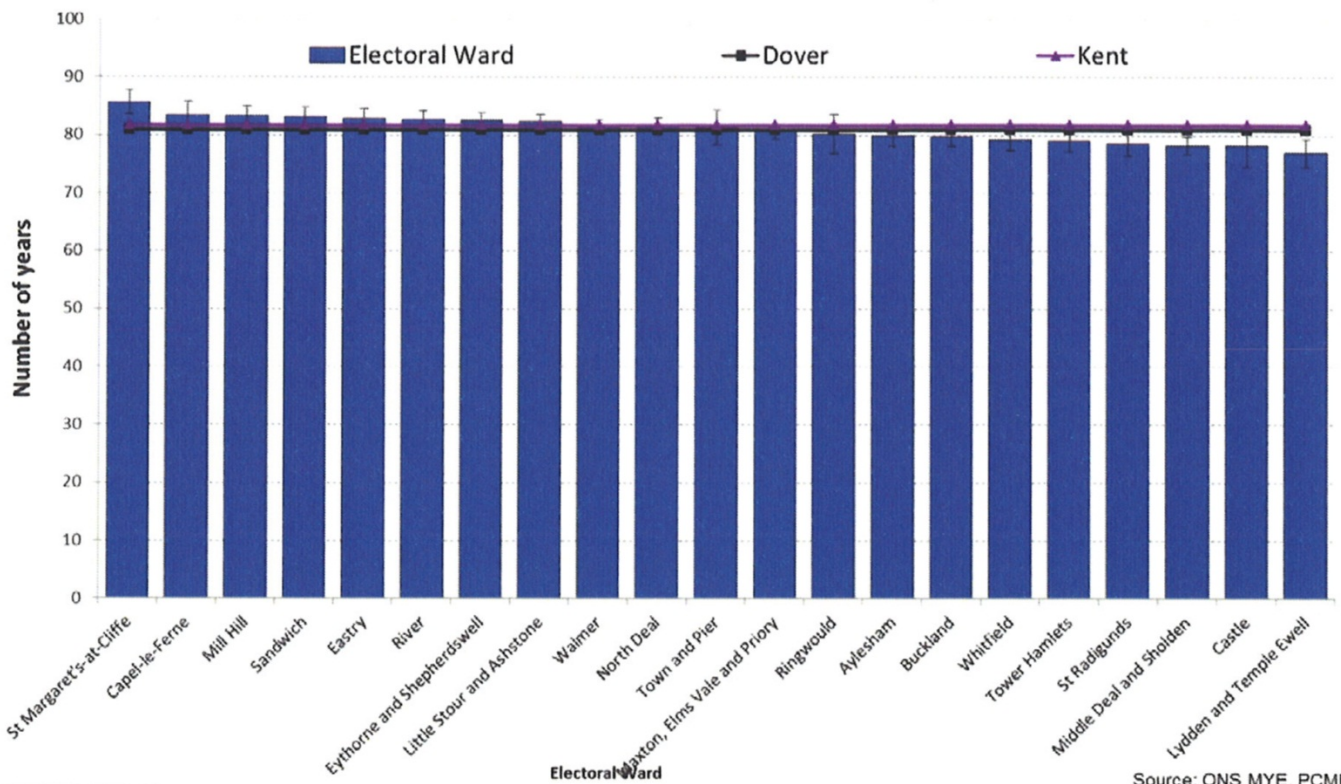
- The wards with the **highest life expectancy** at birth in the Dover district are: St Margarets-at-Cliffe, Capel-le-Ferne, Mill Hill, Sandwich and Eastry.
- The wards with the **lowest life expectancy** at birth in the Dover district are: Lydden and Temple Ewell, Castle, Middle Deal and Sholden, St. Radigunds and Tower Hamlets.
- The ward with the highest life expectancy at birth for all persons is St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe (85.68 years), which is **8.68 years** more than the lowest life expectancy which is in Lydden & Temple Ewell (77 years).
- Life expectancy for men living in St.Radigunds is **11.47 years** lower than for men living in Capel-le-Ferne. The largest life expectancy gap for women is **8.78 years** (Mill Hill 86.76 years compared with Castle 77.98 years).

Life expectancy at birth in the Dover District, 2010-2014 pooled



Source: Health and Social Care Maps - KMPHO

Life expectancy at birth in Dover, based on 2010-2014 data



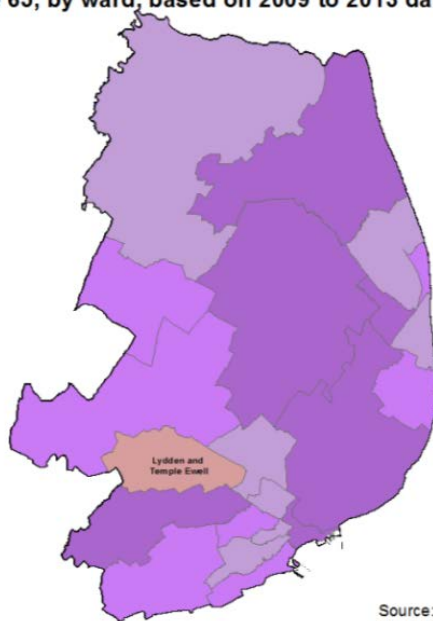
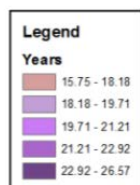
Life expectancy at birth, 2010-2014 (pooled)

Ward name	Persons	Male	Female
Aylesham	80.00	76.95	82.98
Buckland	79.73	77.82	81.86
Capel-le-Ferne	83.41	86.16	82.56
Castle	78.22	77.94	77.98
Dover District	80.95	79.34	82.53
Eastry	82.83	81.33	84.35
Eythorne & Shepherdswell	82.51	81.48	83.49
Little Stour & Ashstone	82.44	81.24	83.86
Lydden & Temple Ewell	77.00	75.83	78.56
Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory	80.64	79.39	82.09
Middle Deal & Sholden	78.28	76.25	80.07
Mill Hill	83.24	79.66	86.76
North Deal	81.50	79.15	83.81
Ringwould	80.22	76.70	84.27
River	82.67	81.21	84.08
Sandwich	83.21	82.47	83.62
St Margarets at Cliffe	85.68	84.70	86.61
St Radigunds	78.50	74.69	82.44
Tower Hamlets	79.04	75.12	83.59
Town & Pier	81.39	83.35	80.66
Walmer	81.53	80.42	82.51
Whitfield	79.17	79.03	79.73

Source: Health and Social Care Maps - KMPHO

Life expectancy at age 65

Life expectancy at age 65, by ward, based on 2009 to 2013 data
Dover



Source: PC
Produced b

Please note this is based on 2009 to 2013 data, unlike the data for life expectancy at birth, which is based on 2010 to 2014 data.

- The five wards with the **poorest** life expectancy at age 65 are: Lydden and Temple Ewell, Tower Hamlets, Middle Deal and Sholden, Buckland and Little Stour and Ashstone.
- The five wards with the **highest** life expectancy at age 65 are: St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Castle, Eastry, Mill Hill, and River.

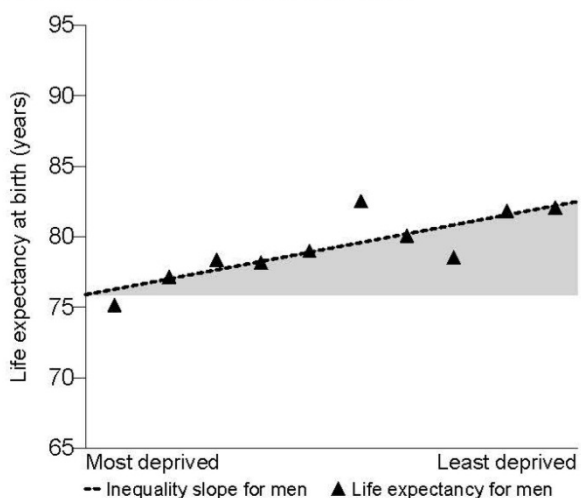
Source: Health and Social Care Maps - KMPHO

Life Expectancy: Inequalities in the Dover District

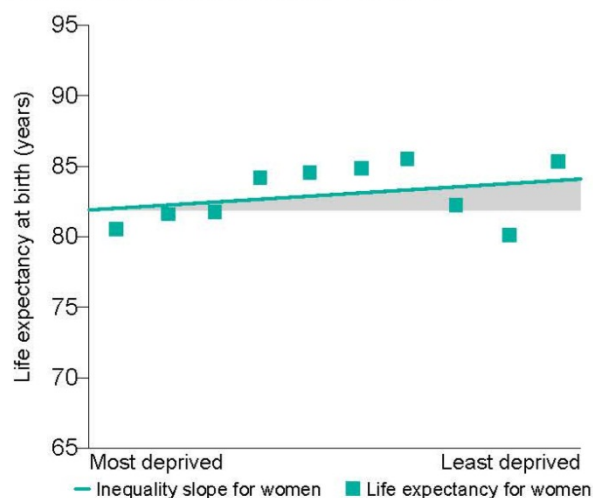
- The following charts show life expectancy for men and women in the Dover district for 2011-2013. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right.

- The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 6.6 years

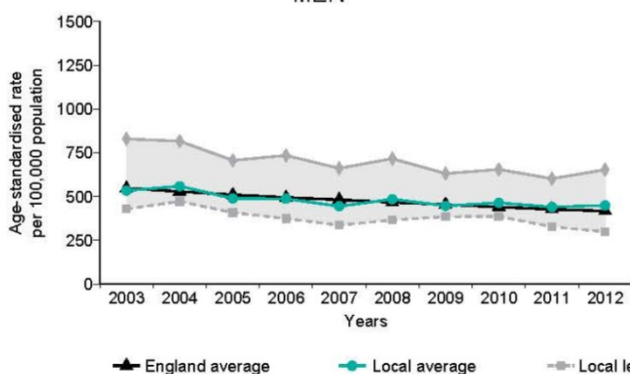


Life expectancy gap for women: 2.2 years

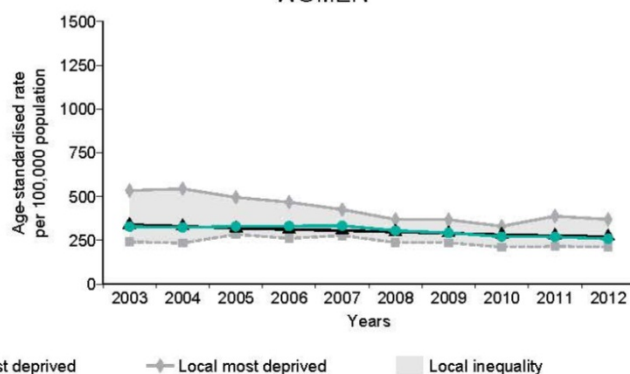


Health inequalities: changes over time

Early deaths from all causes: MEN



Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN



Source: PHE Health Profile 2015

The above charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3-year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

Healthy life expectancy

As life expectancy continues to increase, it is important to understand whether increasing longevity is accompanied by longer periods in favourable or unfavourable health. Variations in the proportion of life spent in good health have impacts on general health and well-being as well as having potentially significant implications for future healthcare resource need and fitness for work in the face of planned state pension age increases.

Across Kent, the Healthy Life Expectancy at birth for males is 62.8 years and for females is 66.4 years (this information is not available at district level)². This compares to 63.3 years for males and 63.9 years for females in England and 65.6 years for males and 66.7 years for females in the South East.

² Source: ONS Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth for Upper Tier Local Authorities: England, 2011 to 2013. The average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health.

Self-Reported Health, Census 2011

23,257 people in the Dover district reported some form of disability in 2011, which equates to a disability rate of nearly 21%

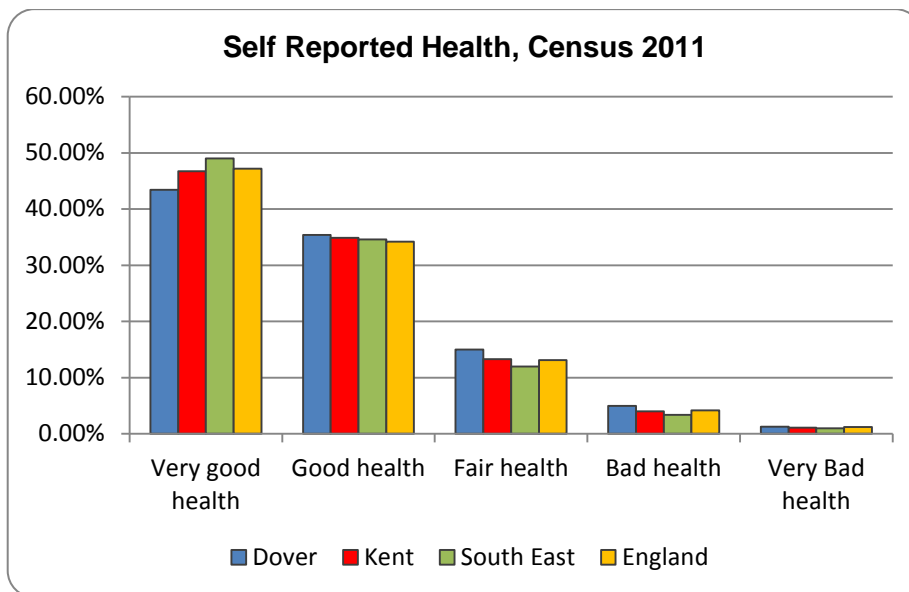
Disabilities can make it harder for people to carry out daily activities that we often take for granted. At the time of the Census in 2011, 1 in 5 people in the Dover district (20.8%) reported a disability that limited their daily activities, which is significantly worse than the average for England.

Census 2011: Self reported health	Dover	Kent	England
General health very bad (%)	1.3	1.1	1.2
General health bad or very bad (%)	6.3	5.1	5.5
Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	20.8	17.6	17.6
Provides 1 hour or more unpaid care per week (%)	11.3	10.4	10.2
Provides 50 hours or more unpaid care per week (%)	2.9	2.5	2.4

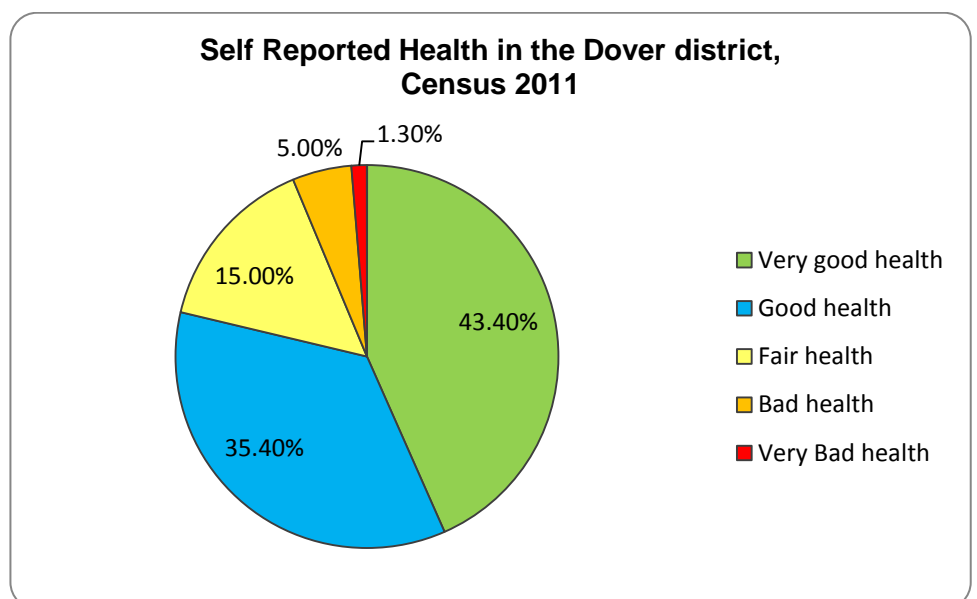
■ Significantly worse than England

Self Reported Health

- The majority of Dover residents describe their health as very good or good (87,910 people or 78.8%), compared to a Kent average of 81.6%; South East 83.6% and England 81.4%.
- The Dover district has the third lowest percentage of people reporting their health as good or very good in Kent, in front of Shepway on 78.3% and Thanet on 75.8%. Tunbridge Wells had the highest with 85%.



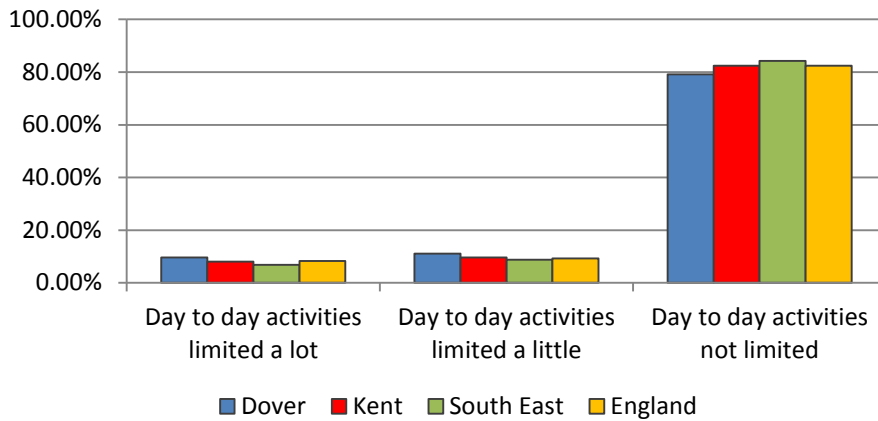
- A lower proportion of the Dover residents (43.4% or 48,433 people) stated that they are in very good health; compared to Kent (46.7%), regional (49%) and national (47.2%) averages.
- In the Dover district, 6.3% (7,019 people) consider their general health bad or very bad, compared to a Kent average of 5.1%; South East 4.4% and England 5.4%.
- A total of 1,481 (1.3%) residents stated that they are in very bad health, compared to Kent average of 1.1%, South East 1.0% and England 1.2%.
- 16,745 people (15.0%) in the district described their health as fair.



Source: ONS, 2011 Census, KS301EW

Long Term Health Problems

Long Term Health Problems and Disability, Census 2011

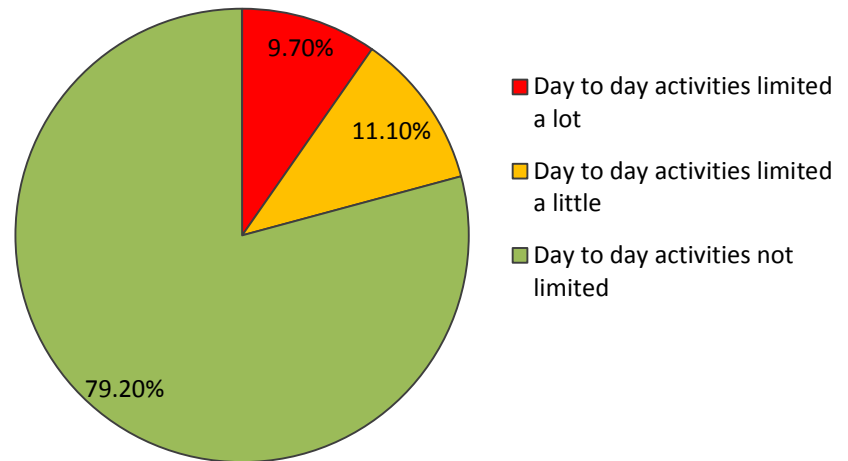


- The majority of residents in the Dover district do not consider themselves to be limited in their day-to-day activities by any health condition.
- Just under 88,500 residents stated that they had no limitations – this is equal to 79.2% of the total population.
- This proportion is lower than averages for Kent (82.4%), regional (84.3%) and national (82.4%).

Source: ONS, 2011 Census

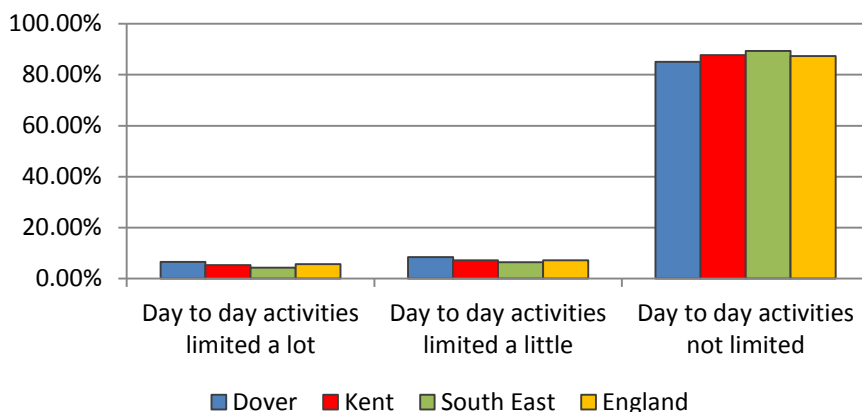
- The Dover district has a higher proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited a little (11.1% or 12,404 people) than the figures for Kent (9.6%), South East (8.8%) and England (9.3%).
- A total of 10,853 (9.7%) Dover residents stated that their day-to-day activities were limited a lot. This proportion is higher than the Kent average of 8.0%; regional average of 6.9% and national average of 8.3%.

Long Term Health Problems and Disability in Dover District, Census 2011



Source: ONS, 2011 Census

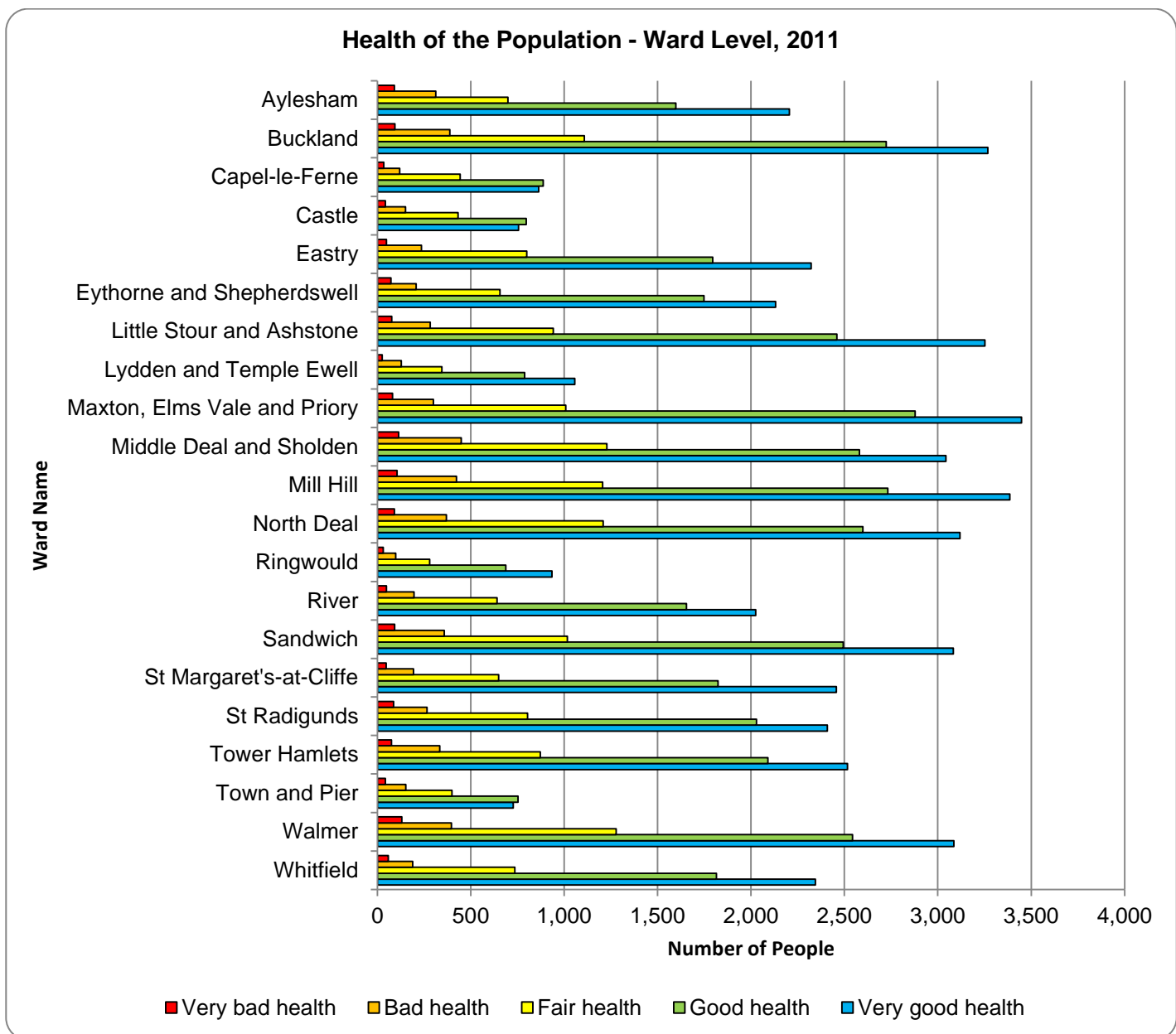
Long Term Health Problems and Disability - Working Age Population, Census 2011



- The total working age population (aged 16 to 64) in the Dover district stood at 68,865 as at 2011 Census.
- The majority of working age residents do not consider themselves to be limited in their day-to-day activities by any health condition. 85.1% of the total working age population (58,577 people) stated that they had no limitations.
- This proportion is lower than the Kent average of 87.7%, regional average of 89.4% and national average of 87.3%.

Source: ONS, 2011 Census

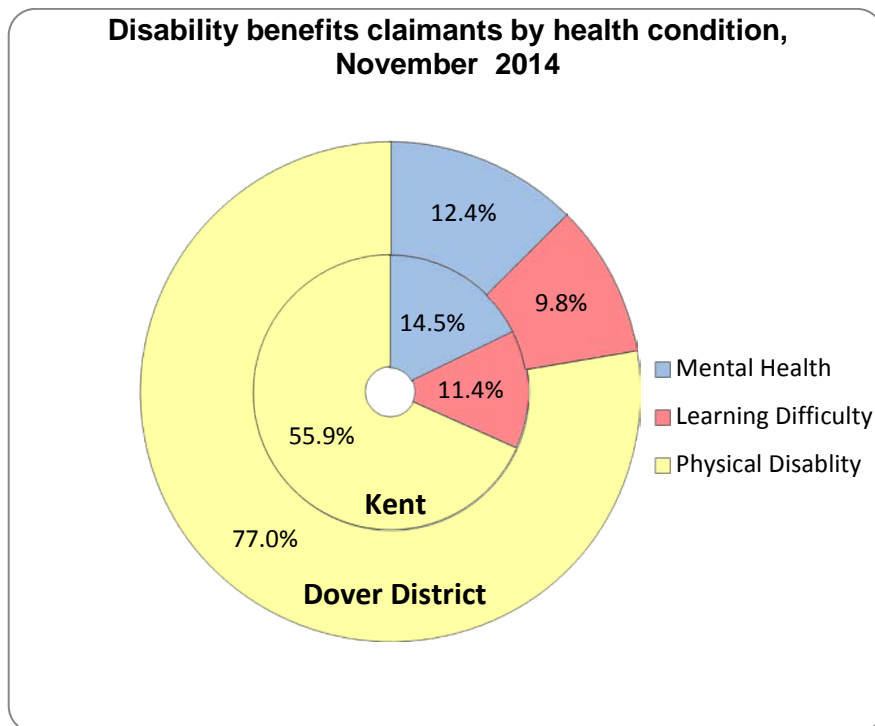
- The Dover district has a higher proportion of people whose day-to-day activities are limited a little than the county, regional and national figures. 5,815 of the district's 16-64 year olds stated that they were limited a little, which equates to 8.4% of the total working age population. This is a higher proportion than that for Kent 7.1%, South East 6.4% and England 7.1%.
- 4,473 of the district's working age residents stated that their day-to-day activities were limited a lot, which equates to 6.5% of the total working age population. This proportion is higher than the Kent average of 5.2%, regional average of 4.3% and national average of 5.6%.



Source: ONS Census 2011

- The above chart shows that Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory ward has the highest number of people reporting that they are in 'Very Good Health' (3,448 people). Town and Pier has the lowest number (727 people)
- Walmer ward has the highest number of people reporting that they are in 'Very Poor Health' (130 people). Lydden and Temple Ewell has the lowest number (26 people).

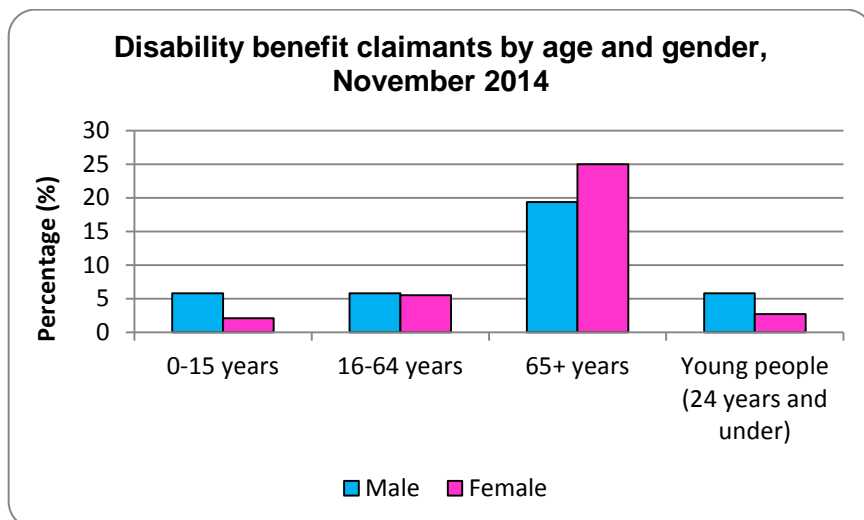
Disability Benefit Claimants



- As at November 2014, there are 10,070 people receiving disability benefit in the Dover district. The majority of claims are for physical disability (7,820 people or 77%). Although this is down from 8,220 people or 80% (as at August 2013) it is still higher than the Kent average of 55.9%.
- There are also 1,260 (12.4%) claimants for a mental health condition (up from 10.3% as at August 2013) and 990 (9.8%) claimants for learning difficulty (up from 9.3% as at August 2013).
- The proportion for both of these categories are below Kent averages (14.5% and 11.4% respectively).

Source: DWP 5% sample data, KCC District Profiles

- The broad age groups for those claiming Disability Living Allowance or Attendance Allowance claimants in the Dover district are as follows:
 - 0-15 years: 790
 - 16-64 years : 3,830
 - 65+ years : 5,520
 - 24 years and under: 1,350



Source: DWP Longitudinal Study, KCC District Profiles

CARERS

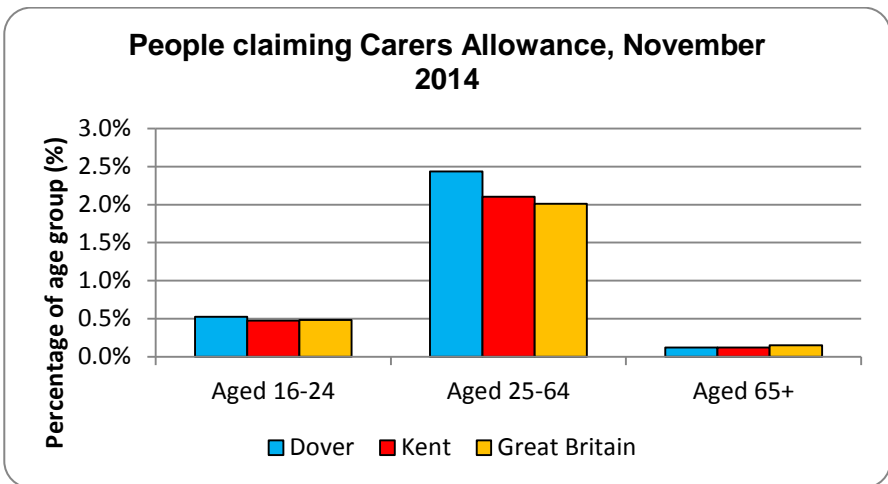
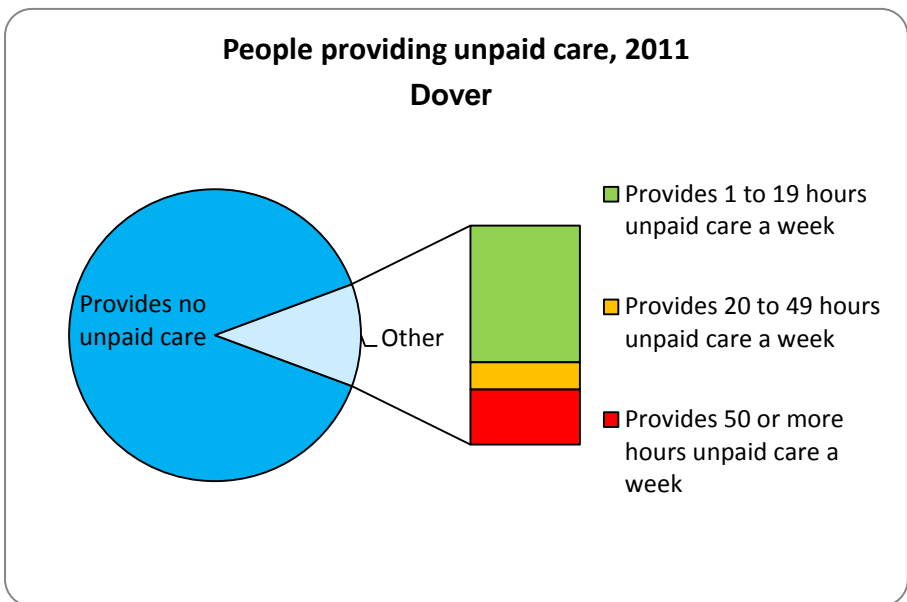
Provision of unpaid care in 2011

It is estimated that, nationally, one in ten of us will become a carer at some point in our lives and this figure is growing all the time as the population ages. The types of care people provide is diverse, as many people take on multiple caring roles, for example, caring for ageing parents and disabled children. Increasing numbers of pensioners also now care for their partners and their grandchildren

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment.

It is thought that the numbers of people providing care is under reported as, due to the nature of caring, many carers do not self-declare and consider their 'caring role' to be just a part of being a mother, father, sibling, wife, husband, partner or friend.

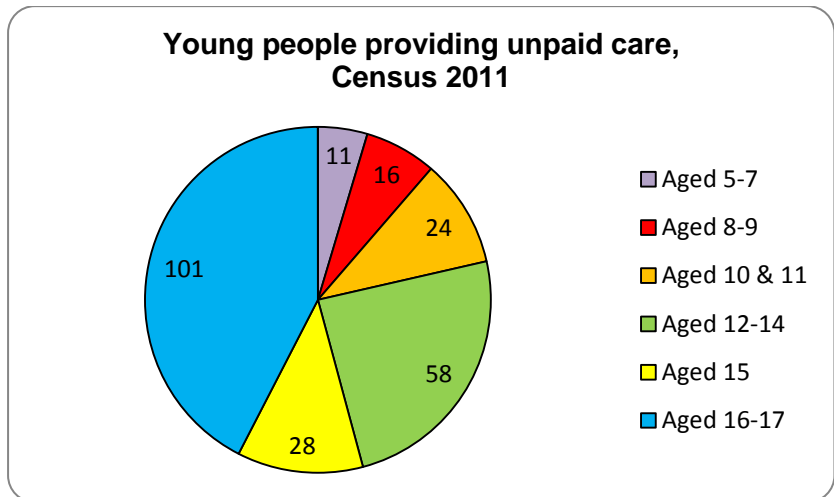
- At the time of the Census, 2011, 12,654 people in the Dover district (11.3%) provided unpaid care. This proportion is higher than the averages for Kent (10.4%), South East (9.8%) and England (10.2%).
- Out of the Kent local authority districts, Thanet has the highest proportion of unpaid carers with 11.6% or 15,502 residents. Tunbridge Wells has the smallest proportion of unpaid carers with 9.2% or 10,539 people.
- The majority of unpaid carers in the Dover district provide care for less than 20 hours a week.
- A total of 7,892 people provide care for this amount of time which is 62.4 % of carers in the district. This proportion is lower than the average for Kent (64.2%), South East (68.1%) and England (63.6%).
- However, the Dover district has 3,183 unpaid carers providing care for 50 or more hours per week. This is equal to 25.2% of all unpaid carers in the district and is higher than the average for Kent (23.6%), South East (20.5%) and England (23.1%). A further 1,579 people (12.5% of all unpaid carers) in the district provide unpaid care for 20 to 49 hours per week; this is above the average for Kent (12.1%) and South East (11.4%) but below England (13.3%).



- Carers Allowance is available for people aged 16 and over who look after a severely disabled person for at least 35 hours a week, are not employed and are not in full-time education.
- A total of 1,460 people are claiming the benefit in the Dover district. 1,370 are aged 25-64 years, 60 are aged 16-24 years and 30 are aged 65+ years.

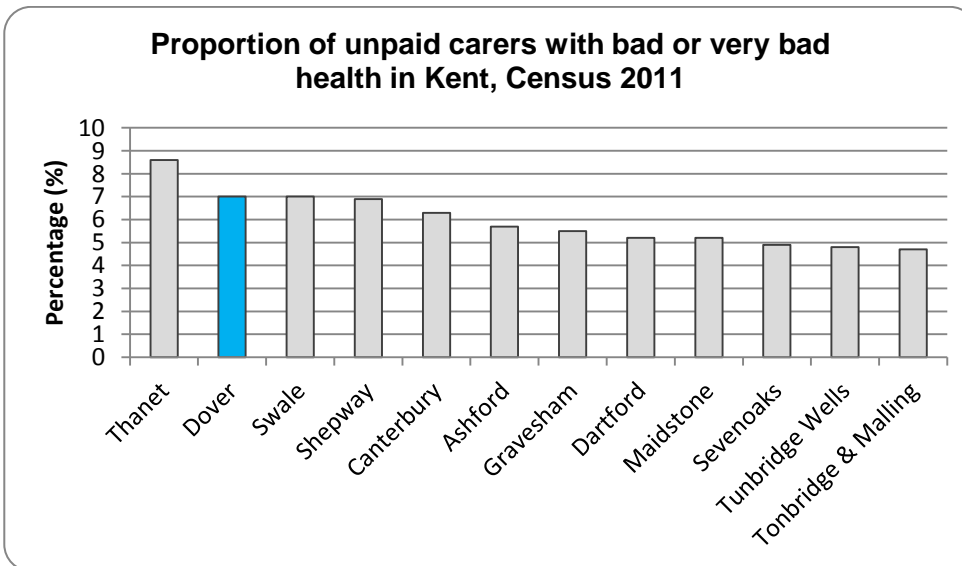
Source: DWP Longitudinal Study

- According to the 2011 Census, there are 238 young people (aged under 18 years) providing unpaid care in the Dover district. Just over 42% are aged between 16-17 years, whilst just over 24% are aged 12-14 years.



Source: ONS Census 2011

Health of Carers

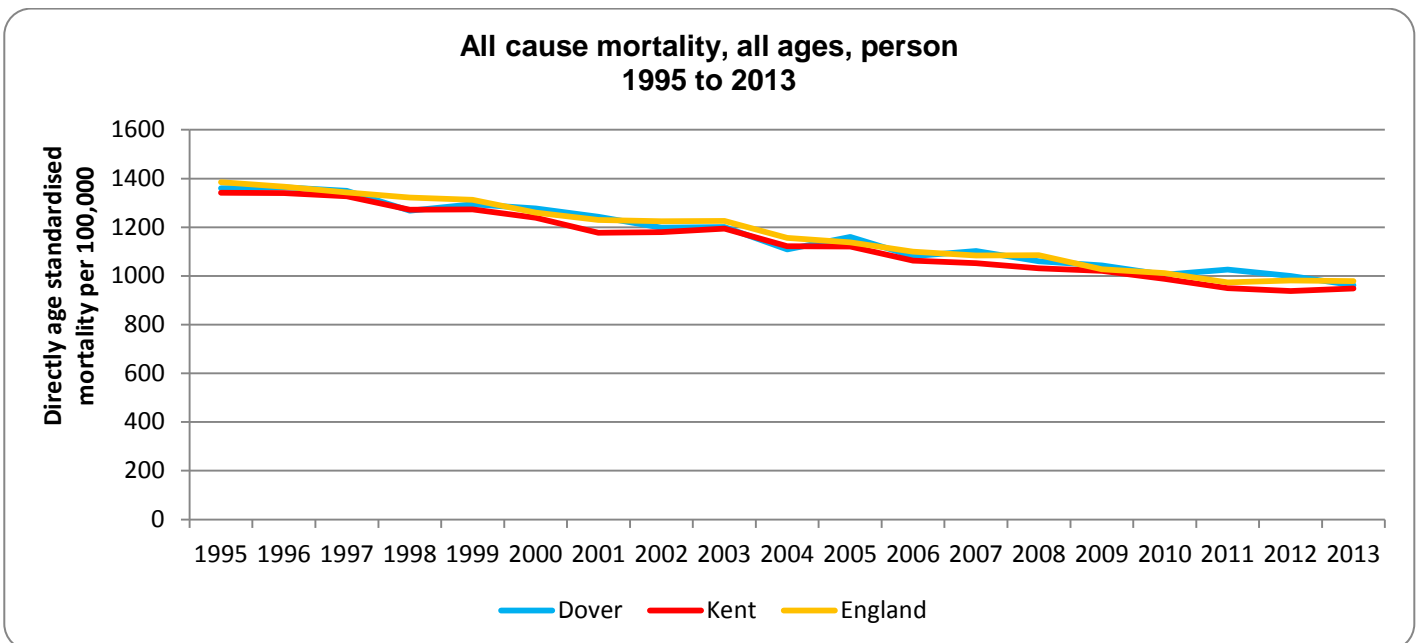


- In Kent, the health of people providing unpaid care is poorer than those who do not provide unpaid care, with 6.1% of carers reporting bad or very bad health compared to 4.8% of people who do not provide care.
- Within the Kent local authority districts, Dover has the second highest proportion of unpaid carers reporting bad or very bad health with 7.0% or 885 unpaid carers.

Source: KMPHO, Carers JSNA 2013/14

- Thanet has the highest (8.6%) and Tunbridge & Malling the smallest proportion (4.7%). In Dover district, 71.5% (9,008 unpaid carers) self-declared to be in very good or good health.
- There is predicted to be a significant rise in the number of people aged 65 years and over in Kent in the next 15 years. This rise is proportionately larger than the rise in the numbers of people aged 18 – 64 years. The health and age of carers is important for the continued viability of carer's capacity to continue in their role and could place further pressure on health and social care providers.

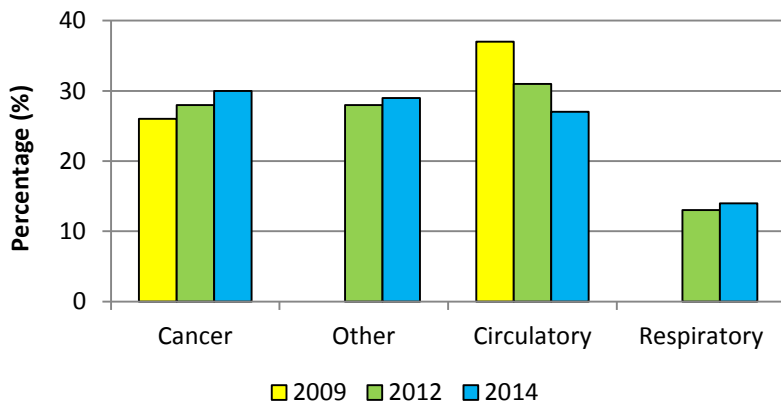
KEY KILLERS IN THE DOVER DISTRICT



Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre

- Trends in all cause all, age mortality in the Dover district have been steadily falling over the past 20 years or so and are comparable with those for Kent and England. The rates in males remain higher than the female rate. The rates have been standardised to take account of an area having a higher crude mortality rate because the population is older.

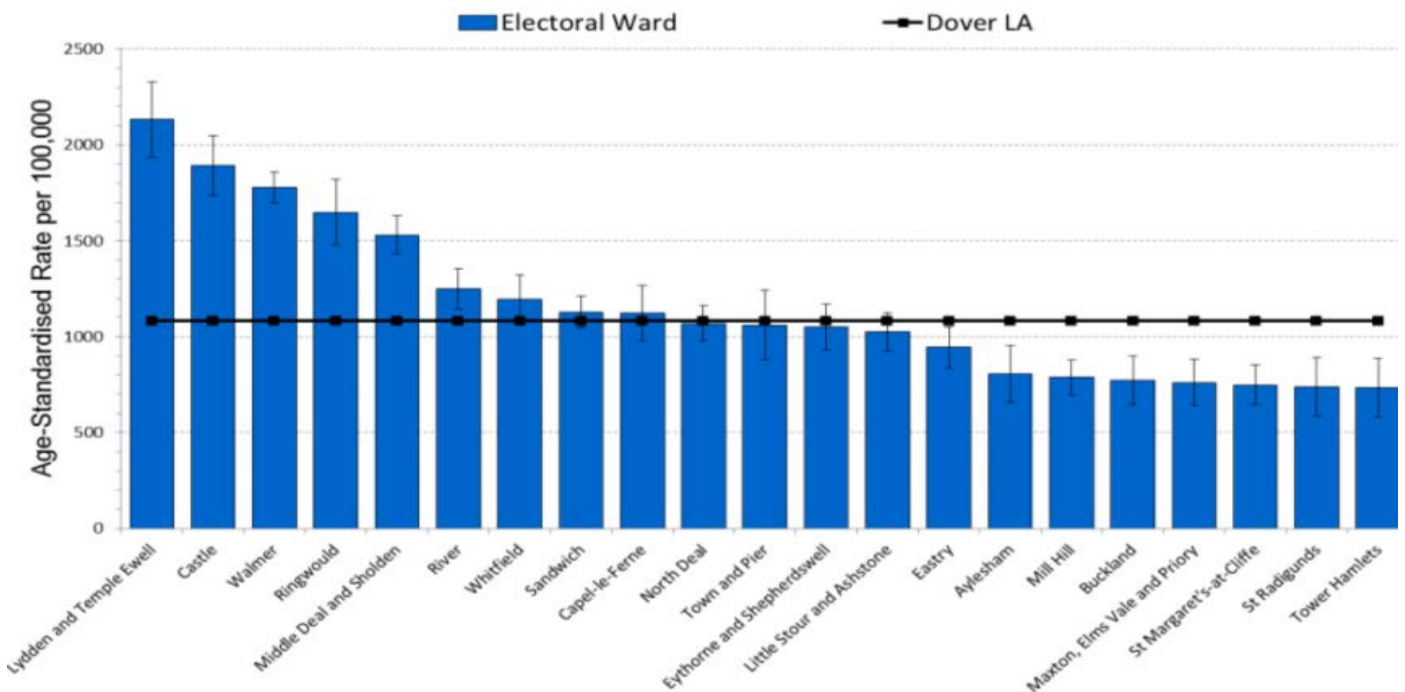
Underlying cause of Death in the Dover District (all ages) 2009, 2012 and 2014



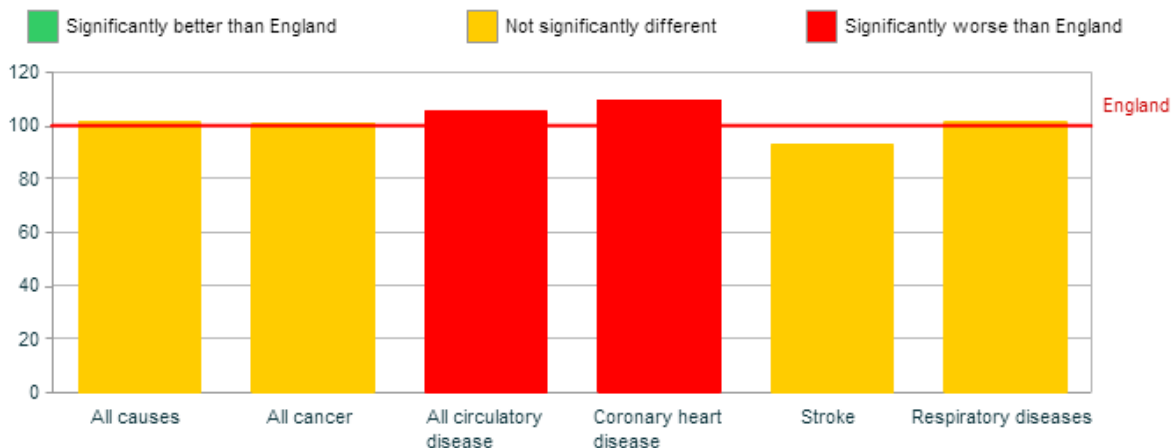
- In 2014, the main causes of death (all ages) in the Dover district are from cancer (30%) and circulatory disease (27%).
- Within the cancer cause category, bronchus and lung cancer made up 23% of deaths (up from 18% in 2012).
- Within the circulatory disease cause category, coronary heart disease made up 29% of deaths (down from 43% in 2012) and strokes 10% of deaths (down from 23% in 2012).
- In 2014, cancer was the biggest killer in under 75's, being the underlying cause of death in 44.65% of cases.

Source: Health and Social Care Maps - Kent and Medway PHO

Age standardised rates for Dover LA - all cause mortality, all ages, persons, 2010 to 2014

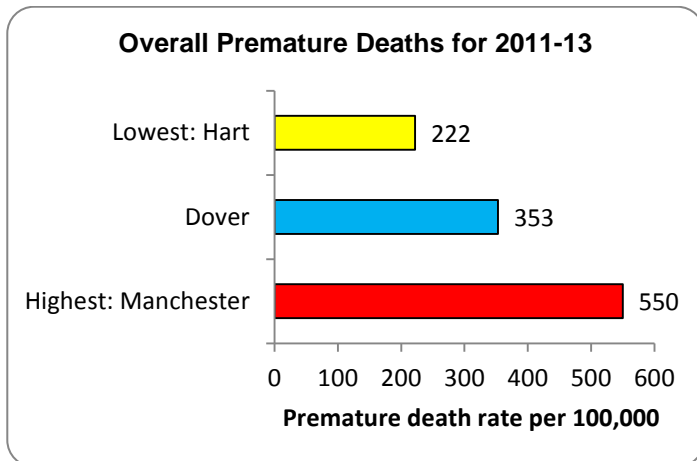


Causes of deaths in the Dover district – all ages, SMRs, 2008-2012, (comparing to England average)

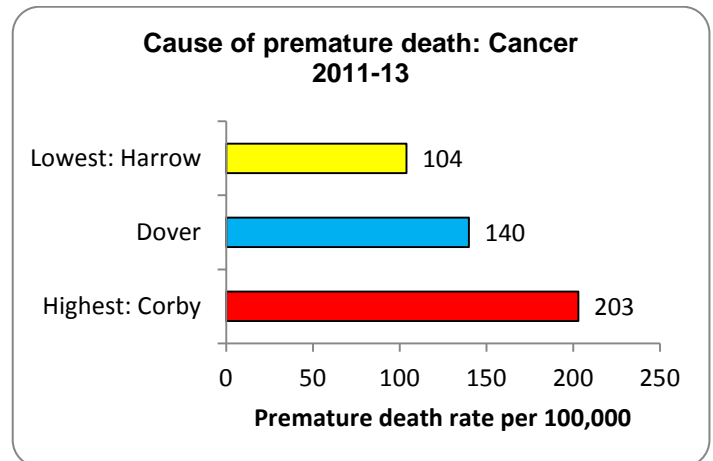


Mortality Rankings

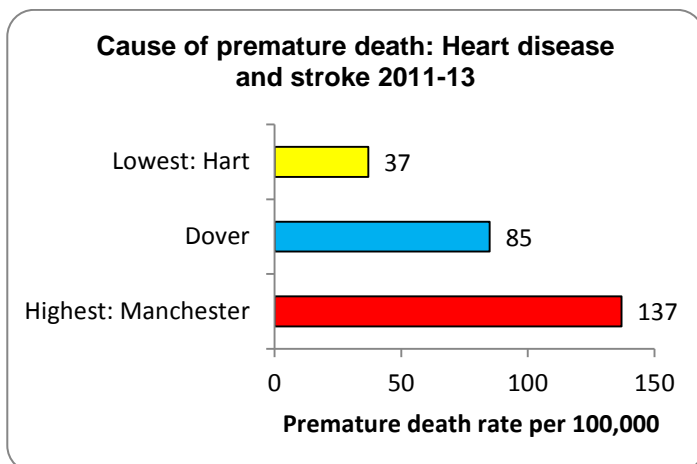
- The total number of premature deaths in the Dover district for the period 2011-13 was 1,130. The overall premature death rate per 100,000 was 353, which means the district is ranked 213th out of 324 local authorities in England. Although this rate is within expected limits it is worse than average.
- The directly standardised rate of mortality makes allowances for the fact that death rates are higher in older populations and adjusts for differences in the age make up of different areas, enabling an accurate comparison.
- The following charts show the standardised rates for the Dover district for overall premature deaths and the underlying causes of each death, compared to the lowest and highest rates in England.



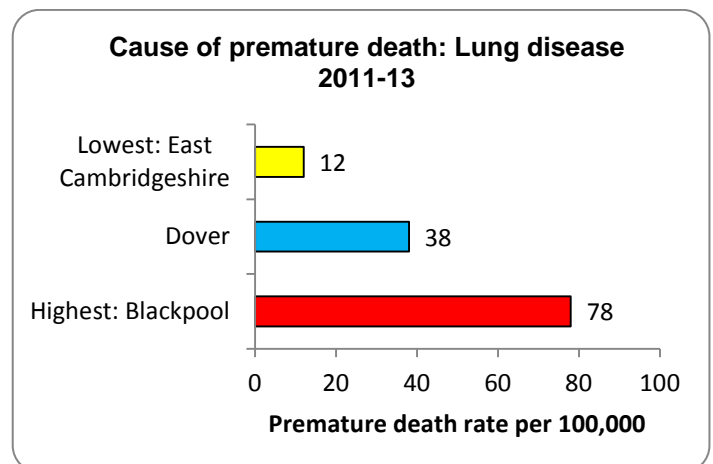
Source: Public Health England, Longer Lives
The Dover district is ranked 213th out of 324 local authorities



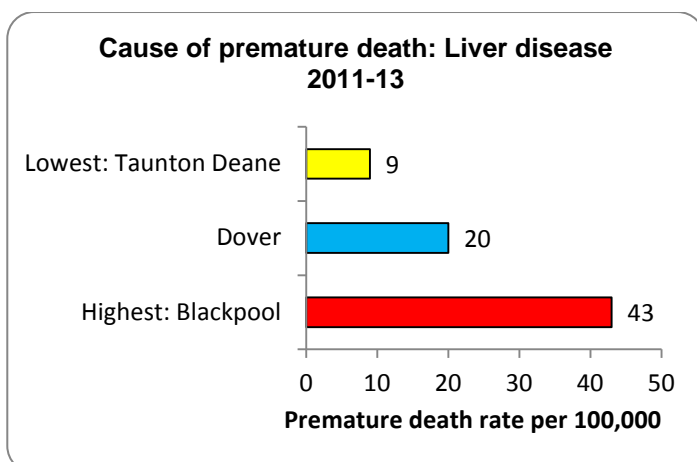
Source: Public Health England, Longer Lives
The Dover district is ranked 171st out of 324 local authorities



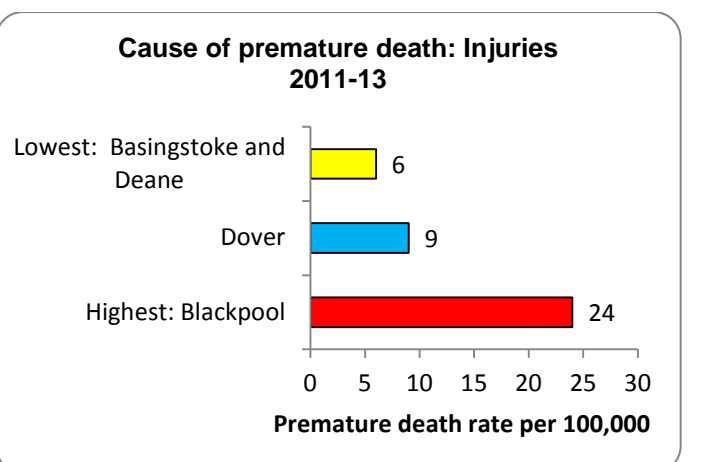
Source: Public Health England, Longer Lives
The Dover district is ranked 224th out of 324 local authorities



Source: Public Health England, Longer Lives
The Dover district is ranked 243rd out of 323 local authorities



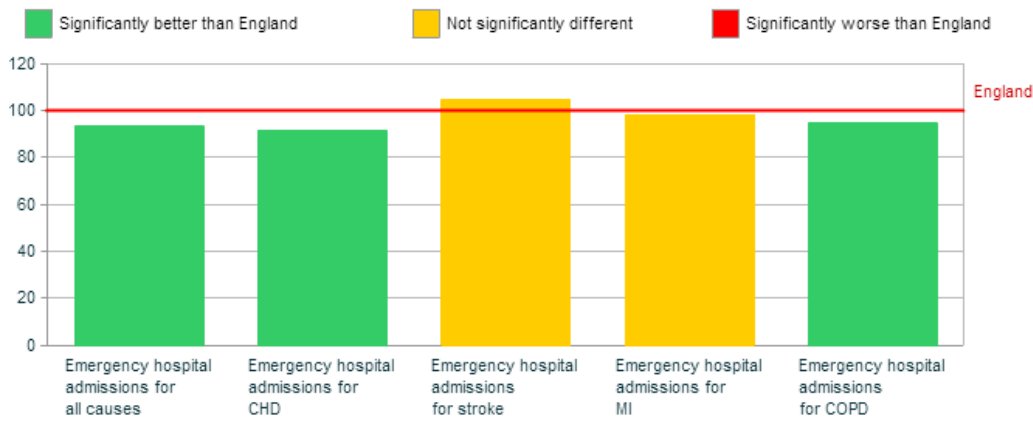
Source: Public Health England, Longer Lives
The Dover district is ranked 219th out of 300 local authorities



Source: Public Health England, Longer Lives
The Dover district is ranked 42nd out of 257 local authorities

Emergency Hospital Admissions

Emergency Hospital admissions, SARs, 2008/9 to 2012/13, Selection (comparing to England average)



SAR: Standardised Admission Ratios;
CHD: Coronary Heart Disease
MI: Myocardial Infarction (heart attack);
COPD: Chronic Pulmonary Disease.

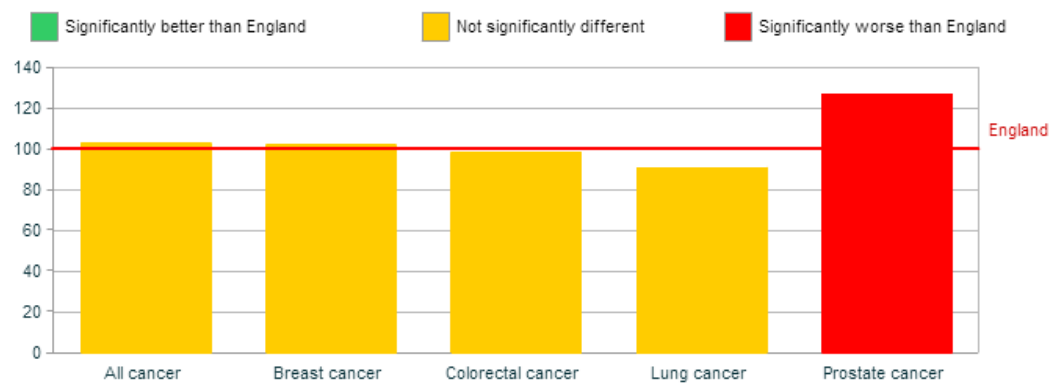
Source: Public Health England, HSCIC © Copyright 2014

- There were a total of 53,906 emergency hospital admissions for all causes in the Dover district 2008/9 to 2012/13 (estimated from MSOA level data). This is up from 50,062 for the period 2006/7 to 2010/11.
- Emergency hospital admissions in the Dover district are either significantly better than, or not significantly different, compared to the England average.

Cancer Incidence

- **SIR:** Standardised Incidence Ratios

Cancer incidence, SIRs, 2007-2011, Selection (comparing to England average)

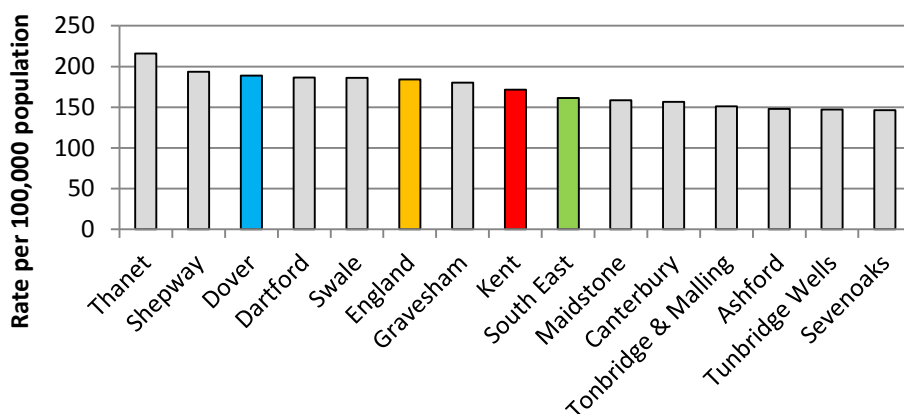


Source: ONS Cancer incidence data, combining cancer registration data from all PHW cancer registration teams

- There were a total of 3,402 incidences of cancer (all) in the Dover district 2007-2011 (estimated from MSOA level data). This is up from 3,044 for the period 2005-2009.
- Prostate cancer is significantly worse than the England average.

Mortality Rate

Mortality rate from causes considered preventable, 2011-13



- The Dover district has the 3rd highest mortality rate from causes considered preventable (by public health interventions in the broadest sense), with an age-standardised rate of 188.7 per 100,000 population.
- Preventable mortality overlaps with, but is not the same as 'amenable' mortality, which includes causes of deaths that could potentially be avoided through good quality healthcare.

Source: PHE – Public Health Outcomes Framework

Years of Life Lost

- Modifiable lifestyle factors such as smoking, maintaining a healthy diet and limiting alcohol consumption can have a significant impact on health and social care outcomes. A simple way to identify the impact of poor health and lifestyle choices on life expectancy is by looking at potential years of life lost from causes considered amenable to healthcare.
- In the Dover district, the Directly Standardised Potential Years of Life Lost, per 100,000 population, has increased from 2756.0 in 2012 to 3,306.3 in 2013³. Most years of life are being lost prematurely to coronary heart disease (especially in men), respiratory disease, cancer and liver disease, all of which can be reduced by taking a more proactive approach to health and care. Dementia is beginning to emerge as an increasingly common cause of death, especially in women.
- Potential years of life lost (PYLL) from causes considered amenable to healthcare PYLL rates estimate the average years a person would have lived if he or she had not died prematurely. For example, if a person's life expectancy is 75 but they die at 55 due to cardiovascular disease then this person will have lost 20 years of life. The PYLL rate is a measure of premature mortality and is commonly used as an alternative to death or mortality rates. When comparing PYLL and mortality rates, the difference is that the PYLL rate gives more weight to deaths that occur among younger people.

ADULTS

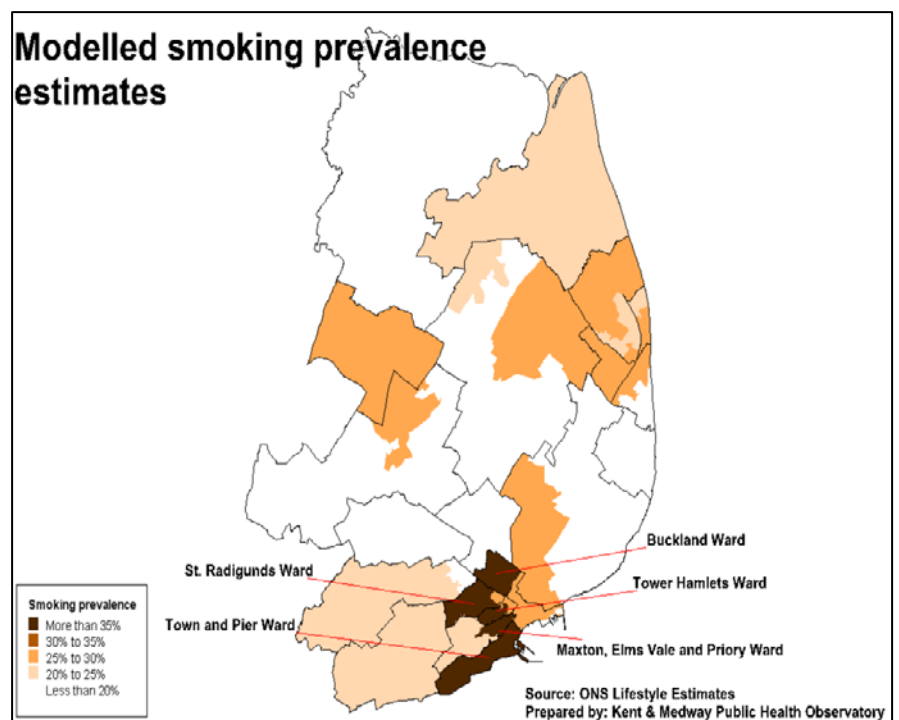
In general, people are living longer and managing better with long-term conditions.

- **Ageing Population:** The population of the Dover district is older than county, regional and national averages. As the population ages the need for health care increases, with more people are living longer and managing long term conditions.
- **Living with Long Term Conditions:** More people in our area have long-term health conditions such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes, cancer, high blood pressure, epilepsy and learning disabilities than the national average for England. This figure is expected to significantly increase mirroring the growth in the older population. Having long term conditions can have a significant impact on the quality of a person's life – physically, emotionally, psychologically and socially as well as on the lives of those who care for them.

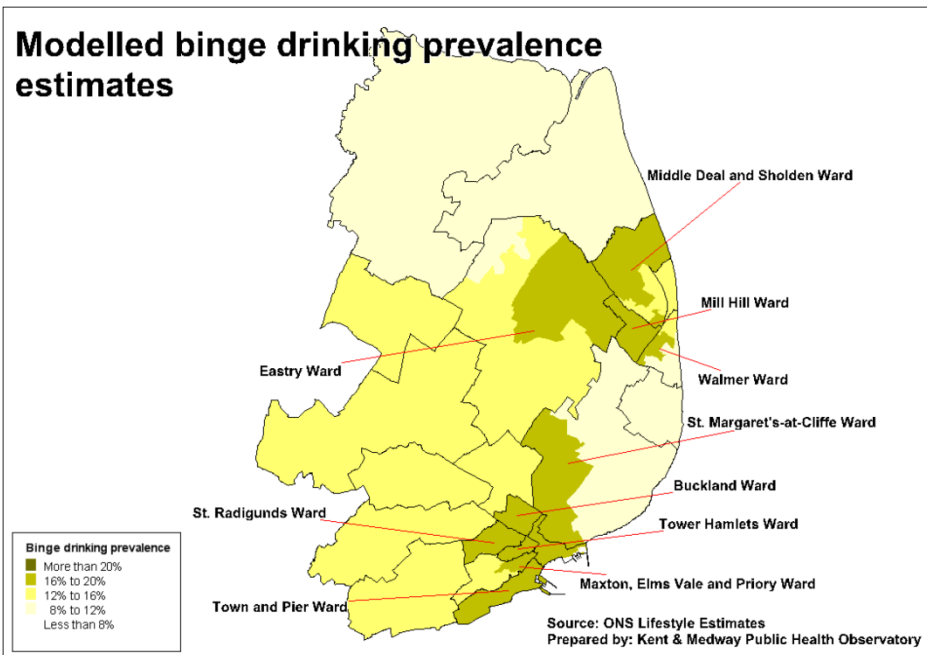
Smoking:

- In 2013, it is estimated that 24.3% of adults smoked in the district.
- This is up from 22.9% in 2012 and is significantly worse than the England average of 18.4%. (Source: Health Profiles 2014 & 2015).
- The percentage of people in the Dover district smoking is higher in deprived areas than in non-deprived areas.
- The wards in the district with the highest levels of smoking are: St Radigunds; Tower Hamlets; Buckland; Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory; and Town and Pier.

Source: Health and Social Care Map – Dover, KMPHO



³ Number of years of life lost by every 100,000 adults aged 20 and over dying from a condition which is usually treatable measured in a way which allows for comparisons between populations with different age profiles and over time. Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre



Alcohol:

- Harmful drinking is a significant public health problem in the UK and is associated with a wide range of health problems, including brain damage, alcohol poisoning, chronic liver. Alcohol also plays a role in many accidents, acts of violence and other instances of criminal behaviour.
- Binge drinking adults is estimated to be 17.0% in the district. This is below the 20% average for England.

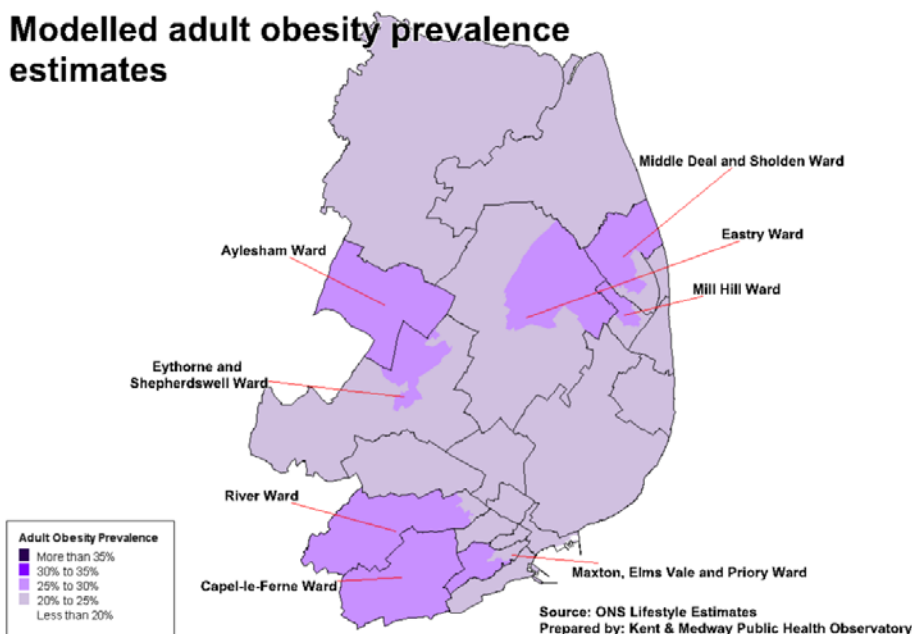
Source: Health and Social Care Map – Dover, KMPHO

- The wards in the Dover district with the highest levels of binge drinking, with a prevalence of 16- 20%, are: Middle Deal and Sholden, Mill Hill, Walmer, St Margarets-at-Cliffe, Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Town and Pier, St Radigunds and Eastry.

Obesity:

- Obesity can contribute to a range of health conditions, such as heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, indigestion and some cancers.
- The percentage of adults classed as obese in the district is 22.2%, which is below the England average of 23.0%⁴
- The percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese is 63.2%, which is below the England average of 63.8%⁵.
- Obesity prevalence in the district is higher in high

Modelled adult obesity prevalence estimates



Source: Health and Social Care Map – Dover, KMPHO

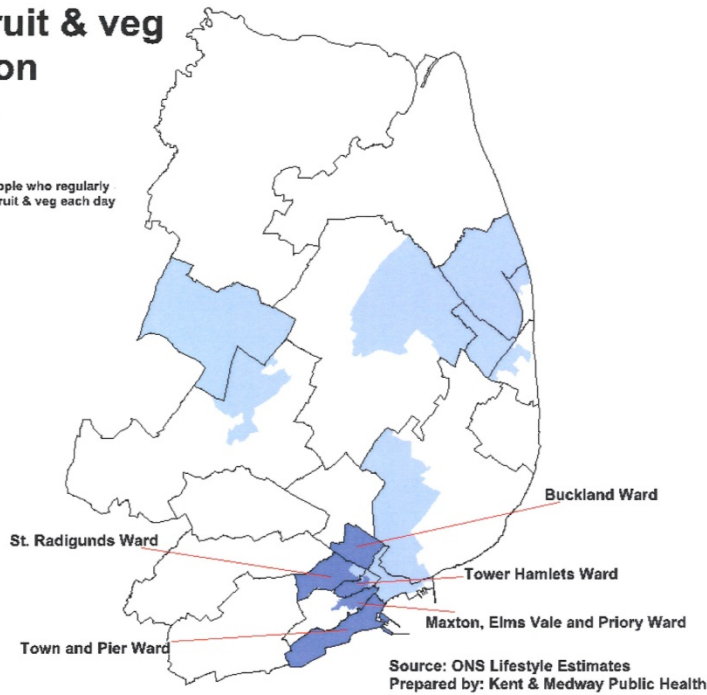
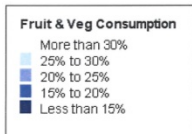
- deprivation areas, with 30-35% of the population classed as obese.
- However, obesity is not confined to areas of deprivation. According to Kent & Medway Public Health Observatory estimates, the wards in the district with the highest levels of obesity are: Aylesham; Eythorne and Shepherdswell; River; Capel-le-Ferne; Maxton, Elms Vales and Priory; Middle Deal and Sholden; Mill Hill and Eastry.
- Childhood obesity is reported in the Children and Young people Section.

⁴ Source: Health Profile 2015

⁵ Source: Health Profile 2015

Modelled fruit & veg consumption prevalence estimates

Defined as the percentage of people who regularly eat the recommended levels of fruit & veg each day



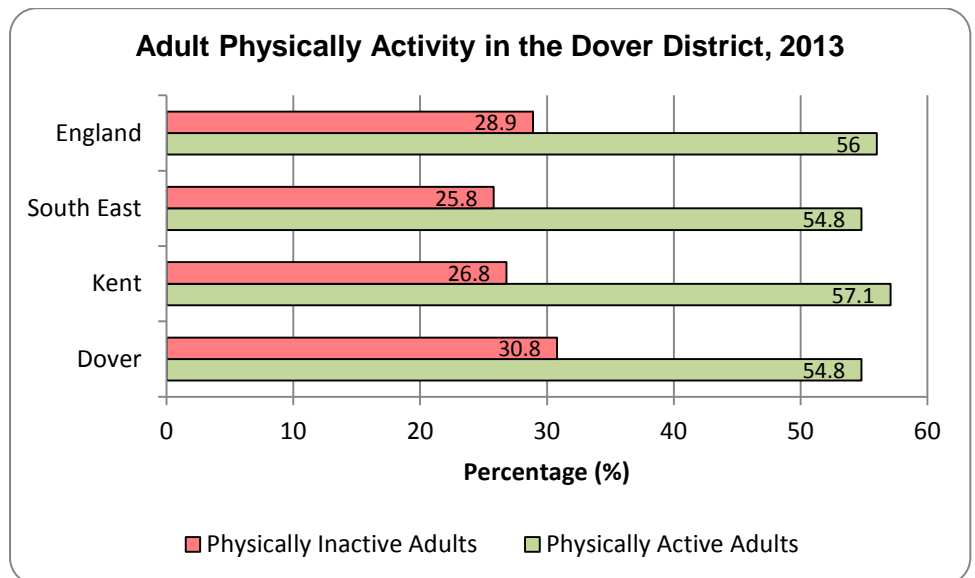
Healthy Eating

- Eating a healthy, balanced diet is an important part of maintaining good health.
- The wards that regularly do not regularly eat the recommended level of fruit and vegetables each day are: Buckland; Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory; St. Radigunds, Tower Hamlets and Town and Pier.

Active Lifestyle

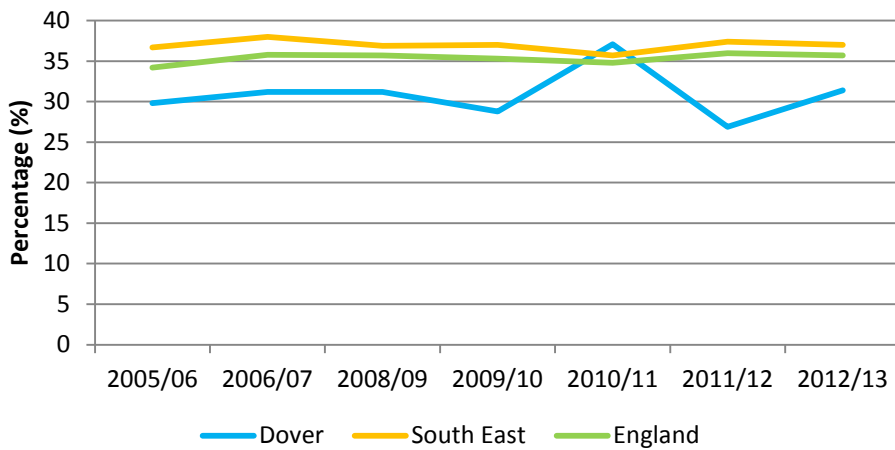
Evidence shows that increasing participation in sport and physical activity can improve the health and wellbeing of individuals as well as boost the economy and save on healthcare costs. Nationally, it is estimated that 17% of deaths are caused by physical inactivity, which is higher nationally than almost every other economically comparable country.

- Improving physical activity in children and adults has been identified as a local priority for the Dover district in the Health Profile 2015. It is estimated that 54.8% of adults in the district are physically active (achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week), which is below the England average of 56.0%.



Source: PHE Health Profiles

Adult (16+ years) Participation in Sport (at least once a week*) timeseries



- Locally, it is estimated that 89 deaths could be prevented each year if 100% of the population aged 40-79 years were engaged in the recommended levels of physical activity (with 59 preventable deaths if 75% and 29 preventable deaths if 50%)⁶.
- The estimated health costs of inactivity in the Dover district is £1.6m⁷, whilst the economic value of improved quality and length of life plus health care costs avoided is estimated to be £39.4m⁸.

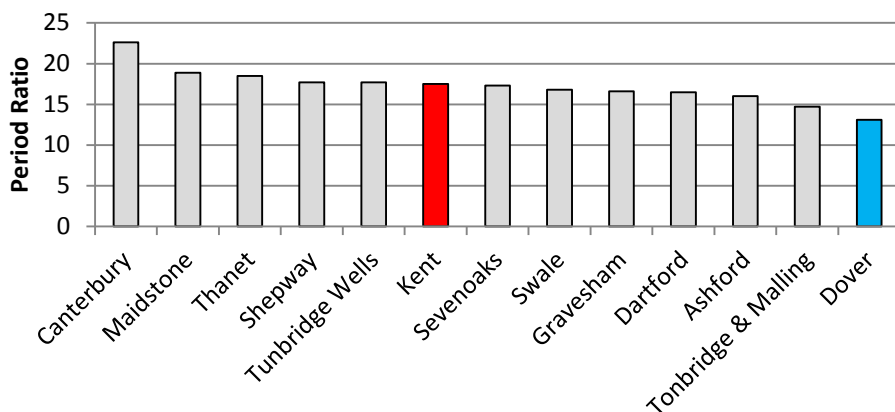
Source: Sport England, Active People Survey, Year 2005/06 to 2012/13

*One session a week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days).

Excess Winter Deaths

- Excess winter deaths are defined as the difference between the number of deaths during the four winter months (December–March) and the average number of deaths during the preceding four months (August–November) and the following four months (April–July).
- The excess winter deaths ratio is not a reflection of the overall mortality rate. It shows the percentage of deaths above the mortality rate if it was stable throughout the year. There is a link between cold weather and excess winter deaths – where mean temperatures are low, mortality increases. Older people have the greatest risk of their health being affected by cold temperature; the majority of excess winter deaths are in people over 75 years.

Excess Winter Deaths in Kent, Period Ratio 2002-04 to 2011-13



- There are variations between the different districts in Kent.
- The latest available data shows that Canterbury continues to have the highest excess winter death ratio (22.6), whilst Dover district continues to have the lowest (13.1). This compares to a Kent average of 17.5.
- However, the trend in the Dover district is increasing when comparing 2004-08 and 2009-13.

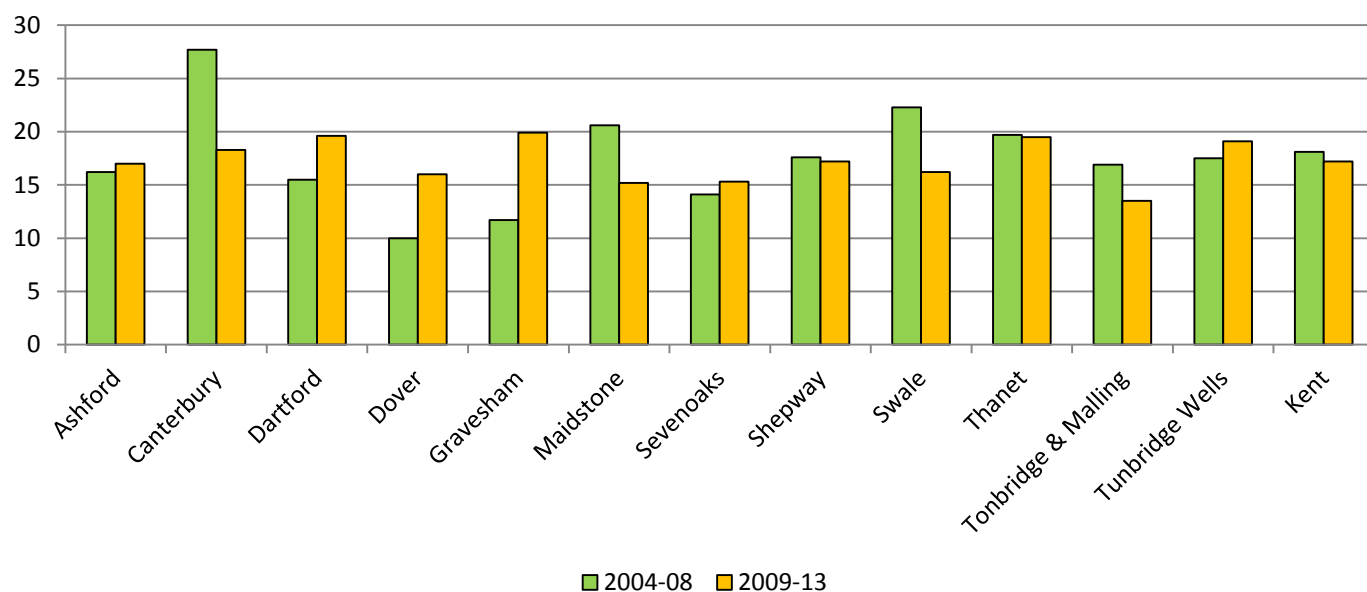
Source: KMPHO, JSNA Excess Winter Deaths 2014/15

⁶ Sport England Sport Profile Tool (PHE – Health Impact of Physical Activity, 2010)

⁷ Sport England Sport Profile Tool

⁸ Sport England Dover Mini LSP October 2014

Excess winter deaths in Kent, comparing 2004-08 and 2009-13

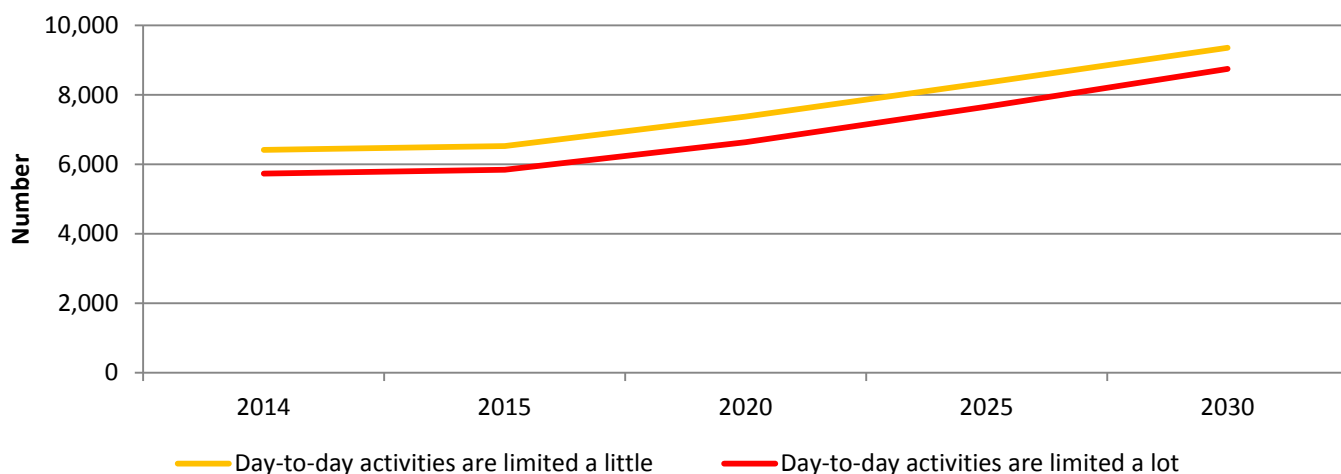


Source: KMPHO, JSNA Excess Winter Deaths 2014/15

- The Dover district does not have any wards in the top 20 wards identified as having a relatively high excess of winter mortality rates between 2002 and 2011.
- Three wards in the Dover district are identified as having the lowest excess winter death, these are: Castle (-20.0); St.Margarets-at-Cliffe (-15.6) and Tower Hamlets (-8.3).

Limiting Long Term Illness

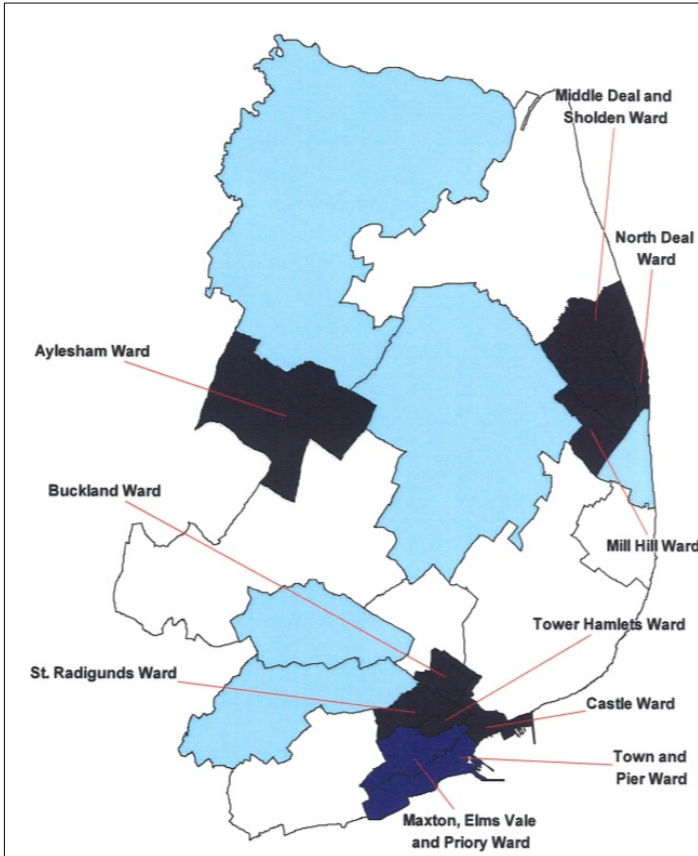
Dover District: Total population aged 65 and over with a limiting long term illness whose day-to-day activities are limited, projected to 2030



Source: POPPI

- From 2014 to 2030, the number of people aged 65 and over with a limiting long term illness, whose activities are limited a lot, is predicted to increase by 52.4% (from 5,737 to 8,746) in the Dover district.
- Those aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness, whose activities are limited a little, is predicted to increase by 45.8% (from 6,416 to 9,356).

Mental Illness Needs Index



Expected Number of Mental Health Admissions Compared to national levels	
■	20% More
■	5%-15% More
■	Expected National Rate (+/- 5%)
■	5%-15% Less
■	20% Less

- In different types of area, people are more or less likely to suffer with mental illnesses. To some extent this can be predicted from characteristics of the population measured by the Census or other types of survey. Mental health needs indices estimate by how much. A needs index of 0.8 suggests that there will be 20% less illness in an area than in the country as a whole, an index of 1.2 suggests 20% more.
- The mental health needs index shows that eight wards in the Dover district have an expected rate of mental health admissions at least 20% more than national levels. These wards are: Aylesham; North Deal; Middle Deal and Sholden; Mill Hill; Buckland, St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets and Castle.
- Two more wards have 5-15% more than national levels: Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory; Town and Pier.

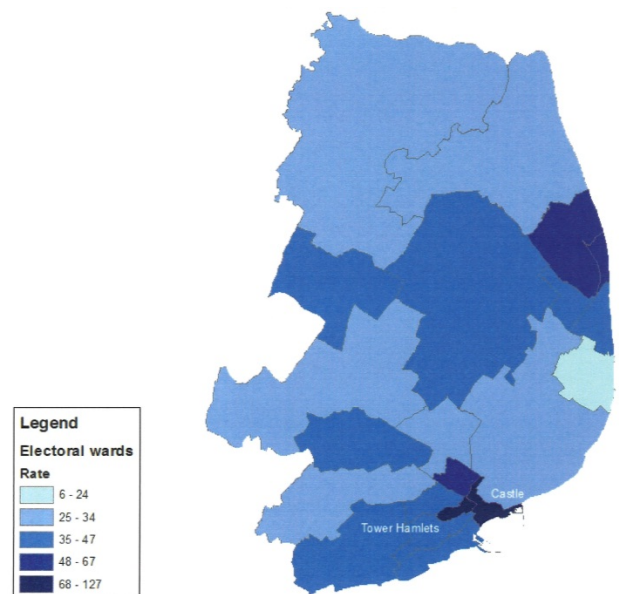
Source: [Health and Social Care Map – Dover](#)

Mental Health Contact Rates

- The wards with the highest contact rates in the district are Castle; Tower Hamlets; Buckland; North Deal; and Middle Deal and Sholden.
- The wards with the lowest contact rates in the district are Ringwold, River, Whitfield and Sandwich.

* Contact defined as: number of individuals in contact with services
 Source: Kent & Medway NHS and Social Care Partnership
 Produced by: KMPHO (ZC 02/02/2015)

Electoral ward contact rates* per 1,000 (aged 15-64) for adult mental illness, January 2014 to December 2014



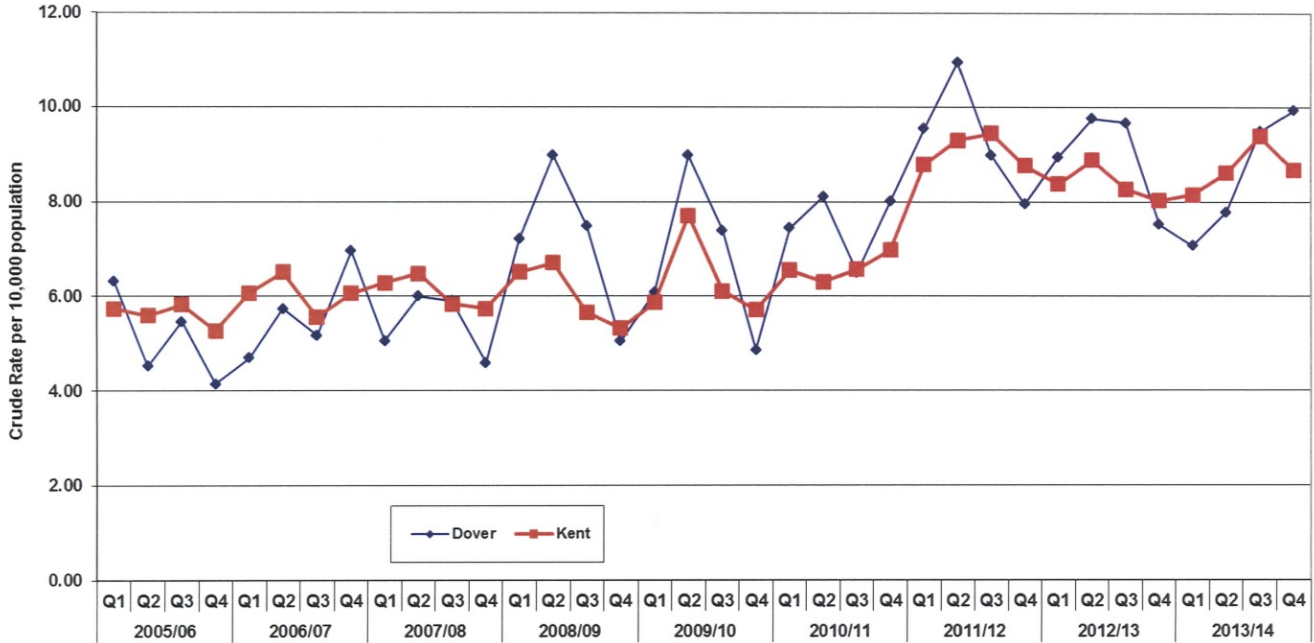
Legend	
Electoral wards Rate	
■	6 - 24
■	25 - 34
■	35 - 47
■	48 - 67
■	68 - 127

Source: [Health and Social Care Map – Dover](#)

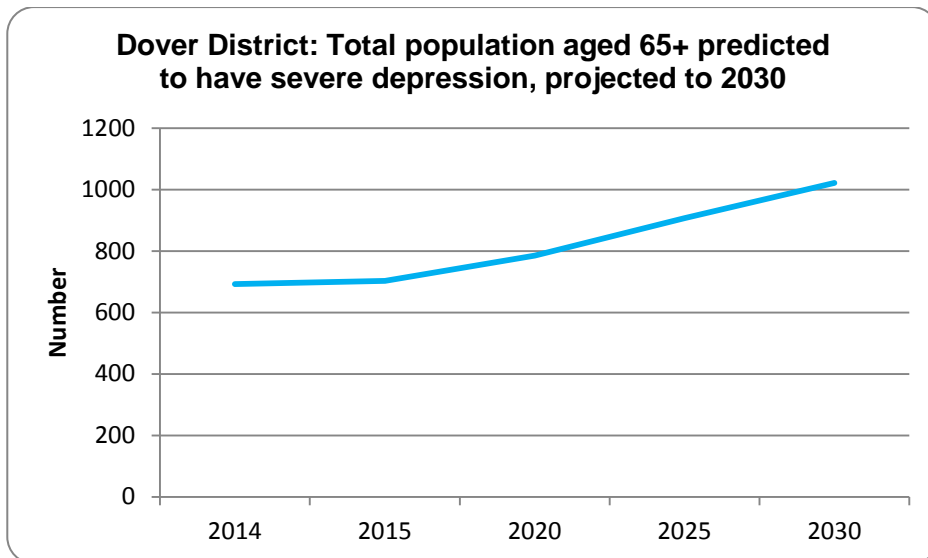
Hospital admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders due to Psychoactive Substances

- Admission rates for alcohol and drug related conditions in the Dover district have recently been higher than those for Kent as a whole.

Hospital Admissions for Mental & Behavioural Disorders due to Psychoactive Substances including alcohol (ICD10 F10-F19: excl F17 from Q1 08/09) Crude rates per 10,000 resident population in east Kent - by quarter April 2005 - March 2014



Severe Depression

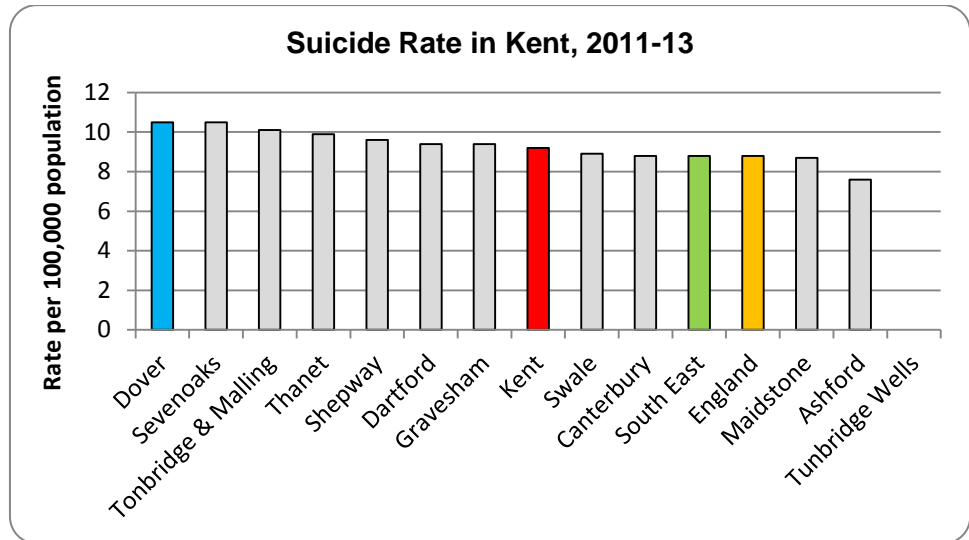


- From 2014 to 2030, the number of people aged 65 and over with severe depression is predicted to increase by 47.5% (from 693 to 1,022) in the Dover district.

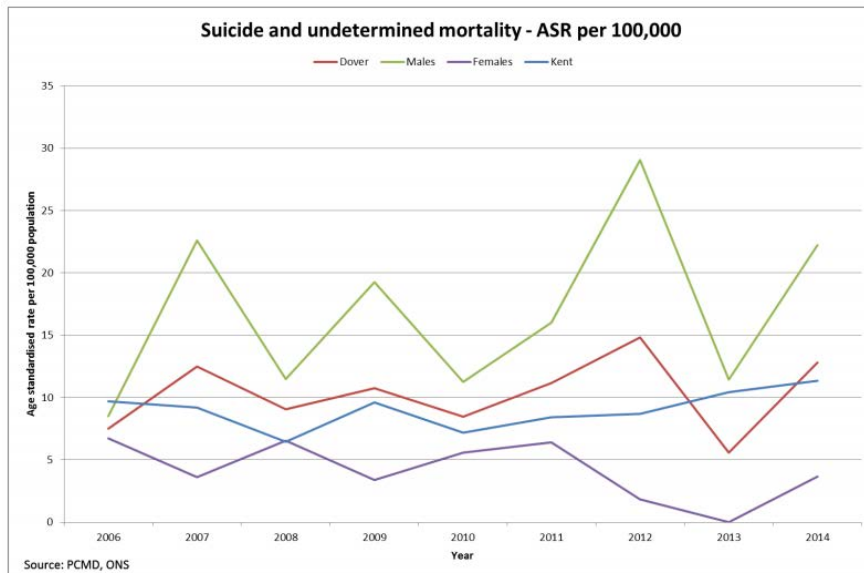
Source: POPPI

Suicide Rates

- Improving life expectancy by preventing suicide is a priority identified for the Dover district.
- For the period 2011-13, the district had a suicide rate of 10.5 per 100,000.
- This is the joint highest rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent in Kent and is above the averages for Kent, South East and England.



Source: PHE Health Profile; Age-standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population

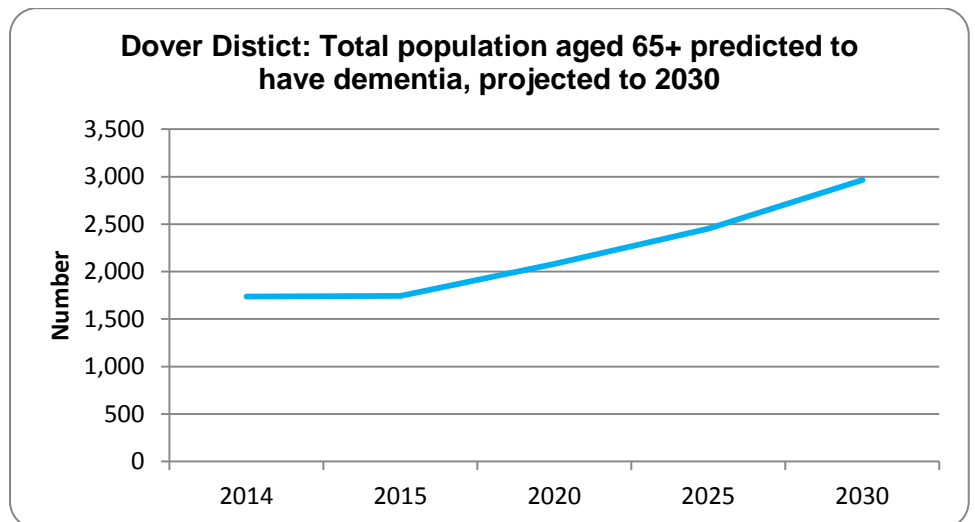


- The chart shows how the number of deaths from suicide and undetermined causes in the Dover district has fluctuated, from 8 in 2006 to 14 in 2014.

Source: KMPHO Health and Social Care Maps

Dementia

- From 2014 to 2030, the number of people aged 65 and over with dementia is predicted to increase by 70.7% (from 1,737 to 2,965) in the Dover district.



Source: POPPI

VETERANS

- There are significant problems with estimating the size of the veteran population. There is no single reliable data source, and the best estimates based on surveys can only state that the figure is likely to be four million in England. A significant number of those who have served in the UK armed forces do not even identify themselves as veterans, particularly the younger veteran (ex-military) population involved in the conflicts occurring post-1990, principally the Gulf Wars, Iraq Conflict and Afghanistan.
- The Ministry of Defence holds data on recruitment locations, but does not hold information on where personnel go on leaving service, or where they subsequently move to. This means that attempts to 'count' veterans can only be a best estimate, based on surveys and modelling of the past, current and future military population. National surveys suggest that in the region of 9-10% of the 16 and over UK population are veterans.
- Given the significant size of the military footprint in the Dover area over the years, the number of veterans in the district is likely to be large. In recent history, the district has been home to regiments in both Deal and Dover (with the Royal Marines Barracks in Deal closing in 1996 and Connaught Barracks in Dover closing in 2007).
- The Royal Gurkha Rifles regiment is based at the Shorncliffe Barracks in Folkestone. Families can join serving Gurkhas and there are established Gurkha communities living around the Shorncliffe area and also in the Dover district at Burgoyne Heights. These communities are also likely to make the area more attractive to Gurkha veterans choosing to make the UK their home following discharge.

Geographical Distribution of Veterans in Kent

Area	Estimated number of veterans	Estimated % of 16 and over population who are veterans
Thanet	14,768	13.7
Dover	11,064	12.5
Shepway	10,051	12.0
Swale	12,382	11.6
Ashford	8,926	9.7
Kent	129,700	9.5
Gravesham	7,555	9.3
Dartford	6,883	9.0
Canterbury	10,537	8.3
Tonbridge and Malling	6,754	7.1
Maidstone	8,298	6.8
Sevenoaks	5,419	5.9
Tunbridge Wells	4,584	5.3

Source: RBL/Combat Stress/Experian Mapping

- Local modelling by the Royal British Legion (RBL)/Experian suggests there are approximately 130,000 veterans in Kent and Medway, with the highest density in Thanet, Dover, Shepway, Swale and Medway; these are all areas with strong serving military connections.

BME Veterans

- There is a smaller percentage of BME population in the armed forces than in the UK as a whole.
- However, Kent is home to the 2nd Battalion Royal Gurkha Rifles, based at Shorncliffe, Folkestone, and nearly half of the soldiers from the Maidstone based 36 Engineers Regiment are Queen's Gurkha Engineers. Families can join serving Gurkhas in Kent (an estimated 200 families have moved to the Shorncliffe area), and these communities are likely to make the area more attractive to Gurkha veterans choosing to make the UK their home following discharge.
- There are potential, but as yet unclear, risks to these units in the Army 2020 programme, which is the British Army transformation plan for the 2020s and beyond. It will, for the first time, fully integrate Regulars and Reserves within a whole force, consisting of some 82,000 Regular personnel and 30,000 trained Reserves – ie an integrated Army of around 112,000.
- The Kent Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Veterans 2014/15 has looked at the level of need for veterans and reports there is no reliable evidence as to the long-term physical effect of military service exists. It has been theorised that for many individuals military service is, at least in the short-term, a positive intervention. The alternative perspective acknowledges the 'toxicity' of war. Military personnel are exposed to extreme conditions, chemicals, and trauma: both mental and physical.
- For the large cohort of elderly veterans, their significant physical health problems are likely to be age-related rather than due to their previous service. The usual cross-section of the chronic diseases of old age will be represented in this veteran population.
- For younger veterans, it is very difficult to unpick whether military service has contributed to any observed ill-health. Recruitment is disproportionately from individuals with deprived backgrounds and poor educational achievement and both these factors are independently associated with poor health and

lower life expectancy. The majority of young men are recruited into the infantry and have an average service career of 3.7 years and as such, early service leavers receive limited support and there is a risk they do not register with a GP.

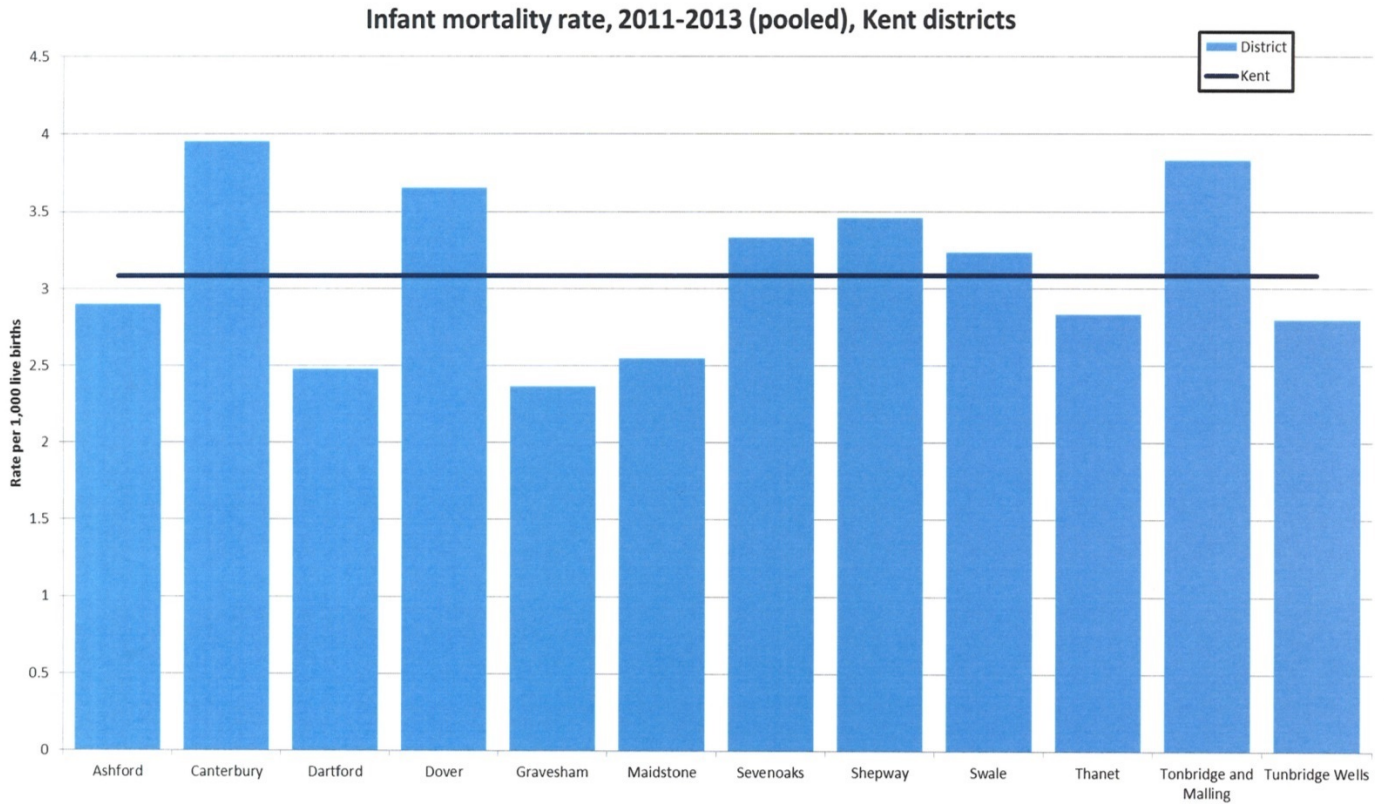
Armed Forces Community Covenant

- The Dover District signed its Community Covenant in June 2013. The Armed Forces Covenant exists to make sure service people, veterans and their families are on an equal footing with ordinary citizens when it comes to accessing public and commercial services. It is not about extra-special treatment for all the Forces, although it is about special consideration in some cases (for example, for those injured and the bereaved).
- A Dover District Civilian Military Partnership Board has been set up to champion the Community Covenant and develop an action plan to address particular needs identified. Representatives include: Ministry of Defence, Royal British Legion, SSAFA, South Kent Coast Clinical Commissioning Group, Job Centre Plus, Kent County Council Public Health and a range of services across Dover District Council.
- A focus for the Board so far has been sign-posting to a wide range of services available to the Armed Forces Community and also actively promoting the Armed Forces Community Covenant Grant Scheme. Total funding awarded to projects in the Dover district is £409,605.58.
- An action plan is being updated to look issues affecting the Armed Forces Community in the district such as health and wellbeing, education, skills and employment, housing and integration.

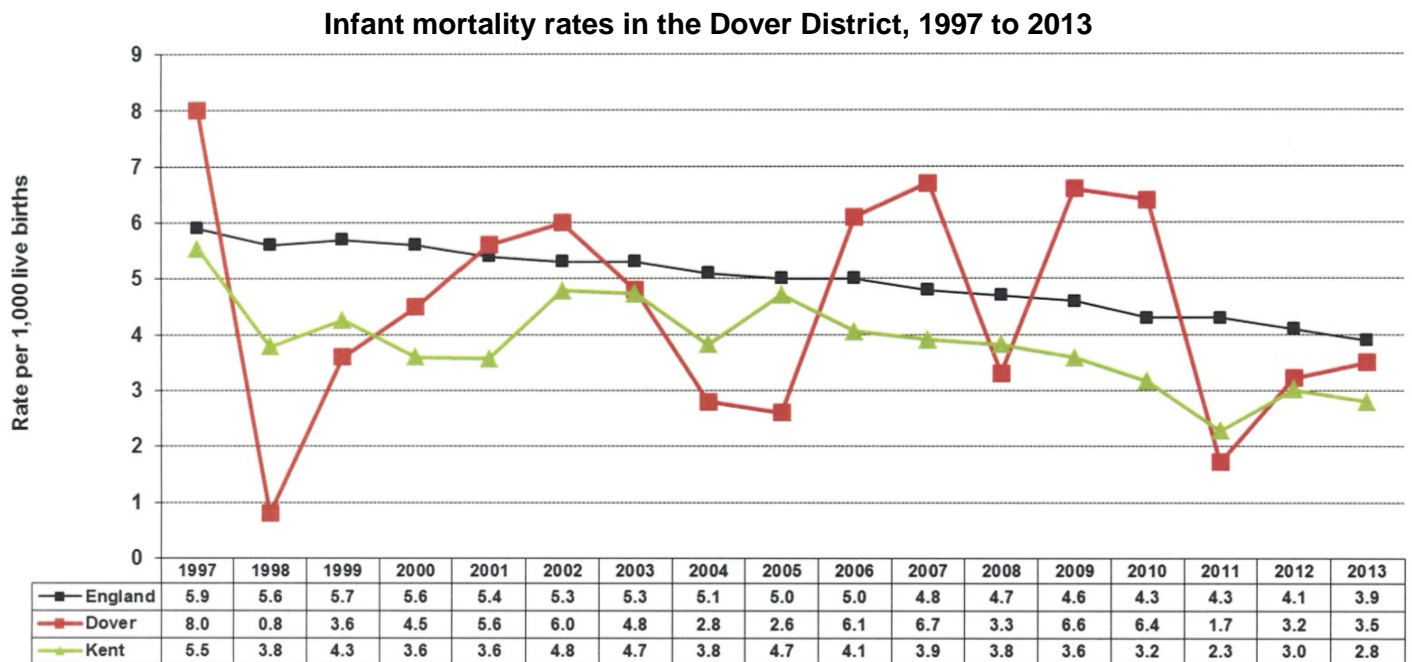
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Infant Mortality

- Infant mortality rates in the Dover district is above the Kent average, although the trend fluctuates from year-to-year. The rate is the 3rd highest in Kent, behind Canterbury and Tonbridge & Malling.



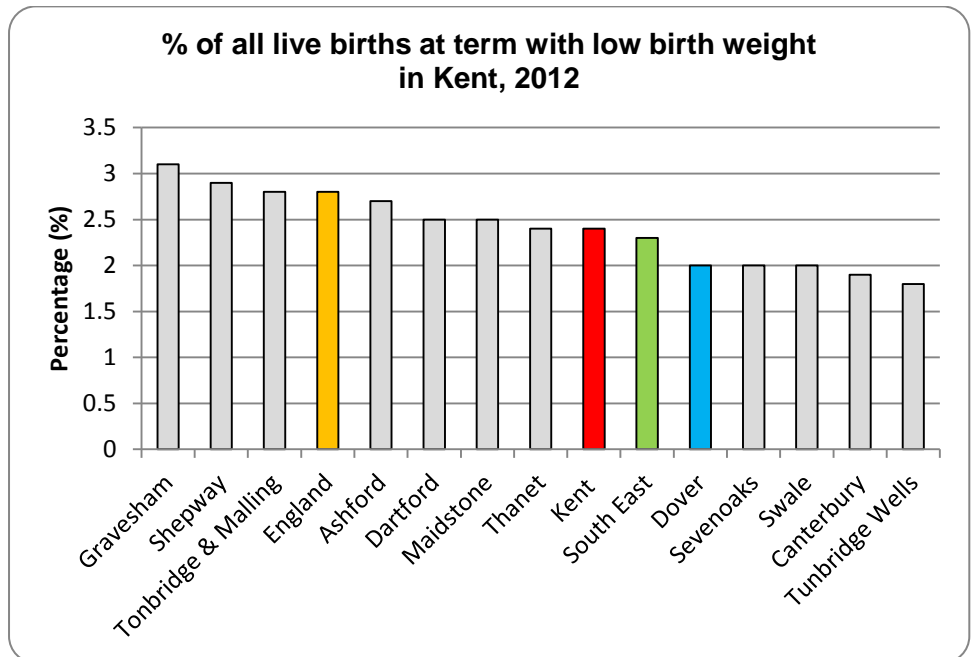
- The following chart shows how the infant mortality rate has fluctuated between 1997 to 2013.
- The rate in the Dover district has risen over the past two years and is above the Kent average but below the national average.



Source: KMPHO Health and Social Care Maps

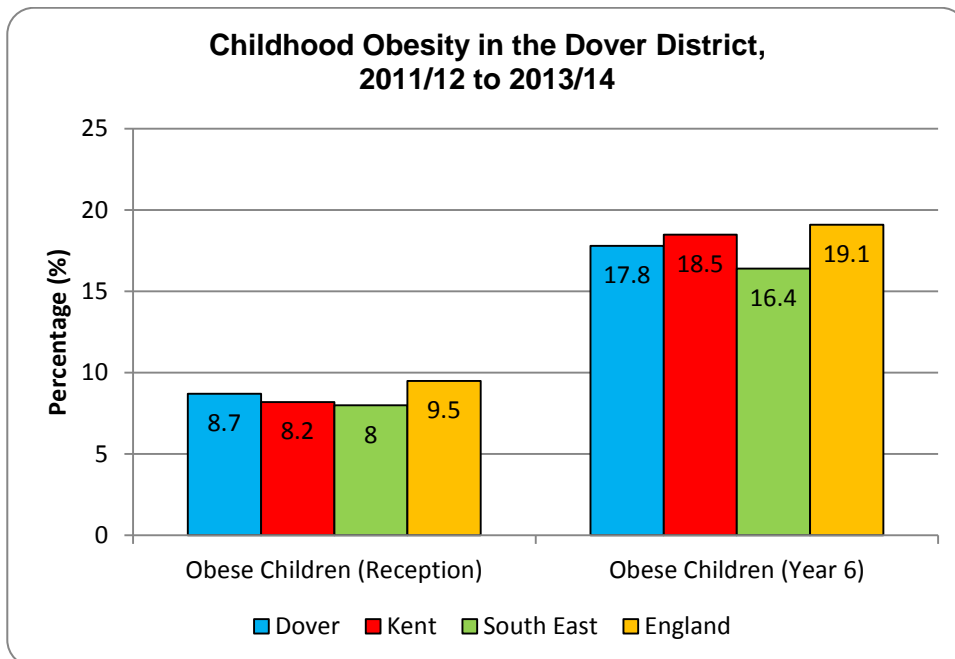
Low birth weight

- Low birth weight increases the risk of childhood mortality and of developmental problems for the child and is associated with poorer health in later life.
- At a population level there are inequalities in low birth weight and a high proportion of low birth weight births could indicate lifestyle issues of the mothers and/or issues with the maternity services.
- The Dover district has a lower percentage of low birth weight babies (2.0%) than national (2.8%), regional (2.3%) and county (2.4%) levels.



Source: PHE Children and Young People's Health Benchmarking Tool

Childhood Obesity

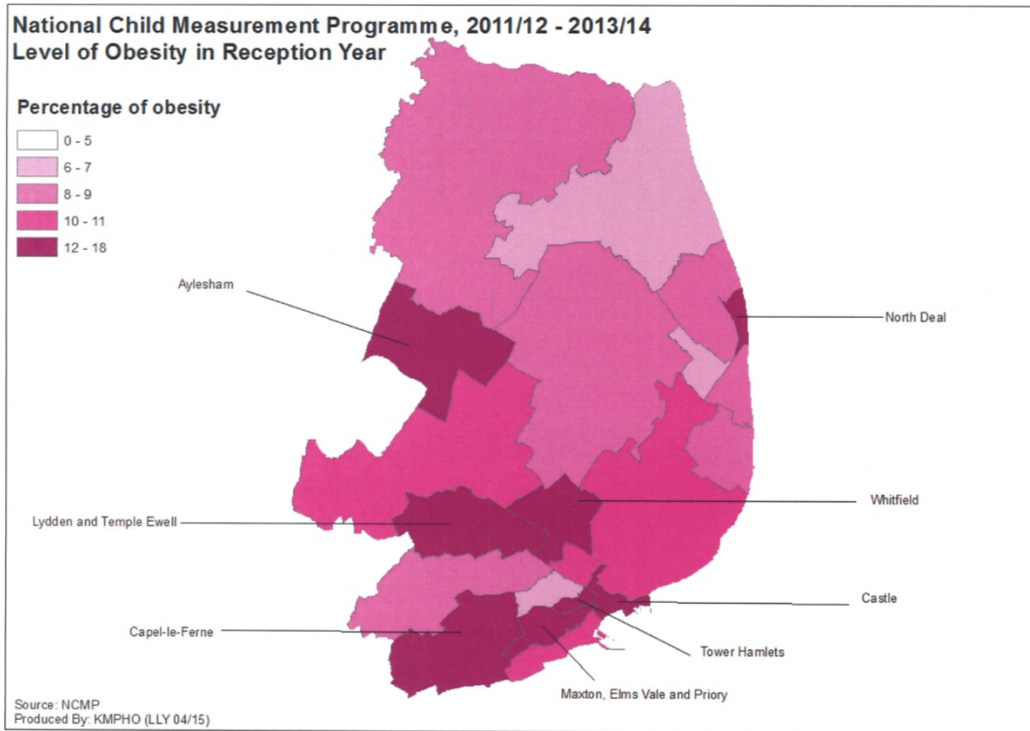


Source: PHE - NCMP Local Authority Profile

- In the Dover district, 8.7% of children at reception age are obese and 17.8% at Year 6.
- This is a fall from 9.9% (reception) and 19.3% (Year 6) for the period 2009/10 to 2011/12.
- The percentage of obese children at reception age in the district is above the Kent and South East averages' but below the average for England.
- The percentage of obese children at Year 6 is above the average for the South East but below the averages' for Kent and England.

Ward Level Childhood Obesity

The maps below show the levels of childhood obesity in the Dover district by Electoral Ward.

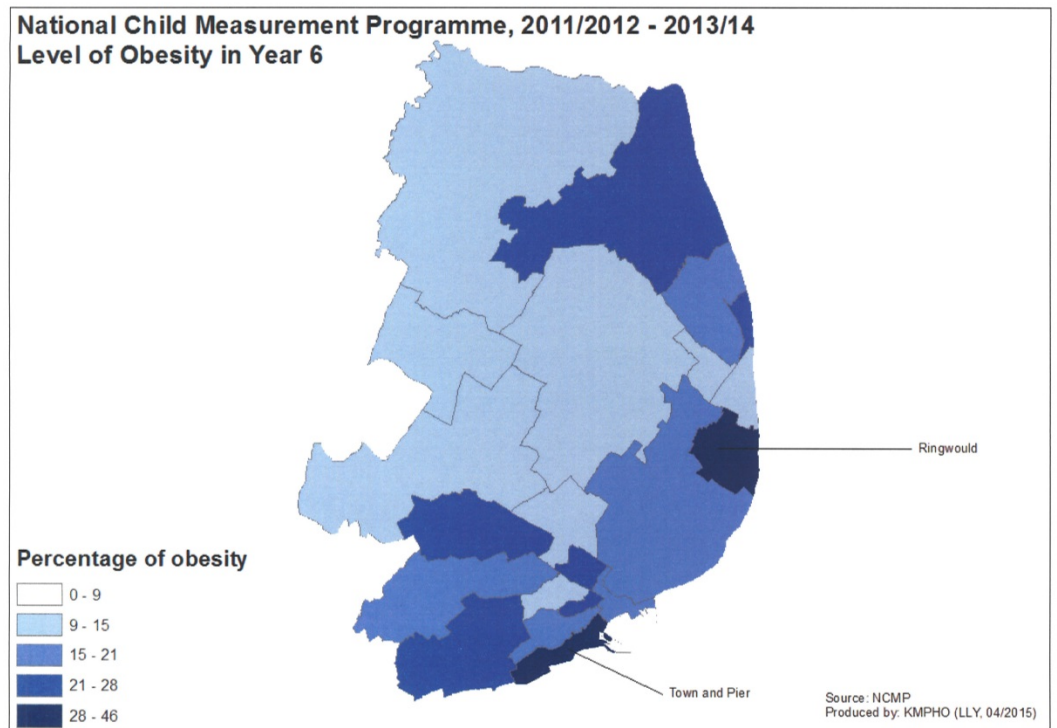


Reception

- The wards with the highest percentage of obese children in Reception Year are: Aylesham, Capel-le-Ferne, Castle, Lydden and Temple Ewell, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, North Deal, Tower Hamlets and Whitfield.

Source:KMPHO Health and Social Care Maps

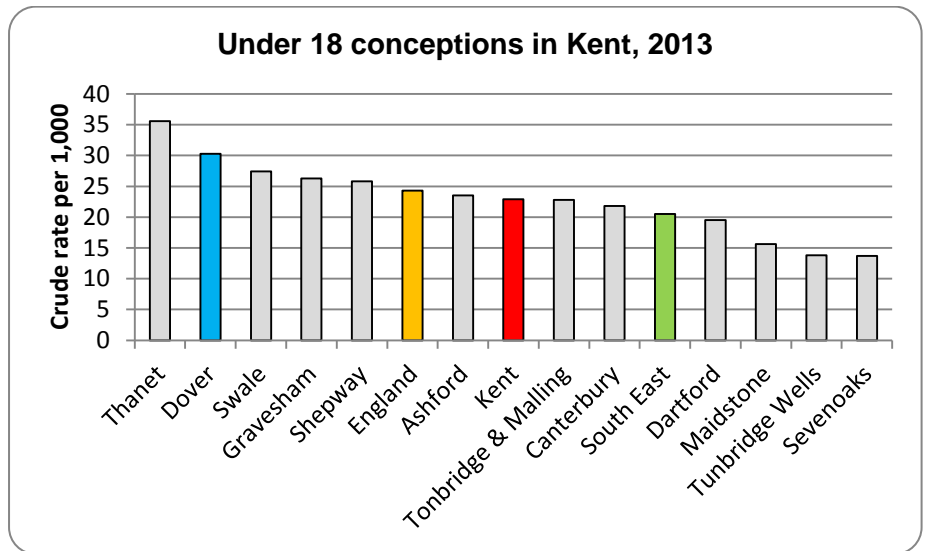
- The wards with the highest percentage of obese children in Year 6 are: Ringwoud and Town and Pier.



Teenage Pregnancy

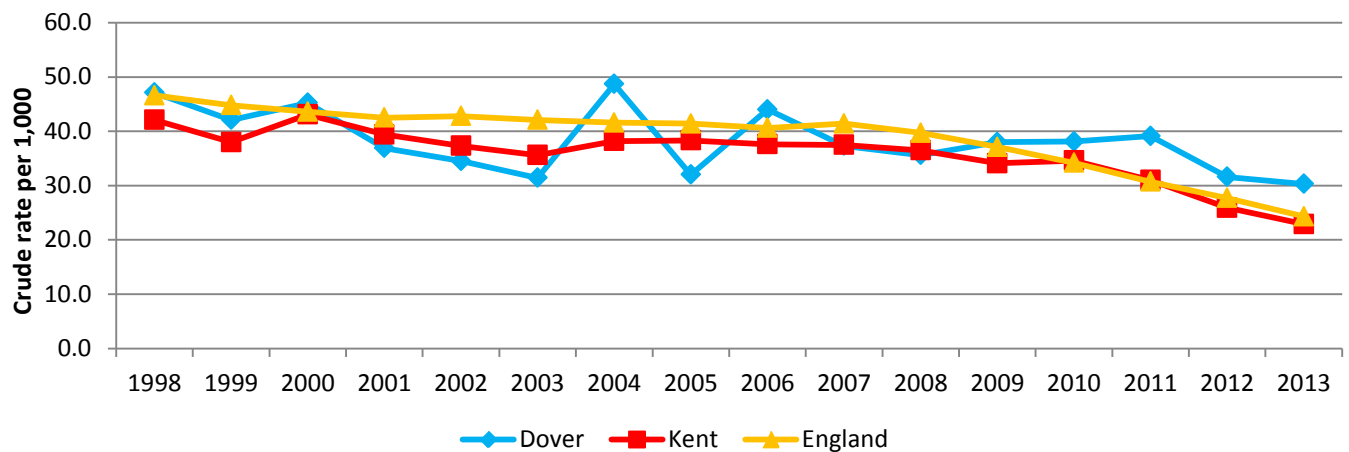
- For many more teenagers bringing up a child is extremely difficult and can often result in poor outcomes for both the teenage parent and the child, in terms of the baby's health, the mother's emotional health and well-being and the likelihood of both the parent and child living in long-term poverty.
- In 2013, the Dover district had the 2nd highest rates of teenage conception (aged 15-17 years) in Kent. With a rate of 30.3, the Under 18

Conception rate in the district is higher than the England (24.3), Kent (22.9) and South East (20.5) averages'. However, teenage pregnancy rates in the Dover district have been reducing over the past couple of years.

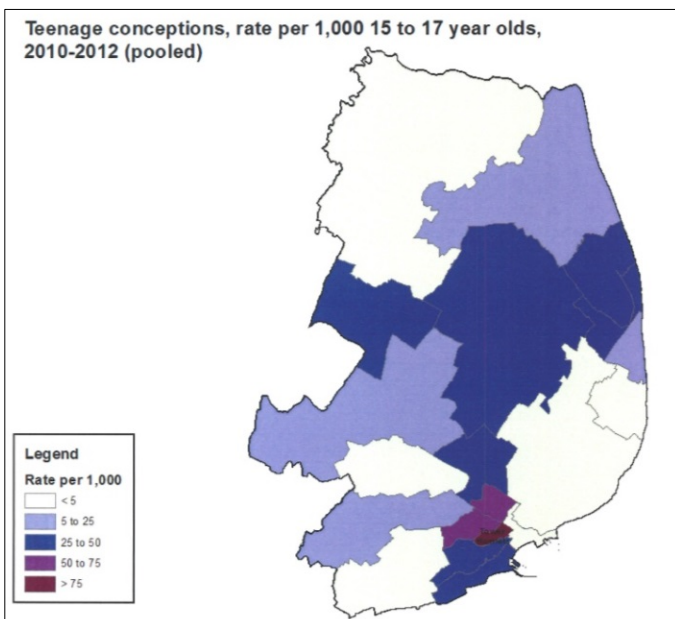


Source: PHE Children and Young People's Health Benchmarking Tool

Under 18 Conception Rate, Crude rate per 1,000, 1998 to 2013



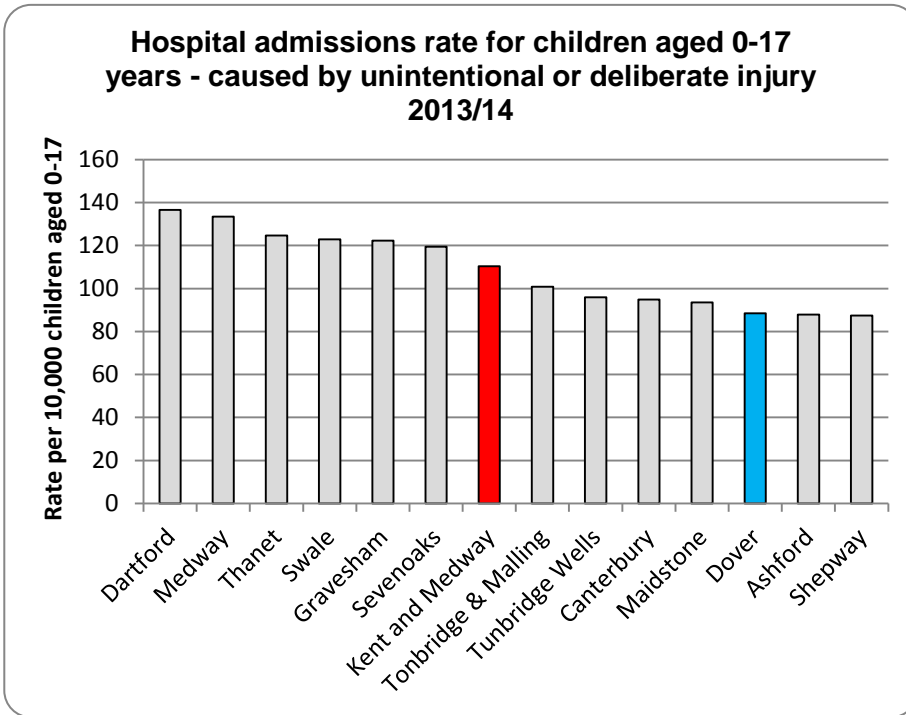
Source: PHE Children and Young People's Health Benchmarking Tool



- In general, most of the district has low teenage conception rates. The wards with the highest teenage conception rate are
- Tower Hamlets, St. Radigunds and Buckland

Source: KMPHO Health and Social Care Map

Hospital Admissions Rate for deliberate and unintentional injury



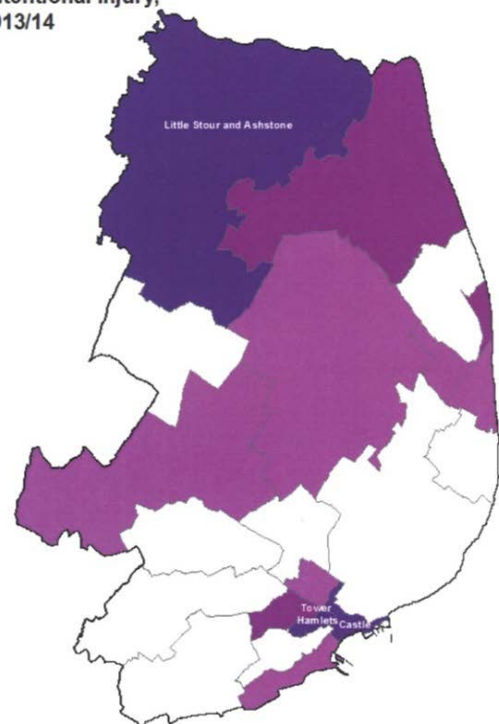
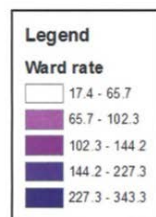
- In 2013/14, the Dover district had the third lowest hospital admission rate for children aged 0-17 years admitted for deliberate or unintentional injury, with a rate of 88.4.
- This is below the average for Kent and Medway.
- Dartford had the highest admission rate in Kent and Medway with a rate of 136.6 and Shepway the lowest with a rate of 87.4 per 10,000 children aged 0-17 years.
- There were 203 admissions in the Dover district, with 61 (30%) injuries sustained at home.

Source: PHE - Local Authority Profile

Ward level Hospital Admissions Rate for deliberate and unintentional injury

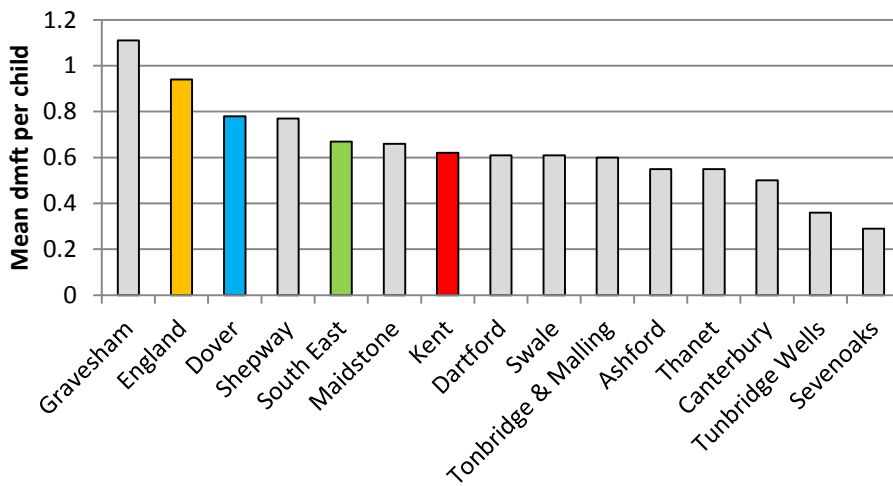
- The wards with the highest rate of hospital admissions for deliberate and unintentional injury per 10,000 children aged 0-17 years in the district are Castle, Tower Hamlets and Little Stour and Ashstone.

Hospital admission rates for deliberate and unintentional injury, per 10,000 children aged 0-17 years, by ward, 2013/14



Source: SUS, ONS
Produced by: KMPHO, (ES, 21/07/14)

Tooth decay in children aged 5, 2011/12



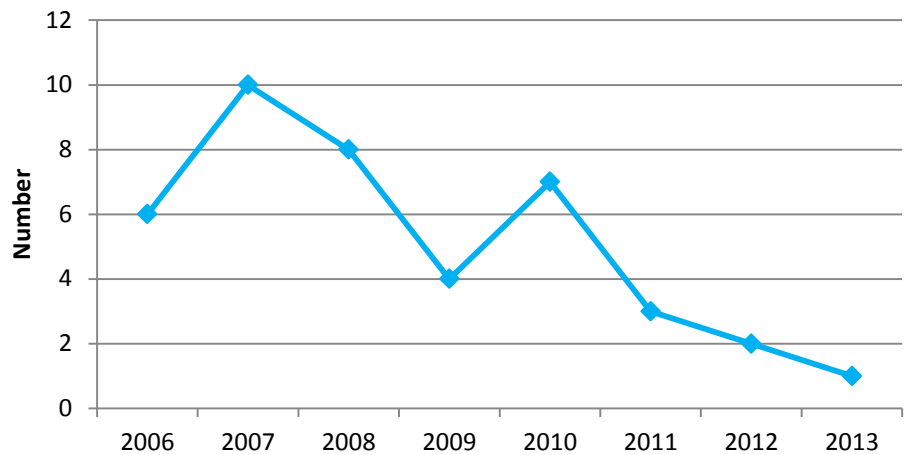
- Tooth decay in children is a cause for concern in the Dover district.
- This indicator shows the mean severity of tooth decay in children aged five years based on the mean number of teeth per child sampled which were either actively decayed or had been filled or extracted – decayed/ missing/ filled teeth (d3mft).

Source: PHE Children and Young People's Health Benchmarking Tool

Road Deaths

- The number of children killed or seriously injured in Dover roads has been falling, from a high of 10 in 2007 to 1 in 2013.

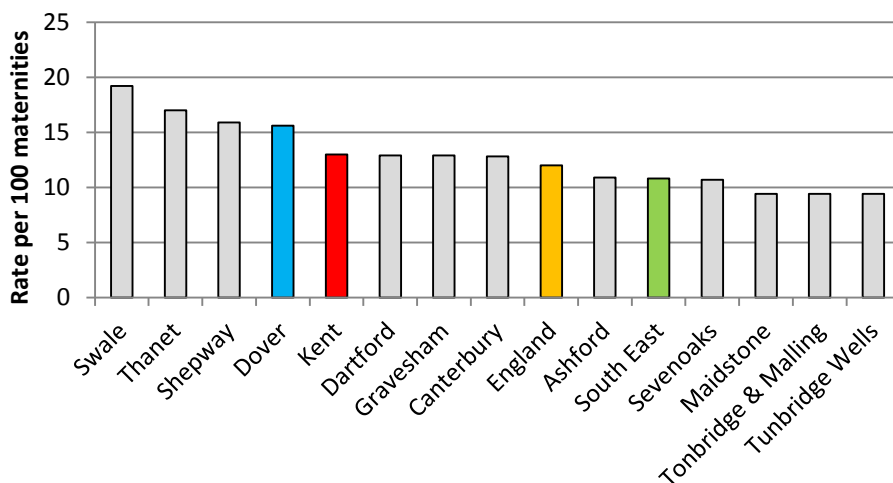
Number of children killed or seriously injured on Dover roads, 2006 to 2013



Source: KMPHO Health and Social Care Maps

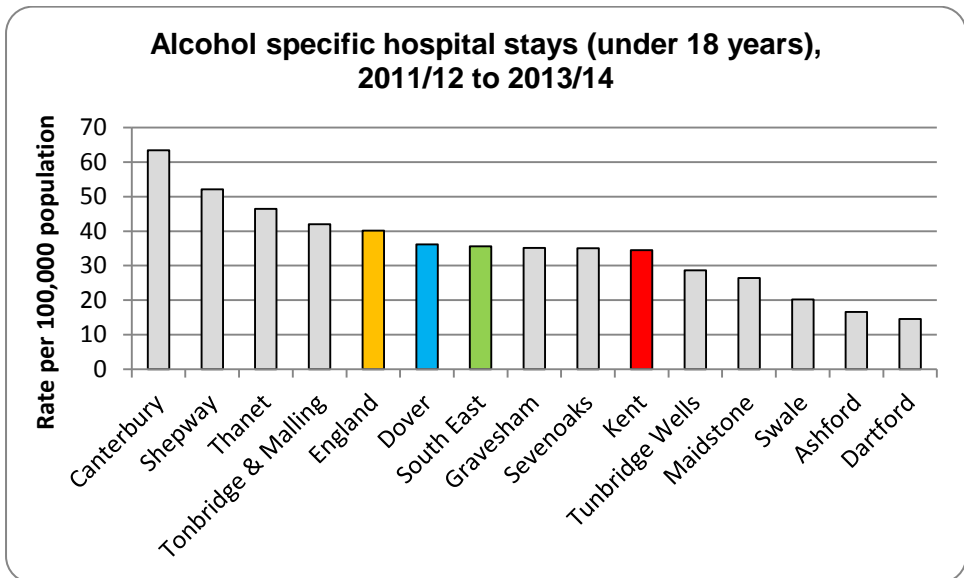
Smoking status at time of delivery

Smoking at time of delivery, 2013/14



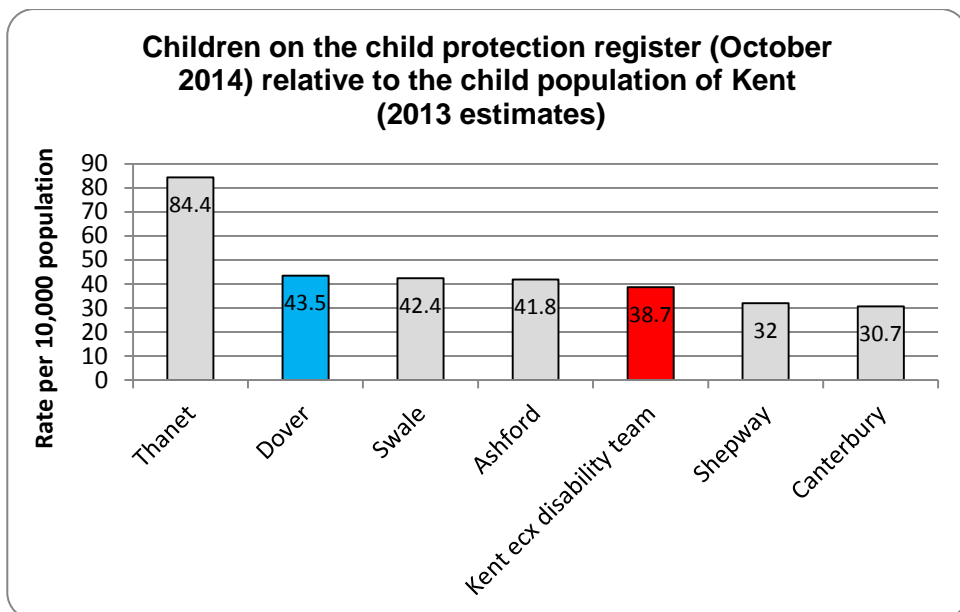
- Smoking in pregnancy has well known detrimental effects for the growth and development of the baby and health of the mother.
- The rate of smoking at time of delivery in the Dover district was 15.6 per 100 maternities, which is significantly worse than the England average of 12 (2013/14).

- The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 36.2 per 100,000 population. This represents 8 stays per year.
- Although this rate is below the national average of 40.1, it is above the South East (35.6) and Kent (34.5) averages’.



Breastfeeding Initiation

- Increases in breastfeeding are expected to reduce illness in young children, have health benefits for the infant and the mother and result in cost savings to the NHS through reduced hospital admission for the treatment of infection in infants
- In 2012/13, 71.4% of mothers gave their babies breast milk in the first 48 hours after delivery. This compares to 77.1% in the South East and 73.9% in England. Public Health England has not published data for the Dover district for 2013/14 for data quality reasons.



Child Protection

- As at October 2014, there were 100 children in the Dover district on the Child Protection Register, which is a rate of 43.5 per 10,000 population.
- This is the second highest rate in East Kent.

Source: Health and Social Care Map - KMPHO

Children and Young People Mental Health

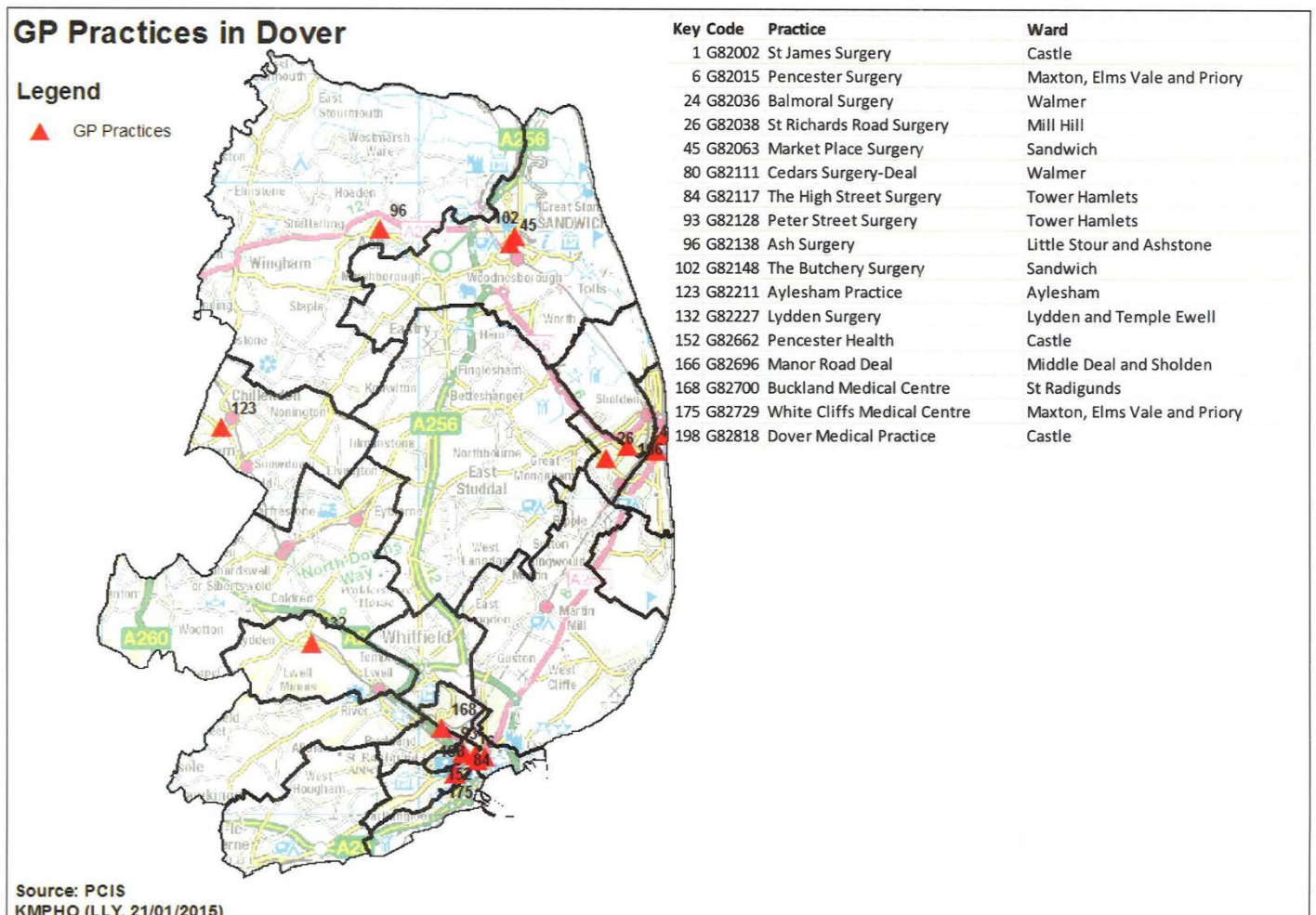
Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) covers provision of services and interventions from health promotion and primary prevention to highly specialist care. A needs assessment for CAMHS in Kent was completed at the end of 2014, with the results published in February 2015. A supplementary document highlights South Kent Coast CCG level information (covering the majority of the districts of Dover and Shepway) derived from the main report and key findings from the research are presented below:

- NHS South Kent Coast has 45,822 children and young people aged 0 to 19 making up 23% of its population. This is a lower proportion of children and young people in this age range than the county

average. The numbers of children and adolescents in SKC is expected to decrease in the coming decade. SKC CCG has 21,121 young people aged 16 to 24 resident, making up 10.4% of its population.

- It is estimated that 1,680 pre-schoolers have a mental health disorder. There are about 988 children aged 5 to 10 and 1,665 children aged 11 to 16 estimated to have a mental health disorder. There are about 1,724 young people aged 16 to 19 estimated to have a mental health disorder.
- It is estimated that nearly 1900 young people aged 16 to 24 living in NHS SKC have self-harmed. For the period reviewed, NHS SKC had an inpatient admission rate for mental health diagnoses lower than the Kent County average for under-25s. Examining the crude rate for 2011/12 to 2013/14 for self-harm admissions in children and young people up to 24 years old shows that NHS SKC had the highest rate in those aged 16 to 19 (nearly double the county average).
- The number of children and young people who may experience mental health problems appropriate to CAMHS in SKC CCG are: between 4000 and 6100 at Tier 1; about 2800 at Tier 2; 756 to 1226 at Tier 3; and between 31 and 192 at Tier 4.
- There are groups of children at greater risk of mental health disorders living in NHS South Kent Coast, including those who experience personal abuse or neglect; witness domestic violence; live in socio-economically disadvantaged areas and/or households; are living with a long-term physical illness or disability; have parents with mental health problems, including post-natal depression; are looked after; are not in education, employment or training; and come from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds.
- The proportion of children and young people in South Kent Coast CCG within the main CAMHS service was higher than expected.

HEALTH SERVICE PROVISION



Service Provision in the Dover District	Number
GP Practices	17
Pharmacies	20
Dental Practices	14
Opticians	12
Children's Centres	07
Care Homes	83
Mental Health Residential Care Homes	02 (27 beds)
Mental Health Supported Accommodation Units	07 (18 beds)

Source: KMPHO, Health and Social Care Maps

Buckland Hospital, Dover

The East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust opened the new Buckland Hospital facility, built on the existing hospital site, to patients and visitors in June 2015.

The following clinical departments are provided in the new Hospital:

- Minor injuries unit;
- Physiotherapies department (all adult therapy services);
- Activities of Daily Living (ADL);
- Renal Dialysis unit;
- Children's ambulatory care;
- Day hospital;
- Adult Ambulatory care provided by multi-disciplinary services to include medical treatment and procedure rooms;
- Pharmacy pod/ retail outlet;
- Maternity ante-natal and day care services;
- Radiology to support a 1 stop OPD model (plain x-ray and ultrasound)
- Hard standing for a Mobile MRI;
- Pathology point of care testing to support the 1 stop model;
- Health Records.

The Outpatient department will provide outpatient services for:

- Anti-Coagulant;
- Cardiology;
- Dermatology;
- Endocrinology;
- ENT (including Audiology for both adults and paediatrics);
- Orthotics;
- Gastroenterology;
- General Medicine and Colorectal;
- Maxillofacial Unit including Orthodontics;
- Ophthalmology;
- Pain Management;
- Phlebotomy;
- Respiratory;
- Rheumatology;
- Trauma and orthopaedics;
- Breast;
- Renal Haemodialysis;
- Women's Health (Gynaecology and Colposcopy);
- Health Care of the Older Person (HCOOP);
- Pre-assessment⁹

⁹ EKHUFT: [New Dover Hospital Exhibition](#) document
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Victoria Memorial Hospital, Deal

- The Victoria Memorial Hospital in Deal is a Community Hospital operated by Kent Community Health NHS Foundation Trust.
- The hospital has six outpatient rooms, inpatient beds for intermediate care, palliative care and continuing care. There is also a minor injury unit.
- Other services include outpatient consultations with visiting consultants in all major specialities such as child health, dental services, therapy and rehabilitations services other out-of-hour services.
- The hospital has an x-ray department and offers appointment-only blood tests in the phlebotomy department¹⁰.

INTEGRATING HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Background

The new health and care system became fully operational from 1 April 2013 to deliver the Government's ambitions set out in the Health and Social Care Act 2012. This is the date when:

- NHS England and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) took on statutory responsibility for commissioning health services;
- Local authorities (upper-tier) took on new public health responsibilities and commissioning;
- Local Healthwatch organisations came into being;
- Strategic Health Authorities and Primary Care Trusts were formally abolished.

Although the legal responsibility for public health now sits with unitary and upper-tier local authorities, lower-tier local authorities (district councils) have a vital role to play in improving the 'wider determinants of health'. Many of our services contribute directly or indirectly to improving health and wellbeing, for example housing, planning, supporting economic growth, community safety, environmental health, air quality, parks and leisure, community development etc.

Around 80% of the NHS commissioning budget is now managed by 211 clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) around England. These are groups of general practices that come together in an area to commission services for their patients and the local population.

The majority of GPs in the Dover district have joined with all Shepway GP practices to form the **South Kent Coast CCG**. However, 2 practices are part of the **Canterbury & Coastal CCG**: Ash Surgery, Ash and Market Place Surgery, Sandwich.

Health and Wellbeing Boards

- The Health and Social Care Act established health and wellbeing boards (HWBBs) as a forum where key leaders from the health and care system work together to improve the health and wellbeing of their local population, reduce health inequalities and promote the integration of services.
- The Kent Health and Wellbeing Board is the statutory upper-tier HWBB for this area and it became live on 01 April 2013, following a shadow period during 2012.
- The South Kent Coast Health and Wellbeing Board is a sub-group of the Kent HWBB and covers the Dover and Shepway districts (following the boundary of the South Kent Coast CCG); it also became live in April 2013. The aim of the South Kent Coast HWBB is to ensure a "local" voice and to identify district-wide and neighbourhood-level health needs, priorities and gaps in service provision. The local-level board complements the statutory Kent Health and Wellbeing Board and will feed local views into the overarching Kent strategy and ensure local issues are determined locally.
- The South Kent Coast Health and Wellbeing Board is developing a Health and Wellbeing Strategy to address the health and wellbeing needs of people living in our communities at every stage of their lives.

¹⁰ [KCHT website](#)
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Integration and the Better Care Fund

- The NHS Call to Action identified £30bn shortfall in NHS funding in 2020. This resulted in the government setting up the £3.8 billion Integrated Transformation Fund – now called the Better Care Fund – to integrate health and social care.
- The Government expect a fully integrated system by 2018 on actions starting in 2014/15 and delivery, through the pooled budget, in 2015/16.
- The 'transformation' is for a single pooled budget based on a plan agreed by CCGs and local authorities – signed off by upper-tier HWBB. There is **no new money** in the system - it is a redistribution of existing commitments and future allocations.
- The Better Care Fund (BCF) can be thought of as 'out of hospital care' and is primarily for addressing the needs of the older population. Each CCG has to develop and deliver a 'Commissioning Plan' – these are for a 5-year period, with a detailed 2-year plan. The BCF is an element of these Plans, but must also be seen as a stand-alone document.
- The Kent-wide Better Care Fund plan, including all local CCG BCF plans, submitted to NHS England in April 2014, has now been classified as "Approved"
- The Kent-wide BCF Plan is based upon:
 - A 15% reduction of hospital admissions by 2016
 - Availability of services on an extended hours basis
 - Integrated commissioning of health and social care
 - Continued development of enablement services, telecare/telehealth, self-care and prevention.
- The South Kent Coast BCF Plan focuses on the following themes (some of this work is already being delivered, however the pace and scale will be stepped up):
 - Integrated Teams, Rapid Response and Reablement
 - Enhanced Neighbourhood Care Teams and Care Co-ordination
 - Enhanced Primary Care
 - Enhanced Support to Care Homes
 - Integrated Health and Social Housing Approach (including DFGs)
 - Falls Management and Prevention

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THE DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS DUE TO PUBLISH NEW ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION FIGURES IN AUTUMN 2015.

WE WIL UPDATE THIS CHAPTER ONCE THE INFORMATION FOR THE DISTRICT HAS BEEN ANALYSED.

DOVER DISTRICT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

- The vision of the Dover District Community Safety Partnership is to ensure that Dover district remains a safe place to live, work and visit. The partnership brings together organisations that are committed to reducing anti-social behaviour and crime and disorder, and to building stronger communities. It responds to identified local community safety needs and issues and addresses the wider cause of crime and the fear of crime.
- From November 2012, Police and Crime Commissioners' (PCCs) have been elected to serve a 4-year term of office, responsible for overseeing police forces and to be the voice of the people they serve. The PCC funds Community Safety Partnership's and the Kent PCC, Ann Barnes, will continue to fund Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) for the remaining two years of her tenure. However, it is forecast that funding for PCCs will be reduced by 3.5% in 2015/16 and in 2016/17. With this in mind, the PCC intends to reduce the CSPs base allocation by 3.5% in both 2015/16 and 2016/17. No indication of what will happen after this time has been given as new PCC elections will be held in May 2016 and future funding will depend on the decision of the PCC in office.

Funding for Dover District Community Safety Partnership		
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 and beyond
£28,858	£27,848	Not Known

- The Dover District Community Safety Partnership Plan sets out the aims and objectives for the partnership and looks to tackle the whole aspect of community safety as opposed to only crime and disorder. The current plan, which combines the statutory requirement to produce a three-year plan and the annual strategic assessment, covers the period of April 2015 to March 2018 but is refreshed annually.
- The current priorities are:
 - Domestic Abuse
 - Substance Misuse
 - Road safety
 - Violence (other than domestic abuse)
 - Offenders and repeat offending.
- Throughout the year the Dover District Community Safety Partnership works on a number of projects to benefit the local community. Projects and events it has delivered during 2014/15 include the Community Safety Day and Regatta (with Dover Harbour Board); Reduce the Strength campaign; Road Safety projects; Challenger Troop and Troubled Families; Folkestone Road Community Hub; Prevent Youth Project; Sobriety Tags and setting up a new Domestic Abuse Sub Group.

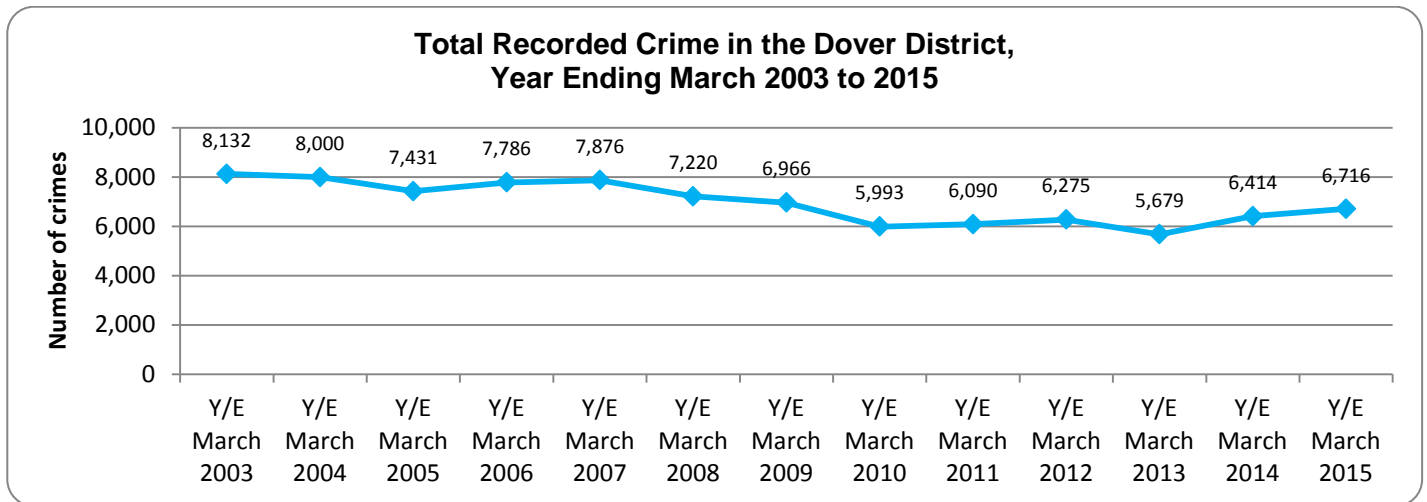
CRIME STATISTICS

The Office for National Statistics is responsible for the publication of crime statistics and published figures on the level and trends of crime in England and Wales primarily based on two sets of statistics: the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and police recorded crime data.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) is a face-to-face victimisation survey in which people resident in households in England and Wales are asked about their experiences of a range of crimes in the 12 months prior to the interview. Respondents to the survey are also asked about their attitudes towards different crime-related issues, such as the police and the criminal justice system and perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour. The primary purpose of the CSEW is to provide national level estimates (although some headline figures are available at regional level) and it is therefore not possible to include results for the Dover district in this report.

Kent Police do conduct an annual 'Kent Crime and Victimisation Survey'. However, this survey focuses on public satisfaction and confidence with the Police, rather than peoples' perceptions of different types of Anti-Social Behaviour or fear of crime in the district and is therefore not included in this report.

Police Recorded Crime in the Dover District



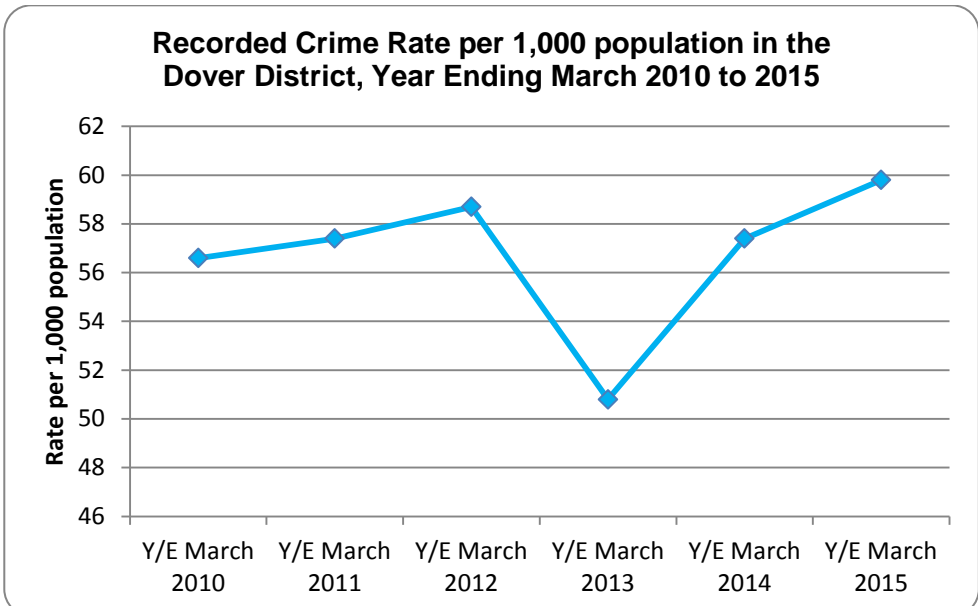
Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for Community Safety Partnerships

- The above graph shows that recorded crime in the Dover district has fallen from 8,132 as at Y/E March 2003 to 6,716 as at Y/E March 2015. However, the number of recorded crimes in the district has risen over the past two years.
- It should be noted that, during this time, the Kent Police system for recording crime was scrutinised by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary. As a result, the reporting mechanisms have been tightened and improved leading to an increase in reported crime.
- Any queries regarding the recorded crime figures should be directed to Kent Police.

Dover District	Year Ending March 2014	Year Ending March 2015	No. change 2014 to 2015	% Change 2014 to 2015
Victim based crime:				
• Violence against the person	1,850	1,979	129	7
o Homicide	3	0	-3	-100
o Violence with injury	872	848	-24	-2.8
o Violence without injury	975	1,131	156	16
• Sexual offences	141	172	31	22
• Robbery	53	52	-1	-1.9
• Theft offences	2,608	2,855	247	9.5
o Burglary	611	714	103	16.9
o Domestic burglary	304	375	71	23.4
o Non-domestic burglary	307	339	32	10.4
o Vehicle offences	503	598	95	18.9
o Theft from the person	37	49	12	32.4
o Bicycle theft	98	108	10	10.2
o Shoplifting	488	531	43	8.8
o All other theft offences	871	855	-16	-1.8
• Criminal damage and arson	1,307	1,207	-100	-7.7
Other crimes against society:				
• Drug offences	152	124	-28	-18.4
• Possession of weapons	26	28	2	7.7
• Public order offences	182	182	0	0.0
• Miscellaneous crimes	95	117	22	23.2
• Fraud	0	0	0	0.0
Total Recorded Crime	6,414	6,716	302	4.7

Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for Community Safety Partnerships

- As can be seen from this summary table, total recorded incidents of crime in the Dover district have increased by 302 incidents (+4.7%) from the year ending March 2014 to March 2015.
- 'Sexual offences' have risen by +22%, 'Theft offences' by +9.5% and 'Violence against the person' crimes by +7% over this period. Also up are 'Possession of weapons' offences and 'Miscellaneous crimes'.
- 'Drug offences' have fallen by -18.4%, 'Criminal damage and arson' by -7.7% and 'Robbery' by -1.9%.
- Nationally, there was a 3% increase in police recorded crime in the year ending March 2015. The rise in police figures was driven by increases in violence against the person offences (up by 23%). The ONS reports that this increase is thought to reflect changes in recording practices rather than a rise in violent crime.

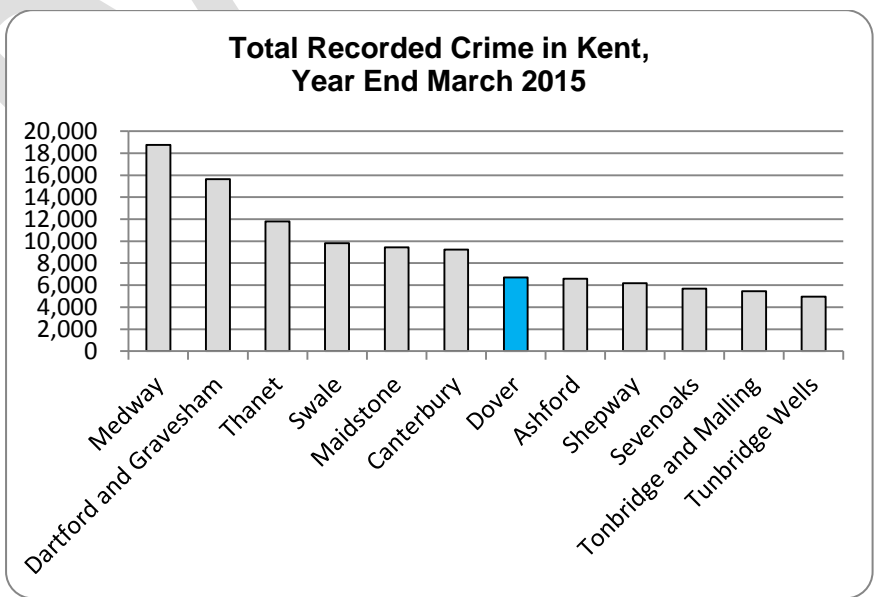


- In the Dover district, the recorded crime rate per 1,000 population has risen from 56.6 as at Y/E March 2010 to 59.8 as at Y/E March 2015.
- Please note that, during this time, the Kent Police system for recording crime was scrutinised by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary. As a result, the reporting mechanisms have been tightened and improved leading to an increase in reported crime.

Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for Community Safety Partnerships

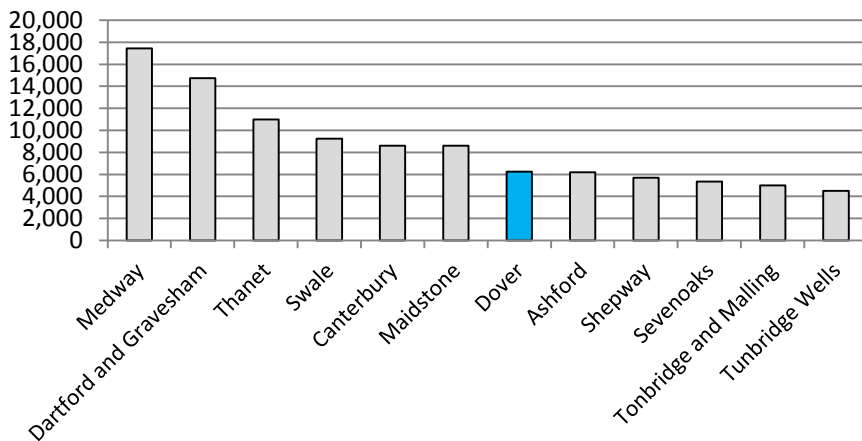
Kent Comparisons for Year Ending March 2015

- In the year ending March 2015, there were a total of 6,716 recorded crimes in the Dover district. This is the 7th highest total in Kent and Medway.
- Medway had the highest number of recorded crimes with 18,754, whilst Tunbridge Wells had the lowest with 4,951.



Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for Community Safety Partnerships

Total recorded victim based crime in Kent, Year Ending March 2015

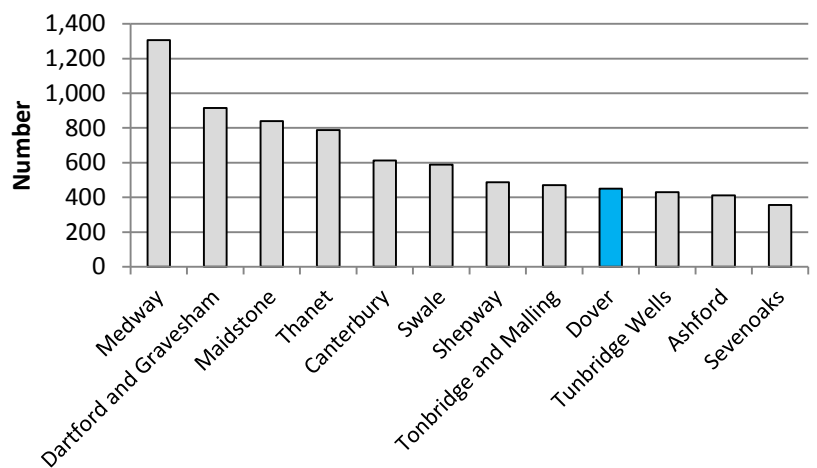


- Of the 6,716 crimes recorded in the Dover district as at Year Ending March 2015, 6,265 were recorded as 'Victim based crime'. This is the 7th highest in Kent and Medway.
- Medway has the highest number with 17,447 and Tunbridge Wells the lowest with 4,521 victim based crimes.

Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for Community Safety Partnerships

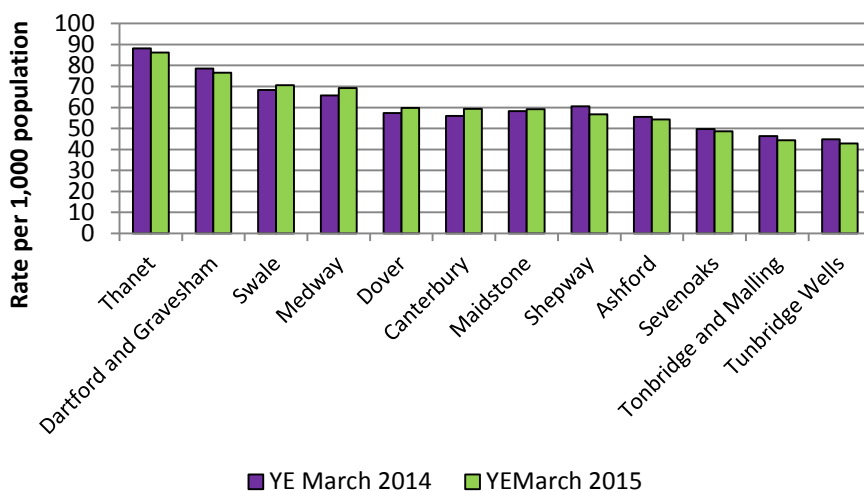
- This category was introduced to separate out crimes that do not normally have a specific identifiable victim. It comprises categories of 'Drug offences', 'Possession of weapons' 'Public order' and 'Miscellaneous crimes against society'.
- Trends in such offences can reflect changes in police activity rather than in levels of criminality.
- There were 451 crimes recorded in this category in the Dover district as at Year Ending March 2015. This is the 4th lowest in Kent and Medway.
- Medway has the highest number with 1,307 and Sevenoaks the lowest with 356 crimes.

Other recorded crimes against society in Kent, Year Ending March 2015



Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for Community Safety Partnerships

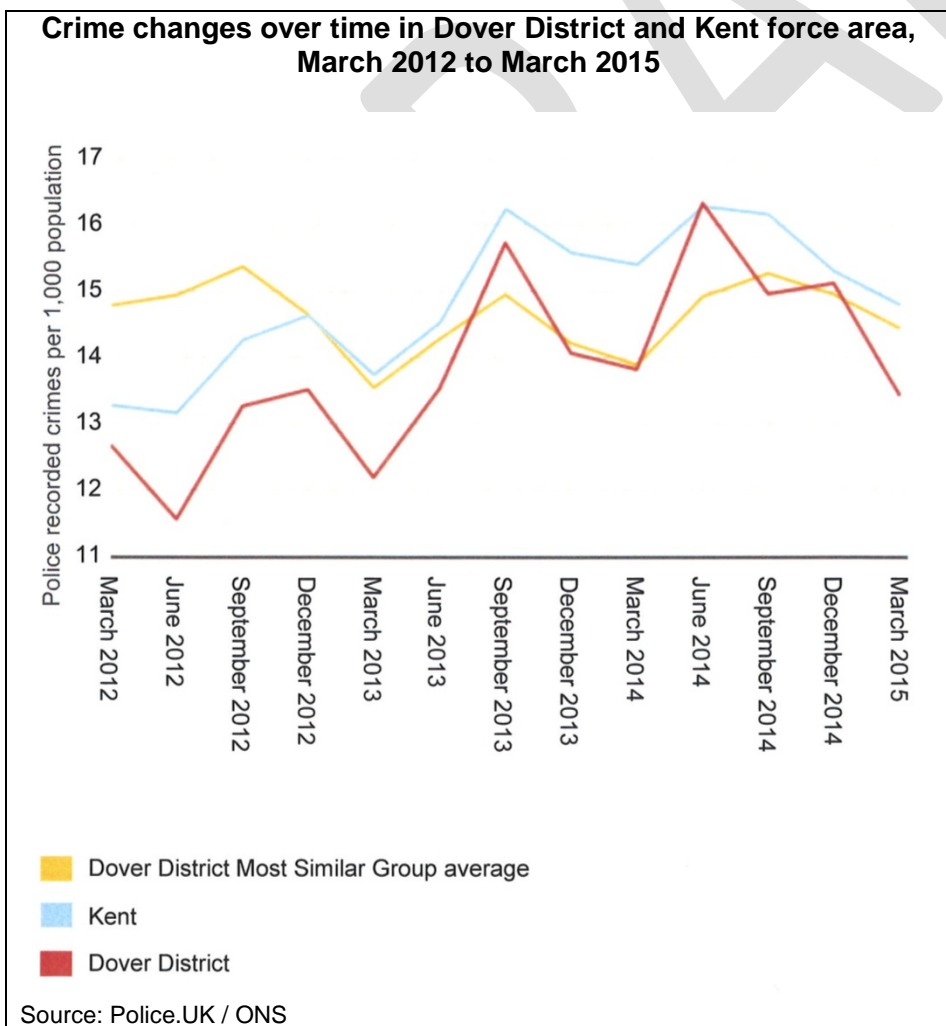
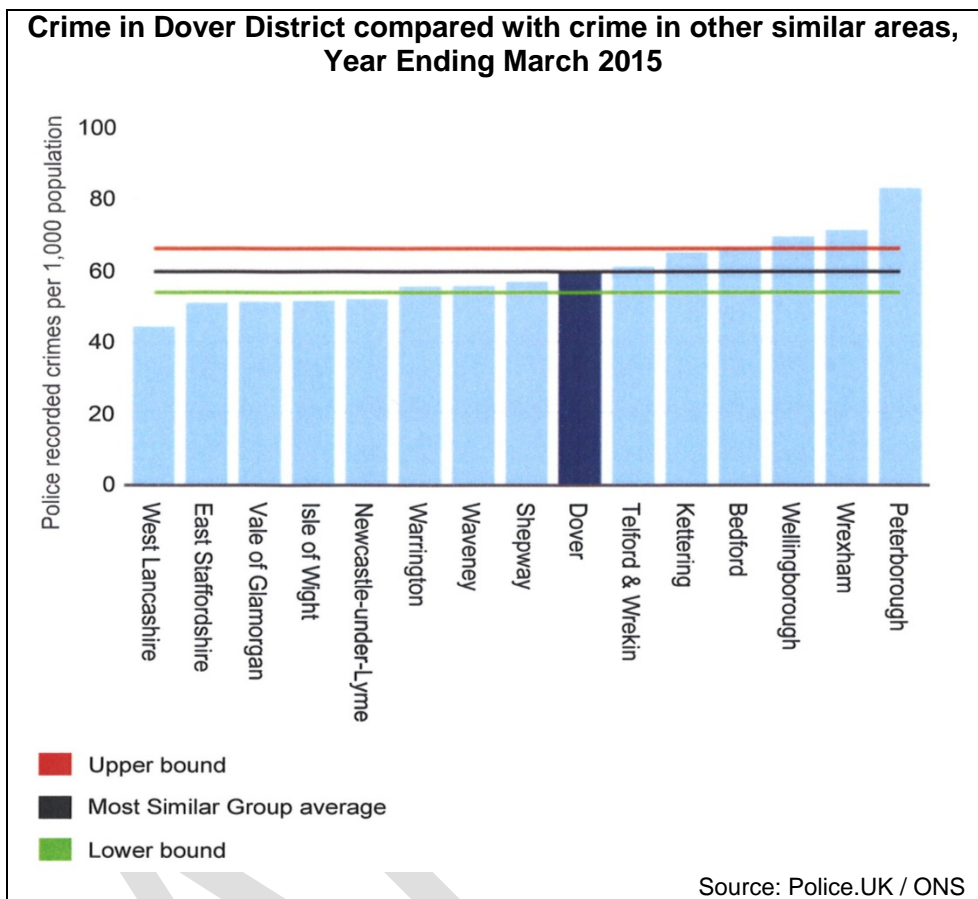
Total recorded crime rates in Kent per 1,000 population, Year ending March 2014 and 2015



- In the year ending March 2015, the average recorded crime rate across the Kent force area was 62.5 per 1,000 population.
- The Dover district had a total recorded crime rate of 59.8 per 1,000 population, which is lower than the average for Kent.
- The rate in the district has risen from 57.4 per 1,000 population as at year ending March 2014 and is the 5th highest total in Kent.
- Thanet had the highest crime rate of 86.2, whilst Tunbridge Wells had the lowest rate with 42.8 per 1,000 population.

Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for Community Safety Partnerships

- In the year ending March 2015, the crime rate in the Dover district was about the same as the average crime rate across similar areas.
- The red and green lines show how far the crime rate would normally vary from the average. Dover lies between the red and green lines, so its crime rate is normal for the group. Areas above the red line have crime rates higher than normal and areas below the green line have crime rates lower than the normal.
- The areas shown in the chart are those that have been assessed to be most similar to the Dover district. However, the circumstances within these areas so still vary and these variations can have an impact on the crime rates observed.

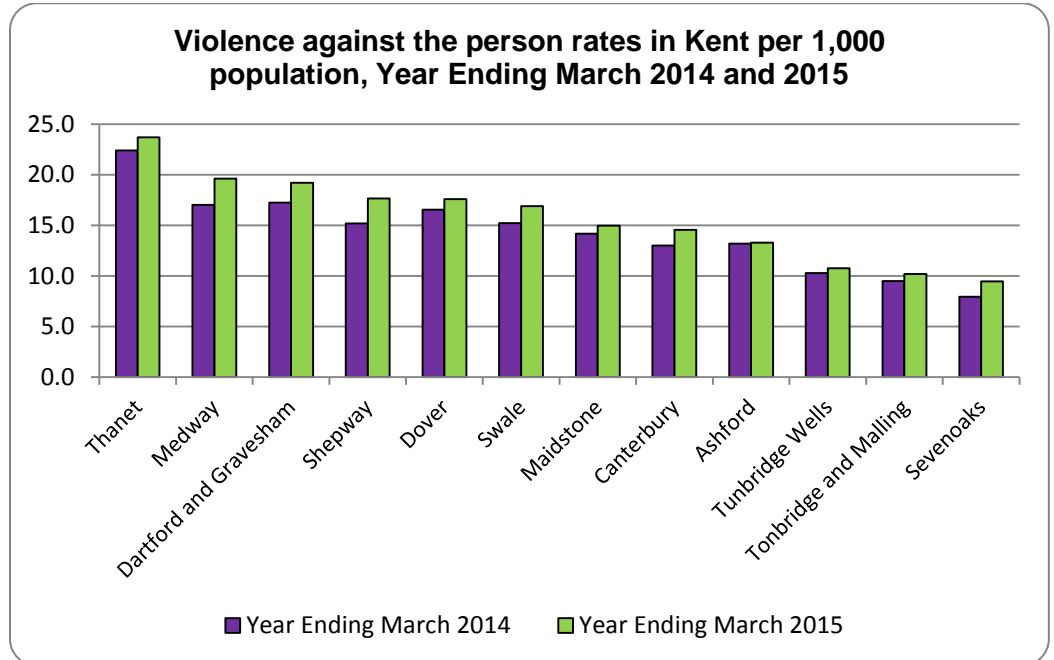


- This chart shows how crime rates in the Dover district and Kent force area have changed over time. It also shows how the average crime rates in similar areas to the district have changed over time.
- In the quarter ending March 2015, crime rates were down in the Dover district and Kent force area compared with the corresponding quarter in 2014.

Police recorded violence against the person

- Violence against the person offences contain the full spectrum of assaults, from pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm, to murder. Even within the same offence classification, the severity of violence varies considerably between incidents.
- For the year ending March 2015, just under 43% of all violence against the person incidents resulted in injury to the victim in the Dover district.

- For the year ending March 2015, the Dover district had a 'Violence against the person' rate of 17.6 per 1,000 population.
- This is up from a rate of 16.6 per 1,000 population for the year ending March 2014 and is the 5th highest in Kent.
- The average 'Violence against the person' rate across Kent is 16.2 per 1,000 population.
- Thanet had the highest rate of 23.7, whilst Sevenoaks had the lowest with 9.5 per 1,000 population.



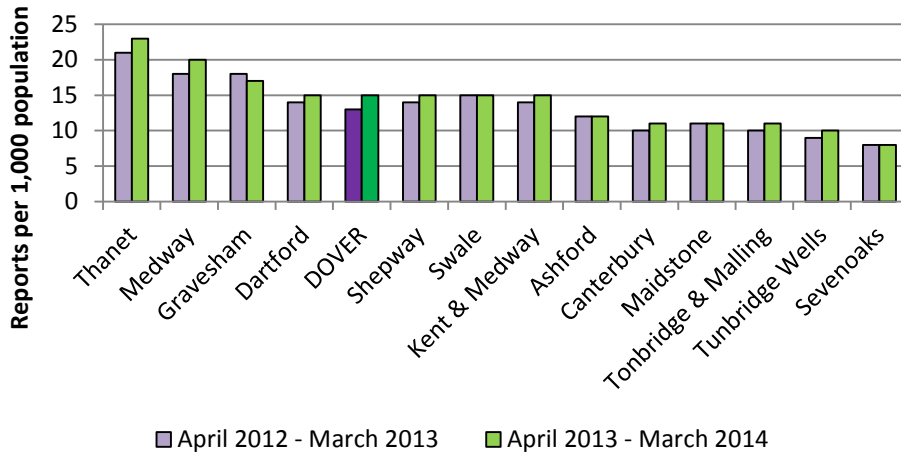
Source: [ONS Crime Statistics](#) for Community Safety Partnerships

- ONS guidance states that long-term trends in police recorded violent crime can be difficult to interpret, as they are influenced by a number of factors, such as:
 - Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in the levels of public reporting of incidents;
 - Local policing activity and priorities affect the levels of reported and recorded violent crime. Where the police are proactive in addressing low-level violence and anti-social behaviour, this can lead to more of these crimes being brought to their attention and being recorded.
 - Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in police recording practices.

Domestic Abuse

- Domestic Abuse is defined as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to, psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse.
- Domestic Abuse occurs across the whole of society, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, age, class, income or where they live.
- In 2014 the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) identified domestic violence as a major public health issue worldwide and estimated it may account for up to 7% of the overall burden of disease in women, largely as a result of its impact on mental illness.
- The numbers of reported incidents of domestic abuse to Kent Police have been rising steadily since 2008/09. During 2013/14 there were 25,365 incidents of domestic abuse incidents reported, this is an increase of 8.4% from 2012/13.

Reported Domestic Abuse incidents to Kent Police, per 1,000 population



- The number of reported domestic abuse incidents has increased in the Dover district from 13 to 15 per 1,000 population between 2012/13 and 2013/14.
- Over this period, reports of domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population either rose or stayed the same across Kent and Medway, except in Gravesham, which saw a fall.
- Thanet, Medway and Gravesham have the highest rates of domestic abuse per 1,000 population across Kent and Medway.

Source: KMPHO, Domestic Abuse JSNA 2014/15

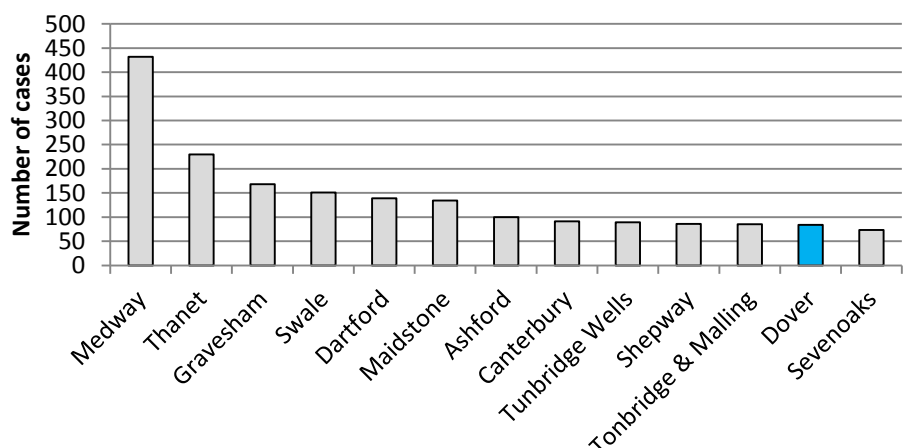
- Historically, it is known that domestic abuse has been under reported. It is important to note that increased reporting of domestic abuse is a specific aim of many recent awareness-raising campaigns, and does not necessarily mean that there is an increase in the levels of abuse. It may just mean that more victims (who had previously suffered in silence) are now coming forward for support. It has not been possible to establish how much of the recent increase has been due to increased reporting as opposed to actual increased levels of abuse.

High Risk Cases of Domestic Abuse

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) are designed for victims and families assessed at high risk of significant harm or murder. MARACs started running in Kent and Medway during July 2008, going live across all Kent Police Areas by August 2009. In the 12 months to October 2014, 1,862 high risk cases were referred to MARACs, with 2,394 children living in those high risk households. This is an increase in 32% on the previous year.

- In the Dover district, 84 cases were referred to MARACs in the 12 months up to October 2014, with 116 children living in the households. This is the second lowest number in Kent and Medway.
- Of these, 22 (26.2%) were repeat cases. This is the 5th highest percentage in Kent and Medway.

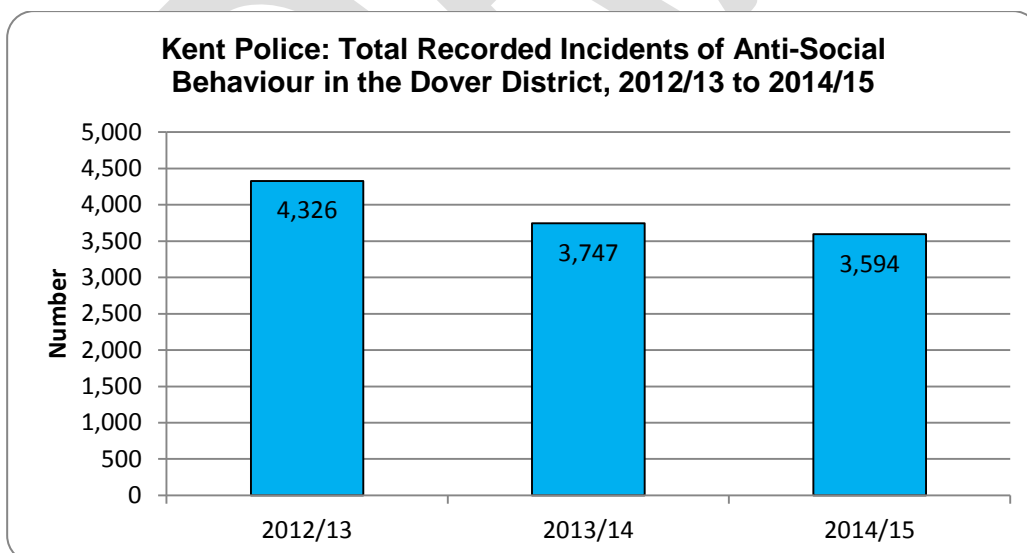
High Risk Domestic Abuse Cases, 12 months up to October 2014



Source: KMPHO, Domestic Abuse JSNA 2014/15

Anti-Social Behaviour in the Dover District

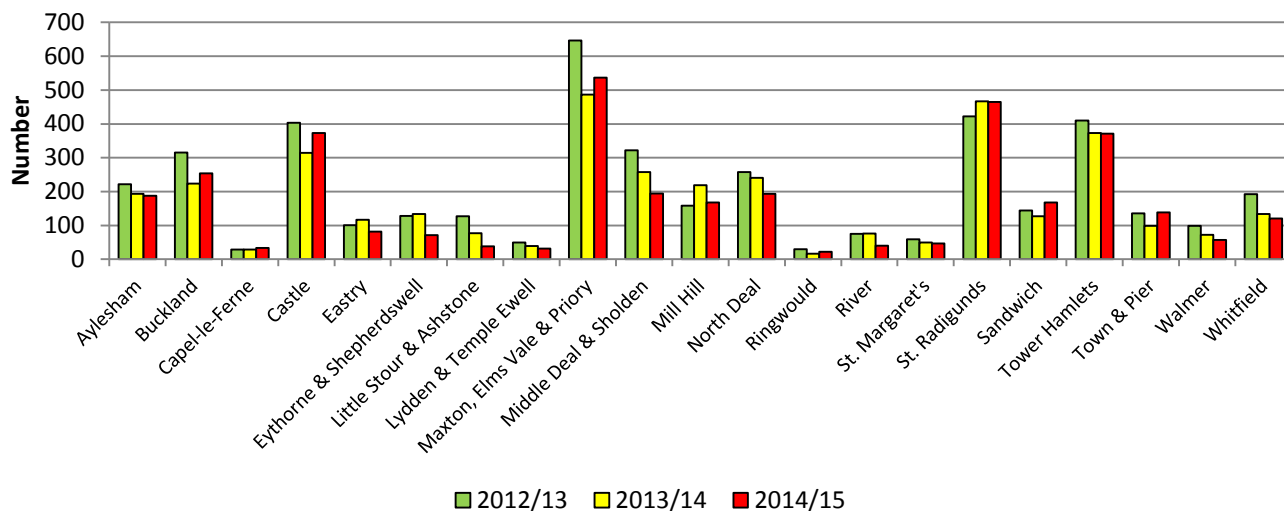
- The term ‘anti-social behaviour’ (ASB) was formalised in the late 1990s to describe a wide range of the nuisance, disorder and crime that affect people’s daily lives.
- ASB can mean different things to different people and includes, but is not restricted to:
 - noise and rowdy behaviour;
 - nuisance neighbours;
 - harassment/intimidation/threatening behaviour;
 - dealing/taking of drugs and drinking alcohol in the street;
 - nuisance/abandoned vehicles;
 - vandalism;
 - graffiti, litter and flytipping;
 - prostitution and indecent behaviour;
 - aggressive begging;
 - misuse of fireworks and fires being started;
 - noisy/intimidating dogs
 - hoax calls to emergency services.
- The police record incidents of ASB. In many cases these incidents may still be crimes in law, such as littering or dog fouling, but they are not of a level of severity that would result in the recording of a notifiable offence. Thus, they are not included in the main police recorded crime collection.
- Figures relating to ASB, however, can be considered alongside those on police recorded (notifiable) crime to provide a more comprehensive view of the crime and disorder that comes to the attention of the police.
- ASB incidents reported to the police are presented on the national crime map service to inform the public of crime and disorder happening in their local area. However, police recorded incidents of ASB are an incomplete count of the extent of ASB as incidents are also reported to other agencies, such as councils or social landlords.
- The effects on a victim of anti-social behaviour can be similar to that experienced by a victim of a crime, for example, anger, annoyance or fear and can have a devastating impact on individuals and communities. Therefore, reducing ASB is a priority for the Dover district.
- A joint Community Safety Unit (CSU), based at the Council offices, brings staff from Dover District Council and Kent Police under one roof. Kent County Council Community Wardens and staff from other partner organisations also work out of the unit. The Community Safety Unit works closely with other DDC departments, especially Environmental Health, East Kent Housing and other relevant agencies to tackle ASB and community safety issues across the district.



Source: Police.UK Crime Maps

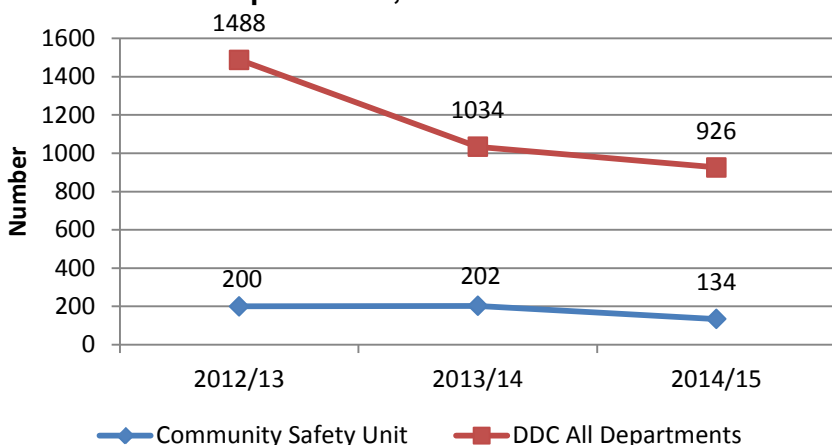
- The total number of ASB incidents recorded by Kent Police in the Dover district has fallen by 17%, from 4,326 in 2012/13 to 3,594 in 2014/15.
- The following chart shows the number of recorded ASB incidents at Ward level.

Kent Police: Recorded Anti-Social Behaviour in the Dover District, Ward Level, 2012/13 to 2014/15



Source: Police.UK Crime Maps

Reports of Anti-Social Behaviour, CSU and DDC All Departments, 2012/13 to 2014/15



- In addition to the police recorded incidents, council departments' and the CSU record reports of ASB and the numbers are presented in this chart.
- However, a count of reports cannot identify the number of anti-social behaviour incidents occurring in an area. Some incidents will go unreported and some incidents will be reported more than once. There is also a danger of double-counting as the same report may be recorded by more than one department or agency.

Community Trigger

- The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 seeks to place victims at the heart of local responses to ASB. It introduced the 'Community Trigger' to help ensure agencies are working together to resolve ASB that affects residents' quality of life. A Community Trigger is a process whereby members of the public can ask their local Community Safety Partnership to review responses to incidents of ASB.
- The Trigger became fully operational in October 2015 and has been used on four occasions in the Dover district.

Hate Crime in the Dover District

- Hate crime covers any notifiable offence that is perceived, by the victim or any other person, as having been motivated (entirely or partially) by a hostility or prejudice to a personal characteristic or perceived personal characteristic, such as ethnicity or religion.
- Hate crime can take many forms including:
 - Physical attacks such as assault, grievous bodily harm and murder, damage to property, offensive graffiti and arson;
 - Threat of attack including offensive letters, abusive or obscene telephone calls, groups hanging around to intimidate, and unfounded, malicious complaints; and

- o Verbal abuse, insults or harassment – taunting, offensive leaflets and posters, abusive gestures, dumping of rubbish outside homes or through letterboxes, and bullying at school or in the workplace.
- According to Kent Police, there has been 120 hate crimes reported for the Dover District for the period between 1st September 2014 to 1st September 2015.

Crime maps and Neighbourhood Policing

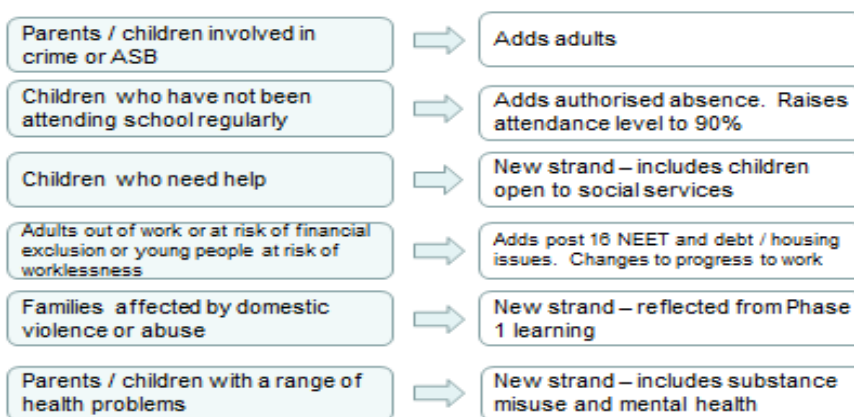
- Since January 2009 every police force has made maps available on their website giving local crime statistics and details of neighbourhood policing teams in the local area. The principle behind neighbourhood policing is to provide a visible local policing service to meet the needs of our communities.
- Neighbourhood policing is carried out by police officers, PCSOs, special constables, community wardens and volunteers. Neighbourhood policing teams work closely with residents, businesses and community groups to address local problems including crime and anti-social behaviour.
- To find out who your local officer is, and view ward level crime maps, please see the interactive map on the [Kent Police](http://www.kent.police.uk)¹ website.

Troubled Families Programme

- The Troubled Families programme is a Government commitment to working with local authorities and their partners to help 120,000 troubled families in England turn their lives around by 2015.
- Troubled Families are defined as “those that have problems and often cause problems to the community around them, putting high costs on the public sector”
- The Troubled Families Local Delivery Manager works with the Dover District Community Safety Partnership and is based within the Community Safety Unit at Dover District Council.
- The Troubled Families Programme also reports to the South Kent Coast Health and Wellbeing Board (SKC HWBB), which covers Dover and Shepway. Please see the Health and Wellbeing Chapter for further information on the SKC HWBB.
- Phase 1 of the Troubled Families 3 year programme has now ended. The Dover district has the 4th highest number of troubled families in Kent, yet successfully turned around 241 families, meaning they went into employment, children attendance at school was above 85% and Anti-Social Behaviour and crime was reduced.
- As a result of the successes in Phase 1, the Department for Communities and Local Government has invited Kent to take part in an expanded 5 year programme – Phase 2. The Dover district is required to turn around 936 families between 2015-2020. The Phase 2 programme has extended criteria, which means a greater number of families will qualify for the programme and be able to receive support.

Six Headline Problems

The following headline problems form the basis of Phase 2 entry criteria and how they have developed from Phase 1.



¹ www.kent.police.uk/about_us/neighbourhood_policing/nhp.html
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The Dover district has 155 families that have been identified and verified for the Phase 2 programme. 60 families are currently engaged and receiving intensive support from Troubled Family Intervention workers (FIPS). Dover has six full-time troubled family workers.

Community Payback

- Unpaid Work is a sentence available to courts and is intended as both a punishment and means by which someone can make amends to the community for the harm they have caused. The courts can impose sentences of between 40 and 300 hours of unpaid work depending on the seriousness of the crime or the person's record. The type of work done includes landscaping and forestry, building and maintenance, painting and decorating, litter picking and graffiti removal.
- Members of the public are encouraged to nominate projects and we have been using Community Payback in various locations within the District. Improvement work has been undertaken to the sports pavilions at the Elms Vale and the Danes Recreation Grounds in Dover. A massive amount of undergrowth and rubbish has also been cleared from Hospital Down, Tower Hamlets in Dover as well as large areas of pathway cleared for walkers along the route from St. Margaret's to Kingsdown.

Reoffending in the Dover District

- In the Dover district, the rate of reoffending is 24%, with 3.3 offences per offender². This compares to a reoffending rate of 24% and 3.1 offences per offender in Kent and 26% and 3.0% offences across England and Wales.
- These figures relate to adult and juvenile offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, received a caution, or received a reprimand or warning between January and December 2012.

Criminal Case Length in the Dover District

- According to Ministry of Justice records, on average it takes 22 weeks (average over 2,916 cases between October and December 2014) between an offence being committed and the case being resolved in a criminal court (crown or magistrates)³ in the East Kent Local Justice Area. This is broken down as follows:
 - 12 Weeks between offence and defendant being charged/case laid in court
 - 05 Weeks between case being laid and first hearing
 - 05 Weeks between first hearing and case outcome
- This compares to a 23 week average across England and Wales. The volume, type and complexity of cases also affect case lengths in different locations.

Civil Disputes

- Civil disputes cover a range of issues including non-payment of debts, personal injury, breach of contract, housing disputes and bankruptcy. Most civil cases are dealt with at the county courts.
- For small claims hearings less than £10,000, in England and Wales, it typically takes 31 weeks between someone lodging their case with the county court and a hearing taking place. This compares to 34 weeks at Canterbury County Court (241 hearings) and 34 weeks at Thanet County Court (97 hearings).
- For trials for a value over £10,000, in England and Wales, it typically takes 56 weeks. This compares to 70 weeks at Canterbury County Court (52 hearings) and 52 weeks at Thanet County Court (18 hearings).
- These figures are averages over all hearings taking place in the county courts between April 2014 and June 2014.

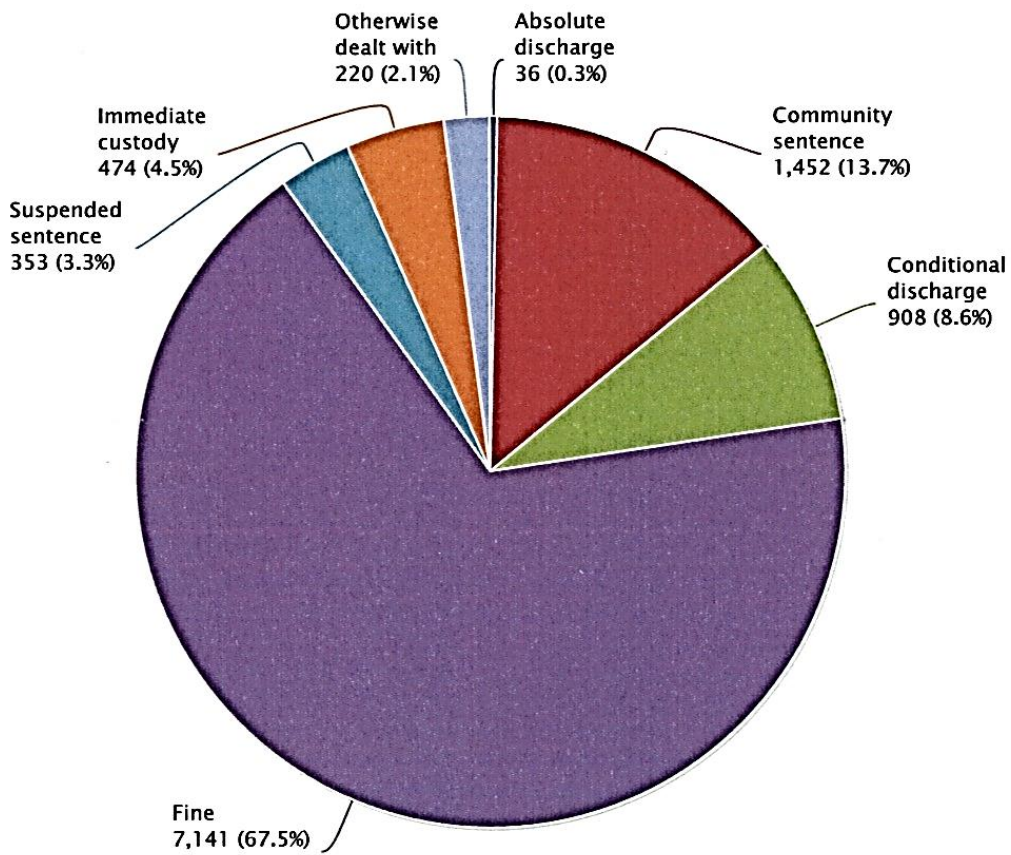
Sentencing statistics for East Kent 2012 (all offences)

- These figures are based on experimental statistics released in May 2013 by the Ministry of Justice.

² Source: [Open Justice](http://open.justice.gov.uk/reoffending/) (open.justice.gov.uk/reoffending/)

³ Source: [Open Justice](http://open.justice.gov.uk/courts/criminal-cases/) (open.justice.gov.uk/courts/criminal-cases/)

- The figures presented are court aggregates of both adult and young offenders sentenced in magistrates' and Crown Court. For those who were sentenced for more than one offence, the offence featured here is the one for which the heaviest penalty was imposed.
- In East Kent, during 2012, there were 10,846 convictions, with 10,584 sentences imposed.



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The Dover district has a lot to offer to our residents and visitors alike, with the world-famous White Cliffs of Dover, castles, chalk downs, bays and beaches, boating, horse-riding, coastal and country walks, cycle routes and trails, woodlands, wildlife watching, nature reserves, rural hamlets and villages, gardens and country parks. The natural and cultural heritage of the district are an asset for quality of life and for tourism.

The council is committed to making the district a cleaner, greener, healthier and more environmentally attractive place to live. Although the legal responsibility for public health now sits with unitary and upper tier local authorities, lower-tier (district councils) have a vital role to play as many of our services contribute directly or indirectly to improving health and wellbeing or the 'wider determinants of health'.

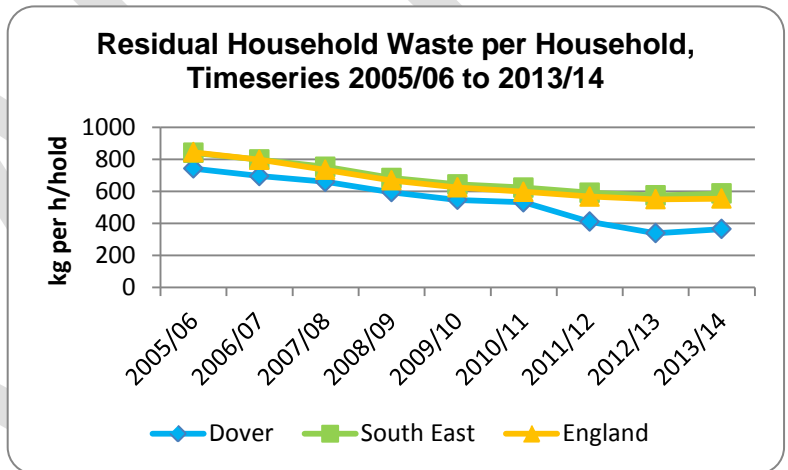
Our services include waste and recycling, street cleansing, supporting economic growth and planning (including development control, enforcement and conservation), housing, parks and leisure, landscape and nature conservation, flood risk management, climate change and energy efficiency, environmental health, community safety and community development.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING

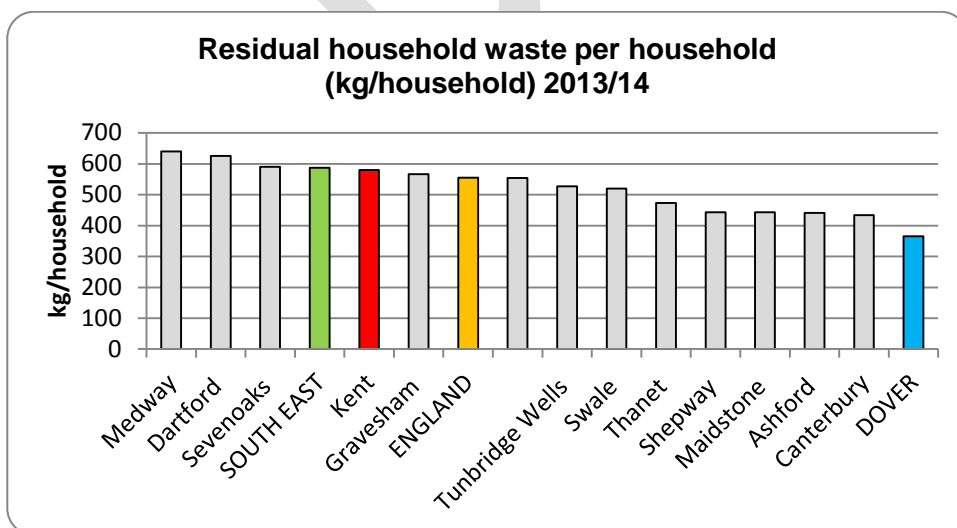
Residual Household Waste per Household (kg per household)

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Dover	411	339	365
South East	592	575	588
England	568	551	555

- In the Dover district, 365kg of residual (non-recyclable) waste was recorded per household in 2013/14 (the latest data available from Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs).
- Although this is up 7.7% from 2012/13 it is still below the average residual waste per household figures for the South East and England and represents a decrease of nearly 51% on figures for the district for 2005/06 (when it stood at 743kg per household).



Source: DEFRA ENV18 - Local authority collected waste tables



Source: DEFRA ENV18 - Local authority collected waste tables

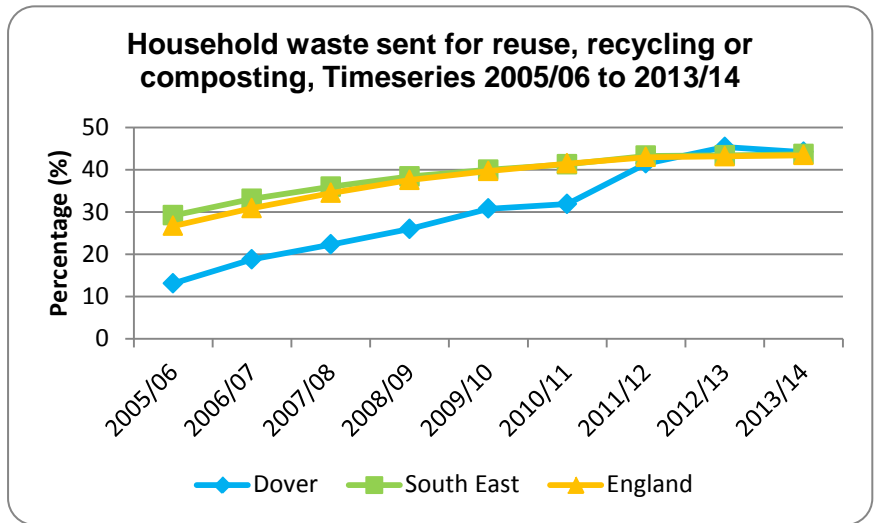
Kent Comparison

- In 2013/14, the Dover district had the lowest residual household waste figure in Kent and Medway.
- Performance figures for the Dover district for 2014/15 show that residual waste per household has risen to 374kg per household.
- DEFRA has not yet published 2014/15 figures for comparison purposes.

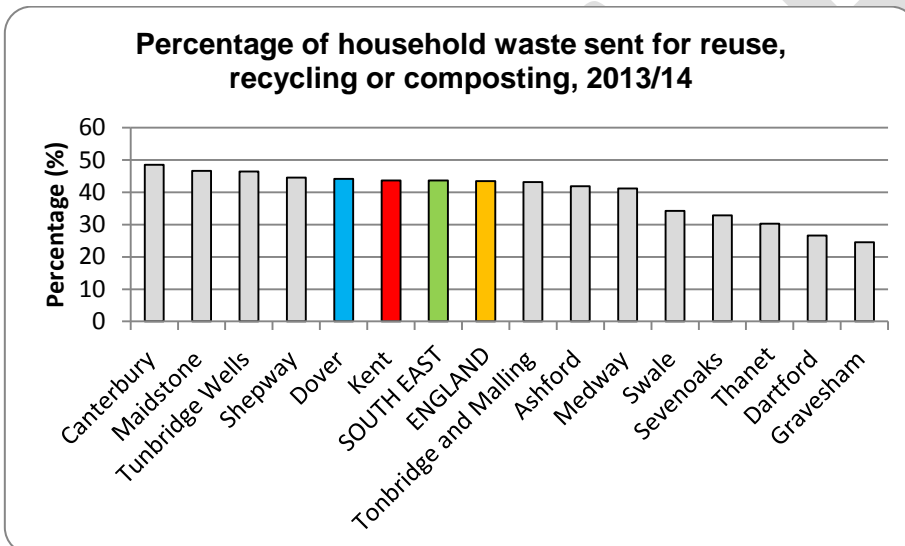
Household Waste Sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Dover	41.5	45.4	44.2
South East	43.3	43.4	43.7
England	43.0	43.2	43.5

- In the Dover district, 44.2% of household waste was sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2013/14 (the latest data available from Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs).
- Although this is down from 2012/13, it is still above the average figures for the South East (43.7%) and England (43.5%) and represents a percentage point increase of 31.1% on the district's recycling rate for 2005/06, when it stood at 13.1%.



Source: DEFRA ENV18 - Local authority collected waste tables



Source: DEFRA ENV18 - Local authority collected waste tables

Kent Comparison

- In 2013/14, the Dover district had the fifth highest percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in Kent and Medway.
- Performance figures for the Dover district for 2014/15 show that recycling figures have fallen to 42.4%.
- DEFRA has not yet published 2014/15 figures for comparison purposes.

Recycling, Waste & Street Cleansing

- During 2014, the Council carried out a promotional campaign, using funding provided by the Kent Resource Partnership, with a team of door-steppers working across the District to encourage greater participation with the Council's recycling services and address continued high contamination rates within the mixed recyclate waste stream. A total of 28,600 properties were covered with a contact rate of 42%.

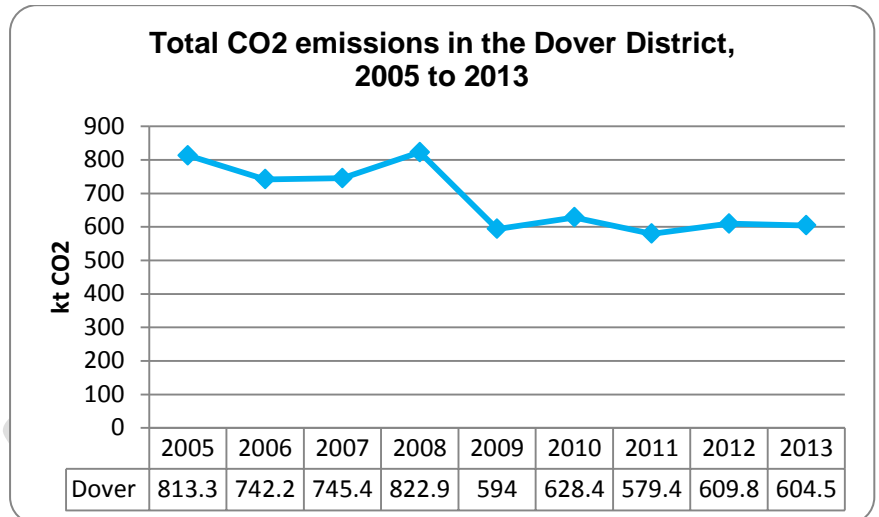
AIR QUALITY

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the main greenhouse gas, accounting for about 82% of the UK greenhouse gas emissions in 2013. In recent years, increasing emphasis has been placed on the role of regional bodies and local government in contributing to energy efficiency improvements, and hence reductions in carbon dioxide emissions.

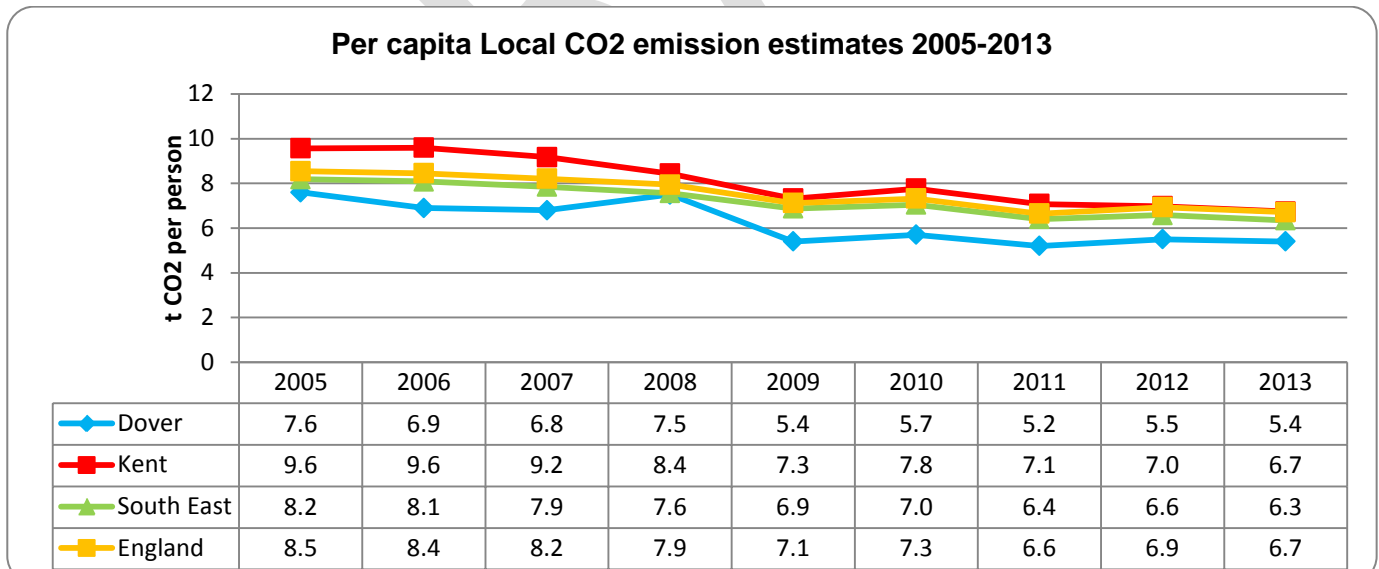
It is important to note that local Authorities are not mandated to have greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets and have relatively little influence over some types of emissions.

Local Carbon Dioxide Emissions

- Estimated total carbon dioxide emissions decreased by around 26% between 2005 (the earliest year for which data is available at a local authority level) and 2013 – falling from 813.3 kilotonnes to 604.5 kilotonnes. This has not been a steady downward trend, reflecting the national picture.
- Nationally, estimated total carbon dioxide emissions have decreased by around 16% during the same period. Emissions increased between 2009 and 2010 (largely due to relatively low emissions in 2009 as a consequence of economic factors) and between 2011 and 2012 (largely due to variations in temperature).



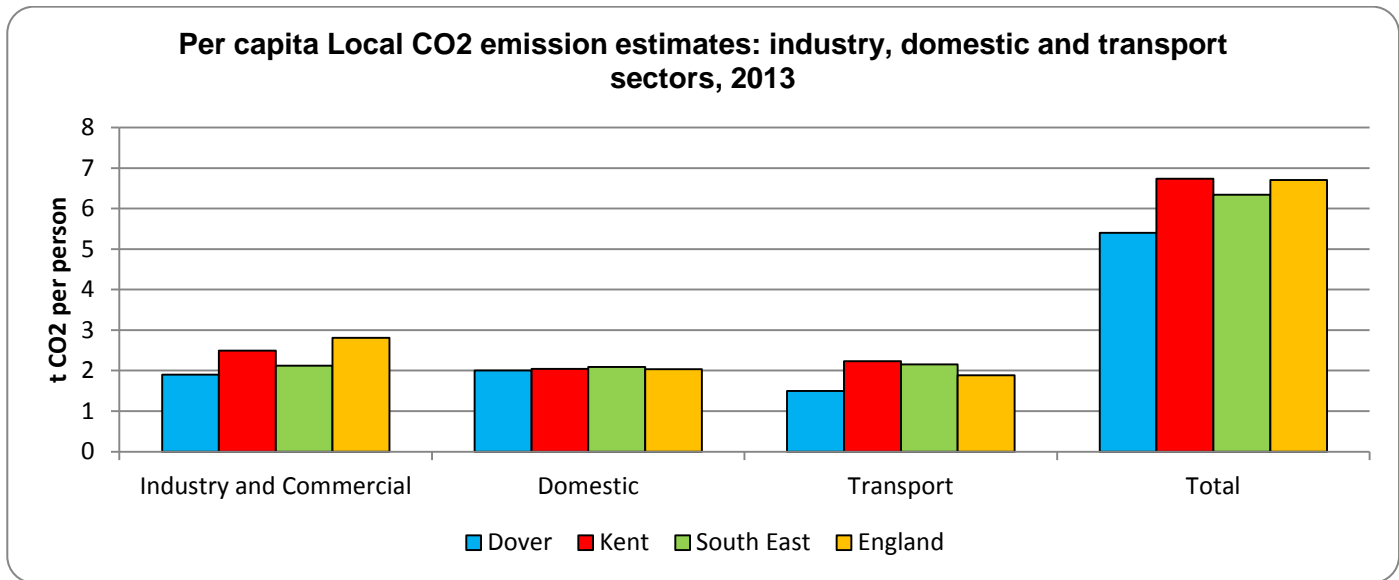
Source: [Department for Energy and Climate Change Local authority carbon dioxide emission estimates 2013](#) – published 25 June 2015. 2005 to 2012 estimates have been recalculated to reflect methodological changes used in calculating the 2013 estimates.



Source: [Department for Energy and Climate Change Local authority carbon dioxide emission estimates 2013](#) – published 25 June 2015. 2005 to 2012 estimates have been recalculated to reflect methodological changes used in calculating the 2013 estimates.

- In 2013 the estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for the Dover district was 5.4 tonnes per person. Since 2005 there has been a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 2.2 tonnes per person for the district. Industry and commercial emissions have fallen by 1.5 tonnes per person, domestic emissions by 0.4 tonnes per person and transport by 0.3 tonnes per person.

- In the Dover district, in 2013, 37% of end-user emissions were attributed to the domestic sector, 35% to the industry and commercial sector and 28% to road transport. Nationally, 43% of end-user emissions were attributed to the industry and commercial sector, 30% to the domestic sector and 27% to transport. There is wide local variation mainly because of the economy and geography of different local areas.
- In 2013, domestic end-user emissions were the largest sectoral source of end-user emissions (i.e. greater than the industrial and commercial, and transport sectors) in 30% of all Local Authorities. This sector can be influenced by the fuel types used, the type and condition of the housing (including its insulation), the average temperature (urban areas can be much warmer and therefore easier to heat than rural areas), average household size, type of household and the income and preferences of the occupiers.



Source: [Department for Energy and Climate Change Local authority carbon dioxide emission estimates 2013](#) – published 25 June 2015

- The busy Port of Dover with regular cross-channel ships and large volumes of road traffic from the A2 and A20 entering and leaving the town predominately represents the main source of air pollution in the district.
- However, improved air quality at the Port has led to the revocation of the Air Quality Management Area at the Eastern Docks – with the Port continuously meeting the sulphur dioxide level objective following introduction of the low sulphur fuel in 2006.

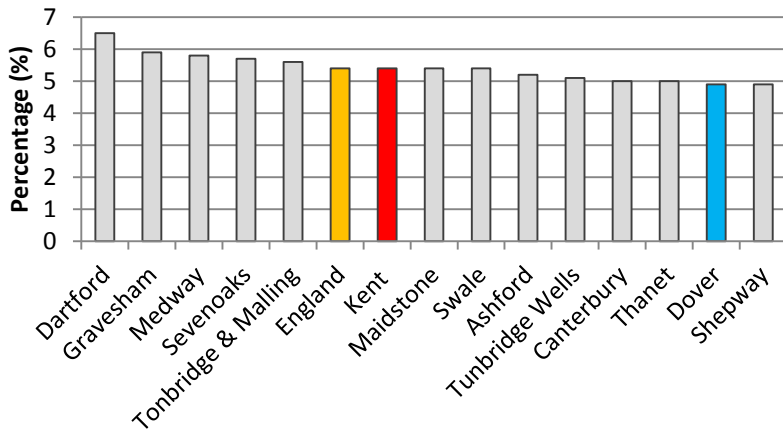
Kent Air Quality Partnership

- Dover District Council remains part of the Kent Air Quality Partnership (K&MAQP), which was established in 1992 to work towards improving the quality of Kent's air. The Partnership is composed of representatives from each district's transport, planning and environment departments, Kent County Council, the Environment Agency, National Power and other stakeholders related to air quality issues.
- During 2014 and 15 closer ties have been made with Kent Health Authorities and NHS agencies to pursue avenues of improving raising the profile of air pollution and the resulting health effects. K&MAQP were represented at the Kent's Health and Sustainability conference 2014.
- Following a grant of £30k from Public Health England, the KMAQP are working with Ricardo-AEA to develop an Air Quality Information Toolkit, following the example of other local authorities and Devolved Administrations in the United Kingdom. Proposals include new 'Kentair' webpages, which will consist of a learning repository, providing a range of background information on air pollution – pollutants, sources, impacts and actions that could reduce emissions.
- Air quality throughout the county is monitored and results published on the [Kent & Medway AQ Network Site](#). The Network is funded by the district and borough councils within the county, with an additional contribution from Kent County Council. The aims of the network are to promote the improvement of air quality within the region
- The information gathered can also be used to look into early mortality as a result of poor air quality which is an issue nationwide. [Estimating Local Mortality Burdens associated with Particulate Air Pollution](#) is a

report published by Public Health England in which individual figures are provided for each local authority in the UK.

- Whilst some deaths in Dover are attributable to this, the figures are amongst the lowest in Kent.

Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in Kent and Medway, 2011



Kent Comparison

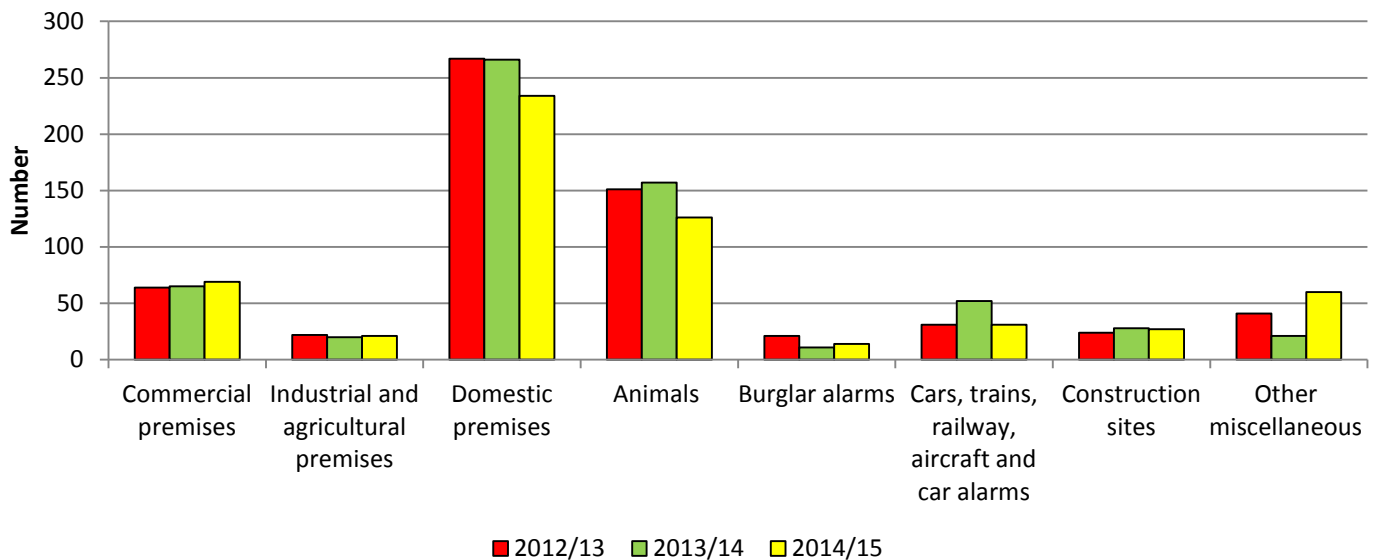
- Dartford (6.5%) has the highest fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in Kent and Medway.
- Dover is joint lowest, with Shepway, on 4.9%. This is below the England and Kent average of 5.4%.

Source: PHE, Public Health Outcomes Framework (3.01)

NOISE

- Noise is an often overlooked problem which may cause a number of short and long term health problems. The most common is annoyance but it can also cause sleep disturbance, interruption of speech and social interaction, disturbance of concentration - and hence learning & long-term memory, hormonal and cardiovascular effects.
- To combat this, the Environmental Protection Team act both reactively and proactively to improve the quality of life in the district. In 2014/15 a total of 582 noise complaints were investigated, down from 620 complaints in 2013/14. These complaints are broken down as follows:

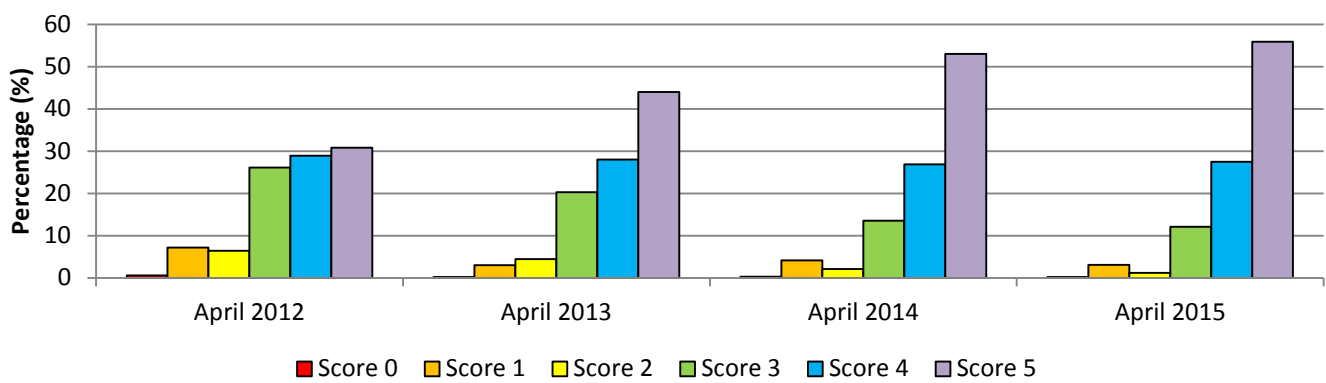
Noise Complaints in the Dover District, 2012/13 to 2014/15



FOOD HYGIENE

- Since April 2012 the Council, in partnership with the Food Standards Agency (FSA), has been operating the National Food Hygiene Rating Scheme. The scheme aims to improve the health and safety of consumers in the district by allowing consumers to make an informed decision on where they eat or shop for food based on the hygiene standards found at premises at the time of their inspection by DDC's Environmental Health Officers. Businesses are rated on a scale from 0 (Urgent Improvement Necessary) to a top rating of 5 (Very Good). The scheme also acts as an incentive for businesses to ensure they are compliant with food hygiene legislation.
- In the time that the scheme has been running it has already significantly impacted on the food hygiene standards found in the district; with a notable increase in the percentage of 5 rated (top rated) premises and a decrease in 0-2 rated premises.
- Nearly 84% of rated businesses within the district have a rating of 4 or 5, an increase of just under 24% within the last three years. Only 0.2% of businesses inspected had a rating of 0.

National Food Hygiene Scores in the Dover District, April 2012 to 2015



National Food Hygiene Score	Number of Rated Food Businesses April 2012		Number of Rated Food Businesses April 2013		Number of Rated Food Businesses April 2014		Number of Rated Food Businesses April 2015	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0	4	0.6	2	0.2	3	0.3	2	0.2
1	47	7.2	27	3	40	4.1	31	3.1
2	42	6.4	39	4.4	21	2.1	12	1.2
3	171	26.1	180	20.3	133	13.5	122	12.1
4	189	28.9	248	28	265	26.9	277	27.5
5	202	30.8	390	44	522	53	562	55.9
Total	655	100	886	99.9	984	99.9	1006	100

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

- Littering and dog fouling are criminal offences and are key concerns from residents in the Dover district.
- Ongoing enforcement and educational activities are carried out on a regular basis to improve the street environment in the Dover district. In 2014/15 this included routine patrolling by enforcement officers, educational school talks, targeted domestic waste and commercial waste campaign, attending local events and holding dog micro chipping days.
- During 2014/15 Dover District Council in conjunction with Dover Town Council introduced of an educational campaign to reward those caught doing the right thing by putting their rubbish in the bin and clearing up after their dogs. The scheme is in addition to DDC's robust approach to enforcement. People seen disposing of litter responsibly, or picking up after their pets in the Dover Town area are being

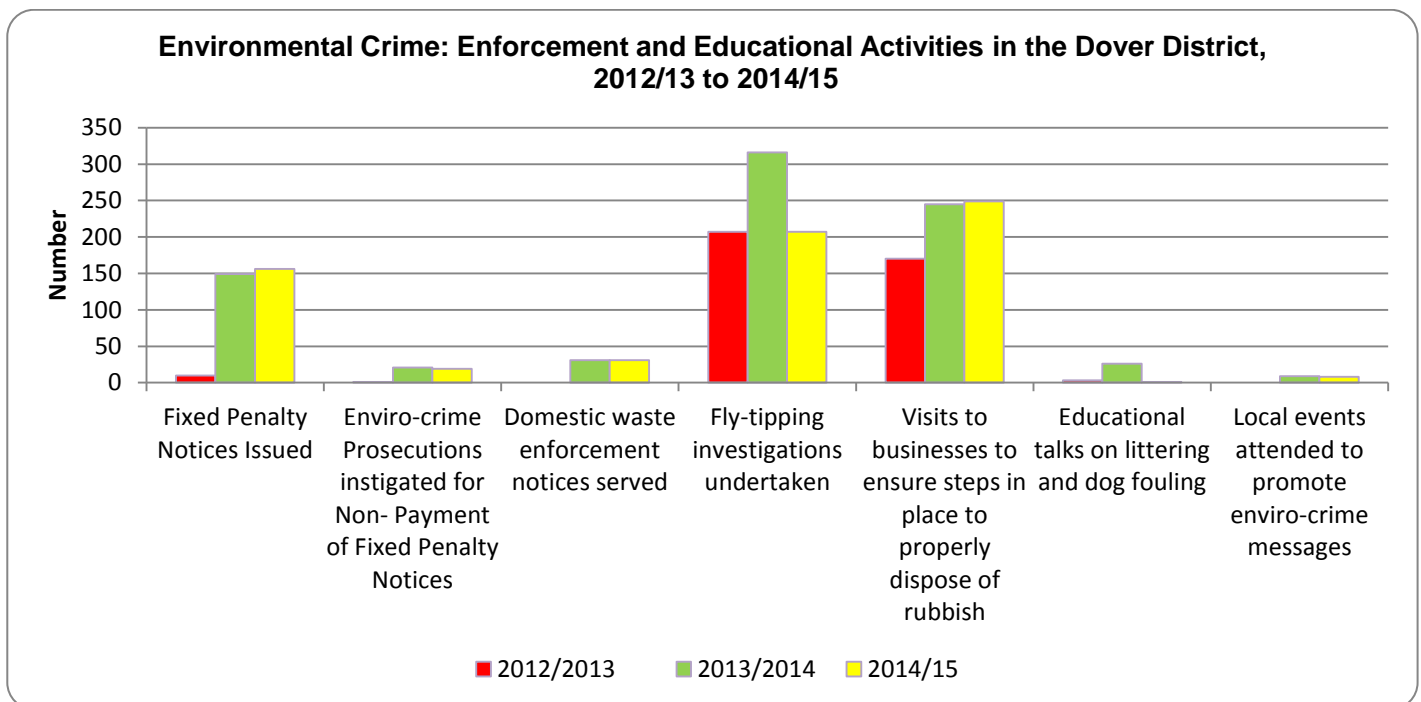
rewarded with a post card, which allows that person to enter a monthly prize draw, and gives them the chance to win a £25 'Love to Shop' voucher.

- Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs), for environmental crime, have increased year on year from 10 in 2012/13 to 158 in 2014/15. The number of enviro-crime prosecutions for non-payment of FPNs has fallen over the past year from 21 to 19. However 8 cases are being reviewed with a view to prosecution
- The list below provides some detail on activities undertaken in 2014/15:

Environmental Crime: Enforcement and Educational Activities	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/15
Fixed Penalty Notices Issued	10	149	158
Enviro-crime Prosecutions instigated for Non- Payment of Fixed Penalty Notices	1	21	19*
Domestic waste enforcement notices served		31	31
Fly-tipping investigations undertaken	207	316	207
Visits to businesses to ensure steps in place to properly dispose of rubbish	170	245	249
Educational talks/school assemblies on littering and dog fouling	03	26	1
Local events attended to promote enviro-crime messages		9	8

Source: DDC Flycapture and Northgate M3

* 8 cases are being reviewed with a view to prosecution



LICENSING

In 2014/15, the Council granted 2,957 licenses, which is an increase of 5.5% from 2013/14.

Licenses granted	2012/13	2013/14*	2014/15	
Personal licence holders	1339	1463	1528	↑
Premises licences	429	389	407	↑
Licensed drivers	293	315	315	↔
Private Hire vehicles	122	136	141	↑
Clubs and pubs with permits for 2 or fewer low stake gaming machines	97	111	113	↑
Promoters registered to hold "small society lotteries" i.e. raffles etc	102	76	110	↑
Persons registered to conduct skin piercing procedures	72	58	72	↑
Licensed Hackney Carriage vehicles	69	69	69	↔
Club Premises Certificates	45	42	43	↑
Private Hire operators	31	31	32	↑
Premises registered offering "body piercing"	15	23	28	↑

Licenses granted	2012/13	2013/14*	2014/15	
Animal Boarding Establishments	12	15	18	↑
Amusement centres needing a permit for machines for under 18s	9	12	12	↔
Betting Shops	12	13	12	↓
Adult Gaming Centres	10	10	11	↑
Registered scrap metal dealers	11	9	9	↔
Riding Establishments	8	8	8	↔
Pet Shops	4	5	6	↑
Street Traders	5	3	5	↑
Family Entertainment Centres	3	3	4	↑
People licensed to keep Dangerous Wild Animals	2	3	4	↑
Pleasure boats	3	3	4	↑
Bingo Halls	2	2	2	↔
Dog Breeders	2	2	2	↔
Zoos	2	2	2	↔
TOTAL	2,699	2,803	2,957	

*The 2013/14 figures have been revised from those reported in State of the District 2014

WATER QUALITY

The quality of sea water at our beaches is measured between May and September by the Environment Agency. Water quality results are compared with standards laid down by the European Union (EU). Where water quality consistently fails to meet EU standards there may be an increased risk of contracting a minor infection.

Bathing water sites in Dover District

	Annual Compliance				Latest Weekly Measurement
	2011	2012	2013	2014	20 July 2015
Deal Castle	★★★★ns	★★★★ns	★★★★ns	★★★★ns	
Sandwich Bay	★★★★ns	★★★★ns	★★★★ns	★★★★ns	
St Margaret's Bay	★★★★ns	★★★★ns	★★★★ns	★★★★ns	

Source: Environment Agency



A classification for each bathing water is calculated annually, based on all of the samples from the previous four years. These classifications, from best to worst, are "excellent", "good", "sufficient" or "poor".

ns new standards

From 2015 there are new, tighter standards. A classification tagged with this symbol indicates the class that the bathing water would have achieved if the new bathing water quality standards had been in force. The first official classification under these new standards will be published towards the end of 2015, when there is a full four-year dataset.

TOURISM

- Dover District Council manages the tourism and visitor marketing element for the district under the established brand of White Cliffs Country. It produces a successful annual tourism guide and website and associated marketing campaign, in partnership with the White Cliffs Country Tourism Alliance. The strategic aim is to develop and progress tourism, whilst promoting good practice in sustainability and contributing to the economic well-being within the district.

- The tourism website www.whitecliffscountry.org.uk is the main resource for people interested in visiting the district. The website is also the main way to find all event information about the district for visitors and residents alike.
- According to recent tourism research, commissioned by Visit Kent, the total economic impact of tourism in the Dover District in 2013 was £248,314,000. This is an increase of £4,718,000 compared to the last survey for 2011. Although the number of staying trips fell by 29,000 to 385,000 in 2013, the number of tourism day trips rose by 184,000 to 3,650,000. The total number of actual jobs income supported rose by 581 to 5,140¹.
- The Dover Visitor Information Centre attracts around 130,000 visitors annually and is the 'shop window' to the district. The centre has a high overseas footfall of which account for around 50% of the total number. Cruise calls impact greatly on the service, particularly on Port of Call days. The service successfully runs as a result of partnership working with Dover Town Council.
- The council works in partnership with Visit Kent, Leeds Castle, Port of Dover, English Heritage and Canterbury Cathedral to attract cruise business to Dover. Part of the activity is an information service on Port of Call days, cruise brochure/website and attendance at exhibitions.
- The council continues to work with Tourism South East (TSE) and Visit Kent on a number of requests and key opportunities to promote the district through a range of newspapers and magazine publications.

HERITAGE

The Dover district is one of the most historic areas of the UK, with 50 scheduled ancient monuments, 2,800 listed buildings, 57 conservation areas and 9 historic parks and gardens. About 6,900 hectares (22%) of the District is designated as part of the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and of this 876 hectares (3% of the District) is designated as Heritage Coast, centred on the white cliffs either side of Dover.

Heritage Strategy

- The [Dover District Heritage Strategy](#)² seeks to identify and understand the many historic assets in Dover district and how their special character could contribute to the future of the area and key objectives in the Local Plan. The strategy will also provide advice and guidance for the management of historic assets, and will help to support future funding bids.
- In March 2014, Dover District Council secured £100,000 in consultancy and professional advice from the Government's 'Delivering Differently Challenge' to explore options for transforming the delivery of its museum and tourism service. The project will explore options for the creation of a heritage co-operative, mutual or trust, to bring together heritage assets managed by a range of local authority, business and community partners.
- Following work with external consultants a feasibility study is being carried out to determine the business model and structure of an overarching heritage body and this work will be completed during early 2016.

Dover Museum

- Dover Museum is one of the oldest museums in the UK, founded in 1836. Its three floors of exhibitions on the history of Dover and its award winning Bronze Age Boat Gallery attract over 35,000 visitors a year. It operates a successful schools programme attracting some 13,000 school children annually.

Heritage Lottery Fund: Parks for People

- Following a successful round one application to the Heritage Lottery Fund for a major restoration of both Kearsney Abbey and Russell Gardens in 2014, development funding of £274,100 was awarded to the Council to develop the plans in detail. This includes a conservation plan, activity plan, along with planning permissions. The final round two submission will be made in February 2016 with a decision expected in June 2016. The Heritage Lottery Fund has ring-fenced £3.1 million for the project, which is expected to start in autumn 2016.

¹ Research undertaken by Tourism South East and report compiled by The South West Research Company (TSWRC) as part of the 'COOL' Interreg programme. Figures derived using the Cambridge Economic Impact Model.

² <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Planning/Conservation/Heritage-Strategy.aspx>
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- The project aims to unlock the heritage, tourism and community value of the most popular parks in the Dover district by:
 - restoring a rare example of garden design in Russell Gardens by the renowned Edwardian landscape architect, Thomas Mawson, and promoting it as a major attraction
 - restoring the Festival of Britain open air theatre in Kearsney Abbey to bring new audiences to the parks and to host community events
 - interpreting the parks' heritage and celebrating links with Dover's industrial past and the mills of the River Dour
 - extending the café in Kearsney Abbey to create a multi-use venue with facilities to support new volunteering, training, and education programmes, and for events hire
 - providing opportunities for people to get involved through volunteering, and for the community to take greater ownership by creating a 'Friends of Kearsney' group
 - improving sustainable travel and access to, between, and within the parks, and
 - raising standards to achieve 'Green Flag' status
- A new website (www.kearnseyparks.co.uk) has been developed, along with a Twitter feed (@Kearsneyparks) to increase the level of marketing activity to support the project's development. Regular newsletters are also produced to keep people informed.

Landscape and Military Heritage

- The Up on the Downs Landscape Partnership is a £2.5 million Heritage Lottery Funded project hosted by Dover District Council. The five year scheme aims to conserve and enhance the local countryside and heritage of Dover and Folkestone, as well as providing ways for local people to enjoy their local landscape.
- The aims and objectives of Up on the Downs are contained in the [Landscape Conservation Action Plan](#), which is effectively a management plan for the scheme area.
- Up on the Downs consists of a series of projects delivered by partners and team staff helping Up on the Downs to meet its aims and objectives. A fundamental part of the work of the partnership is restoring and reverting areas of unimproved chalk downland. Landscape projects include Langdon Cliffs, Old Park Hill, High Meadow, Nemo Down and Western Heights
- The heritage projects include Frontline Britain, Going for Bronze and To the Lighthouse.
- People projects include: A Special Sense of Place, Be Part of It, Outreach Van and White Cliffs for All.
- All of the projects are designed to improve the skills of those carrying them out making them more sustainable after the Up on the Downs scheme has been completed. Education and training projects include Apprenticeships and Schools Out.
- Up on the Downs also administers two grant schemes to support community projects that conserve and enhance landscape heritage and help people learn about and enjoy heritage. All projects need to take place in the scheme area, which includes Dover, Lydden, Kingsdown, St. Margaret's, Alkham and Wooton. Successful grant schemes in the district include Alkham Valley Green Wood Project, Mini Beast Safari and St Margaret's Bay Guided Walk.

SPORT AND RECREATION

- Sport and recreational facilities and opportunities bring many benefits to a community – including health and well-being, quality of life, social cohesion, raising aspirations and pride in the area and regeneration.
- There are a range of playing pitches, play facilities and other sport facilities in the Dover district³ including:
 - **Aylesham Welfare Leisure Centre** is one of the district's newest facilities and offers a state of the art fitness suit, a Multi-Use Floodlit Games Area (suitable for netball, basketball, tennis, and football), a floodlit artificial turf pitch (suitable for football and rugby with shock absorption padding built in) and grass pitches for hire (football, rugby & American football). There is also a social bar, cafe, and changing rooms within the facility. The leisure centre is operated by Freedom Leisure in partnership with Aylesham & Snowdown Social Welfare Scheme.
 - **Fowlmead Country Park** is situated between Deal and Sandwich. The former coalfield site has been transformed into both a nature reserve and a leisure/sporting venue and offers a range of activities including cycling, walking, running, orienteering, confidence course and play area. The site is home to

³ For more information, please see the DDC website www.dover.gov.uk/leisure

numerous sporting weekly/monthly sporting events and clubs, and well as a site for 'Healthy Walking Groups'.

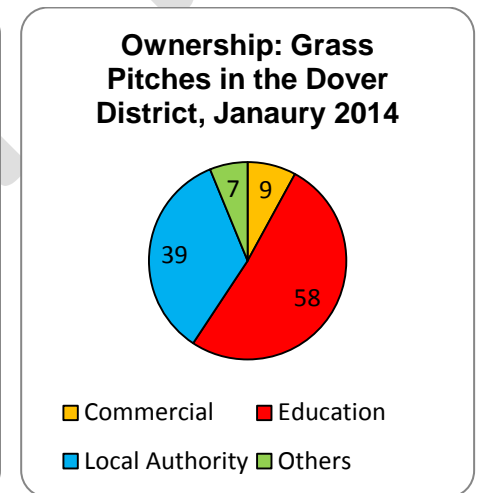
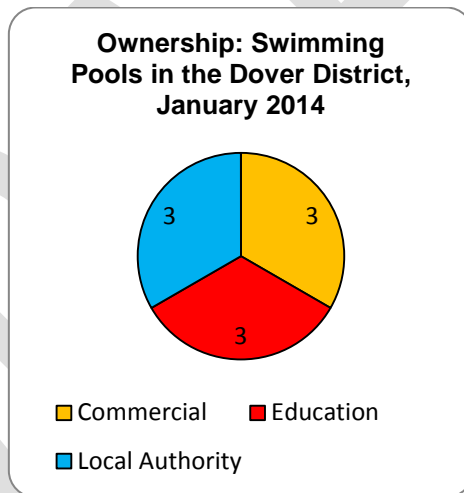
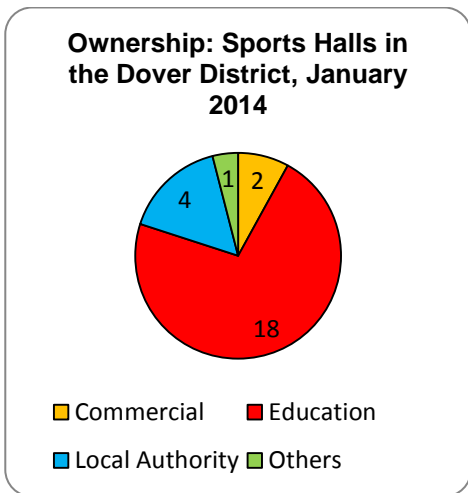
- The Council's leisure centres, Dover Leisure Centre, Tides and the Deal Indoor Tennis Centre provide a wide range of facilities. The leisure centres are have been leased to and managed by Vista Leisure, which also manages the children's Paddling Pool in Walmer. The Council continues to work with Your Leisure to ensure the Leisure Centres it owns are run effectively.

Number and access types of sporting facilities in the Dover district

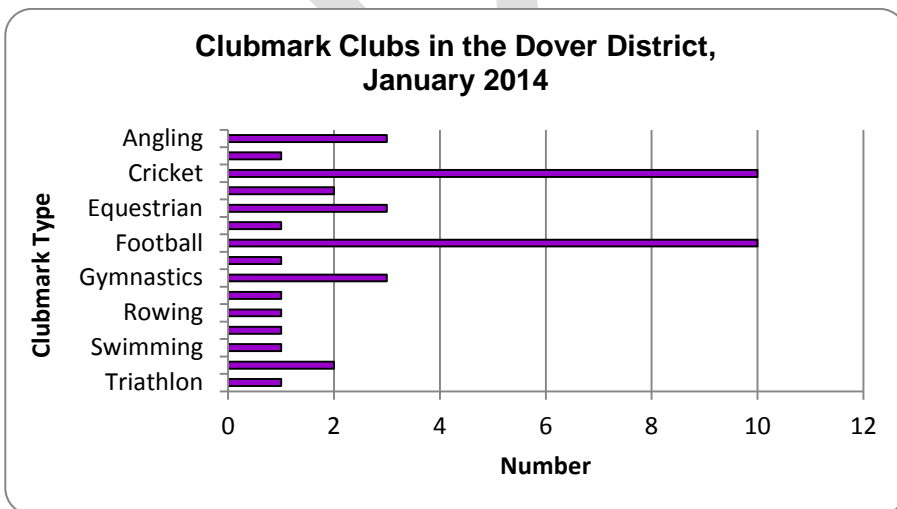
Facilities	Count	Private Access	Public Access
Athletics Tracks	1	1	0
Golf	7	0	7
Grass Pitches	113	32	81
Health and Fitness Suite	15	4	11
Indoor Bowls	1	0	1
Sports Halls	25	6	19
Squash Courts	6	2	4
Studio	8	2	6
Swimming Pool	9	2	7
Artificial Grass Pitch	9	3	6
Tennis Courts	11	2	9
Total	205	151	54

- Of the 205 sporting facilities identified by Sport England in the district, 151 (74%) are for private use and 54 (26%) public access. This compares to an 80% / 20% split in the South East and 83% / 17% split in England.
- 32 of the facilities are in commercial ownership, 100 education, 59 local authority and 14 other.

Source: Sport England – Dover Sporting Facilities Profile



Source: Sport England – Dover Sporting Facilities Profile



- There are 41 Clubmark Clubs in the Dover district, with cricket and football being the most popular sporting activity types.
- Clubmark is the universally acknowledged cross sport accreditation scheme for community sports clubs. It shows that a club provides the right environment that ensures the welfare of members and encourages everyone to enjoy sport and stay involved throughout their lives.

Source: Sport England – Dover Sporting Facilities Profile

White Cliffs Countryside Partnership

- The White Cliffs Countryside Partnership was created to help conserve and enhance the special coast and countryside of Dover and Shepway districts, and make it accessible to all.
- It is a partnership between Dover District Council, Shepway District Council, Kent County Council, Eurotunnel, Natural England and many other local organisations with financial contributions from the Heritage Lottery Fund.
- There are lots of places to visit and lots to do to enjoy the countryside such as seeing wildlife, walking, cycling or joining with local people helping care for the local environment. Please see the [White Cliffs Countryside Partnership](#) web site for information on exploring the coast and countryside of Dover and Shepway.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coast

- The Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) stretches from the White Cliffs at Dover and Folkestone all the way to the Surrey border. The Kent Downs AONB occupies about one quarter of the county of Kent.
- Dover and Shepway contain about 20% of the Kent Downs AONB, including the White Cliffs and some of the most important wildlife sites including [South Foreland Valley](#) at St. Margaret's.
- The Kent Downs AONB is one of 35 AONBs in England & Wales, which are of similar importance to the [national parks](#).
- There are two stretches of Heritage Coast within the Kent Downs AONB, the South Foreland Heritage Coast and Dover-Folkestone Heritage Coast. Heritage Coasts have been designated for their unspoilt natural beauty, and form an important part of the AONB. These are the only stretches of Heritage Coast within Kent, and are two of only five Heritage Coasts in South East England. There are 45 Heritage Coasts in England & Wales.

England Coast Path: Folkestone to Ramsgate

- The England Coast Path is a new National Trail around all of England's coast. For the first time people will have the right of access around all our open coast. This includes – where appropriate – any land, other than the trail itself, which forms part of the coastal margin and which has public rights of access along the way.
- In March 2015, the Secretary of State approved a stretch of the England Coast Path in Kent between Folkestone and Ramsgate. The Secretary of State modified the original proposals, with changes including the provision of an alternative route near Richborough Port, Sandwich. The proposed alignment of the coast path will follow Natural England's original proposals along Richborough Wharf, with an alternative route used during periods when the Wharf and an area north of Kingfisher Sluice are being used for commercial purposes incompatible with public access.
- Work is now underway to prepare the new stretch of coast path for public use. The first step is to contact owners and occupiers of the affected land to discuss the design and location of any new infrastructure which is needed, such as signs and gates. When preparations are complete, new access rights will come into force along the route and adjoining spreading room. This is expected to be ready in 2016⁴.

Parks and Open Spaces

- The council maintains more than 200 parks, open spaces, sports grounds, play areas, allotments, commons and woodlands, which attract millions of visitors every year.
- The areas provide for both active and passive leisure and include facilities such as skateboard parks, multi-use games areas, play areas, sports pitches, bowling greens and tennis courts in addition to areas for walking and quiet reflection. Grounds maintenance of the sites in recent years has been carried out by English Landscapes and the company has been awarded a 10-year contract that expires 31 March 2016.

⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/444388/ECP-south-east-map.pdf
DRAFT

- Our main sites include [Connaught Park](#); [Crabble Athletic Ground](#); [Danes Recreation Ground](#); [Elms Vale Recreation Ground](#); [Kearsney Abbey](#); [Marke Wood](#); [North Deal Playing Fields](#); [Pencester Gardens](#); [River Recreation Ground](#); [Russell Gardens](#); [Sandwich Recreation Grounds](#); [Victoria Park](#); and [Walmer Seafont](#).
- Details can be found on the Council's website: [Parks and Open Spaces](#)⁵.

Play Facilities

- Following adoption of the document 'Review of Play Area Provision 2012-2026' by the Council in March 2012, several projects to improve play facilities have been delivered in the district over the past year:
- New play area in Aycliffe and new-look play areas in Colton Crescent, Dover and The Butts in Sandwich following a £89.5k investment in new facilities at the sites completed in May 2015. Funding has been through Dover District Council from the Special Project reserve, Housing Revenue Account and money from planning agreements.
- The work is part of Dover District Councils commitments to develop strategic play areas and upgrade some existing facilities to strategic status. Consultation is also currently underway for the play area refurbishment at the William Pitt & Wilson Avenue Play Areas in Deal (consultation ending August 2015). A new play area at North Deal Recreational Field is also being developed. Improvements to surfacing at Pencester Gardens play area in Dover are also planned for 2015/16 and the Council is working with Triangles Community Centre to provide a new children's play space in St Radigund's.
- Further details on Play Areas, Multi-Use Games Areas and Skate Parks in the district can be found on the Council's website: [Play Areas, MUGAs and Skate Parks](#)⁶

Strategies

The Council has four strategies for sport and recreation:

- [Dover District Sport & Recreation Strategy 2008-2018](#), which aims to work towards a number of key outcomes including increasing access and opportunities; increasing participation and ensuring that the district has a range of appropriately located quality leisure facilities to meet local need.
- [Parks and Amenity Open Space Strategy](#), which aims to focus on the requirements of local people, ensure the value of capital investment can be maximised, and implement improvements to local neighbourhoods.
- [Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Facility Strategy](#), which is the Council's plan for the district's playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities.
- [Review of Play Area Provision 2012-2026](#), setting out the strategic direction for future investment in at Dover District Council owned play areas, arrangements for managing play areas and provides an evidence base for both determining appropriate development contributions and supporting applications to funding bodies.

Community Assets

- A community asset or resource is anything that improves the quality of community life. Assets include:
 - A physical structure or place, for example, a school, church, library, recreation centre or social club.
 - A business that provides jobs and supports the local economy.
 - Associations of residents, for example, a Neighbourhood Watch or Parent Teacher Association.
 - Local private, voluntary and community groups.
 - The capacities and abilities of community members.
- Each community has different resources at its disposal, which can help to boost that community's level of wellbeing.
- The district has great assets, from the natural environment and physical geography, through to the people and communities that live and work here. A mapping of all these assets in the Dover district is planned.

⁵ <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Leisure-Culture-Tourism/Leisure-Facilities/Parks--Open-Spaces/Home.aspx>

⁶ <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Leisure-Culture-Tourism/Leisure-Facilities/Play-Areas-MUGAs-Skate-Parks/Play-Areas,-MUGAs--Skate-Parks.aspx>

This work will help people to identify what activities and facilities are available in their area and will also help the planning of services with better decisions based on the way people live.

Community Events

- It is recognised that a large number of people in the district take part in events / cultural activities, although as such there is no central recording system to analyse if this is increasing.
- The Council has support community projects and events across the district, such as the Royal Marines Band Concert on Walmer Green and the Christmas in Dover community event through advice and guidance and with grants available from the Neighbourhood Forums ('You Decide') and Coalfield Regeneration Trust funding, the Council also continues to support voluntary and community groups to access funding not available to local authorities and remains a financial supporter of the Citizens Advice Bureau in the district.
- Working with other Kent councils, Dover District Council has launched a new online events package in January 2014. The package includes a simple notification form and an event toolkit to help organisers. The Dover District Event Safety Advisory Group is a 'one-stop-shop' to assist and guide event organisers through the process bringing together relevant DDC departments, Kent Highways and Kent Police.

DRAFT

Subject:	REVIEW OF STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY - LICENSING ACT 2003
Meeting and Date:	Council – 25 November 2015
Report of:	Head of Regulatory Services
Classification:	Unrestricted

Purpose of the report:	To seek approval of the revised Statement of Licensing Policy under the Licensing Act 2003
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Recommendation:	That the Council approve the revised Statement of Licensing Policy, with the suggested amendments following consultation responses, for implementation on 7 January 2016 and agree that there is currently no evidential basis for a special policy relating to cumulative impact.
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1. Summary

1.1 By virtue of section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003, the licensing authority is required to publish a Statement of Licensing Policy (The Licensing Policy) and that policy must be reviewed every five years. The Policy was last reviewed during 2010 and came into effect on 7 January 2011. This is now due for further review in order that it can be published by 7 January 2016.

2. Introduction and Background

2.1 On 22 July 2015, the Council approved the draft Statement of Licensing Policy for consultation. This consultation took place between 27 July and 19 October 2015. A copy of the policy was displayed on the Council's website and letters were sent to the Statutory consultees as required by s.5(3) Licensing Act 2003 and to stakeholders.

2.2 In addition to consulting the statutory consultees, the general public were consulted by placing the draft document on the Dover District Council website. In addition, the Council has consulted with various bodies as listed in the draft statement of licensing policy.

2.3 Six responses have been received in respect of the draft policy, and are shown in full at **Appendix 1**.

2.4 Full consideration has been given to the responses, and a table identifying the proposed amendments is shown at **Appendix 2**.

2.5 In particular, two of the consultation responses made reference to the need for a special cumulative impact policy. A cumulative impact policy or CIP would ordinarily be considered where an area is saturated with licensed premises, or an area is experiencing serious problems of nuisance or disorder directly associated with licensed premises. It is currently felt that a CIP would be disproportionate to the issues currently experienced within Dover District.

- 2.6 To date, the Licensing Authority have not been presented with any evidence from either the Police or any other party, showing a saturation of licensed premises or a defined link between the number of licensed premises in a particular area, and specific crime and disorder in the same area. Should sufficient evidence be provided in the future that there is a cumulative impact associated with licensed premises which is having a detrimental effect on the promotion of the licensing objectives, the Licensing Authority will consider whether a specific cumulative impact policy is appropriate.
- 2.7 The Licensing Authority recognises that as well as licensing legislation, there are a number of other mechanisms/initiatives for addressing issues of noise nuisance and anti-social behaviour which occur in the vicinity of licensed premises.

3. **Identification of Options**

- 3.1 Option 1 – to approve the revised Statement of Licensing Policy, with the suggested amendments following consultation responses, for implementation on 7 January 2016 and agree that there is currently no evidential basis for a special policy relating to cumulative impact.
- 3.2 Option 2 – to approve the revised Statement of Licensing Policy, with the suggested amendments following consultation responses and require the commission of a specific study into the need for a cumulative impact policy
- 3.3 Option 3 – to approve the draft Statement of Licensing Policy, without the suggested amendments following consultation responses, for implementation on 7 January 2016.
- 3.4 Option 4 – to reject all the changes to the Statement of Licensing Policy and resolve to retain the Statement in its current form.

4. **Evaluation of Options**

- 4.1 Option 1 – This is the recommended option as it complies fully with the legislation and the consultation process accords with the statutory requirements and the Council's policy on community involvement.
- 4.2 Option 2 – This is not recommended for a number of reasons. Firstly, as stated at paragraph 2.5, it is currently felt that a CIP would be disproportionate to the issues currently experienced within Dover District. Secondly, the Revised Guidance under s.182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (issued in March 2015), which the Council is required to have regard to, states that the Licensing Authority may consider conducting or commissioning an evidential study but only if they consider there are problems in the district resulting from the cumulative impact of licensed premises – this is not the case in Dover District. Finally, any study such as this would require significant additional resources and the need to engage external consultants to carry out the work.
- 4.3 Option 3 – This is not recommended as it does not take into account the views submitted through the consultation process.
- 4.4 Option 4 – This is not recommended as it is a statutory requirement to review the Statement of Licensing Policy every 5 years.

5. Resource Implications

5.1 If the preferred option is chosen (Option 1), there will be no resource implications.

6. Corporate Implications

6.1 Comment from the Section 151 Officer: Finance has been consulted and has nothing further to add (SB)'.
6.2 Comment from the Solicitor to the Council: The Head of Legal Services has been consulted in the preparation of this report and has no additional comments to make.
6.3 Comment from the Equalities Officer: 'Whilst the report does not specifically highlight any equalities implications, consideration has been given to the protection of children from harm. The report also refers to consultation with a number of groups and all consultation responses are included. Members are reminded that, in discharging their responsibilities they are required to comply with the public sector duty as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010.'

7. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Consultation responses

Appendix 2 – Table identifying proposed amendments to Statement of Licensing Policy following consultation

Appendix 3 - Proposed revised Statement of Licensing Policy (with tracked changes)

Appendix 4 – Clean copy of the Statement of Licensing Policy (with changes accepted)

8. Background Papers

Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

Contact Officer: Rebecca Pordage, Licensing Team Leader

Katy Sharp

From: Laila Summers
Sent: 16 October 2015 16:39
To: Rebecca Pordage
Subject: FW: Licensing review

FYI

Laila Summers
Technical Support Officer (Licensing)
Dover District Council
Council Offices, White Cliffs Business Park, Whitfield, Dover CT16 3PJ

Tel: 01304 872284
Email: laila.summers@dover.gov.uk
Web: <http://dover.gov.uk>



From: Laila Summers
Sent: 16 October 2015 16:36
To: DDC Licuser
Subject: Licensing review

Dear Sir/Madam

Please see below comments that Deal Town Council are submitting for the licensing policy consultation;

Deal Town Council has reviewed the draft licensing policy and would like to request that full consideration is given to ensuring that there is a variety of closing times for all premises selling alcohol to assist with alleviating the problem of a concentration of customers leaving premises simultaneously, which can cause more of a disturbance to residents in the area and encourage further anti-social behaviour.

The council has noted that Deal is becoming more popular for wine bars, micro pubs, fun pubs and local convenience shops that sell alcohol and whilst this is welcomed to a certain degree because it increases visitors and businesses to the town it is also a concern that there may be a negative impact if a particular part of the town has a high concentrate of licensed premises.

The council is also very aware that the Police have limited resources with regard to policing the area throughout the evening and night.

Please acknowledge receipt of this email.

Yours faithfully

Mrs Lorna Crow
Town Clerk
Deal Town Council

From: Bill Gardner
Sent: 16 October 2015 11:39
To: Rebecca Pordage
Subject: DDC Licensing Policy Review.

I wish to submit the following.

NOTIFICATIONS.

I wish the policies to go back to the previous standards for notification, rather than the new ones that have crept in by stealth.

- 1) All 45 DDC Cllrs must be informed of all applications for the sale of alcohol, whether Shop Club or Pub. This is the current policy and should stay as it is, because then if the property is on or near the boundary of 2 or more wards, then everyone has been told.
- 2) All 45 DDC Cllrs must be informed of all applications for street furniture for pubs clubs tea rooms etc. This used to be the policy then sometime in the last 12 months a decision was made to streamline the process by not only not informing all 45 Cllrs it was agreed that not even the Ward Cllrs would be informed. This policy change must be reversed to what used to happen.

Because of the change of policy I as ward Cllr for North Deal recently was not informed of 4 applications in my ward. Bloody Mary's, which I was just in time with my objection, the new Cafe on the seafront that I missed, the Clarendon which I missed and an application in the High St near Poundland that I would not have objected to.

- 3) Until June or July it was the policy that all Town Councils and Parish Councils would be informed of licensing applications in their area. Then suddenly this was changed without notice or discussion. I request that this change of Policy is reversed.

Cumulative Impact Policy.

I would like to see DDC have a CIP with respect to both Betting Shops and Adult Amusement Centres and also Licensed premises such as Pubs and Clubs.

Such as in North Deal, there are 2 Betting Shops and two adult amusement centres all within a matter of 200 yards of each other.

Such as in Dover where there are 4 Betting Shops in the length of Pencester Rd, again some 200 yards.

Also a ward like North Deal which has a very large number of Pubs and "that" club all in a small area. This has caused residents and ward Cllrs problems when asking for reviews of licenses because they say we have no proof which premises the problem drinkers have come from. Because the CCTV is rarely working this problem is made even harder.

Therefore I would like to see somewhere in the policy that where there are a number of licensed premises in close proximity that the Licensing Authority will make sure that there is enough CCTV in the area and that it will be maintained and in working order.

Furthermore DDC should have as part of its policy that all licensed pubs and Clubs must have CCTV that covers both the inside and outside of the premises.

**Clr Bill Gardner,
Labour Councillor for North Deal.**

Katy Sharp

From: Cllr-Susan Hill
Sent: 16 October 2015 16:36
To: Rebecca Pordage
Subject: Licensing Policy Review.

I wholeheartedly support the Notification Policies put forward by Cllr Bill Gardner and I would duly like that noted.
With regards, Susan Hill, District Councillor for the Buckland Ward.

Sent from my iPad

Katy Sharp

From: -
Sent: 19 October 2015 12:35
To: Rebecca Pordage
Subject: DDC Licensing Policy Review.

Please see response below

1) All DDC Cllrs and Parish/town Councils must be informed of all applications for the sale of alcohol, whether Shop

Club or Pub. This is the current policy and should stay as it is, because then if the property is on or near the boundary of 2 or more wards, then everyone has been told.

2) All DDC Cllrs and Parish/town Councils must be informed of all applications for street furniture for pubs clubs

tea rooms etc. This used to be the policy then sometime in the last 12 months a decision was made to streamline the process by not informing any DDC Cllrs – not even the ward Cllr. .

3) Until June or July it was the policy that all Town and Parish Councils would be informed of licensing applications in their area. Then suddenly this was changed without notice or discussion. I request that this change of Policy is reversed.

Cllr Linda Keen

telephone: t

The Policy details well its objectives and aims that are designed to control, wherever possible through Licensing strategies, Anti - Social Behaviour in the District.

It is noted that the Policy identifies –

- ❖ The potential Anti- Social Behaviour outside of the licensed establishment and its reliance on the community and Kent Police to assist in controlling the impact of such behaviour.
- ❖ The cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises of which it is understood to be negative in the Dover District at this time.
- ❖ That not only Kent Police in the District has been widely consulted in the drafting of this policy but also the community representation. It is pleasing that Community Safety Partnership and its multi-agency Anti-Social Behaviour group are consulted in Policy building.
- ❖ The requirement where alcohol is dispensed that a Designated Premises Supervisor is identified as a specified person responsible for the operation of that premises. It is noted that such a person is assessed as suitable for such a role and that they are 'acceptable ' and 'fit for purpose'.
- ❖ There are no EMRO's in the District
- ❖ Reviews of licensed premises can be requested on an evidence basis. The Policy is clear about this and the Appeal process is equally detailed.
- ❖ The Government Enforcement Concordat principles are adopted by the Council in ensuring Public protection services are 'fair, open and consistent'.
- ❖ That if required The Licensing Authority has protocols that enable the focussing of Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue and KCC Trading Standards resources to high risk premises and and activities that may require closer attention.

Overall the Policy ensures that all aspects of safety, protection and respect for the community are fundamental and core to its purpose. However, it is also good to note the understanding of the need for support for the enjoyment and entertainment for our population. It is the quality of community life that seems to be the aim of this Policy. Our local economy is vital at this time of regeneration but not to the expense of public safety and the right to live peacefully and without distress.

The Policy, in its entirety, addresses those concerns and clearly details the methods, protocols, responsibilities and duties of the agencies and partners tasked with public protection.

DOVER TOWN COUNCIL

Council Offices, Maison Dieu House, Biggin Street,

Dover, Kent CT16 1DW

Telephone / Answer Machine

Website: www.dovertowncouncil.gov.uk



Subject: Dover Town Council's response to Dover District Council's consultation on the Draft Licensing Policy

Please find attached the response by Dover Town Council to the consultation by Dover District Council on their Draft Licensing Policy.

We trust that full consideration will be given to this response, which represents the concerns of businesses, residents and visitors to the town of Dover as expressed to members of the Town Council.

We look forward to your reply to the comments and constructive proposals in our response document.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Dover Town Council response to the Dover District Council Draft Licensing Policy

We express our thanks for the invitation to respond to the DDC Draft Licensing Policy. As you know, parish and town councils perform an important function in local government, representing as they do the legitimate concerns of residents and businesses in their local areas. We are therefore grateful for this role to be properly acknowledged by inclusion in this consultation.

Although a Licensing Policy must be kept under constant review and can be revised as the Licensing Authority considers appropriate (Para 13.2 Guidance), we recognise that this consultation is an important five-year opportunity to re-visit the entire document to ensure it properly reflects the requirements of the legislation and the needs of those that live in, work in and visit our district.

This response represents the views and concerns of businesses, residents and visitors to the town of Dover as expressed to members of the Town Council and is intended make a positive contribution to a sound and cohesive licensing policy for the district. Throughout we have acknowledged the pivotal role of the Four Licensing Objectives and have consulted both the Licensing Act 2003 and the Guidance issued under S. 182 (published March 2005).

To assist, reference is made to the relevant paragraph in the draft document. On occasion reference will also be made to the current policy (dated 2010).

Introduction

1.4 We are fully in agreement with all the aims of the policy as expressed in this paragraph. In particular we applaud those aims expressed at sub-paragraphs (e) "protection of local residents from anti-social behaviour and disturbance" and (h) "the reduction of alcohol misuse and the consequential effects of that misuse". Whilst the positive contribution of this important sector of the local economy is fully acknowledged, the balance must be struck to reduce the negative effects of anti-social behaviour and alcohol abuse impacting on those that live in, work in and visit Dover.

1.16 We have concerns regarding this paragraph (copied directly from the 2010 policy) that, "Longer licensing hours with regard to the sale of alcohol are an important strategy to ensure that the concentration of customers leaving premises simultaneously is avoided". This statement seems illogical as it appears that the Licensing Authority is advocating that all licensed premises should seek to stay open later. Should all licensed premises stay open until, say 01:00 hrs that would not resolve any problems, merely move the mass exodus to a later time. Surely to achieve the avoidance of, "... the concentration of customers leaving premises simultaneously ..." you want staggered closing hours.

This council prefers intention stated at 1.16 to be expressed a (variety) of closing times for premises selling alcohol for on premises consumption are an important strategy to ensure that the concentration of customers leaving such premises simultaneously is avoided." We oppose strongly extended hours for sales of alcohol for consumption off premises as this has a direct negative impact on local residents

1.18 We note that the first bullet point has the phrase, "...disorder and antisocial behaviour..." added to it. It is, in our view, an important addition to this section as it is precisely the disorder and antisocial behaviour of the minority that impacts on the quality of life of the vast majority of those that live in, work in and visit Dover.

Cumulative Impact of a concentration of Licensed Premises

1.29 and 1.30 The Cumulative Impact of a concentration of Licensed Premises is a legitimate concern, particularly in Dover town centre. Where there is evidence of drink related antisocial behaviour, crime and disorder associated with a geographical concentration of licensed premises, those affected by such behaviour often feel powerless, as they believe that unless they can show that a particular premises is the direct cause of the problems they are experiencing they are unable to resolve the issue e.g. by calling for the Review of a Premises Licence. We therefore feel it important that the Licensing Policy document should clearly inform the public that the Licensing Authority is able to address this problem on behalf of the community, including advising the public of the steps that are taken to establish the need for and the result of an adoption of such a Special Policy.

Sub-paragraph 1.29 in the draft is a straight copy from the current policy document. However the truncated information provided in sub-paragraph 1.30 of the draft misses out, in our view, essential information needed by all parties. The process, including the consultation and effect of adoption of a 'special policy' has been entirely cut from the document. We would urge DDC to re-instate paragraphs 1.30 to 1.38 from the current policy into the draft document.

Furthermore, considering the high incidence of drink related issues, we would ask DDC to commit to the commencement of the process leading to the adoption of a Cumulative Impact Policy in Dover town centre as identified in our submitted maps to include the following streets – Bench Street, King Street, Queen Street, Castle Street, Pencester Road, Market Square, Cannon Street, Biggin Street, Ladywell, High Street, Church Street, Worthington Street, Priory Street & Stembrook.

Reviews

Paragraphs 1.49 and 1.50 are a straight copy from the current (2010) policy document; however paragraph 1.51 (a copy of paragraph 1.76 in the 2010 document) has been seriously cut.

The final sentence has been lost from 1.76, in copying to the new draft policy together with the accompanying list:

"It views particularly seriously applications for the review of any premises licence where it involves the:

- (a) use of licenced premises for the sale and distribution of Class A drugs and the laundering of the proceeds of drugs crimes
- (b) use of licensed premises for the sale and distribution of illegal firearms
- (c) evasion of copyright in respect of pirated films and music
- (d) underage purchase and consumption of alcohol
- (e) use of licensed premises for prostitution or the sale of unlawful pornography
- (f) use of licensed premises for unlawful gaming
- (g) use of licensed premises as a base for organised criminal activity
- (h) use of licensed premises for the organisation of racist, homophobic or sexual abuse or attacks
- (i) use of licensed premises for the sale of smuggled tobacco or goods
- (j) the use of licensed premises for the sale of stolen goods
- (k) prolonged and/or repeated instances of public nuisance
- (l) where serious risks to public safety have been identified and the management is unable or unwilling to correct those risks
- (m) where serious risks of harm to children have been identified

(n) permitting drunkenness and for encouraging binge drinking

We feel that it is essential to publish this information, including the accompanying examples of behaviour that might give rise to a Review.

Please re-instate this paragraph (formerly 1.76) in full.

Within this section you have removed the paragraphs in the 2010 document that refer to Summary Expedited Reviews. Given the esoteric nature of this piece of legislation we would agree with its removal from the draft.

1.53 and 1.54. These paragraphs are directly lifted from paragraphs 1.81 and 1.85 of the current policy (paragraphs 1.82 to 1.84 don't exist in that document) and refer specifically to the appeal procedure following an Expedited Review Hearing. As such they are not relevant in the draft policy and in the context that they are now sitting appear to be wrong in law. (The last sentence in 1.54 talks of interim steps remaining in force pending an appeal – there aren't any 'interim steps' in an ordinary Review case. Any sanction applied by the Licensing Sub-Committee cannot take effect once an appeal has been launched until either the appeal is abandoned or is lost at the Magistrates' Court.)

Licensing Objectives

We are surprised at the omission from the draft policy of the sentence at 2.2 in the 2010 policy document,

"The Licensing Authority accepts the right of any person to apply for a variety of permissions under the Act and to have the application processed in accordance with the Act."

- We would urge the reinstatement of this sentence which clearly states the position in law and is unambiguous.

2.2 In the draft document:

This may seem pedantic, however, the phrase generally used is, "responsible authority or any other person" rather than the other way around.

2.3 Line 2: after 'licence' should it say 'or certificate'?

Prevention of Crime and Disorder

3.6 5th Bullet Point – speaks of "Citizen Card".

The Home Office now uses the phrase, "A proof of age scheme card which carries the PASS hologram."

3.7 is a little confusing. The penultimate sentence states that, "Applicants should consider the benefits of stopping serving alcohol well before *other licensable activities stop* or more than half an hour before the premises close and customers must leave." (*our italics*) It would be reasonable to assume the *other licensable activities* referred to would probably be live or recorded music (although they are not licensable before 23:00 hrs on most premises now).

The last sentence then states, "They should consider stopping playing music or dancing before they stop serving alcohol and food to customers in very noise sensitive areas." This would seem to contradict the previous sentence and in any case dancing, if it means patrons dancing, is not a licensable activity. Perhaps consider removing both these sentences from this paragraph?

Prevention of Public Nuisance

5.3 As a policy it is extremely surprising that DDC does not consider the difference between, for example, town centre licensed premises and those clearly in residential or rural areas. To state that, "... all parts of

the District are to be considered residential areas to some degree...” is in our view a failure to recognise and understand the legitimate needs of the various communities that make up the District. For example, the effect of late night loud music from a public house on a housing estate or in a village might be greater than in a bustling town centre.

Whilst to impose within the Policy a zoning system with later opening hours allowed in a town as opposed to a village setting might be challenged (although we recommend reading the Licensing Policy for the London Borough of Lambeth, where such a scheme has existed, without challenge, since 2014), nevertheless we feel the policy should indicate both to potential applicants and residents that DDC does understand the differences between urban, rural and residential/business environments and will quite properly consider this in terms of the Licensing Objectives.

5.4 We are concerned that this laissez-faire statement has emboldened off-licence applicants to pursue ever broader licensing hours and that this may be connected to the anti-social and criminal behaviour experienced by those living, working and visiting Dover town centre. We ask DDC to remove this paragraph from the Policy. Each application must be treated on its individual merits; not on the assumption of the grant of longer hours. As it stands this paragraph appears to support unconditionally applications for extended licensing hours on premises.

We would strongly oppose the principles contained in Paragraphs 5.3 and 5.4 draft Policy document & request their removal.

5.6 and 5.7 We are in agreement with the proposed examples of control measures and Conditions that may be proposed in an application for the Grant or Variation of a Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate.

We request the adoption of the Institute of Licensing's 'Guidance on Premises Licence Conditions', when published early next year. Following much research by national experts from across the spectrum of licensing, including representatives from enforcement agencies, the hospitality sector and the legal profession, we understand that this document will contain a basket of easily understood and enforceable Conditions that have been 'tried and tested' across the country and stood up successfully to legal challenge. We believe that other Licensing Authorities are looking to adopt this Guidance as a Best Practice document to inform both applicants and Licensing Committee Members in the exercise of their function.

Protection of Children from Harm

6.6 8th Bullet Point – speaks of “Citizen Card”.

We would repeat the comment made at 3.6 (5th Bullet Point)

The Home Office now uses the phrase, “A proof of age scheme card which carries the PASS hologram.”

6.9 This lacks clarity. No person under 16 years of age is allowed in the bar of licensed premises without being accompanied by a person of at least 18 years of age (S. 145(4) L.A. 2003). However that restriction does not apply to the remainder (e.g. restaurant area) of a licensed premises (S.145(a)) unless it is between midnight and 05:00 hrs (S.145(b)) when this restriction applies throughout licensing premises. We suggest that it would be more helpful to state clearly the provisions of the Act, before expressing those Conditions listed in this paragraph that might provide further restriction to that required by law.

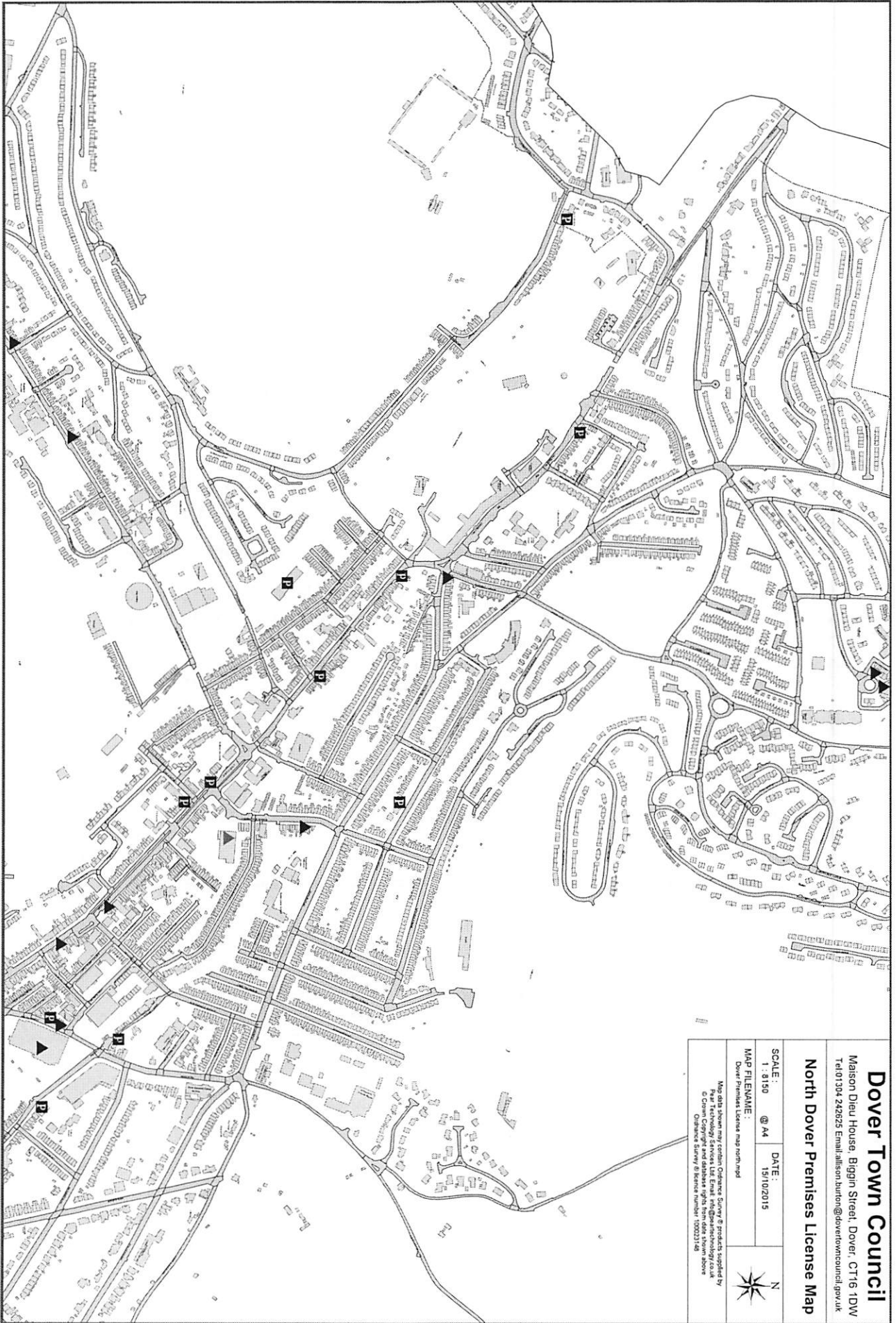
Although not referred to in the policy we strongly request the re-instatement of the process by which Town & Parish Councils were advised of licensing applications in the District.

We would like our complete response to the consultation document along with all other submissions to be provided unedited to all members of DDC's Licensing Committee & all members representing Dover Town Wards

Map Key

P = Public Houses

▲ = Off Licence



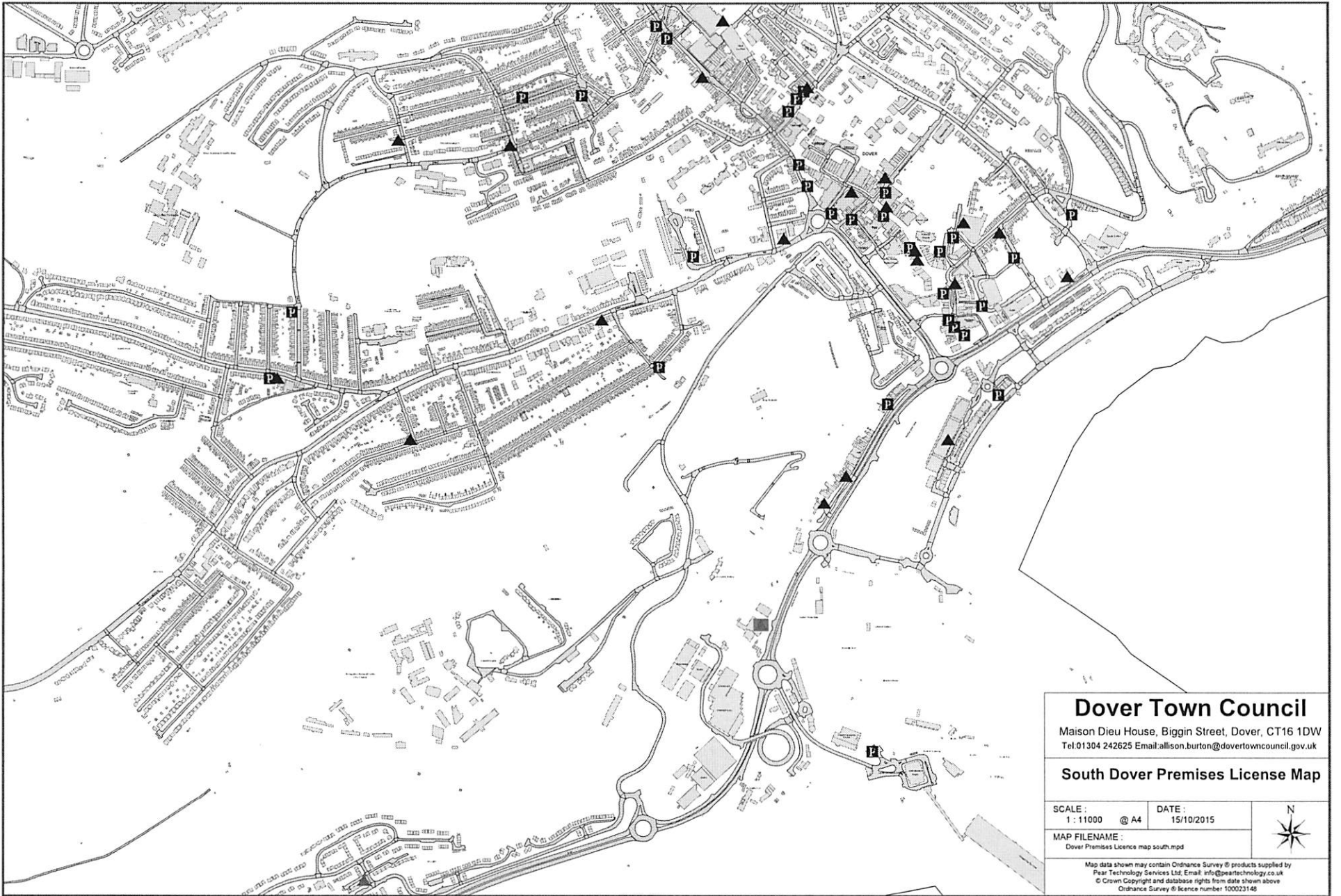
Dover Town Council
 Maison Dieu House, Biggin Street, Dover, CT16 1DW
 Tel 01304 242625 Email: allison.burton@dovertowncouncil.gov.uk

North Dover Premises License Map

SCALE : @ A4 DATE : 15/10/2015
 MAP FILE NAME : Dover Premises License map north.mxd



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Appendix B

Summary of responses and proposed amendments to Statement of Licensing Policy

Consultee	Observations	Comment / Action Taken	Amendments to Licensing Policy
Deal Town Council	Deal Town Council has reviewed the draft licensing policy and would like to request that full consideration is given to ensuring that there is a variety of closing times for all premises selling alcohol to assist in alleviating the problem of a concentration of customers leaving premises simultaneously, which can cause more of a disturbance to residents in the area and encourage further anti-social behavior.	Noted.	No change proposed.
Deal Town Council	Deal Town Council has noted that Deal is becoming more popular for wine bars, micro pubs, fun pubs and local convenience shops that sell alcohol and whilst this is welcomed to a certain degree because it increases visitors and businesses to the town, it is also a concern that there may be a negative impact if a particular part of the town has a high concentrate of licensed premises. The council is also very aware that the Police have limited resources with regard to policing the area throughout the evening and night.	Noted. Where particular premises are identified as being an issue, licensing enforcement resources could be utilized to target those specific premises.	No change proposed

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Cllr B Gardner	All 45 DDC Councillors must be informed of all applications for the sale of alcohol, whether shop, club or pub. This is the current policy and should stay as it is, because then if the property is on or near the boundary of 2 or more wards, then everyone has been told.	This is a procedural matter, and is therefore not relevant as part of this consultation. It should be noted that all DDC Councillors are currently notified and this process remains unchanged.	No change proposed.
Cllr B Gardner	All 45 DDC Councillors must be informed of all applications for street furniture for pubs, clubs, tea rooms etc. This used to be the policy then sometime in the last 12 months a decision was made to streamline the process by not only not informing all 45 Cllrs, it was agreed that not even the Ward Cllrs would be informed. This policy change must be reversed to what used to happen.	This relates to street furniture, and is therefore not relevant as part of this consultation.	No change proposed.
Cllr B Gardner	Until June or July it was the policy that all Town Councils and Parish Councils would be informed of licensing applications in their area. Cllr Gardner states that this was suddenly changed without notice or discussion, and he requests that this change of Policy is reversed.	This is a procedural matter, and is therefore not relevant as part of this consultation. It should be noted that this practice was amended following legal advice.	No change proposed.
Cllr B Gardner	Councillor Gardner has requested a Cumulative Impact Policy with respect to both Betting Shops and Adult Amusement Centre and also Licensing premises such as pubs and clubs. An area like North Deal has a very large number of pubs and clubs all in a small area. This has caused residents and ward councillors problems when asking for reviews of licences because there is no proof which premises the problem drinkers have come from. Councillor Gardner states that it is made even harder by the fact	Any matters relating to the Gambling Act 2005 have been disregarded as they are not relevant to this consultation. A Cumulative Impact Policy would ordinarily be considered where an area is saturated with licensed premises, or an area is experiencing serious problems of nuisance/disorder directly associated	No change proposed.

	<p>that CCTV is rarely working. Councillor Gardner would therefore like to see somewhere in the policy that where there are a number of licensed premises in close proximity that the Licensing Authority will make sure that there is enough CCTV in the area and that it will be maintained and in working order. Furthermore, he states that it should be part of the policy that all licensed pubs and clubs must have CCTV that covers both the inside and outside of the premises.</p>	<p>with licensed premises. It is felt that a Cumulative Impact Policy would be disproportionate to the issues currently experienced within Dover District. To date, the Licensing Authority have not been presented with any evidence from either the Police or any other party, showing a defined link between the number of licensed premises in a particular area, and crime and disorder in the same area. Should sufficient evidence be provided that there is a cumulative impact associated with licensed premises which is having a detrimental effect on the promotion of the licensing objectives, then Licensing Authority will consider whether a specific Cumulative Impact Policy is appropriate. The Licensing Authority recognises that as well as licensing legislation, there are a number of other mechanisms/initiatives for addressing issues of noise nuisance and anti-social behavior which occur in the vicinity of licensed premises.</p> <p>The matter of street CCTV is outside of the scope of this policy, and will need to be considered by the Community Safety Unit.</p> <p>With regards to CCTV in licensed premises, each premises is</p>	
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		considered on its own merits. The Police will request the provision of CCTV on an individual basis based on risk.	
Cllr S Hill	Wholeheartedly supports the notification policies put forward by Cllr Bill Gardner.	Noted (see comments relating to previous representation).	No changes proposed.
Cllr L Keen	All DDC Councillors and Parish/town Councils must be informed of all applications for the sale of alcohol, whether shop, club or pub. This is the current policy and should stay as it is, because then if the property is on or near the boundary of 2 or more wards, then everyone has been told.	Notification of applications is a procedural matter, and is therefore not relevant as part of this consultation. However, it should be noted that all DDC Councillors are currently notified and this process remains unchanged. With regards to notification of Parish/Town Councils, there is no requirement for such a notification and the practice was amended following legal advice.	No changes proposed.
Cllr L Keen	All DDC Councillors and Parish/Town Councils must be informed of all applications for street furniture for pubs, clubs, tea rooms etc. This used to be the policy then sometime in the last 12 months a decision was made to streamline the process by not only not informing any DDC Cllrs - not even the Ward Cllr.	This relates to street furniture, and is therefore not relevant as part of this consultation.	No changes proposed.
Cllr L Keen	Until June or July it was the policy that all Town and Parish Councils would be informed of licensing applications in their area. Cllr Keen states that this was suddenly changed without notice or discussion, and she requests that this change of Policy is reversed.	This duplicates the first comment made – see above. This is a procedural matter, and is therefore not relevant as part of this consultation. It should be noted that this practice was amended following legal advice.	No changes proposed.

<p>Dover Society Refurbishment Committee</p>	<p>Dover Society Refurbishment Committee have stated as follows:</p> <p>The Policy details well its objectives and aims that are designed to control, wherever possible through Licensing Strategies, Anti-Social Behaviour in the District. It is noted that the Policy identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential Anti-Social Behaviour outside of the licensed establishment and its reliance on the community and Kent Police to assist in controlling the impact of such behaviour. • The cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises of which it is understood to be negative in the Dover District at this time. • That not only Kent Police in the District has been widely consulted in the drafting of this policy but also the community representation. It is pleasing that Community Safety Partnership and its multi-agency Anti-Social Behaviour group are consulted in Policy building. • The requirement where alcohol is dispensed that a Designated Premises Supervisor is identified as a specified person responsible for the operation of that premises. It is noted that such a person is assessed as suitable for such a role and that they are 'acceptable' and fit for purpose'. • There are no EMRO's in the District. 	<p>Noted.</p>	<p>No changes proposed.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviews of licensed premises can be requested on an evidence basis. The Policy is clear about this and the Appeal process is equally detailed. • The Government Enforcement Concordat principles are adopted by the Council in ensuring Public protection services are 'fair, open and consistent' • That if required the Licensing Authority has protocols that enable the focusing of Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue and KCC Trading Standards resources to high risk premises and activities that may require closer attention. 	Noted	No changes proposed.
Dover Society Refurbishment Committee	Overall the Policy ensures that all aspects of safety, protection and respect for the community are fundamental and core to its purpose. However, it is also good to note the understanding of the need for support for the enjoyment and entertainment for our population. It is the quality of community life that seems to be the aim of this Policy. Our local economy is vital at this time of regeneration but not to the expense of public safety and the right to live peacefully and without distress.	Noted	No changes proposed.
Dover Society Refurbishment Committee	The Policy, in its entirety, addresses those concerns and clearly details the methods, protocols, responsibilities and duties of the agencies and partners tasked with public protection.	Noted	No changes proposed.

Dover Town Council	<p>1.4 We are fully in agreement with all the aims of the policy as expressed in this paragraph. In particular we applaud those aims expressed at sub-paragraphs (e) "protection of local residents from anti-social behaviour and disturbance" and (h) "the reduction of alcohol misuse and the consequential effects of that misuse". Whilst the positive contribution of this important sector of the local economy is fully acknowledged, the balance must be struck to reduce the negative effects of anti-social behaviour and alcohol abuse impacting on those that live in, work in and visit Dover.</p>	Comments noted.	No changes proposed.
Dover Town Council	<p>1.16 We have concerns regarding this paragraph (copied directly from the 2010 policy) that, "Longer licensing hours with regard to the sale of alcohol are an important strategy to ensure that the concentration of customers leaving premises simultaneously is avoided". This statement seems illogical as it appears that the Licensing Authority is advocating that all licensed premises should seek to stay open later. Should all licensed premises stay open until, say 01:00 hrs that would not resolve any problems, merely move the mass exodus to a later time. Surely to achieve the avoidance of, ". the concentration of customers leaving premises simultaneously ." you want staggered closing hours. This council prefers intention stated at 1.16 to be expressed a (variety) of closing times for premises selling alcohol for on premises consumption are an important strategy to ensure that the concentration of customers</p>	Comments noted.	Paragraph 1.16 of the policy to be amended to read "variable" as opposed to "longer".

Dover Town Council	<p>leaving such premises simultaneously is avoided.</p> <p>“We oppose strongly extended hours for sales of alcohol for consumption off premises as this has a direct negative impact on local residents.</p> <p>1.18 We note that the first bullet point has the phrase, ".disorder and antisocial behaviour." added to it. It is, in our view, an important addition to this section as it is precisely the disorder and antisocial behaviour of the minority that impacts on the quality of life of the vast majority of those that live in, work in and visit Dover.</p>	Comment noted.	No change proposed.
Dover Town Council	<p>1.29 and 1.30 The Cumulative Impact of a concentration of Licensed Premises is a legitimate concern, particularly in Dover town centre. Where there is evidence of drink related antisocial behaviour, crime and disorder associated with a geographical concentration of licensed premises, those affected by such behaviour often feel powerless, as they believe that unless they can show that a particular premises is the direct cause of the problems they are experiencing they are unable to resolve the issue e.g. by calling for the Review of a Premises Licence. We therefore feel it important that the Licensing Policy document should clearly inform the public that the Licensing Authority is able to address this problem on behalf of the community, including advising the public of the</p>	<p>1.30 – 1.38 from the current policy are lifted directly from the Licensing Act 2003 guidance. It is considered unnecessary to reproduce this level of detail; however, it is acknowledged that a direct link to this information may be useful.</p>	<p>Policy to be amended to include the addition of the following sentence (including link) at the end of paragraph 1.30. “Further details on the process including the adoption of such a policy can be found at www.dover.gov.uk/section182</p>

Dover Town Council	<p>steps that are taken to establish the need for and the result of an adoption of such a Special Policy.</p> <p>Sub-paragraph 1.29 in the draft is a straight copy from the current policy document. However the truncated information provided in sub-paragraph 1.30 of the draft misses out, in our view, essential information needed by all parties. The process, including the consultation and effect of adoption of a 'special policy' has been entirely cut from the document. We would urge DDC to re-instate paragraphs 1.30 to 1.38 from the current policy into the draft document.</p>		
Dover Town Council	<p>Furthermore, considering the high incidence of drink related issues, we would ask DDC to commit to the commencement of the process leading to the adoption of a Cumulative Impact Policy in Dover town centre as identified in our submitted maps to include the following streets - Bench Street, King Street, Queen Street, Castle Street, Pencester Road, Market Square, Cannon Street, Biggin Street, Ladywell, High Street, Church Street, Worthington Street, Priory Street & Stembrook.</p>	<p>A Cumulative Impact Policy would ordinarily be considered where an area is saturated with licensed premises, or an area is experiencing serious problems of nuisance/disorder directly associated with licensed premises. It is felt that a Cumulative Impact Policy would be disproportionate to the issues currently experienced within Dover District. To date, the Licensing Authority have not been presented with any evidence from either the Police or any other party, showing a defined link between the number of licensed premises in a particular area, and crime and disorder in the same area. Should sufficient evidence be provided that there is a</p>	No changes proposed

<p>Dover Town Council</p>	<p>Paragraphs 1.49 and 1.50 are a straight copy from the current (2010) policy document; however paragraph 1.51 (a copy of paragraph 1.76 in the 2010 document) has been seriously cut.</p> <p>The final sentence has been lost from 1.76, in copying to the new draft policy together with the accompanying list:</p> <p>"It views particularly seriously applications for the review of any premises licence where it involves the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) use of licenced premises for the sale and distribution of Class A drugs and the laundering of the proceeds of drugs crimes (b) use of licensed premises for the sale and distribution of illegal firearms (c) evasion of copyright in respect of pirated films and music 	<p>cumulative impact associated with licensed premises which is having a detrimental effect on the promotion of the licensing objectives, then Licensing Authority will consider whether a specific Cumulative Impact Policy is appropriate. The Licensing Authority recognises that as well as licensing legislation, there are a number of other mechanisms/initiatives for addressing issues of noise nuisance and anti-social behavior which occur in the vicinity of licensed premises.</p> <p>Every review application is considered on its own merits. The additional wording that was removed was superfluous, and the original list was not exhaustive and therefore could be misleading.</p>	<p>No changes proposed.</p>
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Dover Town Council	<p>(d) underage purchase and consumption of alcohol</p> <p>(e) use of licensed premises for prostitution or the sale of unlawful pornography</p> <p>(f) use of licensed premises for unlawful gaming</p> <p>(g) use of licensed premises as a base for organised criminal activity</p> <p>(h) use of licensed premises for the organisation of racist, homophobic or sexual abuse or attacks</p> <p>(i) use of licensed premises for the sale of smuggled tobacco or goods</p> <p>(j) the use of licensed premises for the sale of stolen goods</p> <p>(k) prolonged and/or repeated instances of public nuisance</p> <p>(l) where serious risks to public safety have been identified and the management is unable or unwilling to correct those risks</p> <p>(m) where serious risks of harm to children have been identified</p> <p>(n) permitting drunkenness and for encouraging binge drinking</p> <p>We feel that it is essential to publish this information, including the accompanying examples of behaviour that might give rise to a Review. Please re-instate this paragraph (formerly 1.76) in full.</p> <p>Within this section you have removed the paragraphs in the 2010 document that refer to Summary Expedited Reviews. Given the</p>	Comments noted.	No changes proposed.
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Dover Town Council	<p>esoteric nature of this piece of legislation we would agree with its removal from the draft.</p> <p>1.53 and 1.54. These paragraphs are directly lifted from paragraphs 1.81 and 1.85 of the current policy (paragraphs 1.82 to 1.84 don't exist in that document) and refer specifically to the appeal procedure following an Expedited Review Hearing. As such they are not relevant in the draft policy and in the context that they are now sitting appear to be wrong in law. (The last sentence in 1.54 talks of interim steps remaining in force pending an appeal - there aren't any 'interim steps' in an ordinary Review case. Any sanction applied by the Licensing Sub-Committee cannot take effect once an appeal has been launched until either the appeal is abandoned or is lost at the Magistrates' Court.)</p>	Comments noted.	<p>Paragraph 1.53 to be amended to read as follows: "An appeal may be made to a magistrates' court within 21 days of the licence holder being notified of the licensing authority's decision to a magistrates' court. An appeal may be made by the premises licence holder, the applicant for the review and/or any other person who made relevant representations.</p> <p>The last sentence of 1.54 to be removed.</p>
Dover Town Council	<p>We are surprised at the omission from the draft policy of the sentence at 2.2 in the 2010 policy document,</p> <p>"The Licensing Authority accepts the right of any person to apply for a variety of permissions under the Act and to have the application processed in accordance with the Act."</p> <p>-We would urge the reinstatement of this sentence which clearly states the position in law and is unambiguous.</p>	Comments noted.	Sentence 2.2 of 2010 policy to be reinstated.
Dover Town Council	<p>2.2 In the draft document: This may seem pedantic, however, the phrase generally used is, "responsible authority or any other person" rather than the other way</p>	Comment noted.	Wording of Policy amended accordingly.

Dover Town Council	around. 2.3 Line 2: after 'licence' should it say 'or certificate'?	Comment noted.	The policy to be amended to include the words "or certificate".
Dover Town Council	3.6 5 th Bullet Point - speaks of "Citizen Card". The Home Office now uses the phrase, "A proof of age scheme card which carries the PASS hologram."	Comment noted.	Policy to be amended to replace the term "Citizen Card" with "a proof of age scheme card which carries the PASS hologram".
Dover Town Council	3.6 is a little confusing. The penultimate sentence states that, "Applicants should consider the benefits of stopping serving alcohol well before <i>other licensable activities stop</i> or more than half an hour before the premises close and customers must leave." (<i>our italics</i>) It would be reasonable to assume the <i>other licensable activities</i> referred to would probably be live or recorded music (although they are not licensable before 23:00 hrs on most premises now).	It is believed that this comment refers to paragraph 3.7. Comments noted.	Remove the penultimate sentence in paragraph 3.7 and replace with the following "Applicants should consider stopping music/dancing before they stop serving alcohol and may also consider stopping serving alcohol more than half an hour before the premises close and customers must leave.
Dover Town Council	The last sentence then states, "They should consider stopping playing music or dancing before they stop serving alcohol and food to customers in very noise sensitive areas." This would seem to contradict the previous sentence and in any case dancing, if it means patrons dancing, is not a licensable activity. Perhaps consider removing both these sentences from this paragraph?	Comments noted.	This sentence to be deleted.
Dover Town Council	5.3 As a policy it is extremely surprising that DDC does not consider the difference between, for example, town centre licensed	Comments noted	Paragraph 5.3 to be replaced with "Applicants need to clearly understand that the Licensing

<p>Dover Town Council</p>	<p>premises and those clearly in residential or rural areas. To state that, ". all parts of the District are to be considered residential areas to some degree..." is in our view a failure to recognise and understand the legitimate needs of the various communities that make up the District. For example, the effect of late night loud music from a public house on a housing estate or in a village might be greater than in a bustling town centre. Whilst to impose within the Policy a zoning system with later opening hours allowed in a town as opposed to a village setting might be challenged (although we recommend reading the Licensing Policy for the London Borough of Lambeth, where such a scheme has existed, without challenge, since 2014), nevertheless we feel the policy should indicate both to potential applicants and residents that DDC does understand the differences between urban, rural and residential/business environments and will quite properly consider this in terms of the Licensing Objectives.</p> <p>5.4 We are concerned that this laissez-faire statement has emboldened off-licence applicants to pursue ever broader licensing hours and that this may be connected to the anti-social and criminal behaviour experienced by those living, working and visiting Dover town centre. We ask DDC to remove this paragraph from the Policy. Each application must be treated on its individual merits; not on the assumption of the grant of longer hours. As it stands this paragraph appears to support</p>	<p>Comments noted</p>	<p>Authority will take into consideration the nature of the locality when determining applications and the imposition of conditions where appropriate."</p> <p>Paragraph 5.4 to be deleted.</p>
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	<p>unconditionally applications for extended licensing hours on premises. We would strongly oppose the principles contained in Paragraphs 5.3 and 5.4 draft Policy document & request their removal.</p>		
Dover Town Council	<p>5.6 and 5.7 We are in agreement with the proposed examples of control measures and Conditions that may be proposed in an application for the Grant or Variation of a Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate.</p>	Comments noted	No change proposed.
Dover Town Council	<p>We request the adoption of the Institute of Licensing's 'Guidance on Premises Licence Conditions', when published early next year. Following much research by national experts from across the spectrum of licensing, including representatives from enforcement agencies, the hospitality sector and the legal profession, we understand that this document will contain a basket of easily understood and enforceable Conditions that have been 'tried and tested' across the country and stood up successfully to legal challenge. We believe that other Licensing Authorities are looking to adopt this Guidance as a Best Practice document to inform both applicants and Licensing Committee Members in the exercise of their function.</p>	<p>It is not felt that it is appropriate to refer to a guidance document which is yet to be published, within this policy. However, consideration will be given to the contents of the guidance document upon its release.</p>	No change proposed.
Dover Town Council	<p>6.6 8th Bullet Point – speaks of "Citizen Card". We would repeat the comment made at 3.6 (5th Bullet Point)The Home Office now uses</p>	Comment noted	<p>Policy to be amended to replace the term "Citizen Card" with "a proof of age scheme card which carries the PASS hologram".</p>

<p>Dover Town Council</p>	<p>the phrase, “A proof of age scheme card which carries the PASS hologram.”</p> <p>6.9 This lacks clarity. No person under 16 years of age is allowed in the bar of licensed premises without being accompanied by a person of at least 18 years of age (S. 145(4) L.A. 2003). However that restriction does not apply to the remainder (e.g. restaurant area) of a licensed premises</p> <p>(S.145(a)) unless it is between midnight and 05:00 hrs (S.145(b)) when this restriction applies throughout licensing premises. We suggest that it would be more helpful to state clearly the provisions of the Act, before expressing those Conditions listed in this paragraph that might provide further restriction to that required by law.</p> <p>Although not referred to in the policy we strongly request the re-instatement of the process by which Town & Parish Councils were advised of licensing applications in the District.</p>	<p>Comment noted</p> <p>Notification of applications is a procedural matter, and is therefore not relevant as part of this consultation. However, it should be noted that there is no requirement for town and parish councils to be notified and the practice was amended following legal advice.</p>	<p>Paragraphs 6.9 and 6.10 to be removed and replaced with “The Licensing Authority will consider appropriate conditions where relevant representations are made in relation to the protection of children from harm”.</p> <p>No change proposed.</p>
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**Statement of
Licensing Policy
Approved
under the
Licensing Act 2003**

January 2016

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ALL applications will be considered on their merits, as well as against the relevant policy and statutory framework.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Dover District Council is the Licensing Authority under the Licensing Act 2003. The Licensing Authority is responsible for granting premises licences, club premises certificates, temporary events notices and personal licences in the District in respect of the sale and/or supply of alcohol. The Licensing Authority also licences the provision of regulated entertainment and late night refreshment.
- 1.2 The 2003 Act requires the Licensing Authority to carry out its various licensing functions to promote the following four licensing objectives:
- the prevention of crime and disorder
 - public safety
 - the prevention of public nuisance
 - the protection of children from harm
- 1.3 The 2003 Act further requires that the Council publish a 'Statement of Licensing Policy' that sets out the policies the Licensing Authority will generally apply to promote the licensing objectives when making decisions on applications made under the Act.
- 1.4 The aims of this Statement of licensing policy, in line with the four licensing objectives, are to:
- (a) help build and maintain a safe and prosperous society that properly balances the rights of individuals and their communities;
 - (b) the introduction of more focused legislation and proportionate enforcement to give businesses greater freedom and flexibility to meet their customers' expectations;
 - (c) the encouragement of more family friendly premises catering for all age groups;
 - (d) develop a thriving cultural mix of live music, dancing and theatre;
 - (e) protection of local residents from anti social behaviour and disturbance;
 - (f) greater choice for tourists and visitors as to where and when they can spend their leisure time;
 - (g) encourage an early evening and night time economy which is viable and sustainable;
 - (h) the reduction of alcohol misuse and the consequential effects of that misuse;
 - (i) the regeneration of areas and employment opportunities that a thriving and safe night time economy can bring.
- 1.5 This 'Statement of Licensing Policy under the Licensing Act 2003' has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the 2003 Act and having regard to the Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Act.
- 1.6 Where it is necessary to depart from the guidance - either in this policy or at any other time - the Licensing Authority will give clear and cogent reasons for doing so. The Licensing Authority shall endeavour to work with other licensing authorities (particularly where licensing authorities' boundaries meet) to ensure that a consistent approach is taken in licensing matters whilst respecting the differing needs of individual communities.
- 1.7 When assessing applications, the Licensing Authority must be satisfied that the measures proposed in the applicant's operating schedule aim, as far as possible, to meet the licensing objectives.

- 1.8 However, it should be recognised that this policy covers a wide variety of premises and activities carried on within them including theatres, cinemas, restaurants, pubs, nightclubs, private members' clubs, village halls and community centres, as well as off-licences, fast food outlets, late night cafes etc. For this reason, this policy cannot detail all the factors that influence the achievement of the licensing objectives nor can this policy detail all the control measures that may be appropriate in any given circumstances.
- 1.9 The Section 182 Guidance requires that the holder of a premises licence, club premises certificate or temporary events notice work in partnership with the Licensing Authority to actively promote the licensing objectives. In respect of each of the four licensing objectives therefore, applicants will need to satisfy the Licensing Authority that suitable and sufficient measures, as detailed in their operating schedule, will be implemented and maintained, relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events. Reference will need to be made as to whether additional measures will be taken on a permanent basis or specific occasion such as when a special event or promotion is planned, which is intended to, or likely to attract, larger audiences. Applicants should be aware that, whilst the operating schedule does not form an integral part of any premises licence or club premises certificate, the Licensing Authority may impose such conditions to the licence or certificate as are reasonably consistent with the operating schedule. These conditions will form part of the premises licence or club premises certificate.
- 1.10 When considering applications, the Licensing Authority will have regard to this Policy, the Licensing Act 2003, particularly the Licensing Objectives and Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Act, and any supporting regulations that may from time to time be made. It will also seek proper integration with local crime prevention, planning, transport, employment and cultural strategies. To this end, the Licensing Authority may provide reports to the Planning Committee on the situation regarding licensed premises in the area and arrangements may be made for the Licensing Authority to receive reports on the needs of the local tourist economy and the cultural strategy for the area to ensure that these are reflected in their considerations. Care will be taken to ensure that only necessary, proportionate and reasonable licensing conditions are imposed.
- 1.11 The Policy does not undermine the rights of any person to apply under the 2003 Act for a variety of permissions and have the application considered on its individual merits. Such considerations will be in the context of the relevant policy and statutory framework.
- 1.12 The Policy does not override the right of any person to make representations on any application or seek a review of a licence or certificate where they are permitted to do so under the 2003 Act.
- 1.13 In formulating this policy the Council has had regard to the provisions of the Human Rights Act 1998. This Act places a duty on public authorities to protect the rights of individuals in a variety of circumstances, and to balance those rights against the rights of persons trading in licensable activities and to achieve proportionality. The Council has also had regard to the Equality Act 2010, the Gambling Act 2005 and Section 17, Crime and Disorder Act 1998.
- 1.14 Applicants and those making representation in respect of applications to the Licensing Authority have a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court against the decisions of the Licensing Authority in accordance with the terms of the 2003 Act.
- 1.15 The Licensing Authority recognises that the object of licensing is to maintain appropriate control of licensed premises, qualifying clubs, temporary events and the people who manage them or hold personal licences within the terms of the 2003 Act.

- 1.16 ~~Longer-Variable~~ licensing hours with regard to the sale of alcohol are an important strategy to ensure that the concentration of customers leaving premises simultaneously is avoided.
- 1.17 Where any party makes relevant representations, the Licensing Authority will seek to make objective judgements as to whether conditions may need to be attached to a licence, or certificate to secure achievement of the licensing objectives. Any such conditions will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at licensed premises on those attending the premises and members of the public living, working or otherwise engaged in normal activity in the vicinity and will cover issues that are reasonably within the control of individual licensees.
- 1.18 When considering any conditions, the Licensing Authority acknowledges that the licensing function is not the only mechanism for the general control of the anti-social behaviour of individuals once they are outside the vicinity of licensed premises and beyond the direct control of the licensee of any premises concerned. Therefore, other mechanisms may be utilised, where appropriate, to tackle unruly or unlawful behaviour of patrons when beyond the control of premises. These include:
- Partnership working with the Kent Police (and other agencies as appropriate) to promote enforcement of the law, including disorder and antisocial behaviour, and the issuing of fixed penalty notices.
 - Powers to designate parts of the area as places where alcohol may not be consumed publicly. Large areas of the District are already covered by bye-laws and Designated Public Places Orders controlling drinking in the streets and other public places.
 - Partnership working with businesses, transport operators and other parts of the Council to create a safe and clean environment.
- 1.19 As part of its overall policy the Licensing Authority expects every holder of a licence or Temporary Event Notice to be responsible for minimising the impact of their activities and anti-social behaviour by their patrons within the vicinity of their premises. The holders of licences under the 2003 Act should be aware that they might be responsible for the actions of their patrons if such actions occur on the premises, directly outside the premises or sufficiently close to their premises to provide a direct causal link.
- 1.20 A key aim of the licensing policy is to assist licence holders to maintain a safe and family friendly environment in this Local Authority Area. It may be that conditions that would be relevant in the town and city centres may not be appropriate in rural areas. However each application will be considered on its individual merits.
- 1.21 Further, when the Licensing Authority is considering any application, it must avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes, (e.g. health and safety at work, environmental protection, disability discrimination, the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2006, so far as possible.
- 1.22 The licensing regime is not intended to be used to achieve outcomes that have been or could be achieved by other legislation. In particular, its licensing functions will be discharged separately from its functions as the Local Planning Authority. The Licensing Authority anticipates compliance with other statutory regimes in particular those relating to public safety.

Licences and planning permission

- 1.23 The use of any licensed premises or places may be subject to planning controls. There are several key differences between licensing and planning control.

- 1.24 Licensing is concerned with the fitness of the operator and detailed issues concerning the operation and management of the premises that are not addressed by the planning process that relates to the use of the premises. Applicants will be requested to check specifically with the Planning Department for confirmation of the action that they should take in respect of planning matters.
- 1.25 It is anticipated, in general, that the grant or variation of planning permission would be resolved before a licence application is made. Provisional statements may be treated differently.
- 1.26 The Licensing Committee may refuse to grant a licence following representations from the local planning authority if the activity sought to be licensed would amount to an unlawful use of the premises or a failure to actively promote the licensing objectives.
- 1.27 It will be for the applicant to demonstrate any special circumstances to justify a departure from this policy in the face of representations from the local planning authority.
- 1.28 With the exception of the approval and review of its Licensing Policy, decisions on licensing matters will be taken in accordance with a published and approved scheme of delegation aimed at underlining the principles of timely, efficient and effective decision-making.

Cumulative Impact of a concentration of Licensed Premises

- 1.29 "Cumulative impact" is not mentioned specifically in the 2003 Act but means the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area. For example, the potential impact on crime and disorder or public nuisance on a town or city centre of a large concentration of licensed premises in that part of the local authority area. The cumulative impact of licensed premises on the promotion of the licensing objectives is a proper matter for the Licensing Authority to consider in its policy.
- 1.30 This Licensing Authority will have regard to the relevant paragraphs of the guidance issued under s.182 of the 2003 Act when determining 'cumulative impact'. There are currently no cumulative impact areas within Dover District. [Further details on the process including the adoption of such a policy can be found at www.dover.gov.uk/section182.](http://www.dover.gov.uk/section182)

Advice and Guidance

- 1.31 The Licensing Authority recognises the valuable cultural, social and business importance that premises and events requiring a licence under the Licensing Act provide and welcomes the diversity of activities that are provided by licence holders. For this reason, pre-application discussions will be encouraged to assist applicants to develop their operating schedule to the standards the Licensing Authority will normally expect. The Licensing Authority, Kent Police and/or Kent Fire and Rescue Service will offer as much advice and guidance to applicants, as resources permit.
- 1.32 The Licensing Authority will also seek to liaise with applicants and/or mediate between applicants and others who may make representations, to achieve a satisfactory outcome for all involved wherever possible and where resources permit. Where an applicant considers that representations may be likely or probable, it is recommended that the applicant discuss the proposal with the Licensing Authority and with those from whom they think representations are likely prior to submitting

their application. Once an application has been lodged, there are statutory timescales imposed upon the application and determination process, which restrict the opportunity for such discussions, liaison and mediation.

Consultation

- 1.33 There are a number of groups who have a stake in the leisure industry, including businesses, customers, residents and regulators, all of whom have views and concerns that require consideration as part of the licensing function and promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 1.34 In developing this statement of policy, the Licensing Authority consulted widely. Along with the statutory consultees (the Chief Police Officer for the District and the Kent & Medway Fire and Rescue Authority) and the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, the views of existing licence holders, businesses, voluntary groups and residents were also taken into account. Due consideration was given to the views of all those who responded to that consultation process.
- 1.35 **This Policy Statement takes effect on 7 January 2016 and will remain in force for a period of 5 years.** It will be subject to regular review by the Licensing Authority. This may lead to interim provisions within the five year period that would then be published in a revised policy statement. There will be further consultation prior to the renewal of the policy.

Amusements with prizes machines

- 1.36 The Gambling Act 2005 gives an automatic entitlement to two gaming machines of category C or D to the holders of premises that are licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises. This automatic entitlement may be rescinded under certain circumstances. Notification must be given to the Licensing Authority together with the appropriate fee. This notification will fail when the premises licence is transferred to another person or ceases to have effect. Under these circumstances a new notification must be given to the Licensing Authority and a fee paid.
- 1.37 Members Clubs and Miners Welfare Institutes may apply for Club Gaming and Club Gaming Machine permits. Commercial clubs e.g. snooker clubs and night clubs cannot avail themselves of these permits.

Minor Variations

- 1.38 Holders of premises licences and club premises certificates may seek minor variations to licences and certificates. The test as to whether such a minor variation is appropriate is "could this variation taken singly, or on its own, adversely affect the licensing objectives?" If in the view of the Licensing Authority this is the case a full variation would be required.
- 1.39 A minor variation may be appropriate in cases:
- Where there is a minor change to the layout of a premises that would not effect public safety or nuisance.
 - A reduction in the hours of operation of a premise.
 - The removal of conditions that have become obsolete due to changes in legislation.
 - The addition of voluntary conditions
- 1.40 Minor variations are not permitted if the hours for the sale or supply of alcohol are increased or if the effect of the variation is to move the hours of alcohol to allow the licensable activity to be carried out between the hours of 23:00 and 07:00 on any day

(notwithstanding that there is no increase in hours).

- 1.41 When determining any application for a minor variation the Licensing Authority may receive valid representation if made within 10 days of the application. The Authority must make its determination within 15 days of the application. Should the Authority fail to determine the application within this time it is deemed to have failed. The decision as to whether to allow a minor variation rests with the Licensing Authority and may only be challenged by way of judicial review.

Designated Premises Supervisor

- 1.42 Because of the wider impact on the community the sale of alcohol carries with it greater responsibility than that associated with the provision of entertainment and late night refreshment. The main purpose of having a Designated Premises Supervisor is to ensure that there is a specified individual that can be readily identified at the premises. The Designated Premises Supervisor therefore will occupy a pivotal role in the management and supervision of the premise and may be given day to day responsibility for running the premises.
- 1.43 The exception to the above is to allow certain community premises which have or are applying for a premises licence, that authorise the sale of alcohol, to apply the alternative licence condition instead of the usual mandatory conditions. The effect of the alternative licence condition is that the licence holder, i.e. the management committee that runs the community premises, is responsible for the supervision and authorisation of all alcohol sales. However, this application of the requirement of a Designated Premises Supervisor may only be applied for where the Community Premises has a recognised Management Committee

Adult Entertainment

- 1.44 Premises that wish to provide adult entertainment by way of lap dancing, pole dancing or other types of activities involving nudity (relevant entertainment) are required to be licensed under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 unless they provide such entertainment less than 11 times in any rolling year and there is at least one calendar month between performances. Where this exemption applies the holders of authorities under the Licensing Act 2003 (premises licences, club premises certificates or temporary events notices) will be expected to implement measures to actively promote the four licensing objectives. In particular the Licensing Authority encourages measures that will protect children from moral, physical or mental harm. Such measures may include the following however this list should not be seen as being exhaustive or exclusive:
- Measures to ensure that any adult entertainment cannot be viewed from the public highway or from any part of the premises not being used for adult entertainment. Such measures may include the screening of doors and windows or the screening of the stage area to reduce the field of vision in respect of the performance
 - A proof of age scheme where persons under the age of 18 years are required to provide photographic means of identification
 - The provision of door supervisors registered by the Security Industry Authority for the purposes of ensuring good behaviour during any performance and to ensure that age restrictions are complied with.
 - Measures to ensure that members of the audience are not permitted to be in physical contact with the performer. This may include a barrier or enforced sterile area immediately in front of the stage at a distance that will prevent contact.
- 1.45 Where premises licences or club premises certificates have conditions attached in

respect of regulated entertainment in the form of adult entertainment such conditions will remain in force unless the premises are licensed for relevant entertainment under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982. This is because it is anticipated that the conditions in respect of premises with relevant entertainment are likely to be stricter than those with regulated entertainment.

Mandatory Conditions

- 1.46 Alcohol-related violent crime, nuisance and disorder remain a serious problem in many areas in England and Wales. Those who retail or supply alcohol also have a responsibility to protect their customers, members, the public and communities.
- 1.47 The Policing and Crime Act 2009 allowed the Government to impose mandatory conditions with regard to the responsible retailing of alcohol. These conditions must be intended to support and actively promote the licensing objectives. The aim of the mandatory conditions is to ensure that those businesses, both small and large, who are selling alcohol irresponsibly, act more responsibly to help tackle alcohol-related crime and disorder.

The 2003 Act therefore provides mandatory licensing conditions that apply to all relevant premises in England and Wales. These conditions are amended from time to time by Statutory Instruments. Current Mandatory Conditions can be viewed by visiting our website, www.dover.gov.uk/licensing policy, or requesting a copy by post.

Early Morning Alcohol Restriction Orders (EMRO)

- 1.48 Sections 172A to 172E of the 2003 Licensing Act 2003 allow a licensing authority to make, vary or revoke an EMRO. The power enables a licensing authority to prohibit the sale of alcohol for a specified time period between the hours of 12 midnight and 6am in the whole or part of its area, if it is satisfied that this would be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

EMROs are designed to address recurring problems such as high levels of alcohol-related crime and disorder in specific areas at specified times; serious public nuisance; and other instances of alcohol-related anti-social behaviour which is not directly attributable to specific premises. There are currently no EMROs within Dover District.

Reviews

- 1.49 Where possible and appropriate the Licensing Authority, Kent Police and/or any other responsible authority defined by the act will give early warning to licence holders of any concerns identified at premises and of the need for improvement.
- 1.50 The Licensing Act 2003 allows the Licensing Authority to reject any application for a review made by person other than a responsible authority, that appears to be frivolous, vexatious or repetitive. With this in mind no more than one review will normally be permitted within any 12 month period where the application relies on substantially similar grounds other than in exceptional and compelling circumstances or where it arises following a closure order.
- 1.51 The Licensing Authority may review a licence on the application of any responsible authority or any other person who makes an application that relates to the licensing objectives.
- 1.52 Responsible authorities and/ any other person can apply for a review of a premises licence, however evidentiary basis would be required to be presented to the Licensing

Authority. Other persons are therefore advised to keep records of incidents in relation to licensed premises in order to support the application for review.

Right of Appeal

- 1.53 An appeal may be made to a magistrates' court within 21 days of the licence holder being notified of the licensing authority's decision. An appeal may be made by the premises licence holder, the ~~chief officer of police~~applicant for the review and/or any other person who made relevant representations.
- 1.54 The decision of the licensing authority, following the review hearing, will not have effect until the end of the period allowed for appeal, or until the appeal is disposed of. ~~Any interim steps taken will remain in force over these periods.~~

Enforcement

- 1.55 The Council delivers a wide range of enforcement services aimed at safeguarding the environment and the community and at providing a 'level playing field' on which businesses can fairly trade. The administration and enforcement of the licensing regime is one of these services. The Council has adopted the principles of the Government's Enforcement Concordat designed to ensure effective and efficient public protection services. Specifically, the Council is committed to accord with the principles of good enforcement practice by carrying out its regulatory functions in a fair, open and consistent manner.
- 1.56 The Enforcement Concordat is based on the principles that businesses should:
- receive clear explanations from enforcers of what they need to do and by when;
 - have opportunities to resolve differences before enforcement action is taken - unless immediate action is needed;
 - receive an explanation of their rights of appeal
- 1.57 The Council recognises the interests of both individual citizens and the requirements of businesses and will work closely with partners to assist licence holders to comply with the law and the four licensing objectives it seeks to promote. However, proportionate but firm action will be taken against those who commit offences or break the law. The Council has set clear standards of service and performance that the public and businesses can expect. In particular, a licensing enforcement policy has been created that explains how the Council will undertake its role as Licensing Authority and how the principles of effective enforcement will be achieved. The policy is available from the Licensing Section as are details of the Council's corporate complaints procedures. These documents can also be viewed on the Council's website: www.dover.gov.uk/licensing
- 1.58 The Licensing Authority has established protocols with Kent Police, Kent & Medway Towns Fire and Rescue Authority and Kent County Council Trading Standards on enforcement issues. These protocols provide for the targeting of resources towards high-risk premises and activities that require greater attention, while providing a lighter touch in respect of low risk premises that are well operated.
- 1.59 The principle of using a scoring scheme based on risk factors will normally prevail and proactive inspections will usually be undertaken in accordance with a priority inspection scheme. This should ensure that resources are more effectively allocated to higher risk or 'problem premises'. Monitoring visits will also take place in and around premises.

- 2.1 The following sections set out the Licensing Authority's Policy relating specifically to the four licensing objectives:
- The prevention of crime and disorder
 - Public safety
 - The prevention of public nuisance
 - The protection of children from harm
- 2.2 The Licensing Authority accepts the rights of any person to apply for a variety of permissions under the Act and to have the application processed in accordance with the Act.
- 2.3 Responsible authorities and/or aAny other person ~~or responsible authority~~ may make representation on any application or seek a review of a licence or certificate where they are permitted to so under the Act. Each application will be considered on its individual merits as well as against the relevant policy and statutory framework.
- 2.43 If no representations are received from responsible authorities or other persons, the licence or certificate will be granted as applied for subject only to mandatory conditions and those conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule that is required to be submitted as part of the application.
- 2.54 Where relevant representations are made, the Licensing Authority may attach conditions to the licence where they are considered appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. They will be tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the particular premises and events concerned.
- 2.65 In each section relating to the objectives, the Licensing Authority has defined its intended outcome. Each section then lists the factors that may influence the achievement of that objective but because of the wide variety of premises and activities to which this policy applies, the lists provided are not exhaustive or exclusive. Applicants know their premises and business best and should address all aspects relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events.
- 2.76 Further, in each section, a list of possible control measures is provided. This is to be of assistance to applicants, but again is not intended to be an exclusive or exhaustive list. Many control measures achieve more than one objective but have not necessarily been listed under each objective. Applicants will not be required to mention a control measure more than once in their operating schedule.
- 2.87 The Licensing Authority will expect the selection of control measures, referred to in 2.6 above, to be based upon a risk assessment of the premises, events, activities and the customers expected to attend (eg their age, number, etc.). Whilst the Licensing Authority may not require such risk assessments to be documented, (other than where required by other legislation), it considers such documentation to be good practice and a useful tool in the instruction and training of staff. It is also a sound basis for review by the licence holder, in the event of an application for variation, or a response to changing circumstances/conditions at the premises being required. The Licensing Authority also encourages the maintenance of training records to evidence the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 2.98 Additional measures may be necessary on a specific basis such as when a special event (e.g. popular live band) or promotion (e.g. during major sporting occasions) is planned, and which is intended to, or likely to attract larger audiences and/or audiences of a different nature, and which can have a significant impact on the achievement of the licensing objectives.

2.109 The Licensing Authority considers the effective and responsible management of the premises, instruction, training and supervision of staff and the adoption of best practice to be the most essential of control measures for the achievement of all the licensing objectives. Applicants are encouraged to consider and address such elements within an applicant's operating schedule.

2.1011 Occupancy capacity for premises may be a relevant factor in promoting the four licensing objectives.

2.112 The design and layout of premises are important in determining capacity, as is the availability and size of exits within recommended travel distances. Other factors should also be considered when assessing the appropriate capacity for premises or events. These might include:

- The nature of the premises or event
- The nature of the licensable activities being provided
- The provision or removal of such items as temporary structures, such as a stage, or furniture
- The number of staff available to supervise customers both ordinarily and in the event of an emergency
- The customer profile (e.g. age, disability)
- The attendance by customers with disabilities and means of emergency exit for such customers
- The attendance by customers with whose first language is not English
- Availability of suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation
- Nature and provision of facilities for ventilation

3.0 PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

3.1 Dover District Council is committed to further improving the quality of life for the people of the District of Dover by continuing to reduce crime and the fear of crime.

3.2 Whilst the Community Safety Partnership is not a responsible authority under the Licensing Act 2003, the Licensing Authority will consult and involve the Community Safety Partnership in policy making in order to maximise the effectiveness of reducing crime, misuse of drugs and the fear of crime.

3.3 Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 introduced a wide range of measures for preventing crime and disorder and imposed a duty on Dover District Council, Kent Police, Kent County Council and others to consider crime and disorder reduction in the exercise of all their duties. The Licensing Act 2003 reinforces this duty for local authorities.

3.4 The promotion of the licensing objective, "prevention of crime and disorder", places a responsibility on licence holders to become key partners in achieving this objective. Applicants should demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified, and will be implemented and maintained, to reduce or prevent crime and disorder on and in the vicinity of their premises, relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events.

3.5 The applicant should consider factors arising from the premises or the activities of their customers within the vicinity of the premises, and are encouraged to demonstrate consideration of factors that may impact on the prevention of crime and disorder objective. These might include:

- Underage drinking

- Drunkenness on premises
- Public drunkenness
- Drugs
- Violent behaviour
- Anti-social behaviour

3.6 The following examples of control measures are given to assist applicants and are considered to be amongst the most essential that applicants should take account of in their operating schedule, having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities:

- Effective and responsible management of premises.
- Training and supervision of staff including the maintenance of training records.
- Adoption of best practice guidance (e.g. Safer Clubbing the National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy Toolkit and other voluntary codes of practice.
- Membership of the Dover Partnership Against Crime (DPAC).
- Acceptance of ~~accredited 'proof of age' cards for example "Citizen Card"~~ a proof of age scheme card which carries the PASS hologram, and/or 'new type' driving licences with photographs, passports, an official identity card issued by H M Forces.
- Provision of effective CCTV in and around premises.
- Employment of Security Industry Authority licensed door staff. Such door staff should be at a ratio set down by the Security Industry Authority (currently 1:100 patrons) The employment of female staff as part of such door supervision arrangements is encouraged.
- Provision of toughened or polycarbonate glasses.
- Provision of litterbins and security measures, such as lighting, outside premises.
- Membership of a Pub Watch scheme

3.7 Applicants should carefully consider the hours that they will wish to operate and when to close their premises for the entry of customers and to require them to leave. They should consider each licensable activity separately and carefully and reflect this in operating schedules. The Licensing Authority will similarly consider hours for licensable activities and closing times and appropriate conditions. The benefits of "cooling down" periods; after the last sales of alcoholic drinks; while food and non alcoholic drinks are still available; and when they volume and tempo of music is reduced, and the levels of lighting are increased, are very widely recognised as helping to reduce crime and disorder and public nuisance. ~~Applicants should consider the benefits of stopping serving alcohol well before other licensable activities stop or more than half an hour before the premises close and customers must leave. They should consider stopping playing music or dancing before they stop serving alcohol and food to customers in very noise sensitive areas. Applicants should consider stopping music/dancing before they stop serving alcohol and may also consider stopping serving alcohol and may also consider stopping serving alcohol more than half an hour before the premises close and customers must leave.~~

3.8 Within the operating schedule for premises from which alcohol will be sold, a Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) must be identified and named. The DPS should have been given the day-to-day responsibility for running the premises by the premises licence holder. In addition to the DPS holding a personal licence, the Licensing Authority will expect where serious crime or disorder has previously been experienced on those premises, the DPS to have additional training and/or experience commensurate with the nature and style of the operation of the premises.

3.9 In exceptional circumstances, the police may object to the designation of a new premises supervisor where they believe that such appointment would undermine the

crime prevention objective.

- 3.10 Certain temporary events are not required to be licensed but must be notified to the Licensing Authority, Police and Environmental Health using the Temporary Event Notice (TEN) or Late TEN procedure. However, depending on the nature and location of such events, these can have serious crime and disorder implications. Organisers of these events must submit their notification at least **10 working days (or 5 working days in respect of "late" TENS)** before the event to enable the police, environmental health and the Licensing Authority to work with them to identify and reduce the risk of crime and disorder.
- 3.11 Where the Licensing Authority has given notice in writing to the holder of the premises licence prohibiting the exhibition of a film (including DVD or video) on the grounds that it contains matter which, if exhibited, would be likely to:
- encourage or incite crime or lead to disorder, or
 - stir up hatred or incite violence towards any section of the public on grounds of colour, race or ethnic or racial origin, disability, religious beliefs, sexual orientation or gender
- the Licensing Authority will expect that the film shall not be exhibited in the premises except with the consent in writing of the Licensing Authority and in accordance with any conditions attached to such consent.
- 3.12 The Licensing Authority will require all films to comply with British Board of Film Classification (BBFC) guidelines.
- 3.13 Whilst each application is considered on its merits, the provision of door supervisors in town centre pubs and clubs that wish to sell alcohol beyond 11.00pm is encouraged. The Security Industry Authority's policy is that one door supervisor must be employed for every 100 people likely to be present on the premises. The Licensing Authority may liaise with the designated premises supervisor as to the days of the week when such staff need to be employed.

4.0 PUBLIC SAFETY

- 4.1 The Licensing Authority is committed to ensuring that the safety of any person visiting or working in licensed premises is not compromised. To this end, applicants are encouraged to demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained to ensure public safety, relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events.
- 4.2 When addressing the issue of public safety, an applicant should demonstrate that those factors that impact on the standards of public safety have been considered. These may include:
- The occupancy capacity of the premises (notwithstanding the provisions of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2006) in particular having regard to means of escape in an emergency.
 - The age, design and layout of the premises, including means of escape in the event of fire.
 - The nature of the licensable activities to be provided, in particular the sale or supply of alcohol, and including whether those activities are of a temporary or permanent nature.
 - The hours of operation, noting the difference between opening hours and the hours of licensable activities (wind down periods).
 - Customer profile (e.g. age, disability).

- The use of special effects such as lasers, pyrotechnics, smoke machines, foam machines, etc.
- 4.3 The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2006 places a responsibility on the licence holder to carry out a risk assessment and appoint a competent person. This risk assessment should include a maximum capacity limit taking into account the activities undertaken on those premises and any extenuating circumstances such as special effects, clientele, or restricted access
- 4.4 The following examples of control measures are given to assist applicants and are considered to be amongst the most essential that applicants should take account of in their operating schedule, having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities:
- Suitable and sufficient risk assessments.
 - Effective and responsible management of premises.
 - Provision of a sufficient number of people employed or engaged to secure the safety of the premises and patrons.
 - Appropriate instruction, training and supervision of those employed or engaged to secure the safety of the premises and patrons.
 - Adoption of best practice guidance.
 - Provision of effective CCTV in and around premises.
 - Provision of toughened or polycarbonate glasses.
 - Implementation of crowd management measures.
 - Regular testing (and certification where appropriate) of procedures, appliances, systems etc. pertinent to safety.

5.0 PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

- 5.1 Licensed premises have a significant potential to adversely impact on communities through public nuisances that arise from their operation. The Licensing Authority wishes to proactively maintain and protect the amenity of residents and other businesses from the potential consequence of the operation of licensed premises whilst recognising the valuable cultural, social and business importance that such premises provide.
- 5.2 The Licensing Authority will interpret 'public nuisance' in its widest sense, and takes it to include such issues as noise, light, odour, litter and anti-social behaviour, where these matters impact on those living, working or otherwise engaged in normal activity in an area.
- 5.3 ~~Applicants need to clearly understand that the Licensing Authority will not normally look to imposing stricter conditions, including controls on licensing hours, where licensed premises are in residential areas. It is the view of Dover District Council that all parts of the District are to be considered residential areas to some degree and that no stricter conditions would be imposed in residential areas. Applicants need to clearly understand that the Licensing Authority will take into consideration the nature of the locality when determining applications and the imposition of conditions where appropriate.~~
- 5.4 ~~In the case of shops, stores and supermarkets and garages selling alcohol, the Licensing Authority will normally permit the hours during which alcohol is sold to match the normal trading hours during which other sales take place, unless there are valid reasons relating to any of the licensing objectives which justify restricting hours of opening.~~
- 5.5 Applicants should demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures to prevent public nuisance have been identified and will be implemented, relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events.

5.6 When addressing the issue of prevention of public nuisance, the applicant should demonstrate that those factors that impact on the likelihood of public nuisance have been considered. These may include:

- The location of premises and proximity to residential and other noise sensitive premises, such as hospitals, hospices and places of worship.
- The hours of operation, particularly if between 23.00 and 07.00.
- The nature of activities to be provided, including whether those activities are of a temporary or permanent nature and whether they are to be held inside or outside premises.
- The design and layout of premises and in particular the presence of noise limiting features.
- The occupancy capacity of the premises.
- The availability of public transport.
- Last admission time.
- The steps the applicant has taken or proposes to take to ensure that staff leave the premises quietly.
- The steps the applicant has taken or proposes to take to prevent disturbance by patrons arriving or leaving the premises.
- Whether routes to and from the premises, on foot or by car or service or delivery vehicles, pass residential premises.
- Whether other measures have been taken or are proposed such as the use of CCTV or the employment of registered door supervisors.
- The arrangements made or proposed for parking by patrons, and the effect of this parking on local residents.
- The likelihood of any violence, disorder or policing problems arising if a licence were to be granted.
- Whether taxis and private hire vehicles serving the premises are likely to disturb local residents.
- The siting of external lighting, including security lighting.
- Whether the premises would result in increased refuse storage or disposal problems or additional litter in the vicinity of the premise and any measures or proposed measures to deal with this.
- The history of previous nuisance complaints proven against the premises, particularly where statutory notices have been served on the present licensees.

5.7 The following examples of control measures are given to assist applicants and are considered to be amongst the most essential that applicants should take account of in their operating schedule, having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities:

- Effective and responsible management of premises.
- Appropriate instruction, training and supervision of those employed or engaged to prevent incidents of public nuisance.
- Control of operating hours for all or individual parts of the premises (e.g. garden areas), including such matters as deliveries, bottle clearing etc.
- Adoption of best practice guidance (e.g. Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs, produced by Institute of Acoustics).
- Installation of soundproofing, air conditioning, acoustic lobbies and sound limitation devices.
- Management of people, including staff, and traffic (and resulting queues) arriving and leaving premises.
- Liaison with public transport providers.
- Siting of external lighting, including security lighting.
- Management arrangements for collection and disposal of litter.

- Effective ventilation systems to prevent nuisance from odour.

6.0 PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM

- 6.1 Applicants should demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained to protect children from harm, relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events.
- 6.2 The protection of children from harm is an important issue. It is hoped that family friendly premises will thrive, but the risk of harm to children remains a paramount consideration when determining applications.
- 6.3 The relaxation of previous restrictions contained in the Licensing Act 1964 giving accompanied children greater access to licensed premises is seen as a positive step, which may bring about a social change in family friendly leisure. Clearly, this relaxation places additional responsibilities upon licence holders. However, it is recognised that parents and others accompanying children also have responsibilities.
- 6.4 The protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm and, in relation to the exhibition of films, or the transmission of programmes by video or DVD. This includes the protection of children from exposure to strong language, sexual imagery and sexual expletives. Children are more vulnerable and their needs will require special consideration. This vulnerability includes their susceptibility to suggestion, peer group influences, inappropriate example, and the unpredictability of their age and the lack of understanding of danger.
- 6.5 Whilst children may be adequately protected from harm by the action taken to protect adults, they also need special consideration and no policy can anticipate every situation. When addressing the issue of protecting children from harm, the applicant should demonstrate that those factors that impact on harm to children have been considered. The potential for children to be exposed to the following should all be considered and addressed:
- Purchase, acquire or consume alcohol
 - Be exposed to drugs, drug taking or drug dealing
 - Be exposed to gambling
 - Be exposed to activities of an adult or sexual nature
 - Be exposed to incidents of violence or disorder
 - Be exposed to environmental pollution such as noise or smoke
 - Be exposed to special hazards such as falls from a height
- 6.6 The following examples of control measures are given to assist applicants and are considered to be amongst the most essential that applicants should take account of in their operating schedule, having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities:
- Effective and responsible management of premises.
 - Provision of a sufficient number of people employed or engaged to secure the protection of children from harm.
 - Appropriate instruction, training and supervision of those employed or engaged to secure the protection of children from harm.
 - Adoption of best practice guidance.
 - Limitations on the hours when children may be present, in all or individual parts of the premises.
 - Limitations or exclusions by age when certain activities are taking place.
 - Imposition of requirements for children to be accompanied by an adult.
 - Acceptance of ~~accredited 'proof of age' cards for example Citizens Card~~ a

proof of age scheme card which carries the PASS hologram

and/or 'photocard type driving licences with photographs, passport, an official identity card issued by HM Forces or by a EU country bearing the photograph and date of birth of bearer.

- The placing of machines provided under the Gambling Act 2005 so that they can be properly supervised.

6.7 In the case of film exhibitions, the Licensing Authority will expect licensees to implement measures that restrict children from viewing age-restricted films classified according to the recommendations of the BBFC or the Licensing Authority. In the case of a film exhibition that has not been classified, the Licensing Authority will expect the licensee to certify to the Licensing Authority that an assessment of the suitability of the film for exhibition to children in accordance with the BBFC Guidelines has been carried out and that this has been confirmed by the Licensing Authority in writing prior to public viewing. Details of the BBFC Guidelines are available on the Dover District Council website Licensing Page.

6.8 Where certain regulated entertainment is provided the Licensing Authority will require the presence of an adequate number of adult staff to control the access and egress of children and to protect them from harm whilst on the premises. Where children are present as performers, the Licensing Authority will normally require an adequate number of adult staff to be responsible for the child performers. The staff should be suitably screened to work with children.

~~6.9 The Licensing Authority will rarely impose complete bans on access by children. In exceptional circumstances, and only where the Licensing Authority has received relevant representations, conditions restricting access or excluding children completely may be considered necessary. Those conditions may restrict children from entering all or part of licensed premises:~~

~~(1) at certain times of the day or~~

~~(2) when certain licensable activities are taking place or~~

~~(3) to which children aged under 16 years should have access only when supervised by an adult or~~

~~(4) to which unsupervised children under 16 will be permitted access~~

~~6.10 Examples of premises where these conditions may be considered include where:~~

~~(1) there have been convictions for serving alcohol to minors or where there is some evidence of under-age drinking~~

~~(2) there is a known association with drug taking or dealing~~

~~(3) there is a strong element of gambling on the premises~~

~~(4) entertainment of an adult or sexual nature is commonly provided~~

~~(5) there is a presumption that children under 18 should not be allowed (e.g. to nightclubs, except where under 18 discos are being held)~~

~~(6) licensable activities are taking place during times when children under 16 may be expected to be attending compulsory full-time education.~~

~~(7) there is evidence or convictions for permitting drunkenness and/or binge drinking~~

The Licensing Authority will consider appropriate conditions where relevant representations are made in relation to the protection of children from harm.

Appendix A The District of Dover

Situated in East Kent, the Dover district covers 31,485 hectares and has a coastline of around 20 miles. The district contains two urban areas, a market town and a large rural area made up of dozens of villages and hamlets.

The Dover district has a population of 113,100 (2014 ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates), which is comprised of the following broad age groups:

- 0-14 years: 18,600 (16.4%)
- 15-19 years: 6,900 (6.1%)
- 20-29 years: 11,800 (10.4%)
- 30-59 years: 43,000 (38.0%)
- 60-74 years: 21,500 (19.0%)
- 75+ years: 11,200 (9.9%)

The average age of residents living in the Dover district is 42.8 years, which is higher than the national mean age of 39.6 years.

About 72% of the population live in the towns of Dover, Deal and Sandwich. The remainder of the district is predominately rural, although there are plans for managed expansion at Whitfield (at least 5,750 homes) and Aylesham (over 1,200 homes).

The Dover district is steeped in history. Sandwich and Dover are both Cinque Ports and Deal is a member of the Confederation. The district contains the spectacular Norman Castle at Dover, the Tudor castles of Deal and Walmer and the Roman castle at Richborough. Sandwich is the most complete medieval town in Britain and Deal is noted for its Georgian seafront.

There are a range of sports and leisure facilities on offer in the district including leisure centres, swimming pools, country parks and gardens, play areas, cinemas, theatres and museums. The district is famous for its golf courses including the Royal St. George's in Sandwich, which has hosted the Open Championship.

The economy of the Dover district is closely linked with the Port of Dover and ancillary activities, although there are other sources of employment including construction and accommodation & food services. The decision by the pharmaceutical company PfiZers to contract its operations significantly at Sandwich led to the designation of the site by the Government as an Enterprise Zone, renamed 'Discovery Park', and life science is a core activity at the site.

There is a range of retail facilities available to residents within the urban areas of the district although these tend to be local rather than regional shopping facilities. Progress is being made on delivering a multi-million pound 'St James' development (Dover Town Investment Zone), a 120,000 sq. ft. retail and leisure park with 440 parking spaces, and will feature a 21,000 sq. ft. six-screen multiplex Cineworld cinema, 120 bed hotel, 16,000 sq. ft. M&S Simply Food store, five national chain restaurants and 12 retail units.

Some 450 commercial outlets now offer licensable activities including, pubs, clubs, off licences, public entertainment establishments and late night refreshment houses.

Crime statistics for the year 2013/14 show a violent crime rate of 16.5 crimes per 1,000 people¹ compared to 11.1 per 1000 nationally.

Crude rate per 1,000 population. During this period, the Kent Police system for recording crime was scrutinised by HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and as a result, the reporting mechanisms have been tightened and improved leading to an increase in reported crime. Waiting for 2014/15 data.

Appendix B

Betteshanger Regeneration Forum
Campaign for Real Ale Limited
Chair of Dover Neighbourhood Watch
Chairman Licensing Committee
Charlton Shopping Centre
Chief Constable, Kent Constabulary
Coalfields Regeneration Trust
Deal, Walmer & Sandwich LVA
Dover District Chamber of Commerce
Dover Harbour Board
Dover Library
Dover Partnership Against Crime
Dover Town Centre Management
East Kent Coastal Primary Care Trust
East Kent Mercury
FS Leisure Limited
Fire Safety Officer - Kent Fire & Rescue
Service , South Kent Office
Friends of North Deal
Gateway Resident's Association
Jazz Services Limited
KCC Children's Services, Dover
KCC Social Services (Asylum Team)
KCC Social Services (Child Protection)
Kent Arts and Libraries
Kent Association of Parish Councils

Kent Coin Automatics
Kent County Council
Kent Hotels & Restaurants Association
Kent Magistrates' Court Service
Kent Rural Community Council
Kent Transport
LGS (UK)
Licensing Administrator - Spirit Group
Pfizer Limited
Priory Forum
Ramada Hotel
Sandwich & District Chamber of Commerce
Sandwich Society
Shepherd Neame Limited
Sport England South East
The Association of Licensed Multiple
Retailers
The National Trust
Town and Parish Councils
Your Leisure
White Cliffs Country Tourism Association
White Cliffs Dover Hotel & Guest House
Group

Whilst the above persons and organisations have been directly consulted this does not prevent anyone other person or body responding to this consultation.

Further copies are freely available from:

Rebecca Pordage, Licensing Team

Leader

Licensing Policy Consultation
Dover District Council White Cliffs
Business Park Dover Kent CT16 3PJ
Telephone: 01304 872279 or by
fax: 01304872217
or by e-mail: licensing@dover.gov.uk

Appendix C - Other Relevant Contacts, Strategies and Policies

Licensing Act 2003: Guidance issued under Section 182 and Guidance on the Operation of Closure Powers in Part 8 www.culture.gov.uk

Together: Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour Actionline www.together.gov.uk

PM's Strategy Unit's Interim Paper re alcohol related harm
<http://www.number10.gov.uk/output/Page4498.asp>

Home Office Alcohol and Crime Research Page
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/alcohol1.html>

Home Office Guidance for Local Agencies
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/dprpubs1.html>

British Institute of Innkeeping (BII) info@bii.org

Safety Guidance for Street Arts, Carnival, Processions and Large Scale Performances published by Independent Street Arts Network
www.streetartsnetwork.org/pages/publications

Home Office Race Relations Guidance www.raceimpact.homeoffice.gov.uk

Disability Rights Commission www.dre-gb.org

Home Office's Updated Drug Strategy and "Safer Clubbing" www.drugs.gov.uk

"Alcohol and Crime: Taking Stock" by Anne Deehan, Home Office Crime Reduction Research Series Paper 3 www.crimereduction.gov.uk/drugsalcohol8.htm

Crime Reduction - Enforcement Strategy
www.dover.gov.uk/crimereduction/corporateenforcmentstrategy/2004.pdf

Crime Reduction Strategy 2002-2005
www.dover.gov.uk/crimereductionstrat2002-2005/delivery.asp

Dover District Local Plan www.dover.gov.uk/local-plan/webhome.asp

Race Equality Policy www.dover.gov.uk/humanresources/raceequalitypolicy.doc

Community Strategy www.dover.gov.uk/community-strategy/comstrato3.pdf

Dover District Council Corporate Plan www.dover.gov.uk/corporateplan/home.asp



**Statement of
Licensing Policy
Approved
under the
Licensing Act 2003**

January 2016

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- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Licensing Objectives**
- 3. Prevention of Crime and Disorder**
- 4. Public Safety**
- 5. Prevention of Public Nuisance**
- 6. Protection of Children from Harm**

Appendix A	The District of Dover – Key Statistics
Appendix B	List of Consultees
Appendix C	Other relevant Strategies and Policies

ALL applications will be considered on their merits, as well as against the relevant policy and statutory framework.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Dover District Council is the Licensing Authority under the Licensing Act 2003. The Licensing Authority is responsible for granting premises licences, club premises certificates, temporary events notices and personal licences in the District in respect of the sale and/or supply of alcohol. The Licensing Authority also licences the provision of regulated entertainment and late night refreshment.
- 1.2 The 2003 Act requires the Licensing Authority to carry out its various licensing functions to promote the following four licensing objectives:
- the prevention of crime and disorder
 - public safety
 - the prevention of public nuisance
 - the protection of children from harm
- 1.3 The 2003 Act further requires that the Council publish a 'Statement of Licensing Policy' that sets out the policies the Licensing Authority will generally apply to promote the licensing objectives when making decisions on applications made under the Act.
- 1.4 The aims of this Statement of licensing policy, in line with the four licensing objectives, are to:
- (a) help build and maintain a safe and prosperous society that properly balances the rights of individuals and their communities;
 - (b) the introduction of more focused legislation and proportionate enforcement to give businesses greater freedom and flexibility to meet their customers' expectations;
 - (c) the encouragement of more family friendly premises catering for all age groups;
 - (d) develop a thriving cultural mix of live music, dancing and theatre;
 - (e) protection of local residents from anti social behaviour and disturbance;
 - (f) greater choice for tourists and visitors as to where and when they can spend their leisure time;
 - (g) encourage an early evening and night time economy which is viable and sustainable;
 - (h) the reduction of alcohol misuse and the consequential effects of that misuse;
 - (i) the regeneration of areas and employment opportunities that a thriving and safe night time economy can bring.
- 1.5 This 'Statement of Licensing Policy under the Licensing Act 2003' has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the 2003 Act and having regard to the Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Act.
- 1.6 Where it is necessary to depart from the guidance - either in this policy or at any other time - the Licensing Authority will give clear and cogent reasons for doing so. The Licensing Authority shall endeavour to work with other licensing authorities (particularly where licensing authorities' boundaries meet) to ensure that a consistent approach is taken in licensing matters whilst respecting the differing needs of individual communities.
- 1.7 When assessing applications, the Licensing Authority must be satisfied that the measures proposed in the applicant's operating schedule aim, as far as possible, to meet the licensing objectives.

- 1.8 However, it should be recognised that this policy covers a wide variety of premises and activities carried on within them including theatres, cinemas, restaurants, pubs, nightclubs, private members' clubs, village halls and community centres, as well as off-licences, fast food outlets, late night cafes etc. For this reason, this policy cannot detail all the factors that influence the achievement of the licensing objectives nor can this policy detail all the control measures that may be appropriate in any given circumstances.
- 1.9 The Section 182 Guidance requires that the holder of a premises licence, club premises certificate or temporary events notice work in partnership with the Licensing Authority to actively promote the licensing objectives. In respect of each of the four licensing objectives therefore, applicants will need to satisfy the Licensing Authority that suitable and sufficient measures, as detailed in their operating schedule, will be implemented and maintained, relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events. Reference will need to be made as to whether additional measures will be taken on a permanent basis or specific occasion such as when a special event or promotion is planned, which is intended to, or likely to attract, larger audiences. Applicants should be aware that, whilst the operating schedule does not form an integral part of any premises licence or club premises certificate, the Licensing Authority may impose such conditions to the licence or certificate as are reasonably consistent with the operating schedule. These conditions will form part of the premises licence or club premises certificate.
- 1.10 When considering applications, the Licensing Authority will have regard to this Policy, the Licensing Act 2003, particularly the Licensing Objectives and Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Act, and any supporting regulations that may from time to time be made. It will also seek proper integration with local crime prevention, planning, transport, employment and cultural strategies. To this end, the Licensing Authority may provide reports to the Planning Committee on the situation regarding licensed premises in the area and arrangements may be made for the Licensing Authority to receive reports on the needs of the local tourist economy and the cultural strategy for the area to ensure that these are reflected in their considerations. Care will be taken to ensure that only necessary, proportionate and reasonable licensing conditions are imposed.
- 1.11 The Policy does not undermine the rights of any person to apply under the 2003 Act for a variety of permissions and have the application considered on its individual merits. Such considerations will be in the context of the relevant policy and statutory framework.
- 1.12 The Policy does not override the right of any person to make representations on any application or seek a review of a licence or certificate where they are permitted to do so under the 2003 Act.
- 1.13 In formulating this policy the Council has had regard to the provisions of the Human Rights Act 1998. This Act places a duty on public authorities to protect the rights of individuals in a variety of circumstances, and to balance those rights against the rights of persons trading in licensable activities and to achieve proportionality. The Council has also had regard to the Equality Act 2010, the Gambling Act 2005 and Section 17, Crime and Disorder Act 1998.
- 1.14 Applicants and those making representation in respect of applications to the Licensing Authority have a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court against the decisions of the Licensing Authority in accordance with the terms of the 2003 Act.
- 1.15 The Licensing Authority recognises that the object of licensing is to maintain appropriate control of licensed premises, qualifying clubs, temporary events and the people who manage them or hold personal licences within the terms of the 2003 Act.

- 1.16 Variable licensing hours with regard to the sale of alcohol are an important strategy to ensure that the concentration of customers leaving premises simultaneously is avoided.
- 1.17 Where any party makes relevant representations, the Licensing Authority will seek to make objective judgements as to whether conditions may need to be attached to a licence, or certificate to secure achievement of the licensing objectives. Any such conditions will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at licensed premises on those attending the premises and members of the public living, working or otherwise engaged in normal activity in the vicinity and will cover issues that are reasonably within the control of individual licensees.
- 1.18 When considering any conditions, the Licensing Authority acknowledges that the licensing function is not the only mechanism for the general control of the anti-social behaviour of individuals once they are outside the vicinity of licensed premises and beyond the direct control of the licensee of any premises concerned. Therefore, other mechanisms may be utilised, where appropriate, to tackle unruly or unlawful behaviour of patrons when beyond the control of premises. These include:
- Partnership working with the Kent Police (and other agencies as appropriate) to promote enforcement of the law, including disorder and antisocial behaviour, and the issuing of fixed penalty notices.
 - Powers to designate parts of the area as places where alcohol may not be consumed publicly. Large areas of the District are already covered by bye-laws and Designated Public Places Orders controlling drinking in the streets and other public places.
 - Partnership working with businesses, transport operators and other parts of the Council to create a safe and clean environment.
- 1.19 As part of its overall policy the Licensing Authority expects every holder of a licence or Temporary Event Notice to be responsible for minimising the impact of their activities and anti-social behaviour by their patrons within the vicinity of their premises. The holders of licences under the 2003 Act should be aware that they might be responsible for the actions of their patrons if such actions occur on the premises, directly outside the premises or sufficiently close to their premises to provide a direct causal link.
- 1.20 A key aim of the licensing policy is to assist licence holders to maintain a safe and family friendly environment in this Local Authority Area. It may be that conditions that would be relevant in the town and city centres may not be appropriate in rural areas. However each application will be considered on its individual merits.
- 1.21 Further, when the Licensing Authority is considering any application, it must avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes, (e.g. health and safety at work, environmental protection, disability discrimination, the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2006, so far as possible.
- 1.22 The licensing regime is not intended to be used to achieve outcomes that have been or could be achieved by other legislation. In particular, its licensing functions will be discharged separately from its functions as the Local Planning Authority. The Licensing Authority anticipates compliance with other statutory regimes in particular those relating to public safety.

Licences and planning permission

- 1.23 The use of any licensed premises or places may be subject to planning controls. There are several key differences between licensing and planning control.

- 1.24 Licensing is concerned with the fitness of the operator and detailed issues concerning the operation and management of the premises that are not addressed by the planning process that relates to the use of the premises. Applicants will be requested to check specifically with the Planning Department for confirmation of the action that they should take in respect of planning matters.
- 1.25 It is anticipated, in general, that the grant or variation of planning permission would be resolved before a licence application is made. Provisional statements may be treated differently.
- 1.26 The Licensing Committee may refuse to grant a licence following representations from the local planning authority if the activity sought to be licensed would amount to an unlawful use of the premises or a failure to actively promote the licensing objectives.
- 1.27 It will be for the applicant to demonstrate any special circumstances to justify a departure from this policy in the face of representations from the local planning authority.
- 1.28 With the exception of the approval and review of its Licensing Policy, decisions on licensing matters will be taken in accordance with a published and approved scheme of delegation aimed at underlining the principles of timely, efficient and effective decision-making.

Cumulative Impact of a concentration of Licensed Premises

- 1.29 "Cumulative impact" is not mentioned specifically in the 2003 Act but means the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area. For example, the potential impact on crime and disorder or public nuisance on a town or city centre of a large concentration of licensed premises in that part of the local authority area. The cumulative impact of licensed premises on the promotion of the licensing objectives is a proper matter for the Licensing Authority to consider in its policy.
- 1.30 This Licensing Authority will have regard to the relevant paragraphs of the guidance issued under s.182 of the 2003 Act when determining 'cumulative impact'. There are currently no cumulative impact areas within Dover District. Further details on the process including the adoption of such a policy can be found at www.dover.gov.uk/section182.

Advice and Guidance

- 1.31 The Licensing Authority recognises the valuable cultural, social and business importance that premises and events requiring a licence under the Licensing Act provide and welcomes the diversity of activities that are provided by licence holders. For this reason, pre-application discussions will be encouraged to assist applicants to develop their operating schedule to the standards the Licensing Authority will normally expect. The Licensing Authority, Kent Police and/or Kent Fire and Rescue Service will offer as much advice and guidance to applicants, as resources permit.
- 1.32 The Licensing Authority will also seek to liaise with applicants and/or mediate between applicants and others who may make representations, to achieve a satisfactory outcome for all involved wherever possible and where resources permit. Where an applicant considers that representations may be likely or probable, it is recommended that the applicant discuss the proposal with the Licensing Authority and with those from whom they think representations are likely prior to submitting

their application. Once an application has been lodged, there are statutory timescales imposed upon the application and determination process, which restrict the opportunity for such discussions, liaison and mediation.

Consultation

- 1.33 There are a number of groups who have a stake in the leisure industry, including businesses, customers, residents and regulators, all of whom have views and concerns that require consideration as part of the licensing function and promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 1.34 In developing this statement of policy, the Licensing Authority consulted widely. Along with the statutory consultees (the Chief Police Officer for the District and the Kent & Medway Fire and Rescue Authority) and the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, the views of existing licence holders, businesses, voluntary groups and residents were also taken into account. Due consideration was given to the views of all those who responded to that consultation process.
- 1.35 **This Policy Statement takes effect on 7 January 2016 and will remain in force for a period of 5 years.** It will be subject to regular review by the Licensing Authority. This may lead to interim provisions within the five year period that would then be published in a revised policy statement. There will be further consultation prior to the renewal of the policy.

Amusements with prizes machines

- 1.36 The Gambling Act 2005 gives an automatic entitlement to two gaming machines of category C or D to the holders of premises that are licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises. This automatic entitlement may be rescinded under certain circumstances. Notification must be given to the Licensing Authority together with the appropriate fee. This notification will fail when the premises licence is transferred to another person or ceases to have effect. Under these circumstances a new notification must be given to the Licensing Authority and a fee paid.
- 1.37 Members Clubs and Miners Welfare Institutes may apply for Club Gaming and Club Gaming Machine permits. Commercial clubs e.g. snooker clubs and night clubs cannot avail themselves of these permits.

Minor Variations

- 1.38 Holders of premises licences and club premises certificates may seek minor variations to licences and certificates. The test as to whether such a minor variation is appropriate is "could this variation taken singly, or on its own, adversely affect the licensing objectives?" If in the view of the Licensing Authority this is the case a full variation would be required.
- 1.39 A minor variation may be appropriate in cases:
- Where there is a minor change to the layout of a premises that would not effect public safety or nuisance.
 - A reduction in the hours of operation of a premise.
 - The removal of conditions that have become obsolete due to changes in legislation.
 - The addition of voluntary conditions
- 1.40 Minor variations are not permitted if the hours for the sale or supply of alcohol are increased or if the effect of the variation is to move the hours of alcohol to allow the licensable activity to be carried out between the hours of 23:00 and 07:00 on any day

(notwithstanding that there is no increase in hours).

- 1.41 When determining any application for a minor variation the Licensing Authority may receive valid representation if made within 10 days of the application. The Authority must make its determination within 15 days of the application. Should the Authority fail to determine the application within this time it is deemed to have failed. The decision as to whether to allow a minor variation rests with the Licensing Authority and may only be challenged by way of judicial review.

Designated Premises Supervisor

- 1.42 Because of the wider impact on the community the sale of alcohol carries with it greater responsibility than that associated with the provision of entertainment and late night refreshment. The main purpose of having a Designated Premises Supervisor is to ensure that there is a specified individual that can be readily identified at the premises. The Designated Premises Supervisor therefore will occupy a pivotal role in the management and supervision of the premise and may be given day to day responsibility for running the premises.
- 1.43 The exception to the above is to allow certain community premises which have or are applying for a premises licence, that authorise the sale of alcohol, to apply the alternative licence condition instead of the usual mandatory conditions. The effect of the alternative licence condition is that the licence holder, i.e. the management committee that runs the community premises, is responsible for the supervision and authorisation of all alcohol sales. However, this application of the requirement of a Designated Premises Supervisor may only be applied for where the Community Premises has a recognised Management Committee

Adult Entertainment

- 1.44 Premises that wish to provide adult entertainment by way of lap dancing, pole dancing or other types of activities involving nudity (relevant entertainment) are required to be licensed under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 unless they provide such entertainment less than 11 times in any rolling year and there is at least one calendar month between performances. Where this exemption applies the holders of authorities under the Licensing Act 2003 (premises licences, club premises certificates or temporary events notices) will be expected to implement measures to actively promote the four licensing objectives. In particular the Licensing Authority encourages measures that will protect children from moral, physical or mental harm. Such measures may include the following however this list should not be seen as being exhaustive or exclusive:

- Measures to ensure that any adult entertainment cannot be viewed from the public highway or from any part of the premises not being used for adult entertainment. Such measures may include the screening of doors and windows or the screening of the stage area to reduce the field of vision in respect of the performance
- A proof of age scheme where persons under the age of 18 years are required to provide photographic means of identification
- The provision of door supervisors registered by the Security Industry Authority for the purposes of ensuring good behaviour during any performance and to ensure that age restrictions are complied with.
- Measures to ensure that members of the audience are not permitted to be in physical contact with the performer. This may include a barrier or enforced sterile area immediately in front of the stage at a distance that will prevent contact.

- 1.45 Where premises licences or club premises certificates have conditions attached in

respect of regulated entertainment in the form of adult entertainment such conditions will remain in force unless the premises are licensed for relevant entertainment under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982. This is because it is anticipated that the conditions in respect of premises with relevant entertainment are likely to be stricter than those with regulated entertainment.

Mandatory Conditions

- 1.46 Alcohol-related violent crime, nuisance and disorder remain a serious problem in many areas in England and Wales. Those who retail or supply alcohol also have a responsibility to protect their customers, members, the public and communities.
- 1.47 The Policing and Crime Act 2009 allowed the Government to impose mandatory conditions with regard to the responsible retailing of alcohol. These conditions must be intended to support and actively promote the licensing objectives. The aim of the mandatory conditions is to ensure that those businesses, both small and large, who are selling alcohol irresponsibly, act more responsibly to help tackle alcohol-related crime and disorder.

The 2003 Act therefore provides mandatory licensing conditions that apply to all relevant premises in England and Wales. These conditions are amended from time to time by Statutory Instruments. Current Mandatory Conditions can be viewed by visiting our website, www.dover.gov.uk/licensing policy, or requesting a copy by post.

Early Morning Alcohol Restriction Orders (EMRO)

- 1.48 Sections 172A to 172E of the 2003 Licensing Act 2003 allow a licensing authority to make, vary or revoke an EMRO. The power enables a licensing authority to prohibit the sale of alcohol for a specified time period between the hours of 12 midnight and 6am in the whole or part of its area, if it is satisfied that this would be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

EMROs are designed to address recurring problems such as high levels of alcohol-related crime and disorder in specific areas at specified times; serious public nuisance; and other instances of alcohol-related anti-social behaviour which is not directly attributable to specific premises. There are currently no EMROs within Dover District.

Reviews

- 1.49 Where possible and appropriate the Licensing Authority, Kent Police and/or any other responsible authority defined by the act will give early warning to licence holders of any concerns identified at premises and of the need for improvement.
- 1.50 The Licensing Act 2003 allows the Licensing Authority to reject any application for a review made by person other than a responsible authority, that appears to be frivolous, vexatious or repetitive. With this in mind no more than one review will normally be permitted within any 12 month period where the application relies on substantially similar grounds other than in exceptional and compelling circumstances or where it arises following a closure order.
- 1.51 The Licensing Authority may review a licence on the application of any responsible authority or any other person who makes an application that relates to the licensing objectives.
- 1.52 Responsible authorities and/ any other person can apply for a review of a premises licence, however evidentiary basis would be required to be presented to the Licensing

Authority. Other persons are therefore advised to keep records of incidents in relation to licensed premises in order to support the application for review.

Right of Appeal

- 1.53 An appeal may be made to a magistrates' court within 21 days of the licence holder being notified of the licensing authority's decision. An appeal may be made by the premises licence holder, the applicant for the review and/or any other person who made relevant representations.
- 1.54 The decision of the licensing authority, following the review hearing, will not have effect until the end of the period allowed for appeal, or until the appeal is disposed of.

Enforcement

- 1.55 The Council delivers a wide range of enforcement services aimed at safeguarding the environment and the community and at providing a 'level playing field' on which businesses can fairly trade. The administration and enforcement of the licensing regime is one of these services. The Council has adopted the principles of the Government's Enforcement Concordat designed to ensure effective and efficient public protection services. Specifically, the Council is committed to accord with the principles of good enforcement practice by carrying out its regulatory functions in a fair, open and consistent manner.
- 1.56 The Enforcement Concordat is based on the principles that businesses should:
- receive clear explanations from enforcers of what they need to do and by when;
 - have opportunities to resolve differences before enforcement action is taken - unless immediate action is needed;
 - receive an explanation of their rights of appeal
- 1.57 The Council recognises the interests of both individual citizens and the requirements of businesses and will work closely with partners to assist licence holders to comply with the law and the four licensing objectives it seeks to promote. However, proportionate but firm action will be taken against those who commit offences or break the law. The Council has set clear standards of service and performance that the public and businesses can expect. In particular, a licensing enforcement policy has been created that explains how the Council will undertake its role as Licensing Authority and how the principles of effective enforcement will be achieved. The policy is available from the Licensing Section as are details of the Council's corporate complaints procedures. These documents can also be viewed on the Council's website: www.dover.gov.uk/licensing
- 1.58 The Licensing Authority has established protocols with Kent Police, Kent & Medway Towns Fire and Rescue Authority and Kent County Council Trading Standards on enforcement issues. These protocols provide for the targeting of resources towards high-risk premises and activities that require greater attention, while providing a lighter touch in respect of low risk premises that are well operated.
- 1.59 The principle of using a scoring scheme based on risk factors will normally prevail and proactive inspections will usually be undertaken in accordance with a priority inspection scheme. This should ensure that resources are more effectively allocated to higher risk or 'problem premises'. Monitoring visits will also take place in and around premises.

2.0 LICENSING OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following sections set out the Licensing Authority's Policy relating specifically to the four licensing objectives:
- The prevention of crime and disorder
 - Public safety
 - The prevention of public nuisance
 - The protection of children from harm
- 2.2 The Licensing Authority accepts the rights of any person to apply for a variety of permissions under the Act and to have the application processed in accordance with the Act.
- 2.3 Responsible authorities and/or any other person may make representation on any application or seek a review of a licence or certificate where they are permitted to do so under the Act. Each application will be considered on its individual merits as well as against the relevant policy and statutory framework.
- 2.4 If no representations are received from responsible authorities or other persons, the licence or certificate will be granted as applied for subject only to mandatory conditions and those conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule that is required to be submitted as part of the application.
- 2.5 Where relevant representations are made, the Licensing Authority may attach conditions to the licence where they are considered appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. They will be tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the particular premises and events concerned.
- 2.6 In each section relating to the objectives, the Licensing Authority has defined its intended outcome. Each section then lists the factors that may influence the achievement of that objective but because of the wide variety of premises and activities to which this policy applies, the lists provided are not exhaustive or exclusive. Applicants know their premises and business best and should address all aspects relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events.
- 2.7 Further, in each section, a list of possible control measures is provided. This is to be of assistance to applicants, but again is not intended to be an exclusive or exhaustive list. Many control measures achieve more than one objective but have not necessarily been listed under each objective. Applicants will not be required to mention a control measure more than once in their operating schedule.
- 2.8 The Licensing Authority will expect the selection of control measures, referred to in 2.6 above, to be based upon a risk assessment of the premises, events, activities and the customers expected to attend (eg their age, number, etc.). Whilst the Licensing Authority may not require such risk assessments to be documented, (other than where required by other legislation), it considers such documentation to be good practice and a useful tool in the instruction and training of staff. It is also a sound basis for review by the licence holder, in the event of an application for variation, or a response to changing circumstances/conditions at the premises being required. The Licensing Authority also encourages the maintenance of training records to evidence the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 2.9 Additional measures may be necessary on a specific basis such as when a special event (e.g. popular live band) or promotion (e.g. during major sporting occasions) is planned, and which is intended to, or likely to attract larger audiences and/or audiences of a different nature, and which can have a significant impact on the achievement of the licensing objectives.

- 2.10 The Licensing Authority considers the effective and responsible management of the premises, instruction, training and supervision of staff and the adoption of best practice to be the most essential of control measures for the achievement of all the licensing objectives. Applicants are encouraged to consider and address such elements within an applicant's operating schedule.
- 2.11 Occupancy capacity for premises may be a relevant factor in promoting the four licensing objectives.
- 2.12 The design and layout of premises are important in determining capacity, as is the availability and size of exits within recommended travel distances. Other factors should also be considered when assessing the appropriate capacity for premises or events. These might include:
- The nature of the premises or event
 - The nature of the licensable activities being provided
 - The provision or removal of such items as temporary structures, such as a stage, or furniture
 - The number of staff available to supervise customers both ordinarily and in the event of an emergency
 - The customer profile (e.g. age, disability)
 - The attendance by customers with disabilities and means of emergency exit for such customers
 - The attendance by customers with whose first language is not English
 - Availability of suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation
 - Nature and provision of facilities for ventilation

3.0 PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

- 3.1 Dover District Council is committed to further improving the quality of life for the people of the District of Dover by continuing to reduce crime and the fear of crime.
- 3.2 Whilst the Community Safety Partnership is not a responsible authority under the Licensing Act 2003, the Licensing Authority will consult and involve the Community Safety Partnership in policy making in order to maximise the effectiveness of reducing crime, misuse of drugs and the fear of crime.
- 3.3 Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 introduced a wide range of measures for preventing crime and disorder and imposed a duty on Dover District Council, Kent Police, Kent County Council and others to consider crime and disorder reduction in the exercise of all their duties. The Licensing Act 2003 reinforces this duty for local authorities.
- 3.4 The promotion of the licensing objective, "prevention of crime and disorder", places a responsibility on licence holders to become key partners in achieving this objective. Applicants should demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified, and will be implemented and maintained, to reduce or prevent crime and disorder on and in the vicinity of their premises, relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events.
- 3.5 The applicant should consider factors arising from the premises or the activities of their customers within the vicinity of the premises, and are encouraged to demonstrate consideration of factors that may impact on the prevention of crime and disorder objective. These might include:
- Underage drinking
 - Drunkenness on premises

- Public drunkenness
 - Drugs
 - Violent behaviour
 - Anti-social behaviour
- 3.6 The following examples of control measures are given to assist applicants and are considered to be amongst the most essential that applicants should take account of in their operating schedule, having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities:
- Effective and responsible management of premises.
 - Training and supervision of staff including the maintenance of training records.
 - Adoption of best practice guidance (e.g. Safer Clubbing the National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy Toolkit and other voluntary codes of practice).
 - Membership of the Dover Partnership Against Crime (DPAC).
 - Acceptance of a proof of age scheme card which carries the PASS hologram, and/or 'new type' driving licences with photographs, passports, an official identity card issued by H M Forces.
 - Provision of effective CCTV in and around premises.
 - Employment of Security Industry Authority licensed door staff. Such door staff should be at a ratio set down by the Security Industry Authority (currently 1:100 patrons) The employment of female staff as part of such door supervision arrangements is encouraged.
 - Provision of toughened or polycarbonate glasses.
 - Provision of litterbins and security measures, such as lighting, outside premises.
 - Membership of a Pub Watch scheme
- 3.7 Applicants should carefully consider the hours that they will wish to operate and when to close their premises for the entry of customers and to require them to leave. They should consider each licensable activity separately and carefully and reflect this in operating schedules. The Licensing Authority will similarly consider hours for licensable activities and closing times and appropriate conditions. The benefits of "cooling down" periods; after the last sales of alcoholic drinks; while food and non alcoholic drinks are still available; and when they volume and tempo of music is reduced, and the levels of lighting are increased, are very widely recognised as helping to reduce crime and disorder and public nuisance. Applicants should consider stopping music/dancing before they stop serving alcohol and may also consider stopping serving alcohol and may also consider stopping serving alcohol more than half an hour before the premises close and customers must leave.
- 3.8 Within the operating schedule for premises from which alcohol will be sold, a Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) must be identified and named. The DPS should have been given the day-to-day responsibility for running the premises by the premises licence holder. In addition to the DPS holding a personal licence, the Licensing Authority will expect where serious crime or disorder has previously been experienced on those premises, the DPS to have additional training and/or experience commensurate with the nature and style of the operation of the premises.
- 3.9 In exceptional circumstances, the police may object to the designation of a new premises supervisor where they believe that such appointment would undermine the crime prevention objective.
- 3.10 Certain temporary events are not required to be licensed but must be notified to the Licensing Authority, Police and Environmental Health using the Temporary Event Notice (TEN) or Late TEN procedure. However, depending on the nature and location of such events, these can have serious crime and disorder implications. Organisers of

these events must submit their notification at least **10 working days (or 5 working days in respect of “late” TENS)** before the event to enable the police, environmental health and the Licensing Authority to work with them to identify and reduce the risk of crime and disorder.

3.11 Where the Licensing Authority has given notice in writing to the holder of the premises licence prohibiting the exhibition of a film (including DVD or video) on the grounds that it contains matter which, if exhibited, would be likely to:

- encourage or incite crime or lead to disorder, or
- stir up hatred or incite violence towards any section of the public on grounds of colour, race or ethnic or racial origin, disability, religious beliefs, sexual orientation or gender

the Licensing Authority will expect that the film shall not be exhibited in the premises except with the consent in writing of the Licensing Authority and in accordance with any conditions attached to such consent.

3.12 The Licensing Authority will require all films to comply with British Board of Film Classification (BBFC) guidelines.

3.13 Whilst each application is considered on its merits, the provision of door supervisors in town centre pubs and clubs that wish to sell alcohol beyond 11.00pm is encouraged. The Security Industry Authority's policy is that one door supervisor must be employed for every 100 people likely to be present on the premises. The Licensing Authority may liaise with the designated premises supervisor as to the days of the week when such staff need to be employed.

4.0 PUBLIC SAFETY

4.1 The Licensing Authority is committed to ensuring that the safety of any person visiting or working in licensed premises is not compromised. To this end, applicants are encouraged to demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained to ensure public safety, relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events.

4.2 When addressing the issue of public safety, an applicant should demonstrate that those factors that impact on the standards of public safety have been considered. These may include:

- The occupancy capacity of the premises (notwithstanding the provisions of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2006) in particular having regard to means of escape in an emergency.
- The age, design and layout of the premises, including means of escape in the event of fire.
- The nature of the licensable activities to be provided, in particular the sale or supply of alcohol, and including whether those activities are of a temporary or permanent nature.
- The hours of operation, noting the difference between opening hours and the hours of licensable activities (wind down periods).
- Customer profile (e.g. age, disability).
- The use of special effects such as lasers, pyrotechnics, smoke machines, foam machines, etc.

4.3 The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2006 places a responsibility on the licence holder to carry out a risk assessment and appoint a competent person. This risk assessment should include a maximum capacity limit taking into account the

activities undertaken on those premises and any extenuating circumstances such as special effects, clientele, or restricted access

4.4 The following examples of control measures are given to assist applicants and are considered to be amongst the most essential that applicants should take account of in their operating schedule, having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities:

- Suitable and sufficient risk assessments.
- Effective and responsible management of premises.
- Provision of a sufficient number of people employed or engaged to secure the safety of the premises and patrons.
- Appropriate instruction, training and supervision of those employed or engaged to secure the safety of the premises and patrons.
- Adoption of best practice guidance.
- Provision of effective CCTV in and around premises.
- Provision of toughened or polycarbonate glasses.
- Implementation of crowd management measures.
- Regular testing (and certification where appropriate) of procedures, appliances, systems etc. pertinent to safety.

5.0 PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

5.1 Licensed premises have a significant potential to adversely impact on communities through public nuisances that arise from their operation. The Licensing Authority wishes to proactively maintain and protect the amenity of residents and other businesses from the potential consequence of the operation of licensed premises whilst recognising the valuable cultural, social and business importance that such premises provide.

5.2 The Licensing Authority will interpret 'public nuisance' in its widest sense, and takes it to include such issues as noise, light, odour, litter and anti-social behaviour, where these matters impact on those living, working or otherwise engaged in normal activity in an area.

5.3 Applicants need to clearly understand that the Licensing Authority will take into consideration the nature of the locality when determining applications and the imposition of conditions where appropriate.

5.4

5.5 Applicants should demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures to prevent public nuisance have been identified and will be implemented, relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events.

5.6 When addressing the issue of prevention of public nuisance, the applicant should demonstrate that those factors that impact on the likelihood of public nuisance have been considered. These may include:

- The location of premises and proximity to residential and other noise sensitive premises, such as hospitals, hospices and places of worship.
- The hours of operation, particularly if between 23.00 and 07.00.
- The nature of activities to be provided, including whether those activities are of a temporary or permanent nature and whether they are to be held inside or outside premises.
- The design and layout of premises and in particular the presence of noise limiting features.
- The occupancy capacity of the premises.

- The availability of public transport.
- Last admission time.
- The steps the applicant has taken or proposes to take to ensure that staff leave the premises quietly.
- The steps the applicant has taken or proposes to take to prevent disturbance by patrons arriving or leaving the premises.
- Whether routes to and from the premises, on foot or by car or service or delivery vehicles, pass residential premises.
- Whether other measures have been taken or are proposed such as the use of CCTV or the employment of registered door supervisors.
- The arrangements made or proposed for parking by patrons, and the effect of this parking on local residents.
- The likelihood of any violence, disorder or policing problems arising if a licence were to be granted.
- Whether taxis and private hire vehicles serving the premises are likely to disturb local residents.
- The siting of external lighting, including security lighting.
- Whether the premises would result in increased refuse storage or disposal problems or additional litter in the vicinity of the premise and any measures or proposed measures to deal with this.
- The history of previous nuisance complaints proven against the premises, particularly where statutory notices have been served on the present licensees.

5.7 The following examples of control measures are given to assist applicants and are considered to be amongst the most essential that applicants should take account of in their operating schedule, having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities:

- Effective and responsible management of premises.
- Appropriate instruction, training and supervision of those employed or engaged to prevent incidents of public nuisance.
- Control of operating hours for all or individual parts of the premises (e.g. garden areas), including such matters as deliveries, bottle clearing etc.
- Adoption of best practice guidance (e.g. Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs, produced by Institute of Acoustics).
- Installation of soundproofing, air conditioning, acoustic lobbies and sound limitation devices.
- Management of people, including staff, and traffic (and resulting queues) arriving and leaving premises.
- Liaison with public transport providers.
- Siting of external lighting, including security lighting.
- Management arrangements for collection and disposal of litter.
- Effective ventilation systems to prevent nuisance from odour.

6.0 PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM

- 6.1 Applicants should demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained to protect children from harm, relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events.
- 6.2 The protection of children from harm is an important issue. It is hoped that family friendly premises will thrive, but the risk of harm to children remains a paramount consideration when determining applications.
- 6.3 The relaxation of previous restrictions contained in the Licensing Act 1964 giving accompanied children greater access to licensed premises is seen as a positive step,

which may bring about a social change in family friendly leisure. Clearly, this relaxation places additional responsibilities upon licence holders. However, it is recognised that parents and others accompanying children also have responsibilities.

- 6.4 The protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm and, in relation to the exhibition of films, or the transmission of programmes by video or DVD. This includes the protection of children from exposure to strong language, sexual imagery and sexual expletives. Children are more vulnerable and their needs will require special consideration. This vulnerability includes their susceptibility to suggestion, peer group influences, inappropriate example, and the unpredictability of their age and the lack of understanding of danger.
- 6.5 Whilst children may be adequately protected from harm by the action taken to protect adults, they also need special consideration and no policy can anticipate every situation. When addressing the issue of protecting children from harm, the applicant should demonstrate that those factors that impact on harm to children have been considered. The potential for children to be exposed to the following should all be considered and addressed:
- Purchase, acquire or consume alcohol
 - Be exposed to drugs, drug taking or drug dealing
 - Be exposed to gambling
 - Be exposed to activities of an adult or sexual nature
 - Be exposed to incidents of violence or disorder
 - Be exposed to environmental pollution such as noise or smoke
 - Be exposed to special hazards such as falls from a height
- 6.6 The following examples of control measures are given to assist applicants and are considered to be amongst the most essential that applicants should take account of in their operating schedule, having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities:
- Effective and responsible management of premises.
 - Provision of a sufficient number of people employed or engaged to secure the protection of children from harm.
 - Appropriate instruction, training and supervision of those employed or engaged to secure the protection of children from harm.
 - Adoption of best practice guidance.
 - Limitations on the hours when children may be present, in all or individual parts of the premises.
 - Limitations or exclusions by age when certain activities are taking place.
 - Imposition of requirements for children to be accompanied by an adult.
 - Acceptance of a proof of age scheme card which carries the PASS hologram and/or 'photocard type driving licences with photographs, passport, an official identity card issued by HM Forces or by a EU country bearing the photograph and date of birth of bearer.
 - The placing of machines provided under the Gambling Act 2005 so that they can be properly supervised.
- 6.7 In the case of film exhibitions, the Licensing Authority will expect licensees to implement measures that restrict children from viewing age-restricted films classified according to the recommendations of the BBFC or the Licensing Authority. In the case of a film exhibition that has not been classified, the Licensing Authority will expect the licensee to certify to the Licensing Authority that an assessment of the suitability of the film for exhibition to children in accordance with the BBFC Guidelines has been carried out and that this has been confirmed by the Licensing Authority in writing prior to public viewing. Details of the BBFC Guidelines are available on the

6.8 Where certain regulated entertainment is provided the Licensing Authority will require the presence of an adequate number of adult staff to control the access and egress of children and to protect them from harm whilst on the premises. Where children are present as performers, the Licensing Authority will normally require an adequate number of adult staff to be responsible for the child performers. The staff should be suitably screened to work with children.

6.9

The Licensing Authority will consider appropriate conditions where relevant representations are made in relation to the protection of children from harm.

Appendix A The District of Dover

Situated in East Kent, the Dover district covers 31,485 hectares and has a coastline of around 20 miles. The district contains two urban areas, a market town and a large rural area made up of dozens of villages and hamlets.

The Dover district has a population of 113,100 (2014 ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates), which is comprised of the following broad age groups:

- 0-14 years: 18,600 (16.4%)
- 15-19 years: 6,900 (6.1%)
- 20-29 years: 11,800 (10.4%)
- 30-59 years: 43,000 (38.0%)
- 60-74 years: 21,500 (19.0%)
- 75+ years: 11,200 (9.9%)

The average age of residents living in the Dover district is 42.8 years, which is higher than the national mean age of 39.6 years.

About 72% of the population live in the towns of Dover, Deal and Sandwich. The remainder of the district is predominately rural, although there are plans for managed expansion at Whitfield (at least 5,750 homes) and Aylesham (over 1,200 homes).

The Dover district is steeped in history. Sandwich and Dover are both Cinque Ports and Deal is a member of the Confederation. The district contains the spectacular Norman Castle at Dover, the Tudor castles of Deal and Walmer and the Roman castle at Richborough. Sandwich is the most complete medieval town in Britain and Deal is noted for its Georgian seafront.

There are a range of sports and leisure facilities on offer in the district including leisure centres, swimming pools, country parks and gardens, play areas, cinemas, theatres and museums. The district is famous for its golf courses including the Royal St. George's in Sandwich, which has hosted the Open Championship.

The economy of the Dover district is closely linked with the Port of Dover and ancillary activities, although there are other sources of employment including construction and accommodation & food services. The decision by the pharmaceutical company Pfizer to contract its operations significantly at Sandwich led to the designation of the site by the Government as an Enterprise Zone, renamed 'Discovery Park', and life science is a core activity at the site.

There is a range of retail facilities available to residents within the urban areas of the district although these tend to be local rather than regional shopping facilities. Progress is being made on delivering a multi-million pound 'St James' development (Dover Town Investment Zone), a 120,000 sq. ft. retail and leisure park with 440 parking spaces, and will feature a 21,000 sq. ft. six-screen multiplex Cineworld cinema, 120 bed hotel, 16,000 sq. ft. M&S Simply Food store, five national chain restaurants and 12 retail units.

Some 450 commercial outlets now offer licensable activities including, pubs, clubs, off licences, public entertainment establishments and late night refreshment houses.

Crime statistics for the year 2013/14 show a violent crime rate of 16.5 crimes per 1,000 people¹ compared to 11.1 per 1000 nationally.

Crude rate per 1,000 population. During this period, the Kent Police system for recording crime was scrutinised by HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and as a result, the reporting mechanisms have been tightened and improved leading to an increase in reported crime. Waiting for 2014/15 data.

Appendix B

Betteshanger Regeneration Forum
Campaign for Real Ale Limited
Chair of Dover Neighbourhood Watch
Chairman Licensing Committee
Charlton Shopping Centre
Chief Constable, Kent Constabulary
Coalfields Regeneration Trust
Deal, Walmer & Sandwich LVA
Dover District Chamber of Commerce
Dover Harbour Board
Dover Library
Dover Partnership Against Crime
Dover Town Centre Management
East Kent Coastal Primary Care Trust
East Kent Mercury
FS Leisure Limited
Fire Safety Officer - Kent Fire & Rescue
Service , South Kent Office
Friends of North Deal
Gateway Resident's Association
Jazz Services Limited
KCC Children's Services, Dover
KCC Social Services (Asylum Team)
KCC Social Services (Child Protection)
Kent Arts and Libraries
Kent Association of Parish Councils

Kent Coin Automatics
Kent County Council
Kent Hotels & Restaurants Association
Kent Magistrates' Court Service
Kent Rural Community Council
Kent Transport
LGS (UK)
Licensing Administrator - Spirit Group
Pfizer Limited
Priory Forum
Ramada Hotel
Sandwich & District Chamber of Commerce
Sandwich Society
Shepherd Neame Limited
Sport England South East
The Association of Licensed Multiple
Retailers
The National Trust
Town and Parish Councils
Your Leisure
White Cliffs Country Tourism Association
White Cliffs Dover Hotel & Guest House
Group

Whilst the above persons and organisations have been directly consulted this does not prevent anyone other person or body responding to this consultation.

Further copies are freely available from:

Rebecca Pordage, Licensing Team

Leader

Licensing Policy Consultation
Dover District Council White Cliffs
Business Park Dover Kent CT16 3PJ
Telephone: 01304 872279 or by
fax: 01304872217
or by e-mail: licensing@dover.gov.uk

Appendix C - Other Relevant Contacts, Strategies and Policies

Licensing Act 2003: Guidance issued under Section 182 and Guidance on the Operation of Closure Powers in Part 8 www.culture.gov.uk

Together: Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour Actionline www.together.gov.uk

PM's Strategy Unit's Interim Paper re alcohol related harm
<http://www.number10.gov.uk/output/Page4498.asp>

Home Office Alcohol and Crime Research Page
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/alcohol1.html>

Home Office Guidance for Local Agencies
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/dprpubs1.html>

British Institute of Innkeeping (BII) info@bii.org

Safety Guidance for Street Arts, Carnival, Processions and Large Scale Performances published by Independent Street Arts Network
www.streetartsnetwork.org/pages/publications

Home Office Race Relations Guidance www.raceimpact.homeoffice.gov.uk

Disability Rights Commission www.dre-gb.org

Home Office's Updated Drug Strategy and "Safer Clubbing" www.drugs.gov.uk

"Alcohol and Crime: Taking Stock" by Anne Deehan, Home Office Crime Reduction Research Series Paper 3 www.crimereduction.gov.uk/drugsalcohol8.htm

Crime Reduction - Enforcement Strategy
www.dover.gov.uk/crimereduction/corporateenformentstrategy/2004.pdf

Crime Reduction Strategy 2002-2005
www.dover.gov.uk/crimereductionstrat2002-2005/delivery.asp

Dover District Local Plan www.dover.gov.uk/local-plan/webhome.asp

Race Equality Policy www.dover.gov.uk/humanresources/raceequalitypolicy.doc

Community Strategy www.dover.gov.uk/community-strategy/comstrato3.pdf

Dover District Council Corporate Plan www.dover.gov.uk/corporateplan/home.asp

Subject:	APPOINTMENT OF AN EAST KENT JOINT INDEPENDENT REMUNERATION PANEL
Meeting and Date:	Council– 25 November 2015
Report of:	Director of Governance
Classification:	UNRESTRICTED

Purpose of the report: To appoint an Independent Remuneration Panel as required under the Local Authorities (Members' Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003 (as amended).

- Recommendation:**
- (a) To confirm the Council's continued participation in the East Kent Joint Independent Remuneration Panel until 30 November 2019.
 - (b) To appoint Mr W Ferrier and Mr A Goodall as Dover District Council's appointees to the East Kent Joint Independent Remuneration Panel for a four year term commencing 1 December 2015.
 - (c) That the Director of Governance be authorised to agree the arrangements for the administrative support of the East Kent Joint Independent Remuneration Panel.
-

1. Summary

1.1 The Council is required to appoint an Independent Remuneration Panel under the Local Authorities (Members' Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003 for the purpose of making recommendations to the Council in respect of its Members' Allowances Scheme.

2. Introduction and Background

2.1 Since 2002 the Council has operated a Joint Independent Remuneration Panel with neighbouring authorities and in 2007 the first East Kent Joint Independent Remuneration Panel was formed by Dover District Council, Shepway District Council and Thanet District Council. The current Panel was formed in 2008 and consists of 5 members appointed jointly by Canterbury City Council, Dover District Council and Thanet District Council. The term of office of the current Panel members expired in May 2015.

2.2 Following the May 2015 elections, consultation was undertaken with the leadership in each of the partner authorities in the East Kent Joint Independent Remuneration Panel about continuing with the arrangements for a shared Panel and this report seeks to confirm the Council's continuing participation.

Panel Arrangements

2.3 The key responsibilities of the Panel as set out in the Regulations are to make recommendations as to the responsibilities or duties in respect of which the following allowances should be made available and the amount of allowance:

- Basic Allowance;
- Special Responsibility Allowances;
- Member Travel and Subsistence allowances;

- Dependent Carers Allowances; and
 - Index linking arrangements for allowances.
- 2.4 The Council has a duty to have regard to the recommendations of the Panel when making a decision in respect of any of the allowances set out above but does not have to adopt the recommendations of the Panel.
- 2.5 In addition, the Panel also makes recommendations to Town and Parish Council's in respect of the level of Parish Basic Allowance and Parish Chairman's allowance.
- 2.6 The Regulations require that the Panel be composed of "at least three members none of whom... is also a member of an authority in respect of which it makes recommendations... or... is disqualified from being or becoming a member of an authority".
- 2.7 The Panel membership is currently appointed on the following basis:
- 1 member appointed by Canterbury City Council
 - 2 member appointed by Dover District Council
 - 2 members appointed by Thanet District Council
- 2.8 The quorum for the Panel is 3 members.
- 2.9 The proposed term length of the members of the Panel is for four years, running from 1 December 2015 until 30 November 2019. The Panel will be responsible for appointing its own Chairman from amongst the membership on an annual basis.
- 2.10 It is proposed to reappoint former Independent Members of the Standards Committee Mr W Ferrier and Mr A Goodall to the Panel for a second term on the basis of the experience they have accumulated in their first term as members of the Panel and their knowledge of the authority.
- 2.11 The Local Authorities (Members' Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003 make provision for the members of the Panel to be paid an allowance and expenses for carrying out the Panel's functions at a level the authorities determine.
- 2.12 The current allowance arrangements for the members of the East Kent Joint Independent Remuneration Panel were set in 2007. Each Panel member receives an allowance of £300 per annum plus an attendance fee of £75 per meeting. A further allowance of £250 per annum is paid to the Panel's Chairman. The costs of the Panel members' allowances are split equally between the partner authorities.
- 2.13 It is not proposed to change the allowance arrangements for the members of the Panel for the duration of the term of office running until 30 November 2019.
- 2.14 The Central administrative support for the Panel is currently provided by Dover District Council's Democratic Support team and it is proposed that this will continue. However, it is recommended that the Director of Governance be given delegated authority to agree the final administrative arrangements.
- 3. Identification of Options**
- 3.1 Option 1: To confirm the Council's continued participation in the East Kent Joint Independent Remuneration Panel with Canterbury City Council and Thanet District Council.
- 3.2 Option 2: To form an Independent Remuneration Panel for Dover District Council only.
- 3.3 Option 3: To instruct the Director of Governance to investigate alternative arrangements for an Independent Remuneration Panel, accepting that the authority will have no Panel in place until such alternative arrangements are approved.

4. **Evaluation of Options**

4.1 Option 1 is the preferred choice and it continues the existing arrangements that have worked successfully since 2008 and bring resilience to the Panel through the pooling of resources and the resultant economies of scale.

4.2 Options 2 and 3 are not recommended as they would take longer to implement and would lose the benefits gained through the sharing a Panel.

5. **Resource Implications**

5.1 The proposal set out in Option 1 has no additional resource implications. However, if the Council were to choose Options 2 or 3 the resource implications would need to be reassessed as part of a further report.

6. **Corporate Implications**

6.1 Comment from the Director of Finance (linked to the MTFP): Finance has been consulted. Allowances for the members of the IRP have been budgeted for in 2016/17. There are no concerns. (VB)

6.2 Comment from the Solicitor to the Council: The Solicitor to the Council has been consulted in the preparation of this report and has no further comments to make.

6.3 Comment from the Equalities Officer: This report does not specifically highlight any equalities implications however, in discharging their responsibilities members are required to comply with the public sector equality duty as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15>

7. **Appendices**

Appendix 1 – Terms of Reference of the East Kent Joint Independent Remuneration Panel

8. **Background Papers**

None.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE EAST KENT JOINT INDEPENDENT REMUNERATION PANELS

Canterbury City Council, Dover District Council and Thanet District Council (the 'partner authorities') have established a Joint District Independent Remuneration Panel and a Joint Parish Independent Remuneration Panel to make recommendations on remuneration levels for District and Town/Parish Councillors.

1. Terms of Reference

- (a) The Terms of Reference of the Panels shall be:
- (i) to make recommendations to each District and Town/Parish authority as to the amount of basic allowance which should be payable to its elected and co-opted members;
 - (ii) to make recommendations to each District and Town/Parish authority about the roles and responsibilities for which a special allowance should be payable and as to the amount of each such allowance;
 - (iii) to make recommendations as to whether each District and Town/Parish authority's allowances scheme should include an allowance in respect of the expenses of arranging for the care of children and dependants and if it does make such a recommendation, the amount of this allowance and the means by which it is determined;
 - (iv) to make recommendations to each District and Town/Parish authority about a members' pension scheme;
 - (v) to make recommendations to each District and Town/Parish authority as to the amount of travel and subsistence allowance payable to elected and co-opted members.

2. Recommendations of the Panel

- (a) In making its recommendations, the Panels be asked to include guidance on what is to be encompassed by the allowance and it will have regard to the following principles:
- (i) the Panels shall make separate recommendations to each authority if it is deemed appropriate;
 - (ii) recommendations should conform with existing legislation (and anticipate likely future legislation so far as possible);

- (iii) recognition of the principle that the work of a Councillor is undertaken for the sake of public service and not for personal gain;
- (iv) recognition that the demands placed upon Councillors by their differing roles and responsibilities within the Council
- (v) the need to fairly and equitably compensate Councillors so far as the Panels thinks appropriate for the time and effort devoted to their work as a member of the Council and/or the time and effort which they can reasonably be expected to devote;
- (vi) that individual Councillors should not be disadvantaged by virtue of the ward or party (if any) which they represent, or the geographic spread within the District of the places where Council business is conducted;
- (vii) an allowance scheme should be transparent, economic, efficient and effective to administer and easy to explain, understand and justify to the local communities within the District.

3. Panel Membership and Appointment

- (a) The membership of the District Independent Remuneration Panel and the Parish Independent Remuneration Panel shall be the same.
- (b) Each partner authority shall appoint up to two representatives to serve on the panels.
- (c) The members of the Panels should receive the following allowances, to be reviewed every four years:
 - Chairman: Supplement of £250 per annum
 - Panel Member: £300 per annum
 - Meeting Fee: £75 per meeting
- (d) Wherever possible, the members of the Panels shall be treated as separate and independent consultants who are responsible for their own tax, National Insurance, etc.
- (e) The respective partner authorities should carry out recruitment of the members of the panels. Recruitment should be by either public advertisement or direct approach to appropriate individuals or business/community/voluntary sector organisations that command local respect and public confidence and would be able to nominate persons who should have the necessary skills, integrity, independence and who are recognisable members of the local business and voluntary/community sectors within their respective areas.
- (f) A person specification shall be drawn up and agreed to ensure that candidates who are appointed:
 - (i) Are able to demonstrate a high degree of personal integrity;

- (ii) Are not members of any local authority and are not disqualified from being or becoming a member of a local authority;
 - (iii) Have, if possible, the appropriate level of skill, knowledge and understanding of setting remunerations;
 - (iv) Have the necessary time and commitment for the role;
 - (v) Will disclose the extent of their connections to a political party and whether these are such as to risk the effective discharge of the panel's functions were the candidate to be appointed.
- (c) Terms of appointment shall include a provision for removal from office in circumstances where:
- (i) the member of the Panel is disqualified from being a member of an authority or guilty of any conduct which brings the office into disrepute eg being found guilty of a criminal offence, an act of dishonesty or other serious misconduct;
 - (ii) the member of the Panel is guilty of lack of diligence or incompetence;
 - (iii) the member becomes an elected or co-opted member [or an employee] of a local authority;
 - (vi) a member of the Panel shall only be removed from office by the appointing partner authority, except at the expiration of a member of the Panels term of office.

4. Panel Operating Rules

- (a) The Panel's Term of Office shall commence from 1 December 2015.
- (b) The Panel shall:
 - (i) appoint its own Chairman at the first meeting of each municipal year;
 - (ii) require a quorum of three at all meetings;
 - (iii) Meet a minimum of once per municipal year, with additional meetings convened at the request of any partner authority;
 - (iv) otherwise devise its own rules for the conduct of meetings providing that such are consistent with legislative requirements and good governance practice.

5. Responsibilities of the Partner Authorities

- (a) The partner authorities in the Panel shall:
 - (i) Share equally the cost of the above allowances and expenses of the panel.
 - (ii) Appoint Dover District Council to provide the administrative support of the Panel at a cost of £1,200 per partner authority per annum.

- (iii) In the event that a partner authority wishes to change the administrative support arrangements for the Panel, notice must be given in writing no later than three months before the end of the financial year, to take effect from the start of the next financial year.
- (iv) Dover District Council, or the member authority providing administrative support if different, will produce the final report in conjunction with the Chairman of the Panel setting out the recommendations to the member authorities.

6. Termination of Participation in the East Kent Joint IRP by a member authority

In the event that a partner authority wishes to end its participation in the Panel, notice must be given in writing no later than three months before the end of the financial year, to take effect from the start of the next financial year.

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