



# STATE OF THE DISTRICT 2014

An economic, social and environmental profile of the Dover district



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

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## A. Introduction



### 1. State of the District Report

Welcome to the fifth edition of the Dover District State of the District report. The State of the District report was first introduced to Council in May 2010 and 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 has been designed to support and inform 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 during a period 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.

### 2. 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.

## B. Executive Summary

### 1. OVERVIEW:

This annual report is a backward look at the District in 2013, covering such areas as Population; 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.

Not all information is captured annually and therefore some of the information in this report remains the same as the 2013 report. It was anticipated the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (collated every 3 years) would be updated during the year enabling new data for this report, unfortunately the national update has been delayed until 2015. However, all information in the report helps build a picture in time of the state of the district and any emerging trends. The report highlights how the projects undertaken by both the Council and a number of partners are supporting those areas where further improvements are needed, it also highlights those areas that still remain challenging for all partners and stakeholders.

The Council cannot be, and is not, solely responsible for all areas covered within the report, e.g. national programmes, education, health etc...however it does recognise the role it plays in facilitating, influencing and supporting projects in these areas that affect the quality of life for residents and visitors to the district and as such is delivering more and more with the commitment and dedication of partners.

Overall the data collated this year demonstrates the impact the national picture has locally, with more positive signs of inward investment, business development and housing growth playing a vital part in improving the local economy. Huge progress has been made with regards regeneration in the district and this trend is likely to continue with a number of projects under way.

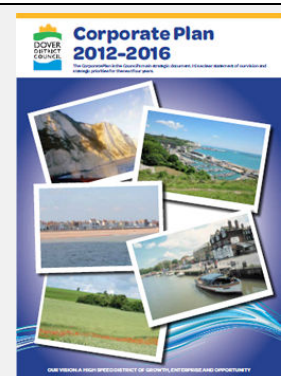
The skills levels remain a concern and this trend is seen in previous reports, there are positive signs of an increase in the number of residents achieving NVQ4+ and overall the schools continue to achieve national requirements, with some achieving well above national trends, however there are areas that fall below the national requirements and this requires further support. There are changes in educational / skills provision and these, with improving business investment and employment rates overtime, will hopefully support the development of linking education, employment and the local further / higher education offer.

Strong relationships continue to grow within health, social care and the Council's role in supporting the health and wellbeing of residents, these in turn are starting to lead to better joined up working and putting the patient / resident in need of care and support at the heart of local changes. However, changes such as these do not happen overnight and addressing health inequalities remains a priority for all partners.

### **Key Highlights from the report and examples of how the Council's Corporate Plan, and work with partners, are 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 2013/14, 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:

## **2. POPULATION KEY HIGHLIGHTS (including new information or changes from the previous year):**

- The most up to date information available for this report is the 2012 ONS mid-year population estimates.
- The Dover district was the only Kent district not to see any significant increase in population between 2011 and 2012 – growing by less than 0.05%. The KCC population grew by 0.9% over this period – higher than both the national (+0.7%) and regional (+0.8%) growth rate. Canterbury saw the largest population increase at +1.9%.
- The mean age of the population in the district is 42.4 years; this is higher than the Kent mean age (40.4 years) and national mean age (39.4 years). The average age of a female in the district is 43.4 years and males 42.4 years. Dover and Shepway have the oldest mean age for males in Kent.
- In Kent, one-third of wards have seen a loss in population between 2011 and 2012. Sandwich Ward experienced the greatest loss in real terms with -138 people (-2%). This could correlate with significant reduction of Pfizers operations during this time.
- 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.
- Within Dover District, the ward of Walmer has the highest number of people aged 65+.
- The wards with the fewest number of people aged 65+ are Tower Hamlets, Ringwould, St Radigunds, Lydden and Temple Ewell and Town and Pier wards
- Figures from ONS Census 2011 show that the population of Dover is predominantly white. The percentage of the black and ethnic minority (BME) population is higher in those of working age compared to 0 to 15 and those who have retired. The Dover district has the lowest proportions of the BME population in the Kent area, although the proportion of the BME population in Dover is expected to increase. There has been no further updated information on population ethnic groups since the 2013 report.

## **3. 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, however, during 2013, the average house price in the Dover district was £194,664. This is an increase of 2.76% from £189,440 in 2012.
- Dover has seen an increase in house sales over the last few years. During 2013 there were 1,740 property transactions in the district, which is 9.09% higher than in 2012. This is the fifth consecutive year that transactions have increased following dramatic falls in 2008 when transactions fell by nearly 55% (similar falls were experienced across the region).
- Dover district remains one of the most affordable in Kent.
- 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%).
- In this report there is additional, new information about our dwelling stock from the Valuation Office Agency; 10.1% of the total properties in the Dover district are 1 bedroom, 32.2% are two bedrooms, 48.4% are 3 bedrooms with 8.9% having 4 or more bedrooms. This compares to Kent: 1 bedroom 11%; 2 bedrooms 28.9%; 3 bedrooms 46.7% and 4+ bedrooms 13.1%.
- According to VOA records, 27.8% of the dwelling stock was built before 1900. This is higher than the average for Kent (19.6%), South East (14%) and England (16%). Dover has the second highest percentage of properties built before 1900 in Kent (behind Tunbridge Wells on 32.14%). Dover has the 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage regionally.

- The majority of properties (84.6%) 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 percentages of homes (31.9%) are in Band B (the second lowest value band).
- In terms of stock condition, there is no updated information available from the 2013 report.
- During the year ending 31 March 2013, there were 228 dwellings completed (net) the Dover District. This is a slight increase of 0.44%, compared to a decrease of 19.61% across Kent. Only two other districts reported an increase in the number of dwellings built compared to last year – these being Dartford and Gravesham. This brings the total number of additional homes in the Dover district to 1,187 in the last five years.
- In the Dover district, the number of affordable homes provided in 2012/13 increased from 70 to 100 homes.
- The number of long-term vacant dwellings in the Dover district has been falling since 2009, at which time there were 952 vacant dwellings. By 2013 these had reduced to 510 – a fall of 46.4%. The 510 long-term vacant dwellings equates to 0.98% of the estimated dwelling stock in the district.
- Since 2007, No Use Empty has returned 165 homes back into use in the Dover district and provided nearly £3 million in interest free loans. This has enabled projects to be delivered to the value of more than £7.5 million.
- There has been a significant fall in numbers of youth homelessness over the year. The number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need has also fallen – reflecting the reduction in youth homelessness.

#### **4. 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, requiring around 200,000m<sup>2</sup> of employment floor space, creating 6,500 new jobs and to develop a stronger retail offer.

The Council submitted the Land Allocations Local Plan to the Planning Inspectorate for an independent Examination.

A number of projects and initiatives have been undertaken to address issues raised in the report around Housing:

- In 2013/14, the council enabled the delivery of 28 new affordable homes. These comprised an all affordable rented housing scheme in Aylesham and the first phase of affordable housing on the Sholden development.
- The Aylesham scheme was supported by HCA grant funding amounting to approximately £450k while the Sholden homes have been secured through a S.106 planning agreement. In Aylesham it is expected the first homes will be available for affordable rent in March 2015.
- Larger developments can take a considerable period of time 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 it is anticipated there will be a number of new affordable homes being built including the development of 121 new 'extra care' homes for older people and further phases at Sholden, with Sholden Fields now complete.
- The number of older people living in the district is forecast to rise significantly and therefore providing housing options that enable older people to live independently for as long as possible is a priority. New affordable housing schemes planned for the next couple of years will help address this need and provide older tenants with opportunities to 'downsize' and release larger homes.
- The Council is taking a proactive approach to enabling new affordable homes through the planned transfer of a former sheltered housing scheme site in Dover to a housing association with the aim of providing 20 new affordable homes for rent. The homes will be let to active older people with 6 of the homes being specially designed for people with a physical disability.
- As well as continuing to invest in improving the quality of its existing housing stock, the Council has also embarked on its own affordable house building programme funded from the Housing Revenue Account and utilising HRA land. A pilot scheme of 3 homes is currently being developed in Elvington



and will be financed from developer contributions for affordable homes, Right to Buy receipts and Housing Revenue Account balances. Other schemes are being appraised.

- The implementation of new tenure flexibilities designed to enable social landlords to make best use of their housing stock has been completed with the adoption of a new Tenancy Strategy and Tenancy Policy and the introduction of new tenancy agreements.
- To address the poor stock condition of some houses in the private sector, the Council adopted the Private Sector Housing Enforcement Policy 2013, covering 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
- The first stage of the Buckland Mill Development has been completed, and work has now commenced on the conversion of the former Mill buildings. The conversion of the Mill buildings along with some new build will see the delivery of 400 homes and a community centre built on the site.
- Bertram Court and Eleanor Court in Dover have undergone development, consisting of 40 homes around a central courtyard. Elysium Park in Whitfield is under development with 41 homes planned and major new developments are planned for Western Heights, Farthingloe and the former Connaught Barracks site.
- The Council continues to work hard with partners of the award winning No Use Empty initiative to bring empty properties back into use. 2013/4 has been a record year with 54 homes returned to the value of more than £2.3m.

**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 Adopted Core Strategy can be found at: <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Planning/Planning-Policy/Home.aspx>
- The Council's Housing Strategies can be found at: <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Housing/Strategic-Housing/Strategic-Housing.aspx>

**5. ECONOMY, BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE KEY HIGHLIGHTS (including new information or changes from the previous year):**

- Following the national trend and upturn in the economy, Dover District has seen the Employment Rate rise since the 2013 report, the Unemployment Rate drop and the 3 year Business Survival Rate increase.
- Kent County Council (KCC) has calculated unofficial estimates of GVA and GVA per Head for all the Kent Districts. Official data is only available at upper tier level.
- KCC estimates show that Maidstone has the highest total GVA (£3,304) in Kent, whilst Gravesham has the lowest GVA in Kent (£1,250m). Dover has the second lowest GVA (£1,441m).

- GVA per head in Kent is £17,486. This is below the national figure of £21,937 and the figure of £23,221 for the South East.
- Dartford has the highest GVA per head in Kent (£27,590) and is the only district in Kent to be above the level for the South East region.
- Gravesham has the lowest GVA per head in Kent (£12,281); followed by Dover (£12,901), Dover has the 4th lowest GVA per head in the South East region.
- As with last year's report the majority of businesses in Dover District are SME's.
- In the Dover district, 48.7% of businesses (1,415) are over 10 years old, which is above the average for Kent (43.5%), South East (42.9%) and Great Britain (43.7%).
- There has been a significant fall in the percentage of employees in the Knowledge Economy in the Dover district, which has reduced from 14.4% in 2011 (2009 data) to 10.6% in 2014 (2012 data). This equates to a fall of 26.4% and is against the trend for Kent, South East and England. This decline could reflect the gradual closure of the Pfizer site based in Sandwich.
- In Kent, Dover and Gravesham have the lowest proportions of knowledge economy employees. Following the designation of Discovery Park as an Enterprise Zone, substantial investment is being made to ensure its future success has a focal point for the life science industry.
- The latest figures show that the percentage of public sector jobs in the district has fallen from 24.3% in 2011 to 20.4% in 2012, this is a larger than fall than seen across the South East (1.6%) and England (1.2%).
- The percentage of working age (16-64) population has very slightly dropped by 0.8% over the year – this is in line with the Kent, South East and national picture.
- Over the year, the number of males economically active in the district has increased by 3,600 (+14.7%) whilst the number of females has increased by just 300 (+1.2%).
- 75.4% of the population in the Dover district was economically active during Jan - Dec 2013 – up from 73.0% the year before. Although this still remains lower than the Kent, South East and National levels, Dover district has since the highest percentage increase over the year.
- In Dover, the self-employment rate for the resident population in employment for January – December 2013 was 13.4% (9,800). This compares to 11.0% in Kent, 11.1% for the South East region and 9.7% for Great Britain.
- There has been a significant increase in the number of people self-employed in the district from 8.9% (5,800 people) in January – December 2009. This trend is not reflected at county, region or national levels.
- In 2013, the residence based earnings for full time workers, living in Dover, was £503.80pw – a slight fall from 2012. This is in contrast with slight increases in the year in the Kent, South East and National figures
- In 2013, for workplace based earnings, the median gross pay in Dover was £480.80pw – a fall of 3.8% from the previous year. This is below the figure for Kent (£482.30pw), the South East (£536.60pw) and the nationally (£517.80pw). In contrast the workplace based earnings nationally has risen slightly, in the South East it has remained the same and in Kent has dropped slightly.
- The earnings for people who work in the Dover district are 4.6% (£23.00) lower than the earnings for workers who live in the Dover district. This could be because people living in the district are better able to commute to areas, such as London, where the salaries are higher. In Kent, the biggest difference can be seen in Canterbury, where workplace earnings are 19.4% lower (£111.80) than resident earnings.
- The period from April 2013 to April 2014 saw unemployment fall by 547 people or 20.8%.
- The Dover district has the second highest percentage of people unemployed in Kent (behind Thanet).
- Although youth (18-24 years old) unemployment remains relatively high (as a comparison across Kent districts), the rate has gone down from 8.2% in 2013 to 6.2% on 2014.
- With regards transport and infrastructure, the Government has confirmed the Port will not be privatized, Dover Harbour Board has submitted a Harbour Revision Order to Government, which is now being consulted upon. This will provide a range of freedoms and flexibilities if approved.
- The Port of Dover is embarking on a major redevelopment of the Western Docks, investing £200 million in capital construction projects over the next five years.

## **6. BUDGET, FUNDING AND INVESTMENT KEY HIGHLIGHTS (including new information or changes from the previous year):**

- In August/September 2013 “Research for Today” undertook a public consultation to assist the Council in determining the budget for the next 3 years. This uses forced choice questions enabling respondents to make informed choices about service provision and, within a realistic budget limitation, where services should expand or reduce to meet their needs and the constrained budget. This information is used in setting the corporate budget.
- Key budget highlights are:
  - Prudent General Fund balances maintained in 2014/15;
  - Council Tax levels frozen at 2013/14 rates;
  - Revenue Support Grant reduced by 21.3% in 2014/15, and forecast to be reduced by 32.1% in 2015/16;
  - The forecast for future years shows projected deficits of £763k in 2015/16 and £1.19m in 2016/17;
  - Ongoing review of future expenditure and income streams;
  - Significant risks and budget volatility in future years.
- The Council continues to work with partners to identify the impacts of national initiatives, including Welfare Reform and Reform of Local Government Finance
- In shire districts the average Band D Council tax charge is £1,527 (an increase of £17 from the previous year), in Dover District this is set at £1,510.
- Out of the Kent local authorities, Dover District Council has the 5th lowest charge (£167). Shepway District Council has the highest average council tax bill (£243), followed by Maidstone Borough Council (£231) and Thanet District Council (£210) – the share for all three councils being over £200. Dover District Council has the lowest charge within the four East Kent districts.
- Total chargeable dwellings for 2014-15 (as at 10 September 2013) in the Dover district stood at 49,865 (previous year 48,876). Of these, a high majority fall within the lower charging Bands A – C, with 35,557 (previous year 34,753) chargeable dwellings within these bands (71%).
- The Government has pledged cash for communities who allow new homes to be built in their area. DDC will retain 80% of the Council Tax from new properties for the first 6 years through this mechanism. The grant awarded to Dover was £294k in 2011/12 (the first year of the scheme), £449k in 2012/13, £927k in 2013/14 and £1.296m in 2014/15.
- Contributions secured from developers is at nearly £200,000 in 2013/14 and this has been used to fund a range of infrastructure projects.
- During the course of the year, Dover District Council submitted several bids for external funding. It has successfully secured £3.1m grant funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and the Big Lottery Fund for a major restoration of both Kearsney Abbey and Russell Gardens. This is largest single funding bid the Council has ever made in respect of the HLF, and will support a range of improvements.
- DDC also submitted funding bids to the Football Foundation’s ‘Build the Game’ programme (£100,000) and Sport England’s ‘Inspired Facilities’ programme (£150,000) in respect of the development of the new pavilion at the Charles Ground, Deal. The Sport England application was recognised for its high quality, but unfortunately, rejected on the basis of the facility’s single sport focus.
- In 2013, Lottery grants awarded for the Dover district totalled nearly £1.1m: Heritage - £254,000, Sport £203,000, Arts £134, 000 and health, Education, Environment and Charitable Expenditure £487, 000.

## **7. EDUCATION AND SKILLS KEY HIGHLIGHTS (including new information or changes from the previous year):**

- Dover residents qualified to NVQ4+ above have risen from 18.4% (12,000) in 2012 to 32.4% (20,800) in 2013.
- Dover residents with no qualifications have also increased very slightly from 10.5% (6,800) in 2012 to 10.8% (6,900) in 2013.

- The percentage of pupils receiving free school meals has dropped from 17.8% in 2013 to 15.7%. This is still slightly higher than Kent (13.8%) but not as high as the national trend (18.2%).
- There are 41 Primary Schools in the district, 6 of which are academies, with 8,164 pupils enrolled. 160 children attend the 2 Special Schools in the district. Primary Capacity is 8,922
- There are 9 Secondary Schools in the district, 6 of which are academies, with 7,831 pupils enrolled. Secondary Capacity is 8,856.
- With regards Good Level of Development (pupils achieving at least the Expected level in the prime Areas of learning plus Literacy and Mathematics Early Learning Goals) in Early Years, Dover district is above the Kent and National levels.
- Level 4+ Reading, Writing and Maths results in the Dover district have improved from 61% in 2011 to 76.4% in 2013.
- Nationally, 75% of pupils achieved Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths. 24 schools in the Dover district were at or above the national average, with 8 achieving over 90%. However, two schools achieved under 50%.
- In 2012-13, 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 and England. The percentage of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate in the Dover district (21.2%) was also lower than the average for Kent (25.0%) and England (23.0%)
- 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. The government raised the floor from 35% for last year's performance tables. 154 secondary schools in England are below the 40% floor this year – two in the Dover district.
- 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: Castle Community College (1026.2); Dover Christ Church Academy (1009.7); Dover Grammar School for Girls (1024.2) and Sir Roger Manwood's School (1004.7).
- The Dover District had 6.41% (202) of 16-18 year olds classed as NEET, which is higher than the Kent average; and is up from 6.01% (182) in March 2013.
- Of the 202 NEET in the Dover district, 164 are available to the labour market (higher than the 127 in 2013), with 146 seeking employment, education or training (111 in 2013). Of the 38 NEET not available to the labour market in the Dover district (less than the 55 in 2013), the majority are teenage parents (27 in 2014 compared to 33 in 2013), followed by illness (5 in 2014 compared to 14 in 2013) and pregnancy (5 in 2014 compared to 7 in 2013).

**8. KEY PROJECTS/INITIATIVES seeking to address the Economy, Business and Employment; Budget; Funding and Education and Skills highlights, being supported by Regeneration Delivery:**

- The Council has been working hard to promote new investment and businesses in the District with Multi Panel UK are operating at their new facility in Eythorne, creating 70 new jobs; 1,562 jobs have now been created or retained at Discovery Park Sandwich, with a wide range of spin out companies locating at the site, offering services such as financial, legal and marketing. In March 2013 DDC adopted the Local Development Order, simplifying the planning process to support investment and growth at the site.
- Planning consent has been granted for a renewable energy company to develop a Biomass Combined Heat and Power Plant creating 100 jobs.
- Planning permission has also been granted to redevelop the former Hammill Brickworks site in Woodnesborough into a rural business park.
- The Council has been awarded 'Smarter Planning Champion' status (the first district in Kent) in recognition of the Council's drive for efficiency and improving the delivery of the planning application service. In addition the Council is launching an 'Invest in Dover: the enterprise coast Dover Deal Sandwich' to further promote inward investment and attract more new businesses.
- Dover Town Investment Zone continues with the St. James Retail and Leisure development, adding another tenant – the Restaurant Group Plc has signed an agreement to lease with their Frankie and

Benny's brand, next to Cineworld. DDC Cabinet also authorised the processes for the construction of residential uses in the corner of Castle Street and Maison Dieu Road. The CPO inquiry is scheduled to take place in September.

- The development of Betteshanger Sustainable Business Parks, led by Hadlow College is set to bring over 1,000 jobs to East Kent and a multi-million pound boost for regeneration.
- Viking Recruitment has secured an initial interest free loan of £1.3 million from the East Kent Expansion Fund for the development of a new £6.5 million Maritime Skills Academy to support the ports. The Academy will include a specialist fire fighting and a sea survival centre and training rooms and is already offering specialist courses for the maritime industry.
- The Council is committed to providing a range of opportunities for young people to develop job skills, including apprenticeships, internships and work experience. The Council currently has six people undertaking year-long apprenticeships, working in Assets and Building Control, Democratic Services, Leadership Support and Corporate Communication, Asset Management, Regeneration and Development and Up on the Downs Partnership Scheme.
- A range of local employers in the district also offer apprenticeship opportunities including DFDS Seaways and P&O Ferries (who are participating in the Government's 'Trailblazer' apprenticeship scheme) and East Kent Railway Trust (who run a Railway Engineering apprenticeship scheme).
- Dover District Council, Dover Job Centre Plus and Work Programme providers have signed a Joint Working Agreement to tackle unemployment and reducing out-of-work benefits. The agreement will help local people to access job opportunities with local employers in Dover district, including promoting apprenticeships. It will also offer a tailored service for local employers, helping to ensure local people have the right skills for new jobs.
- Work started on a £10.9 million investment at Dover Christ Church Academy to extend the school to offer specialist and vocational teaching spaces, including science laboratories, hair and beauty, textiles and catering facilities, a larger sports hall and new changing room facilities.
- The Council has 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. In addition a number of partners are contributing financially to a project to explore options for further improvements to Dover Town Hall and wider options for use.
- The Up on the Downs Landscape Partnership Scheme supports projects in the Dover area through its Landscape Heritage Grants Scheme.
- Funding contributed by Government, KCC and Pfizer has been reinforced with a £25m funding flood alleviation package to deliver 1-in-200 year flood protection for the site and the town of Sandwich.
- DDC, with partners, launched the Armed Forces Community Covenant at Dover Castle. Groups in the Dover district are being encouraged to apply for grants to support projects that strengthen ties or understanding between members of the armed forces and the wider community in which they live.
- DDC, in partnership with the Coalfields Trust, continues to deliver grants to support a range of projects to help Coalfield Communities with just over £70,000 secured in 2014/15 for community projects.
- 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 'You Decide' (DDC & KCC): 42 projects supported (£80,614); Community Covenant: 8 projects supported (£102,720); and, Coalfield Regeneration Trust Level One: 7 projects supported (£24,344).
- The Port of Dover expansion proposals include 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.
- The Port is also investing £80 million upgrading the Eastern Docks Ferry Terminal, including new ferry berths and a Traffic Management Improvement (TMI) Project, currently under construction, that will transform the entrance to the port, creating greater resilience for handling HGV traffic.
- A Regional Growth Fund allocation of £5m has been secured as part of a match funding proposal to reduce journey times from London to East Kent.
- A planning application for the creation of additional rail commuter car parking to serve Dover Priory Railway Station is being developed. The construction of the car park would use funding from the Department of Transport.

**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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.
- Providing improved parking and facilities to support and promote HS1.
- 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)

**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.

**9. HEALTH AND WELLBEING KEY HIGHLIGHTS (including new information or changes from the previous year):**

- Public Health England released its annual Health Profile on 08 July 2014 and there has only been time to include the headlines from this profile in this report. There are seven areas that are classed as significantly worse than the England average; seven areas significantly better than the England average and 17 areas not significantly different from the England average. Public Health England has made changes to the 2014 indicators and most indicators cannot be directly compared to the data in Health Profiles 2013.
- The Health Profile identifies that local priorities in the Dover district 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.
- The average life expectancy in the District remains roughly the same from 2013 to 2014, however, the Life Expectancy Gap in the district (number of years between highest and lowest life expectancy at birth) is estimated to be 7.7 years (Males 11.3 years and Females 7.6 years) – based on 2008-12 pooled data. This is an improvement on the previous 2006-2010 pooled figures of 9.3 years. (Male 11.7 years and Female 8.4 years).
- The PHE Health Profile 2014 shows that the Life Expectancy Gap is 5.8 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of the district than in the least deprived areas, whilst the Life Expectancy Gap for women is 3.1 years (based on 2010-2012 data).
- The main causes of death data is not updated annually, however since the last report deaths from circulatory disease have fallen from 37% in 2009 to 31% in 2012. Deaths from cancer have risen from 26% in 2009 to 28% in 2012.

- Infant mortality rates in Dover district is above the Kent average, although the trend fluctuates from year to year. Gravesham and Canterbury now have higher rates than Dover.
- The Dover district has a higher proportion of babies with low birth weight (6.6%) than the Kent (6.4%) and England (7.4%) averages (2007-11).
- The number of children killed or seriously injured in Dover roads has been falling.
- In 2012/13, the Dover district has the third lowest hospital admission rate for children aged 0-17 years admitted for deliberate or unintentional injury, with 222 admissions. 58 of these were injuries sustained at home (26.1%).
- Women recorded as smoking in pregnancy in the Dover district was 18.2% - significantly worse than the average for England average (13.3%) and also Kent (15.2%) (2011/12).
- Fewer women in the Dover district start breastfeeding (71.7%) compared to the Kent (73.1%) and England (74.8%) averages (2011/12).
- 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%. Dover has the third lowest percentage in Kent.
- Dover, along with Thanet and Shepway, have the highest rates of teenage conception in Kent – although rates have been reducing.
- From 2012 to 2020, dementia is predicted to increase by 25.9% (from 1,681 to 2,116) in the Dover district.
- Although a relatively small number of people commit suicide within Kent, Dover reported the highest number in 2012 with 17 deaths, this is mainly men. These are the most up to date figures currently available.
- Adults smoking in the district is estimated to be 27.4% in 2011/12 compared to 23.2% in 2009/10. This is significantly worse than the England average of 20%.
- Increasing and higher risk drinking consumption in the district, estimated to be 22.7%, is not significantly different from the England average of 22.3%.
- Obesity in adult is significantly worse in the Dover district at 26.8% than the England average of 24.2%.
- Dover district continues to have the lowest excess winter deaths ratio in Kent and Medway, however the trend is increasing on the 3 year rolling average. The district does not have any wards in the top 20 wards identified as having a relatively high excess of winter mortality rates between 2002- 2011. Three wards have been identified as having the lowest excess winter deaths; Castle, St. Margaret's –at-Cliffe and Tower Hamlets
- The percentages of Reception and Year 6 aged pupils classed as obese in the Dover district (10.2% and 19.8% respectively) are above the average for Kent and nationally.
- In Kent, only Gravesham (11.0%) has a higher percentage of Reception aged children classed as obese. Dover is third highest for Year 6 aged children behind Dartford (22.8%) and Gravesham (20.7%).
- The Dover district had the highest number of referrals within Kent to Young Healthy Minds in the last year, with a total of 146.

#### **10. DEPRIVATION AND POVERTY KEY HIGHLIGHTS (including new information or changes from the previous year):**

- The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) has confirmed it is updating the indices of deprivation and has recently appointed (May 2014) Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) to carry out the work.
- Before producing updated indices, the DCLG intends to review existing deprivation indicators and statistical methods, and consider potential new data sources. There will be a final consultation on the full set of proposals in the autumn. The DCLG anticipates new updated indices will be published in summer 2015.
- 20.4% of all children in the Dover district are living in poverty, up from 20.1% in 2010. This is above the average for Kent (17.5%), South East (14.6%) and England (20.1%).
- Dover has the fourth highest rate of child poverty at 20.4 (4,625 children). Thanet has the highest child poverty rate in the county at 26.4% (7,695 children) and Tunbridge Wells has the lowest child poverty rate 11.3% (2,990 children).

- Child poverty in the Dover district is highest among those aged 0 to 4 than any of the other age groups.
- Nearly two-thirds of the children living in poverty in the district are aged 10 and under (64.5% or 2,990 children).
- In January 2014, overall 15.7% (down from 17.8% in 2012) of pupils were eligible for free school meals. This compares to 13.8% across Kent and 16.7% nationally.
- Newly released statistics from the Campaign to End Poverty show that among areas where 1 in 5 children live in poverty Dover District is the 6th highest in Kent.
- There are 2 food banks in the district (one in Deal and one in Dover) run in partnership with local churches. Figures for Quarter 1 (Jan-March 2014) show the food banks fed 970 people (624 adults and 346 children), living in wards across the district – and beyond. The highest numbers of vouchers were issued to those living in Aylesham (59), followed by Middle Deal and Sholden (52), North Deal (43), Mill Hill (34) and Eythorne and Shepherdswell (23).
- Under the new Low Income High Cost indicator, 9.3% (5,378) of households were fuel poor in the Dover district; this is the second highest in Kent (behind Thanet with 10.1%) and is higher than the county and regional average.
- Under the old 10% definition, 11.2% (5,421) of households would be classed as fuel poor.
- Pre-war properties generally have lower energy efficiency standards and so higher fuel costs. Therefore, the proportion of households living in fuel poverty increases with the age of the property. The Dover district has a high proportion of properties built before 1900.

#### **11. COMMUNITY SAFETY AND QUALITY OF LIFE KEY HIGHLIGHTS (including new information or changes from the previous year):**

- There have been some changes to both the crime categories (made by the Home Office counting rule) and the method in which performance is monitored. From April 2013 published data is no longer compared to the same month/time period as the previous year, instead recorded crime is compared to anticipated volumes. Therefore it is not possible to directly compare this year's figures with previous years. A year on year comparison should be provided in next year's report, providing the information continues to be collected and analysed in the same way.
- Although the figures and categories are now calculated differently, from the charts supplied it would appear victim based crime has increased in the district and crimes against society has decreased.
- However, the Dover District Community Safety Partnership reports that during the last financial year, crime reduced considerably. At the same time, the Kent Police system for recording crime was scrutinised by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and as a result, the reporting mechanisms have been tightened and improved leading to an increase in reporting crime.
- The recently published Health Profile 2014 highlights that the Violent Crime Indicator for the Dover district is significantly worse than the England average (along with Thanet, Gravesham, Medway, Shepway, Dartford and Swale areas in Kent). This is based on 2012/13 figures and is calculated as a crude rate per 1,000 population.
- Reports of incidents of domestic abuse have increased by 6.2% between 2010/11 to 2012/13, the highest numbers of reported repeat victimisation incidents are in Shepway, Thanet and Dover – this may be due to increased and improved processes for reporting rates as locally, there is improved recognition of the issue and better support, leading to an increase in confidence amongst victims of domestic abuse and higher reporting levels.
- In 2012/13, the Dover district had the lowest residual household waste figure in Kent
- In the Dover district, 45.4% of household waste was sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2012/13. This is above the average figures for the South East (43.4%) and England (43.2%) and is a percentage point increase of 32.3% on the district's recycling rate for 2005/06, when it stood at 13.1%.
- Performance figures for the Dover district 2013/14 show that the residual waste per household has risen to 352kg, however, Kent, South East and England figures are not yet available for comparison.
- In 2012/13, the Dover district had equal third highest percentage of household waste was sent for reuse, recycling or composting in Kent.



- Performance figures for the Dover district 2013/14 show that household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting has now fallen slightly to 45%, again Kent, South East and England figures are not yet available for comparison.
- Since 2005 (up to 2011) there has been a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 2.4 tonnes per head for the district (these are the most up to date figures as at 2013).
- The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution indicates that Dover is joint lowest in Kent and Medway with 4.9%, with Kent and England rate at 5.4%.
- Until June 2014 there were 3 air quality management areas (AQMA) within the Dover district. The AQMA at the Eastern Docks was revoked in June 2014 following consultation, as sulphur dioxide levels have reduced over the past few years and there were no exceedances of the 15 minute objective for sulphur dioxide recorded during the last year.
- With regards the National Food Hygiene Rating System there has been a notable increase in the percentage of 5 rated (top rated) premises and a decrease in 0-2 rated premises. Nearly 80% of rated businesses within the district have a rating of 4 or 5, an increase of 20% within the last 2 years.

## **12. KEY PROJECTS/INITIATIVES seeking to address the Health and Wellbeing; Deprivation and Poverty; Community Safety and Quality of Life highlights:**

- The South Kent Coast (SKC) Health and Wellbeing Board has played a key role in the development of the South Kent Coast Better Care Fund Plan in turn part of the SKC Clinical Commissioning Group's (CCG) Operational Plan. The Plans are part of a national drive to address shortfalls in NHS funding through better joined up working and enabling the patients access to the right services at the right time in the right place, looking to move healthcare into the community and people's homes rather than in acute settings.
- The South Kent Coast Better Care Fund 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 Re-ablement
  - 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
- The Board is also 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, looking at how all partners can contribute to health and wellbeing and where services can be better joined up to stop duplication and improve outcomes.
- Through the support of the Board partners projects such as Healthy Living Pharmacies, additional winter intermediate care facilities, breast feeding friendly initiatives, a teenage pregnancy project raising awareness and education, Men's Sheds, a Community Asset Mapping Project and Dementia Friendly Communities (Eastry being the first one) are in development or have been successfully delivered.
- New Children's Operational Group(s) are being established in the South Kent Coast area following KCC's decision to abolish the Local Children's Trust Boards.
- A Children's Summit, led by South Kent Coast CCG, is to be held (3rd July) to consider a Joint Integrated Commissioning Strategy for Children and Young People.
- The Council was awarded £10k of public health funding to deliver an on-going 'Calorie Map' project (with KCHT) targeted at some of the districts deprived areas and encouraging people to become more active for free.
- White Cliffs Countryside Project has organised more than 70 guided walks and other events throughout the year.
- Dover Museum continues to hold family activity days all year round.
- The Dover District Heritage Strategy was approved in July 2013. It 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.

- A £36,000 programme of repairs and renovations to two of the Parks important heritage assets, the pond and the Victorian Shelter, has been carried out in 2013.
- The White Cliffs Countryside Partnership is delivering a military Heritage Project, as part of the Up on the Downs Landscape Partnership, a £2.5 million Heritage Lottery Funded project which aims to conserve and celebrate the landscape heritage of Dover and Folkestone.
- Sandwich Town Cricket Club has been awarded £50,000 from Sport England's Inspired Facilities Fund to upgrade its cricket pavilion at Gazen Salts.
- A portrait bench was been gifted to Dover to mark the River Dour Greenway, which is providing a way for the community to make more of their everyday journeys on foot, bike or scooter.
- Through the Up on Downs partnership some of Dover's wildlife areas continue to be improved, including the Samphire Hoe educational centre.
- DDC continues to be an active partner in a national 'Families and Schools Together' programme, with latest 'graduations' being nine families from Capel-Le-Ferne Primary School and a further eleven families from Green Park Community Primary School.
- DDC's Environmental Crime Team continues to work in partnership with local primary schools giving educational talks to encourage respect and pride within communities and highlight the importance of the local environment, ensuring a healthier district.
- On-going enforcement and educational activities are carried out on a regular basis to improve the street environment in the Dover district. In 2013/14 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. This has resulted in more enforcement through fixed penalty notices, prosecutions and domestic waste enforcement notices.
- The Council has established a Working Group of officers from Waste, Planning Enforcement, Housing and Environmental Crime to deliver joined up projects to improve the street scene across the District.
- Over the financial year 2013/14, 44 properties across the district have also been improved following council intervention by the Planning (Enforcement) Team.
- 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 during the 2013/14 reporting period. New look play areas have been launched in Elms Vale Road, Northbourne Avenue and Sheridan Road in Dover. The work is part of Dover District Councils commitments to develop strategic play areas and upgrade some existing facilities to strategic status.
- The Council continues to be a committed partner in the Dover Community Safety Partnership and as such continues to work with partners to make sure the area is a safe place to live, work and visit, with a range of projects, including; the annual Community Safety Day and Regatta, in partnership with Dover Harbour Board; a number of projects designed to support residents in living in a safe and clean environment, including a second clean-up of Clarendon alleys in Dover, Operation Clean Sweep in Dover Town Centre, linked in with alcohol awareness week and Barton Path clean up – in 2013 the Dover Community Safety Partnership made a bid for funding to the Clean Kent Campaign, under the Your Place Matters scheme – and successfully received £3,637. The partnership has given a further £2,500 for the works to take place. The Partnership has also been instrumental in a number of campaigns, including: Reduce the Strength; Road safety projects in vicinity of primary schools; Challenger Troop.
- In addition the Council remains a committed partner supporting the Troubled Families programme aiming to; get children back to school; reduce youth crime and anti-social behaviour; put adults on the path back to work; and, reduce the amount public services spend. In the second year of the Troubled Families programme, 114 families are being supported in the Dover district. Of this number, 42 are receiving intensive support.
- In order to support waste and recycling, encouraging a cleaner and greener district the Council, and partners have carried out an extensive promotion for the Garden Waste Service including a door-to-door mail out and road-show for residents, plus a number of presentations/talks to various resident and local groups on waste and recycling. The Recycle for Dover Twitter and Facebook pages have been launched and are becoming well used by residents.
- The Council has also worked extensively with the KRP (Kent Resource Partnership) including the Metal Matters - a Kent wide campaign where two leaflets were sent to all Kent residents promoting

and encouraging metal recycling also issued press releases and had agrippa panels on all collection vehicles.

- The Council is currently participating in the #LoveKent campaign which is coordinated through the KRP - tackling issues of litter in the District including a campaign on dog fouling where officers spray painted fouling and promoted this through Twitter, Facebook and press releases.
- The Council introduced 'Energy Deal', in collaboration with Tunbridge Wells, Dartford and Gravesham – a Collective Energy Switching Scheme, which is a hassle free no obligation way for residents to see if they can reduce energy costs by switching supplier
- In 2013, 74 properties in Dover district benefitted from energy efficiency measures.
- The Council continues to provide grant funding to the Citizens Advice Bureau, who has seen an increase in people seeking advice and support on benefits and tax credits, debt and housing issues.

**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.

**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>

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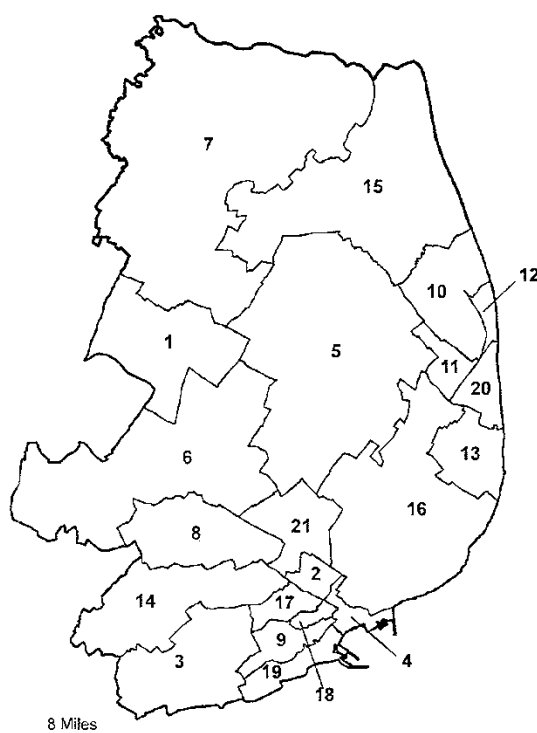
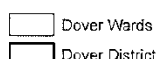
## C. District Overview

<b>Chief Executive:</b>	<b>Leader:</b>	<b>Website:</b>
Nadeem Aziz	Cllr Paul Watkins	<a href="http://www.dover.gov.uk">www.dover.gov.uk</a>

### 1. POLITICAL MAKE-UP

- Dover District Council is Conservative controlled.
- District elections are held every four years and will next be held on 07 May 2015.
- The district is divided into 21 electoral wards, and there are [45 serving councillors](#)<sup>1</sup>; of these 26 represent the Conservative party and 19 the Labour party.
- As at 01 December 2013, total electors in the district stood at 85,994 electors (including attainers)<sup>2</sup>.

#### Dover District 2011 Electoral Wards



1. Aylesham
2. Buckland
3. Capel-le-Ferne
4. Castle
5. Eastry
6. Eythorne and Shepherdswell
7. Little Stour and Ashstone
8. Lydden and Temple Ewell
9. Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory
10. Middle Deal and Sholden
11. Mill Hill
12. North Deal
13. Ringwould
14. River
15. Sandwich
16. St. Margarets-at-Cliffe
17. St. Radigunds
18. Tower Hamlets
19. Town and Pier
20. Walmer
21. Whitfield

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

### 2. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT<sup>3</sup>

Constituency	MP	Party	Majority	Turnout	Electorate
<b>Dover:</b>	Charlie Elphicke	Conservative (Gain)	5,274 (10.47%)	50,385 (70.14%)	71,833
<b>South Thanet:</b>	Laura Sandys	Conservative (Held)	7,617 (16.58%)	45,933 (65.58%)	70,045

- The UK is currently divided into 650 parliamentary constituencies, each of which is represented by one MP in the House of Commons. The Dover District Council boundary falls within two Parliamentary Constituency boundaries: Dover and South Thanet.
- The last election was held on 06 May 2010. The date of the next general election is set at 7 May 2015 after the Fixed Term Parliament Act was passed on 15 September 2011. The act provides for general elections to be held on the first Thursday in May every five years (although there are two provisions that trigger an election other than at five year intervals).

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

<sup>2</sup> Source: [UK Electoral Statistics, 2013](#)

<sup>3</sup> Source: [www.parliament.uk](http://www.parliament.uk)

### 3. 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.

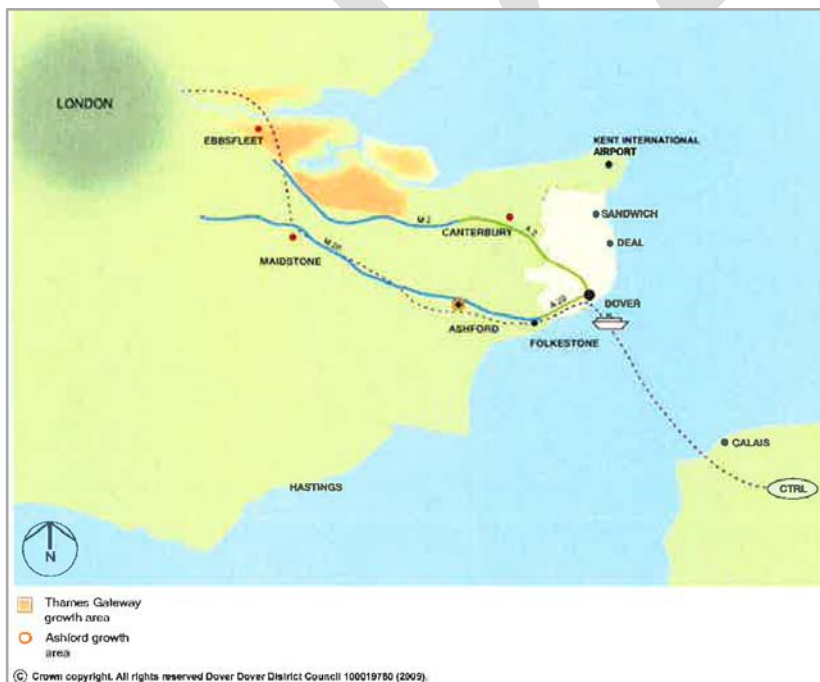
The district is steeped in history and has a tradition of strategic, commercial and symbolic importance, attracting visitors from across the world - please see [www.whitecliffscountry.org.uk](http://www.whitecliffscountry.org.uk) to discover all that you can do in the Dover district.

The diversity of the 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.

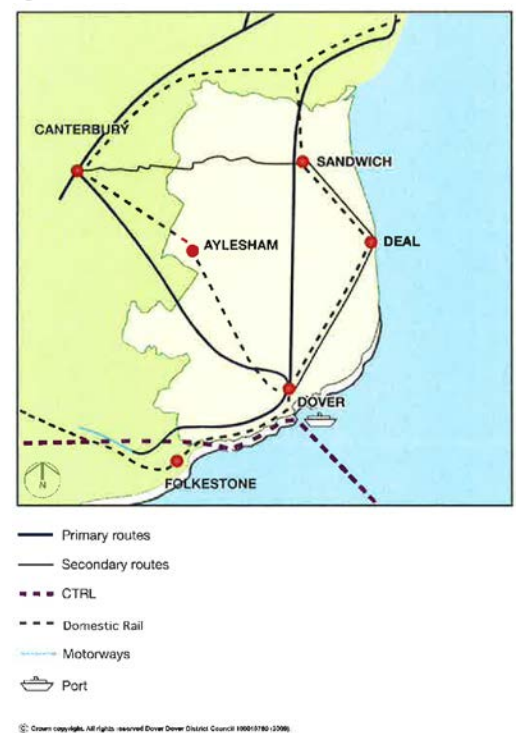
Dover District Council's Core Strategy sets out the plans to address population decline by building 14,000 new homes, requiring around 200,000 m<sup>2</sup> of employment floor space, creating 6,500 new jobs and to develop a stronger retail offer. The Core Strategy is the principal document in the Local Development Framework.

### 4: MAPS OF THE DOVER DISTRICT

Regional Location



Dover District



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

## D. POPULATION PROFILE

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

### 1. SIZE AND DENSITY

Key Facts	
Area (hectares)	<b>31,484</b>
Population	<b>111,800</b>
Density (persons per hectare)	<b>3.5</b>
Proportion Urban (% by Area)	<b>21</b>
Proportion Rural (% by Area)	<b>79</b>

- The population of the Dover district is 111,800<sup>4</sup>. There are slightly more female residents than male residents with 56,900 (51%) being female and 54,800 (49%) male. This pattern is seen in all of the districts in Kent.
- The working age population of the Dover district (16 – 64 years) is falling and is currently 68,000 (60.8% of total population). This is lower than the average for the South East (63.1%) and England (64.2%). Of this number 33,800 are males and 34,200 are females.
- The 65+ age group consists of 23,800 people (21.3% of total population) and the 0-14 age group is made up of 18,500 people (16.5% of total population).
- The Dover district was the only Kent district not to see any significant increase in population between 2011 and 2012 – growing by less than 0.05%. The KCC population grew by 0.9% over this period – higher than both the national (+0.7%) and regional (+0.8%) growth rate. Canterbury saw the largest population increase at +1.9%.
- In Kent, one-third of wards have seen a loss in population between 2011 and 2012. Sandwich Ward experienced the greatest loss in real terms with -138 people (-2%).
- The Dover district has the fourth smallest local authority population in the Kent – equivalent to 7.6% of the Kent population. Dartford has the smallest local authority population with 98,900 people (6.7%) and Maidstone the highest with 157,300 people (10.6%).
- People living in the urban areas of the Dover district make up nearly 66% of the population but occupy only approximately 21% of the total land area. The remaining 34% of the population live in rural areas but occupy 79% of the land.
- The population density in the Dover district is 3.5 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 13.6 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 11.24 people per hectare, compared to a rural population density of 1.54 people per hectare.
- The most densely populated ward is Tower Hamlets, with 67.09 people per hectare. The least densely populated ward is Little Stour and Ashstone with 1.07 people per hectare.

<sup>4</sup> Source: 2012 ONS mid-year population estimates

## 2. WARD LEVEL MID-YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES (MYPE)<sup>5</sup>

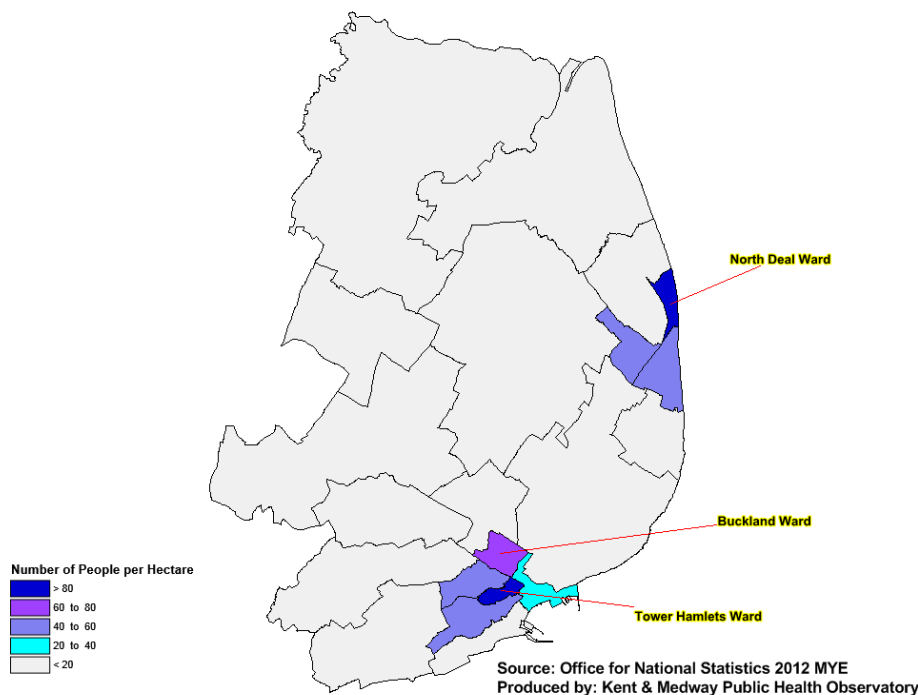
Dover District Council		2012 MYPE	Area (Ha)	2012 MPYE Density
<b>Total 21 wards</b>		<b>111,800</b>	<b>31,484</b>	<b>3.55</b>
Urban population		73,430	6,509	11.24
Rural population		38,340	24,975	1.54
Deal Urban Area		2012 MYPE	Area (Ha)	2012 MPYE Density
<b>Total 4 wards</b>		<b>30,100</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>17.67</b>
C1	Middle Deal and Sholden	7,400	956	7.74
C1	Mill Hill	7,850	283	27.72
C1	North Deal	7,320	132	55.95
C1	Walmer	7,370	330	22.48
Dover Urban Area		2012 MYPE	Area (Ha)	2012 MPYE Density
<b>Total 9 wards</b>		<b>43,400</b>	<b>4,808</b>	<b>8.97</b>
C1	Buckland	7,640	195	38.97
C1	Castle	2,260	171	12.69
C1	Lydden and Temple Ewell	2,360	1,148	2.04
C1	Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory	7,810	342	22.60
C1	River	4,560	1,555	2.93
C1	St Radigunds	5,600	244	23.07
C1	Tower Hamlets	6,010	88	67.09
C1	Town and Pier	2,070	367	5.65
C1	Whitfield	5,110	698	7.36
Aylesham Rural Settlement		2012 MYPE	Area (Ha)	2012 MPYE Density
<b>Total 1 ward</b>		<b>5,000</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>3.16</b>
D1	Aylesham	4,980	1,552	3.16
Sandwich Rural Settlement		2012 MYPE	Area (Ha)	2012 MPYE Density
<b>Total 1 ward</b>		<b>6,900</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>2.00</b>
D1	Sandwich	6,900	3,518	2.00
Dover Rural Area		2012 MYPE	Area (Ha)	2012 MPYE Density
<b>Total 6 wards</b>		<b>26,500</b>	<b>19,905</b>	<b>1.34</b>
D1	Capel-le-Ferne	2,390	1,443	1.63
D1	Eastry	5,190	4,637	1.12
D1	Eythorne and Shepherdswell	4,790	3,460	1.39
E1	Little Stour and Ashstone	6,940	6,572	1.07
D1	Ringwould	2,020	638	3.18
E1	St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	5,140	3,155	1.64

C1 = Urban city and town | D1 = Rural town and fringe | E1 = Rural village and dispersed

<sup>5</sup> Source: 2012 MYPE of wards (experimental statistics released 01 November 2013): ONS (from KCC Business Intelligence Statistical Bulletin)



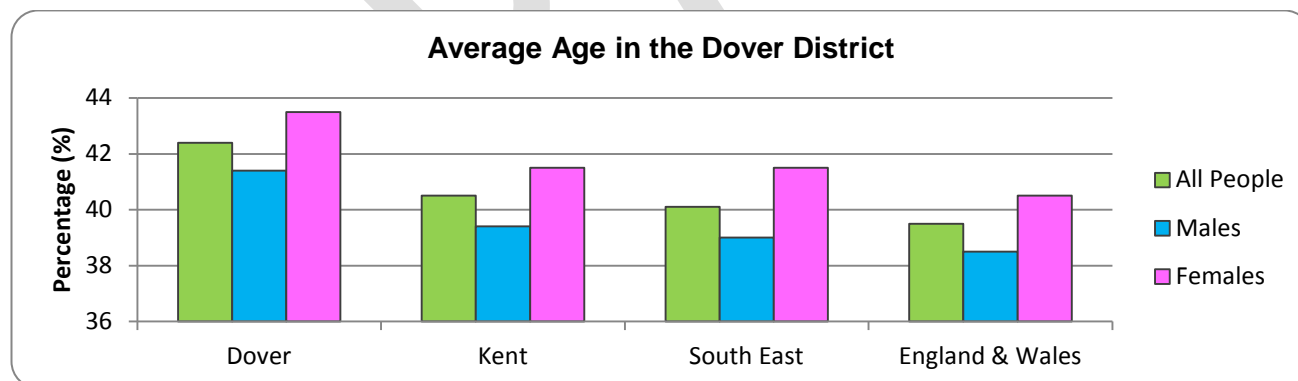
## Population Density in the Dover District by Electoral Ward



- The three most densely populated wards in the district are:
  - Tower Hamlets,
  - Buckland
  - North Deal
- The three least densely populated wards in the district are:
  - Eythorne & Shepherdswell,
  - Eastry
  - Little Stour & Ashstone.

### 3. AGE AND GENDER PROFILE

- The mean age of the population in the district is 42.4 years; this is higher than the Kent mean age (40.4 years) and national mean age (39.4 years).
- The average age of a female in the district is 43.4 years and males 42.4 years.
- Dover and Shepway have the oldest mean age for males in Kent.



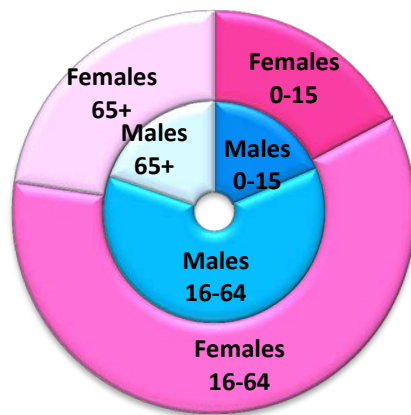
Source: 2012 ONS mid-year population estimates

- At 17.9%, Dover has a lower percentage of under 15s than the south east (19.1%) and national profile (18.9%).
- At 60.8%, the Dover district also fewer people of working age (16 to 64 year olds) than the south east (63.1%) and national (64.1%) figures.
- In Dover the 30-44 age band (the age band with the largest negative percentage point difference from England) comprised 17.1% of the population compared to 20.3% for England.
- The proportion of older households has been increasing over the years and the district has a higher population in all categories above age 50 years than the regional and national average.
- In Dover the 65+ age band (the age band with the largest positive percentage point difference from England) comprised 21.2% of the population compared with 16.9% for England.

Age - Years	Dover Number	Dover % of total population	South East % of total population	England % of total population
0-15	20,000	17.9	19.1	18.9
16-19	5,500	5.0	4.9	4.9
20-24	5,900	5.3	6.2	6.8
25-29	5,900	5.2	6.0	6.8
30-44	19,200	17.1	20.0	20.3
45-64	31,600	28.2	26.0	25.3
65+	23,700	21.2	17.9	16.9

Source: ONS Local Profile mid- 2012

### Population in the Dover District by age group



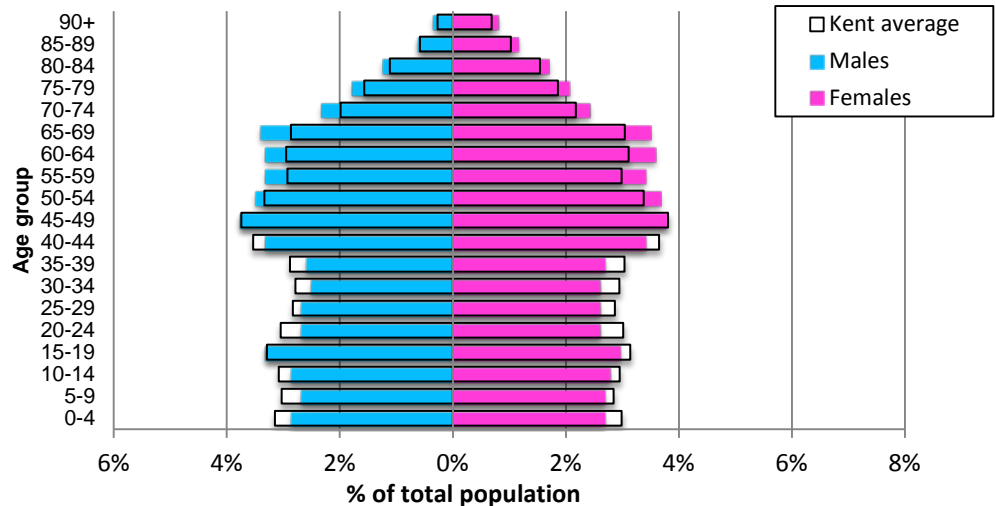
In 2012, there were:

- A higher percentage of males (9.1%) than females (8.8%) in the 0-15 age group.
- A slightly higher percentage of females (30.6%) than males (30.2%) in the 16-64 age group.
- A higher percentage of females (11.5%) than males (11.5%) in the 65+ age group.

Source: 2012 ONS mid-year population estimates

- This table shows the population of the district by gender broken down into 5-year age groups, compared to the Kent average.

### Population in the Dover District by Gender

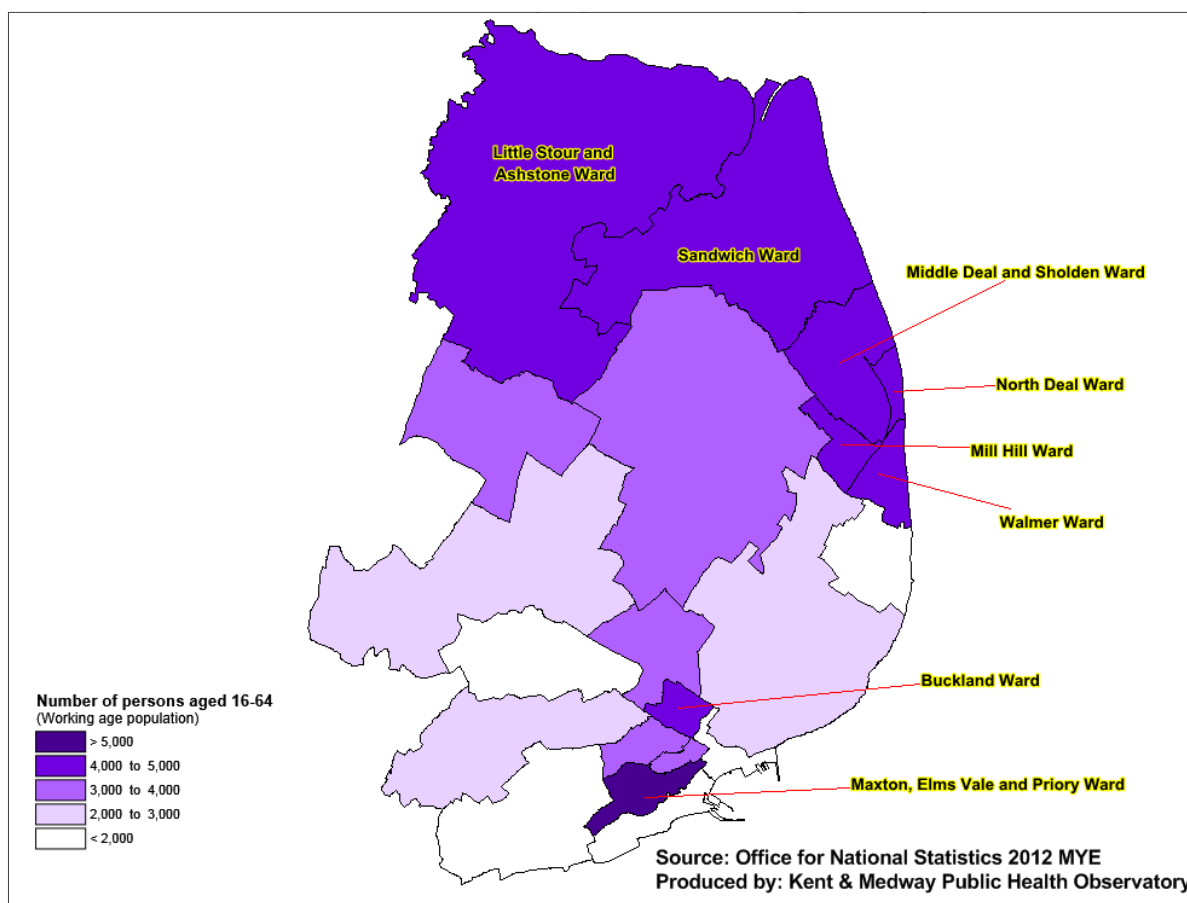


Source: 2012 ONS mid-year population estimates

### Change in population

- Between mid-2003 and mid-2012 Dover has had an increase in population of 6,000 (+5.7%) with the:
  - 0 to 15 age group decreasing by 900 (-4.2%),
  - 16 to 64 age group increasing by 3,200 (+4.9%),
  - 65 and over age group increasing by 3,700 (+18.4%).

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



- There are high numbers of working age people in the Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Buckland, Mill Hill, North Deal and Middle Deal and Sholden wards.
- The wards with the fewest number of working age people are Lydden and Temple Ewell, Capel-le-Ferne, Town and Pier, Castle and Ringwould wards. There are approximately 25,400 working age people in the Dover district.

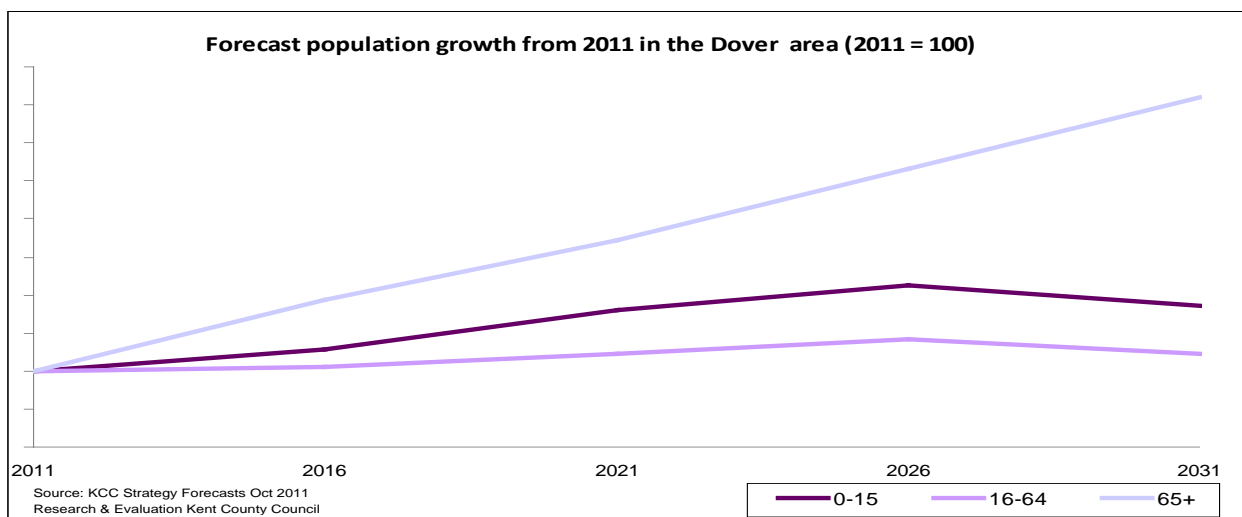
#### 4. POPULATION FORECASTS

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

Source: KCC Strategy Forecasts - November 2012

Dover District faces demographic changes over the next 20 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.



### Interim 2011-based Sub National Population Projections for Kent

- Subnational population projections use past trends to project forward the population.
- Over the next 10-years the county's population is projected to increase by +10.5%, which is faster growth than both the South East regional average (+9.3%) and national average (+8.6%).
- The population of all 12 Kent districts is set to increase over the next 10 years, with Dover forecast to increase by 4.6%.

### Population Forecasts using KCC's latest housing-led Strategy Forecast (Nov 2012)

- These forecasts take account of the distribution of future housing across the county rather than being a projection based on past trends produced by the Office for National Statistics.

Dover	2011	2021	2031	Change	% change
<b>Households</b>	48,800	56,700	62,300	13,500	27.6%
<b>Dwellings</b>	50,800	58,900	64,800	14,000	27.6%
<b>Resident Labour Supply</b>	51,900	55,800	56,700	4,800	9.2%

Source: KCC Strategy forecast (Nov 2012), Business Intelligence, Research & Evaluation, KCCI

All figures have been individually rounded to the nearest one hundred and therefore may not sum

Percentages have been calculated using unrounded numbers

<b>Household type summary for Dover</b>			
Category of Households	2011	2021	2031
One person households	16,800	21,500	25,900
Couple households and no other adults	22,000	24,400	25,600
A couple and one or more other adults	3,500	2,800	2,200
A lone parent (with or without other adults)	4,300	5,500	6,100
Other households	2,200	2,400	2,500
<b>OR</b>			
Households with no dependent children	34,000	40,800	46,300
Households with 1 dependent child	5,400	5,800	5,700
Households with 2 dependent children	4,800	5,000	4,900
Households with 3+ dependent children	2,400	2,800	2,900
Other households	2,200	2,400	2,500
<b>Total households</b>	<b>48,800</b>	<b>56,700</b>	<b>62,300</b>
<b>Average household size</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.10</b>

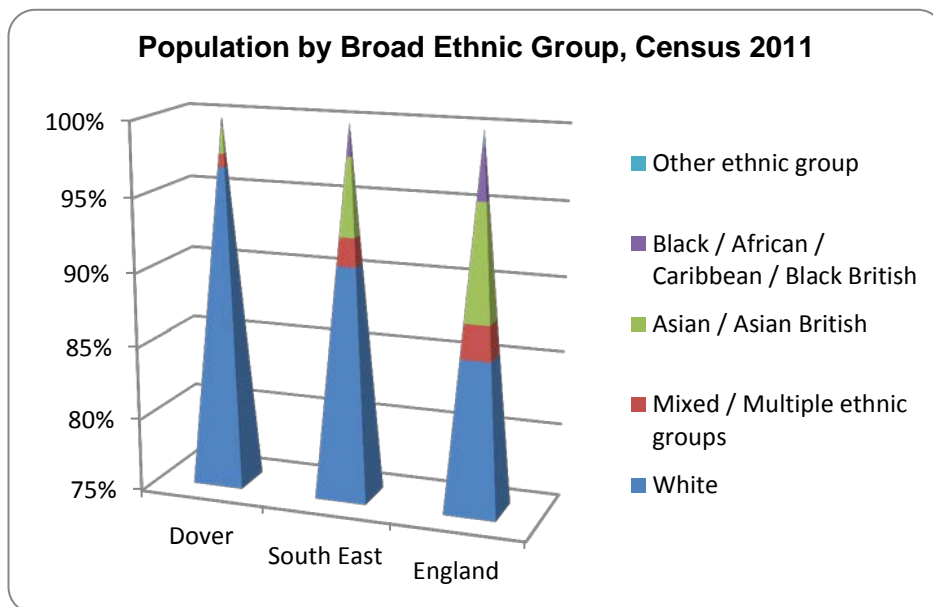
Source: KCC Strategy forecast (Nov 2012), Business Intelligence, Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

All figures have been individually rounded to the nearest one hundred and therefore may not sum

## 5. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

### a) ETHNICITY

#### Broad Ethnic Group

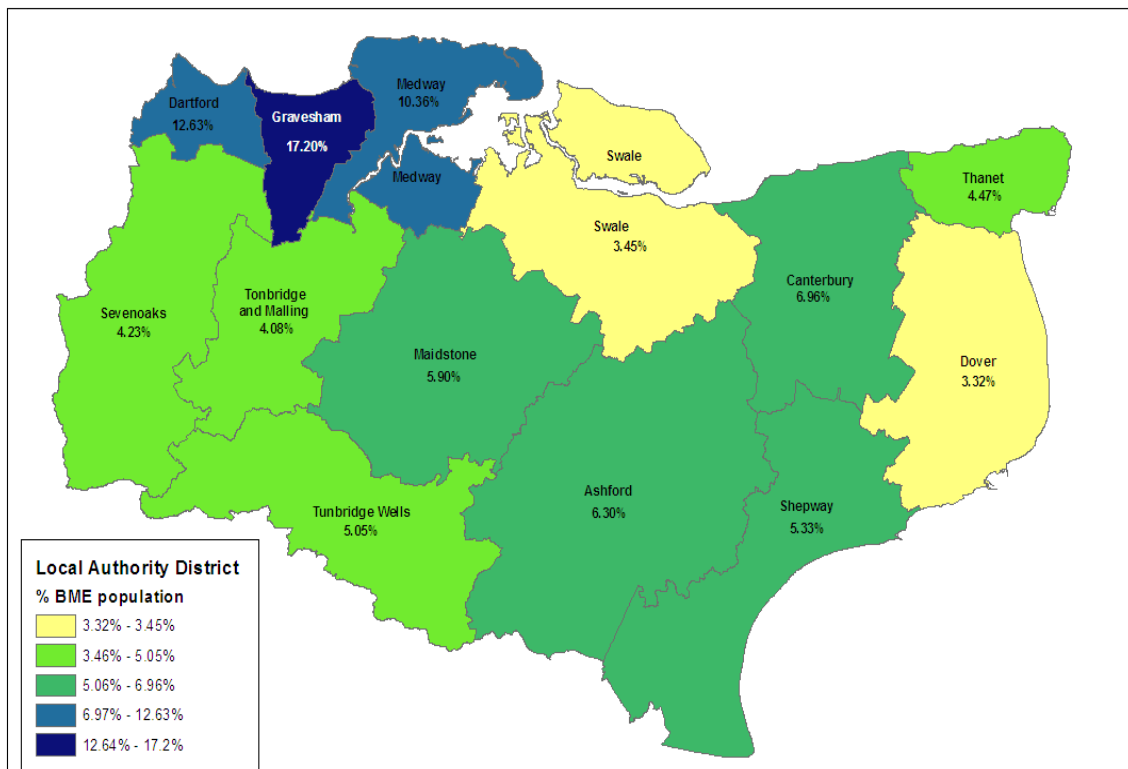


- The 2011 Census provides us with 18 separate ethnic categories which can be aggregated into 5 broad ethnic groups.
- The population of Dover is predominantly white, with 107,966 people (96.7%) of White ethnic origin and 3,708 of Non-White ethnic origin (3.3%).
- The percentage of white population in the district is higher than the averages for Kent (93.7%), South East (90.7%) and England (85.4%) than in the district.

Source: 2011 Census, ONS (Local Profiles)

- The Dover district has the lowest number and proportion of residents from a BME group in Kent. This 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 map below:

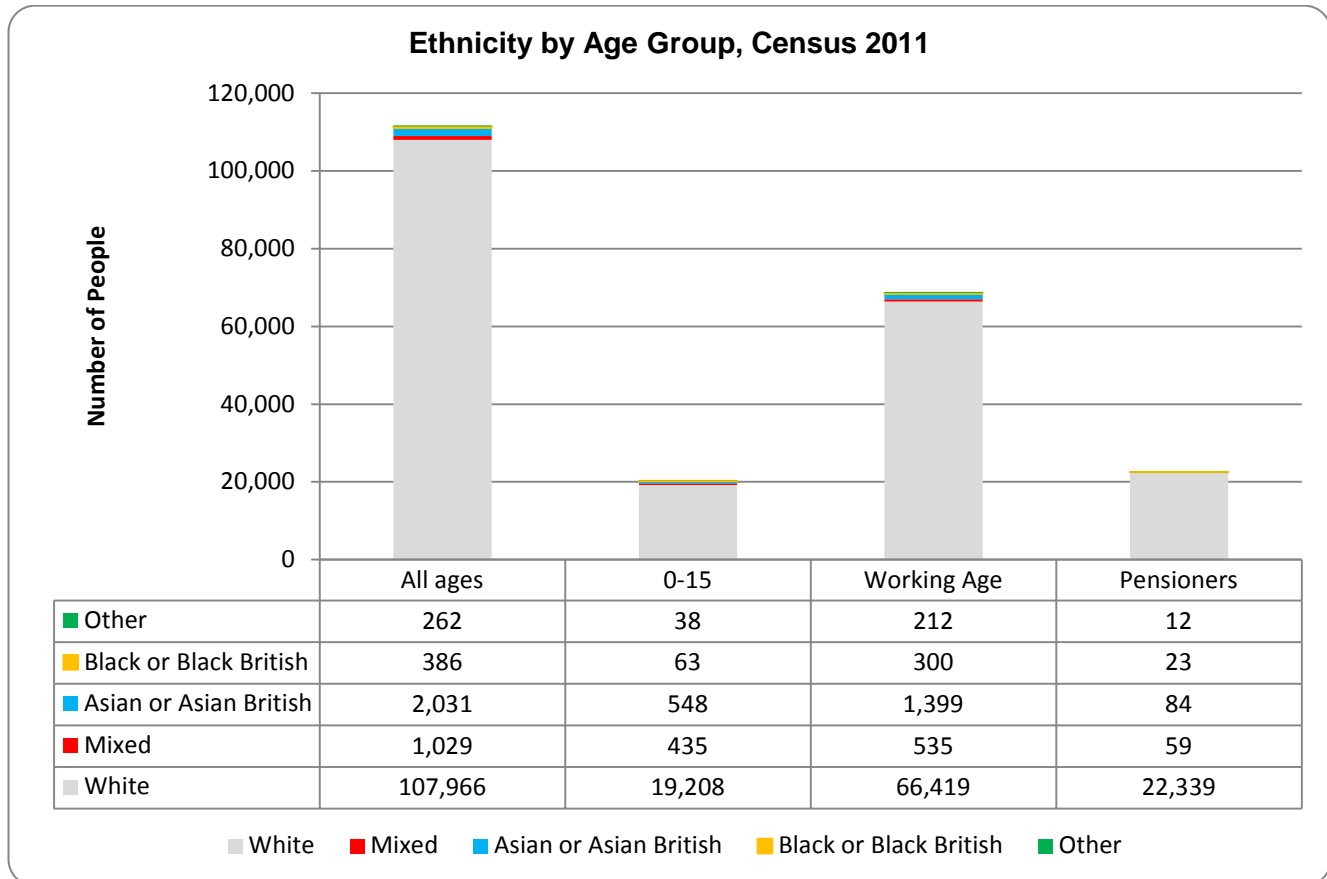
#### Black Minority Ethnic (BME) population as a % of total resident population across Kent



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

## Ethnicity by Age Group

- In the Dover district, from 2001 to 2011, the population increased by 7,100 people (6.8%). People of white ethnic origin contributed the largest change increasing by 5,000 people (4.9%).
- The greatest number of non-white people in the Dover district are Asian/Asian British (1.8% of the total population), this compares with 5.2% of the total population in South East for this broad ethnic group and 7.8% in England.
- The graph below shows that the percentage of the BME population is higher in those of working age compared to 0 to 15 and those who have retired.



Source: ONS, Census 2011

- The BME population in the Dover district has increased by 140.3% over the past ten years, which is an extra 2,165 people. The increase is higher than the county rate of 123.0%, regional rate of 106.0% and national rate of 73.4%, although this is likely because the BME population was very small in 2001.
- Over the past 20 years (1991 – 2011) the BME population has changed by 319% (2,823 people). Within Kent, Shepway saw the largest increase in the twenty year period, with an extra 4,720 people, which equates to 456.5%.

## 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)

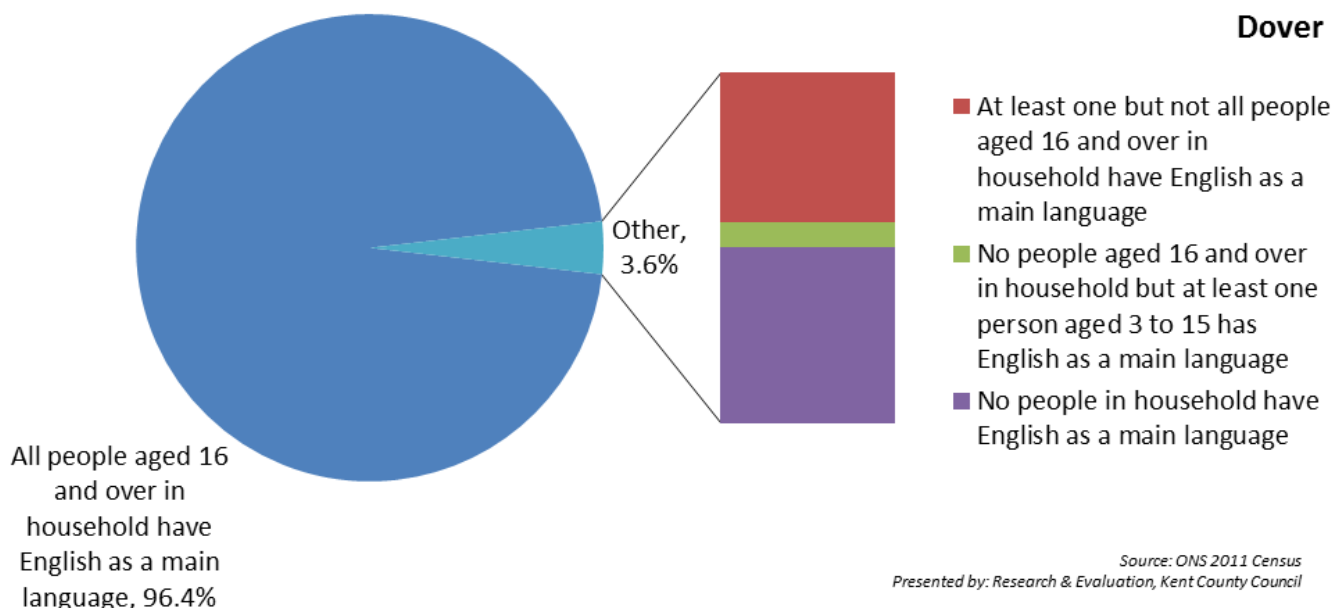
## Year of Arrival in UK

- 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.

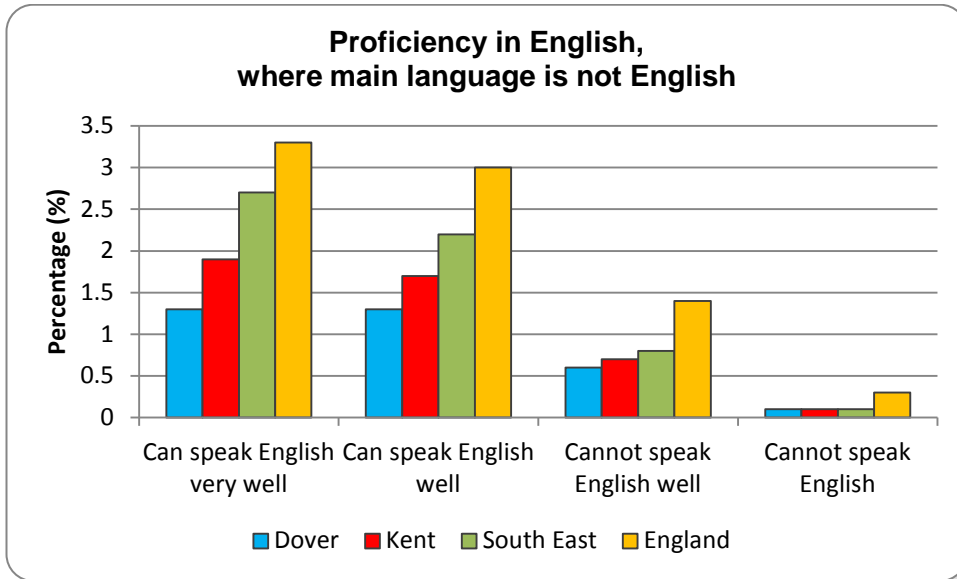
## Household language

- 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.

### Household Language, 2011 Dover



## 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.

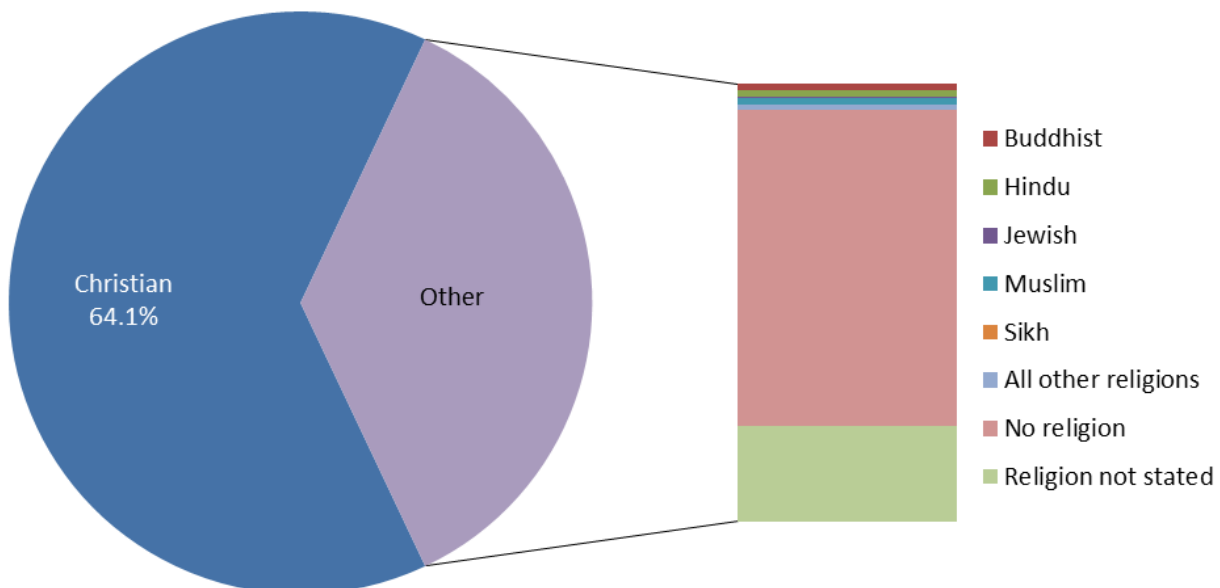
Source: ONS, Census 2011

## b) 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.
- In 2011 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 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



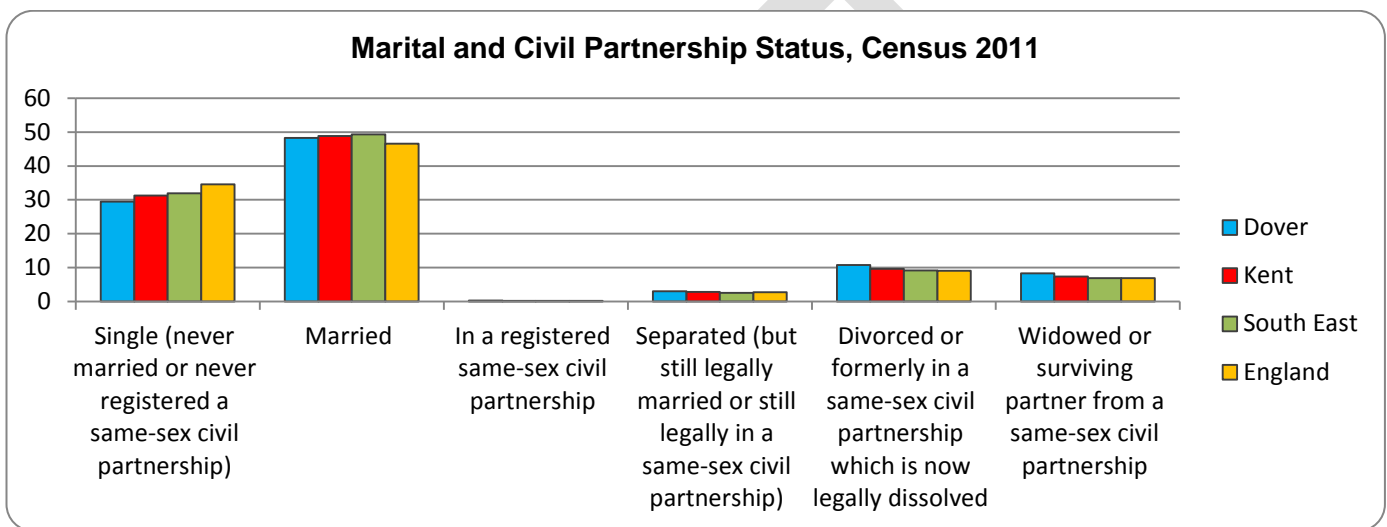
Source: ONS Census 2011



- 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.

**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%).

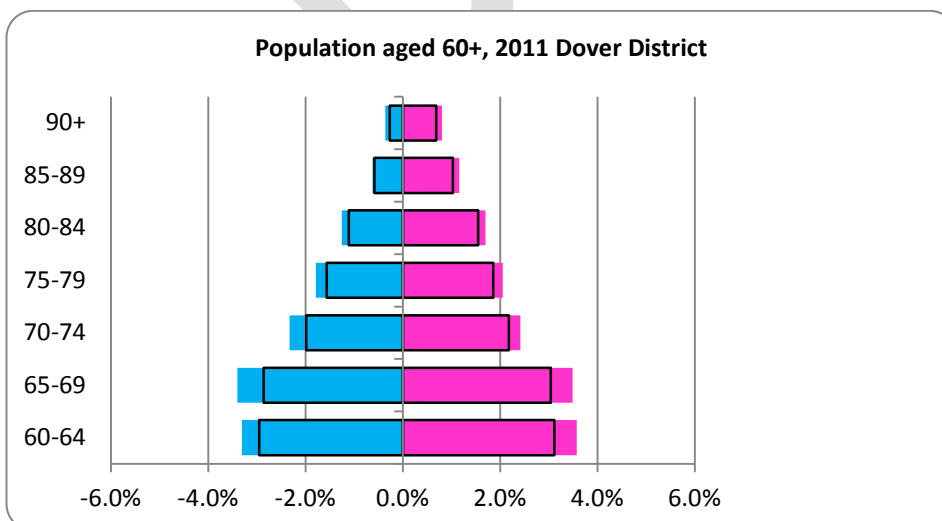


Source: ONS Census 2011

**d) Sexual Orientation**

- At this time no information is available at local level.

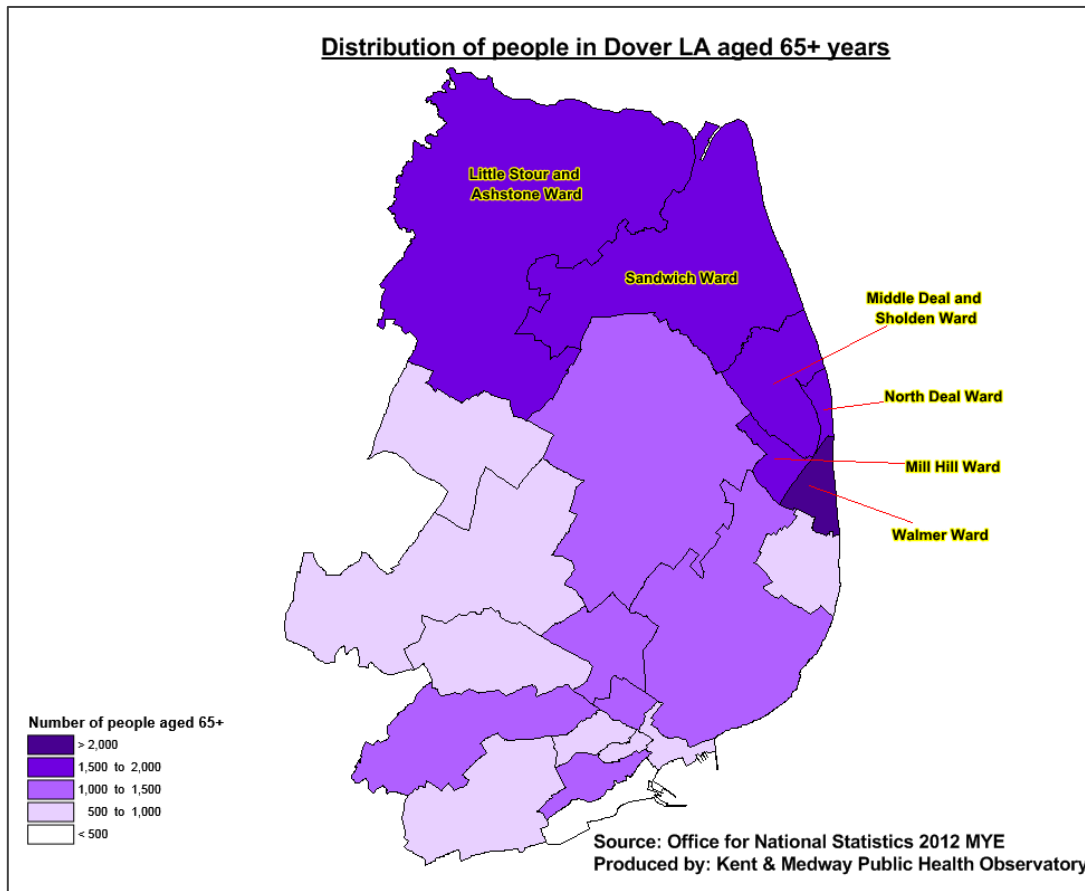
**6. OLDER PEOPLE**



Source: ONS Census 2011, KCC Area Profiles

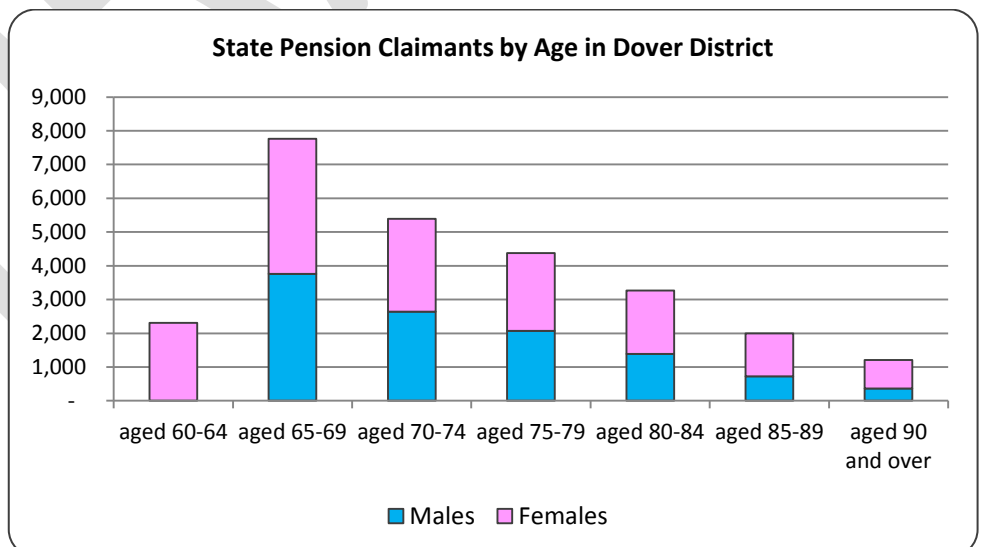
- 31,400 (28.1%) people are aged 60+ years in the Dover District.
- 7,700 (6.9%) are in the 60-64 years age band.
- 7,700 (6.8%) are in the 65-69 years age band.
- 5,300 (4.7%) are in the 70-74 years age band
- 4,300 (3.8%) are in the 75-79 years age band.
- 3,300 (2.9%) are in the 80-84 years age band.
- 2,000 people are in the 85-89 years age band.

- 1,200 people are aged 90+ There are high numbers of people aged 65+ in the Walmer ward.
- The wards with the fewest number of people aged 65+ are Tower Hamlets, Ringwould, St Radigunds, Lydden and Temple Ewell and Town and Pier wards.



### State Pension Claimants

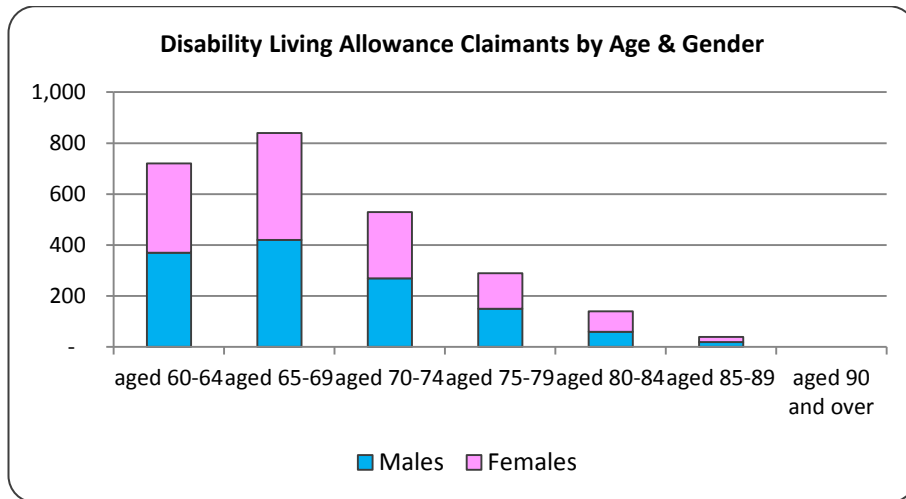
- As at August 2013, there were 26,330 state pension claimants in the Dover district. Of these, 15,380 (58.4%) are female and 10,950 (41.6%) are male.
- There were also 4,780 pension credit claimants as at the same date.



Source: DWP, KCC Area Profiles

## Disability Living Allowance

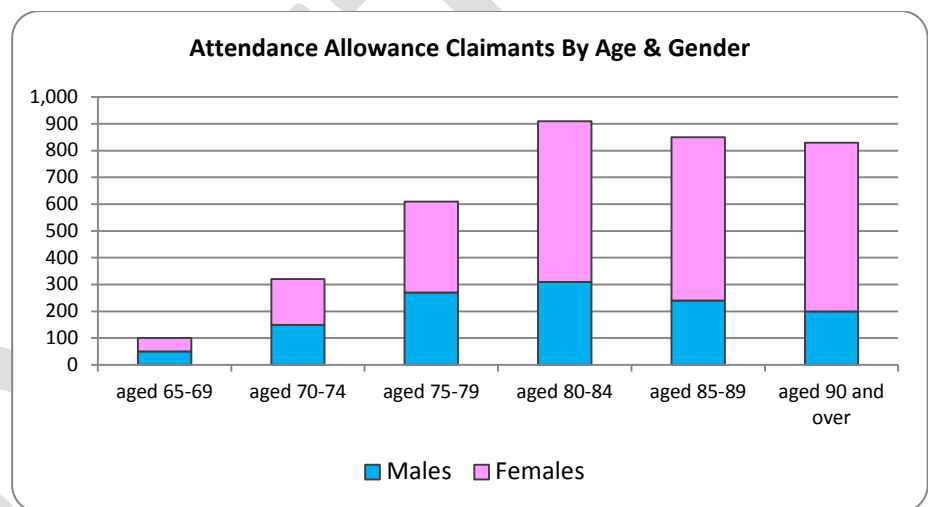
- As at August 2013, there were 2,590 Disability Allowance Claimants over the age of 60 years in the Dover district.
- The highest number of these claimants are in the 65-69 years old age band (840 people); followed by the 60-64 years age band (730 claimants).



Source: DWP, KCC Area Profiles

## Attendance Allowance

- As at August 2013, there were 3,610 Attendance Allowance Claimants over the age of 60 years in the Dover district.
- The highest number of these claimants are in the 80-84 year old age band (910 people); followed by the 85-89 age band (850 claimants) and those aged over 90 years (830 claimants).



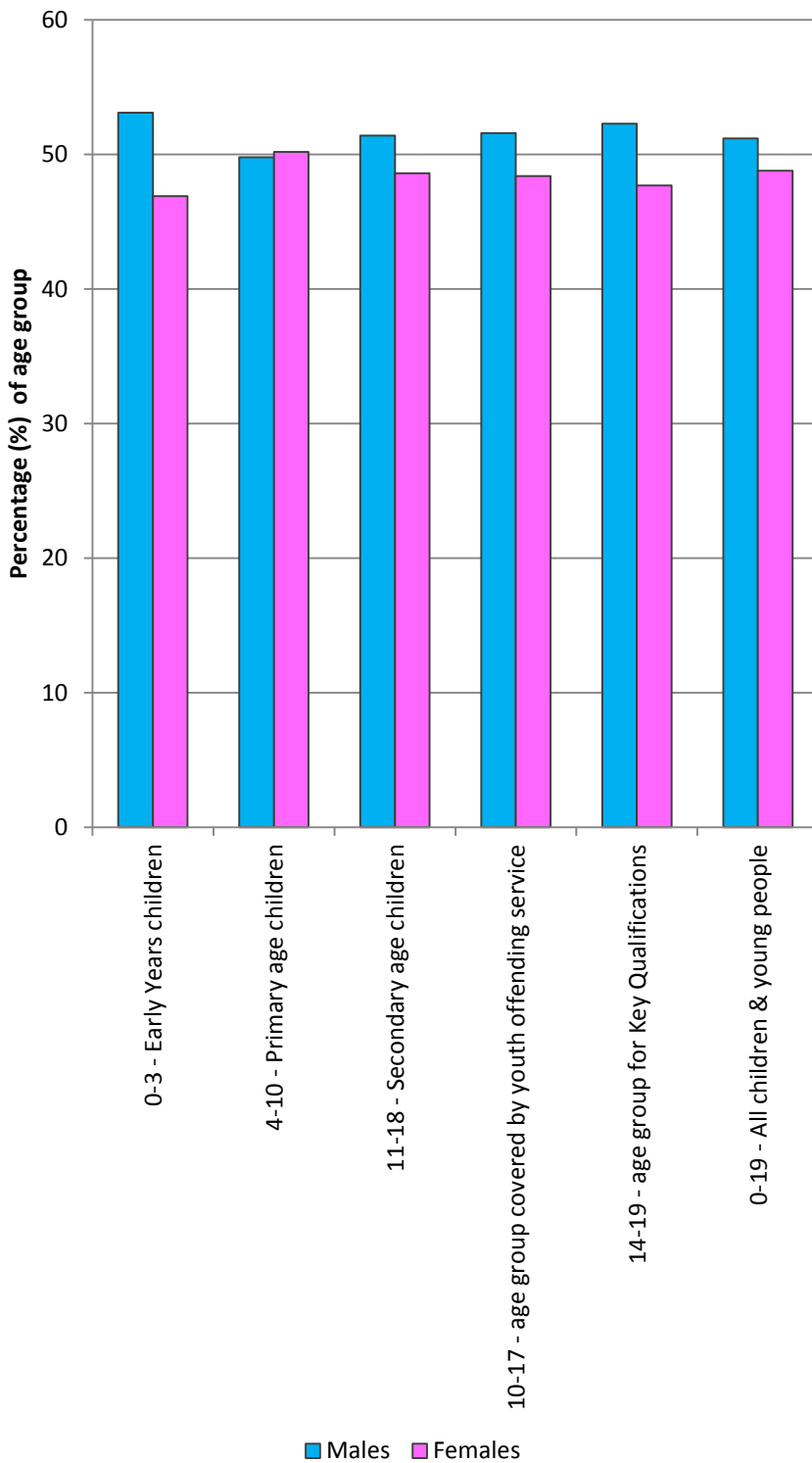
Source: DWP, KCC Area Profiles

## 7. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Population aged under 20 in Dover area - Mid-2012		
0-3	Early Years children	4,900
4-10	Primary age children	8,400
11-18	Secondary age children	11,000
10-17	Age group covered by youth offending service	10,700
14-19	Age group for Key Qualifications	8,500
0-19	All children & young people	25,600

Source: 2012 Mid-year population estimates, ONS; KCC Area Profile

### Population aged under 20 in the Dover District, Mid-2012

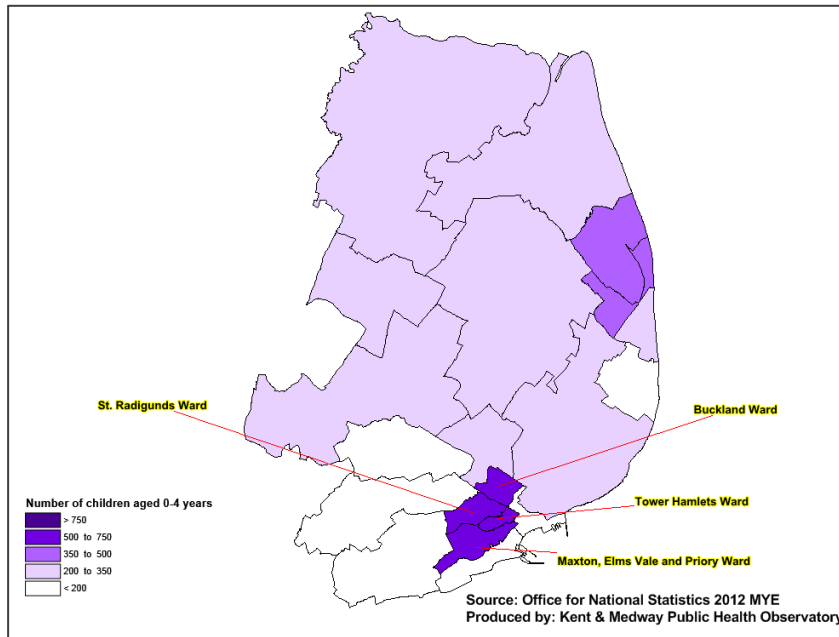


### Age Profile by Gender

- All children and young people under the age of 20 make up 22.9% of the total population of the Dover district.
- There is a higher percentage of boys than girls in all categories, except 4-10 years age group (primary age children).
- The breakdown is as follows:
  - Aged 0-3 years: Boys 53.1% to Girls 46.9%.
  - Aged 4-10 years: Girls 50.2% to Boys 49.8%
  - Aged 11-18 years: Boys 51.4% to Girls 48.6%.
  - Aged 14-19 years: Boys 52.3% to Girls 47.7%
  - Aged 0-19: Boys 51.2% to Girls 48.8%.
  - Aged 10-17 years covered by the youth offending service: Boys 51.6% to Girls 48.4%.

Source: 2012 Mid-year population estimates, ONS; KCC Area Profile

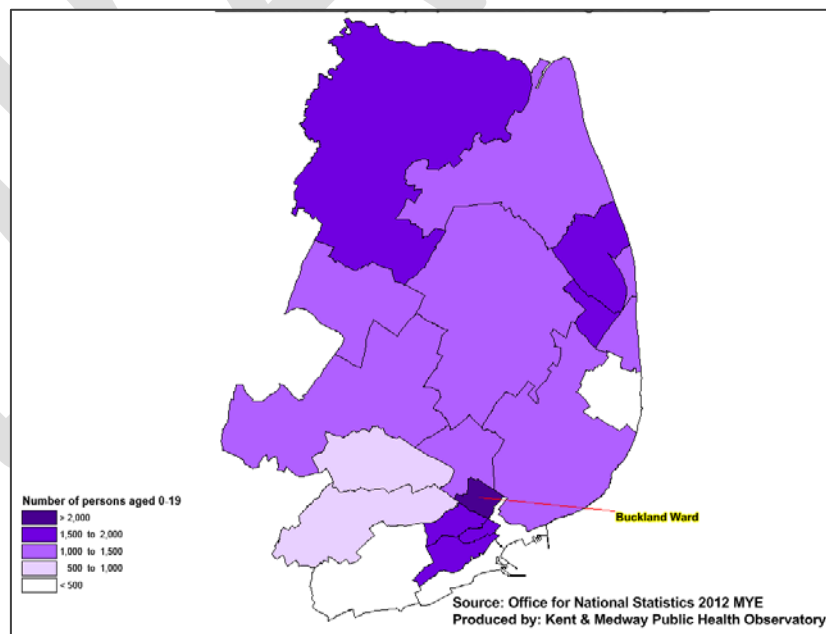
## Distribution of Children in the Dover District Aged 0 - 4 Years



Source: ONS, KMPHO

- There are approximately 6,250 children aged 0 to 4 in the Dover district.
- There are high numbers of 0 to 4 year olds in the Buckland, St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory and Mill Hill wards.
- The wards with the fewest number of children aged between 0 and 4 are Town and Pier, Lydden and Temple Ewell, Ringwoud, Castle and Capel-le-Ferne wards.

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

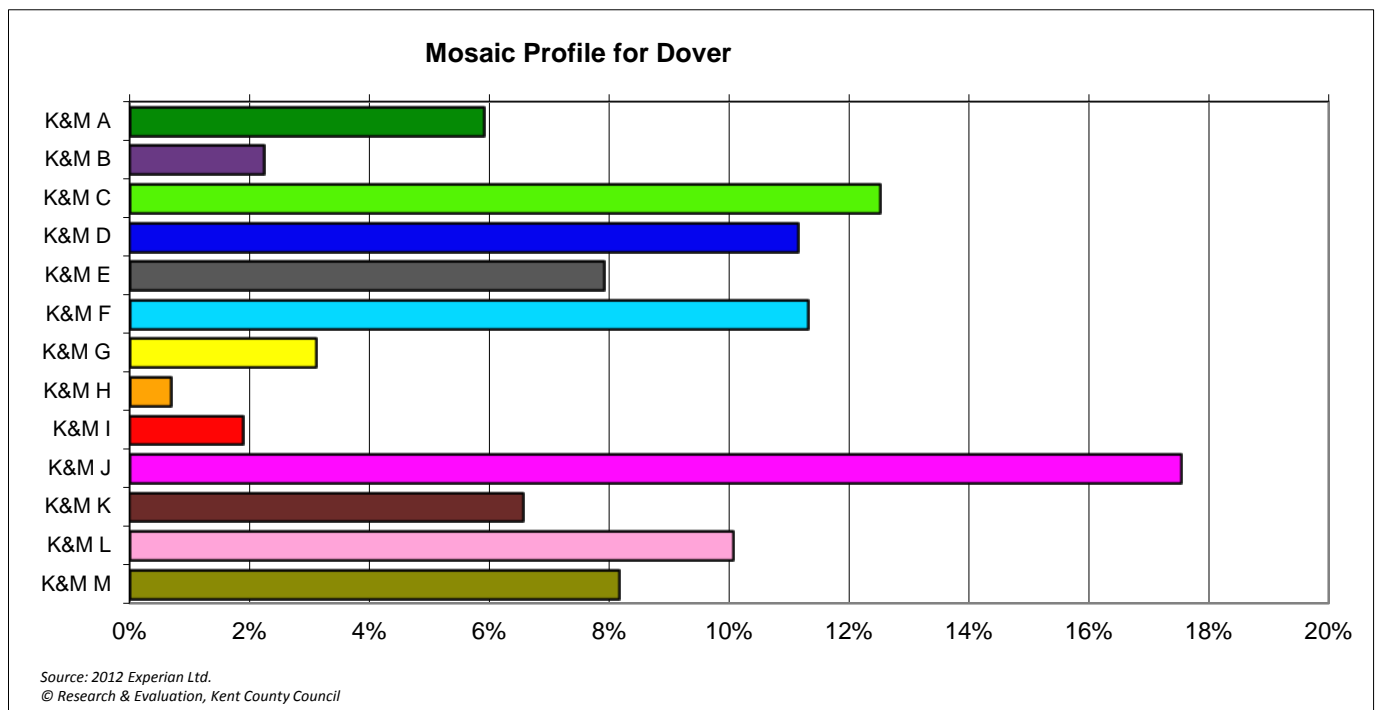


Source: ONS, KMPHO

- There are approximately 25,700 children aged 0 to 19 in the Dover district.
- There are high numbers of 0 to 19 year olds in the Buckland, Maxton Elms Vale & Priory and Mill Hill wards.
- The wards with the fewest number of children aged between 0 and 19 are Lydden and Temple Ewell, Town and Pier, Capel-le-Ferne, Ringwoud and Castle wards.

## 8. MOSAIC PROFILE FOR DOVER

Mosaic Public Sector is a population segmentation tool, designed specifically for use by the public sector. It focuses on the needs of citizens and provides a detailed and accurate understanding of population location, their demographics, lifestyles and behaviours.



Mosaic Group Definitions	
K&M A	Extremely affluent, well educated owner occupiers
K&M B	Well off families with older children, working in managerial and professional careers
K&M C	Retired people living comfortably in large bungalows and houses, often close to the sea
K&M D	Middle aged couples living in well maintained often semi detached houses that they own
K&M E	Cusp of retirement trades people with some health issues, mainly owning their homes
K&M F	Singles and divorcees approaching retirement, mostly living in privately rented flats and bungalows
K&M G	Younger professionals with children, some living in ethnically diverse neighbourhoods
K&M H	Young singles and couples in small privately rented flats and terraces on moderate incomes
K&M I	Transient young singles on benefits and students, renting terraces in areas of higher ethnic diversity
K&M J	Middle aged parents receiving benefits, living in neighbourhoods of social housing with higher levels of unemployment
K&M K	Singles and lone parents on low incomes, renting terraces in town centres
K&M L	Vulnerable singles and lone parents with young children, living in higher crime areas in neighbourhoods of social housing
K&M M	Elderly pensioners in poor health, living in social housing on very low incomes

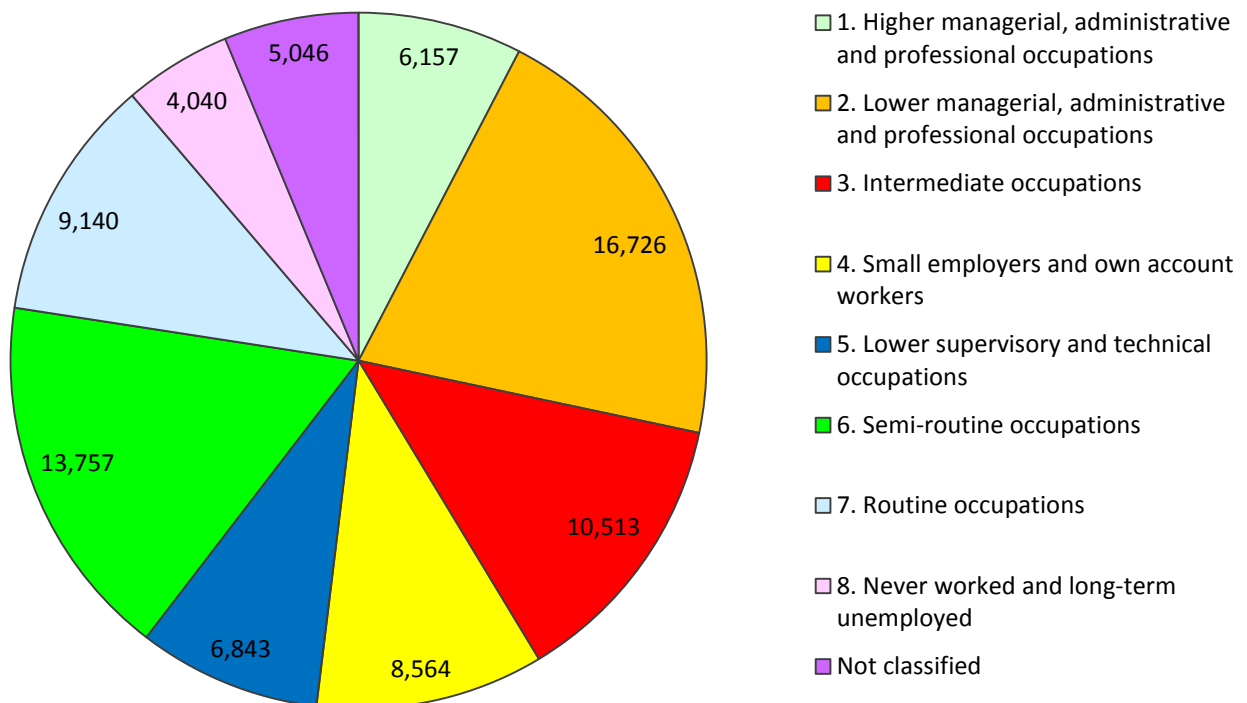
- The largest grouping in the Dover district is **K&M J - Middle aged parents receiving benefits, living in neighbourhoods of social housing with higher levels of unemployment** at 17.5%. This is higher than the Kent average of 13.7%.
- The next highest grouping is **K&M C - Retired people living comfortably in large bungalows and houses, often close to the sea** at 12.5%. Again, this is higher than the Kent average of 10.8%.
- The Dover district has a low percentage of:
  - **K&M H - Young singles and couples in small privately rented flats and terraces on moderate incomes** with 0.7%; this is lower than the Kent average of 3.1%)

- **K&M I Transient young singles on benefits and students, renting terraces in areas of higher ethnic diversity** with 1.9% compared to a Kent average of 3.4%.
- **K&M B - Well off families with older children, working in managerial and professional careers** with 2.2%; this is lower than the Kent average of 8.8%.
- **K&M A - Extremely affluent, well educated owner occupiers** with 5.9% compared to a Kent average of 12.2%.
- The rural areas are predominantly populated by people who fall into group K (people living in rural areas far from urbanisation), whilst Dover town is mostly populated by groups D (close knit, inner city and manufacturing towns) and group G (low income families living in estate based social housing). In Deal there is a mixture of people from groups D (close knit, inner city and manufacturing towns) and J (independent older people living relatively active lives).
- This data is useful because it gives an enhanced definition of deprivation in comparison to using the Indices of Deprivation alone. This shows where the projected need is likely to be according to the local population and highlights the types of commissioning priorities. Commissioning services that target reducing poverty in families would be best placed in areas where D and F groups live. This would include parts of Dover, Deal and Aylesham.

## 9. SOCIO ECONOMIC POSITION

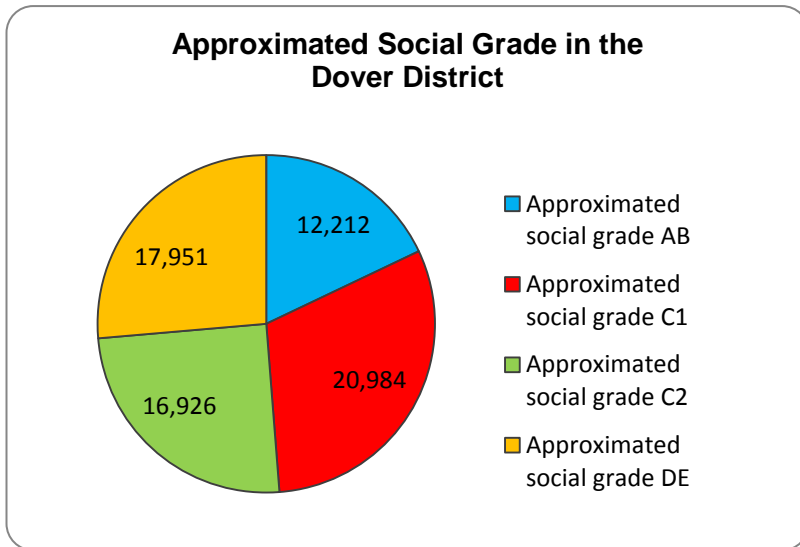
- The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation and is coded to Standard Occupational Classification.
- To assign a person (aged 16 to 74) to an NS-SeC category, their occupation title is combined with information 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).



Source: ONS Census 2011 QS613EW

- 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).

- 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

## 10. 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 2011](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html)<sup>6</sup> and it is not possible to include everything in the State if the District Report.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>



## E. HOUSING

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

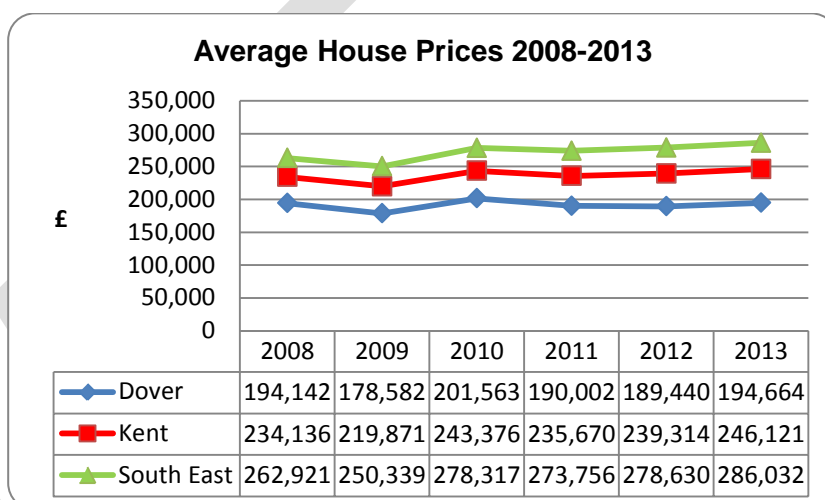
The Core Strategy<sup>7</sup> is a key document setting out the Council's 'big picture' development objectives for the District as a place to live, work, relax and visit. It provides more detailed information regarding the Council's approach to future housing growth and the mechanisms for delivering 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.

### 1. HOUSE PRICES

#### a) Average House Prices in Dover District

Dover District 2013	
<b>Average house price</b>	<b>£194,664</b>
Detached	£306,132
Semi-detached	£180,905
Terrace	£162,740
Flat / Maisonette	£118,668

- During 2013, the average house price in the Dover district was £194,664. This is an increase of 2.76% from £189,440 in 2012.
- This compares to £246,121 in Kent (up 2.84%) and £286,032 in the South East (up 2.66%),



Source: HM Land Registry / KCC House prices and transactions 2013

- House prices are historically lower in the Dover district than county and regional averages.

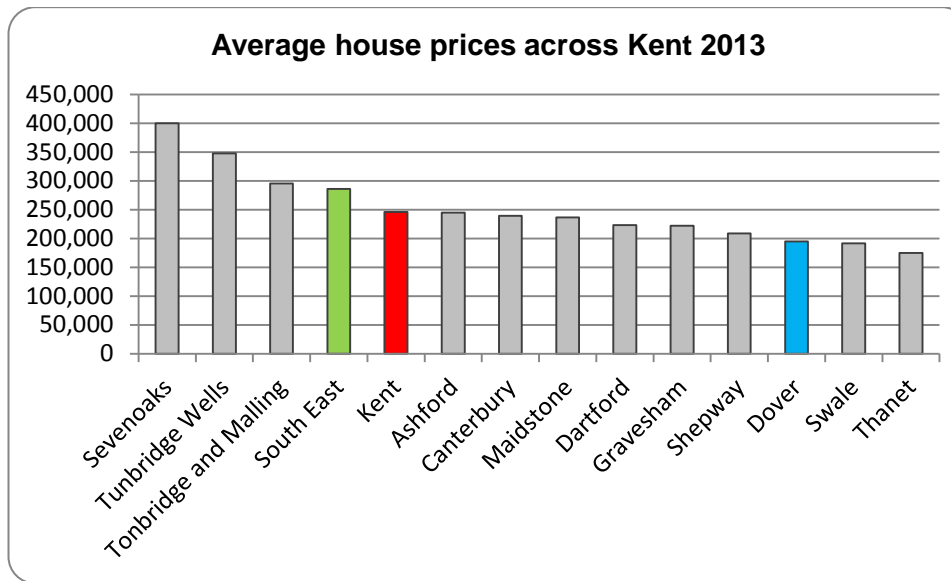
Dover House Prices (£) by property type						
Year	Detached	Semi-Detached	Terraced	Flat/Maisonette	All Dwellings	% Price Change
	£	£	£	£	£	£
2000	151,478	80,608	63,907	52,464	84,584	11.80
2001	165,273	92,666	73,289	59,423	96,940	14.61
2002	200,273	111,043	92,600	71,406	116,801	20.49
2003	230,712	136,787	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

Source: HM Land Registry / KCC House prices and transactions 2013

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.dover.gov.uk/pdf/Adopted%20Core%20Strategy%20February%202010.pdf>

## b) Average House Prices across Kent

- Across the county prices ranged from an average £400,020 in Sevenoaks to £174,723 in Thanet.



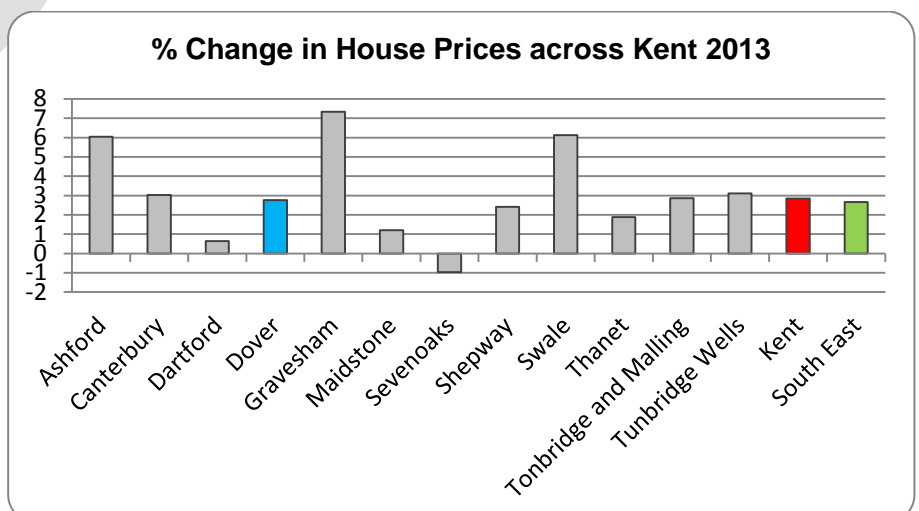
2013	£
Ashford	244,912
Canterbury	239,216
Dartford	223,444
<b>Dover</b>	<b>194,664</b>
Gravesham	221,821
Maidstone	236,525
Sevenoaks	400,020
Shepway	208,950
Swale	191,491
Thanet	174,723
Tonbridge and Malling	295,714
Tunbridge Wells	347,762
Kent	246,121
South East	286,032

Source: HM Land Registry / KCC House prices and transactions 2013

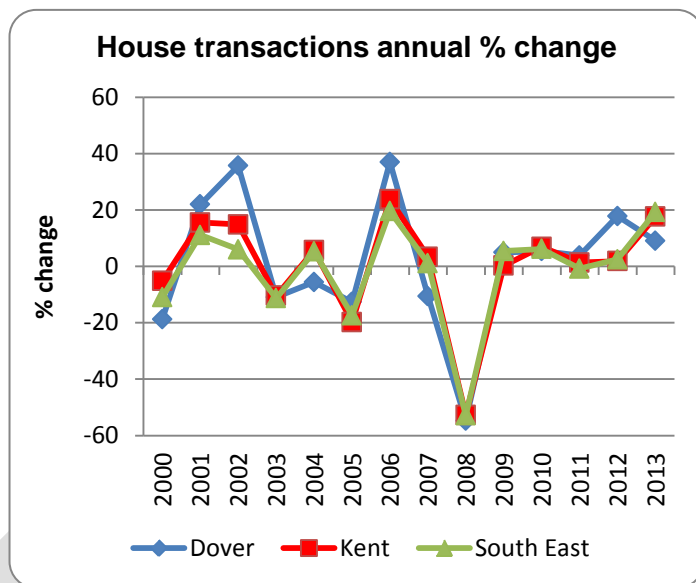
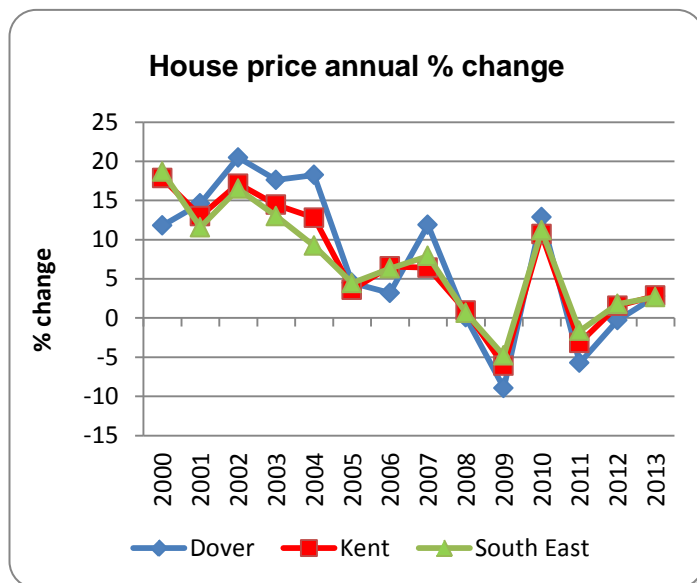
## % Change in House Prices across Kent

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

- In 2013, house prices rose by 2.76% in the Dover district.
- In Kent, Gravesham saw the highest increase – going up by 7.33%. Sevenoaks saw a fall of -0.96%.



## House Price And Transaction % Change in the Dover District from 2000 - 2013



## 2. 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

Source: HM Land Registry / KCC House prices and transactions 2013

- Dover has seen an increase in house sales over the last few years. During 2013 there were 1,740 property transactions in the district, which is 9.09% higher than in 2012.
- This is the fifth consecutive year that transactions have increased following dramatic falls in 2008 when transactions fell by nearly 55% (similar falls were experienced across the region).

## 3. AFFORDABILITY

Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings				
	Dover	Kent	South East	England
2008	7.49	8.65	8.82	6.97
2009	5.83	7.35	7.71	6.28
2010	6.45	8.18	8.51	6.69
2011	6.30	8.00	8.19	6.57
2012	6.31	7.96	-	6.59
2013	Data not yet published			

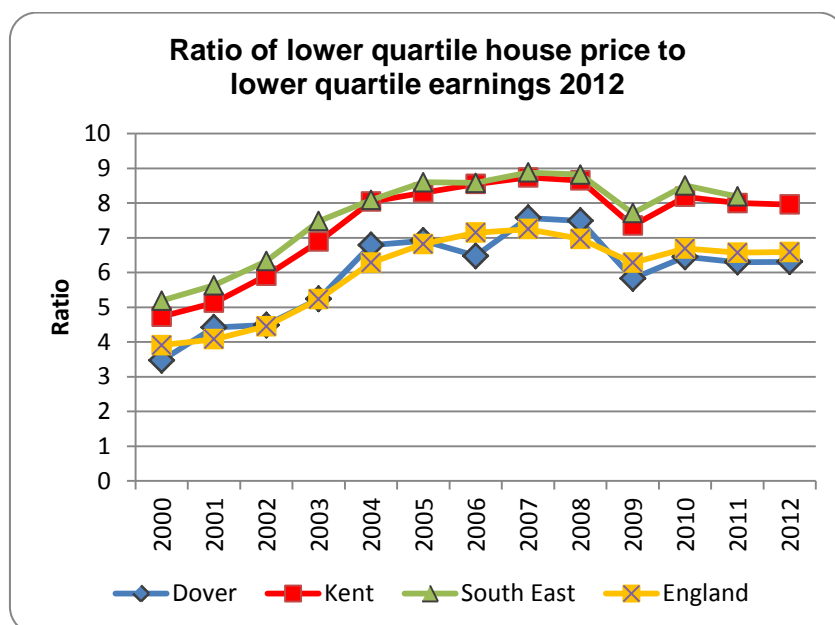
Source: Department of Communities and Local Government

### a) Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings

- In 2012 (the latest 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 6.31 for Dover.
- Dover is the only district in Kent to have a ratio lower than the national average of 6.59.

- The higher the ratio the more difficult it is to save for a house and, using this measure of affordability, the Dover district is one of the most affordable in Kent.
- The most expensive districts are Sevenoaks (11.67), Canterbury (9.27) and Tunbridge Wells (9.03) where property prices are close to or above 10 times annual salary.

Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings in Kent	
2012	
Kent	7.96
Ashford	7.90
Canterbury	9.27
Dartford	7.60
<b>Dover</b>	<b>6.31</b>
Gravesham	7.66
Maidstone	8.36
Sevenoaks	11.67
Shepway	7.51
Swale	7.22
Thanet	6.95
Tonbridge and Malling	8.89
Tunbridge Wells	9.03



#### b) Lower Quartile House Prices

- Another measure of affordability is lower quartile house prices.
- As at 2013, quarter 2 (the latest data available), Dover 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: Table 583).

#### c) Help to Buy

- 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 twelve months of the Help to Buy: Equity Loan scheme (to 31 March 2014) 470 properties were purchased in Kent. In the Dover district, 8 properties were purchased with a total value of £367,800, which equates to an average loan value of £45,974. This is below the average loan for Kent - £47,013 - although this varied from £91,333 for Sevenoaks district to £31,090 in Shepway.
- The Help to Buy NewBuy scheme was launched in March 2012. Under this scheme, 164 new build house purchases have been made in Kent since the launch. Dover is one of four districts to have not recorded any NewBuy property purchases, along with Shepway, Thanet and Tunbridge Wells.

### 4. DWELLING STOCK IN THE DOVER DISTRICT

#### a) Dwelling Stock by Tenure

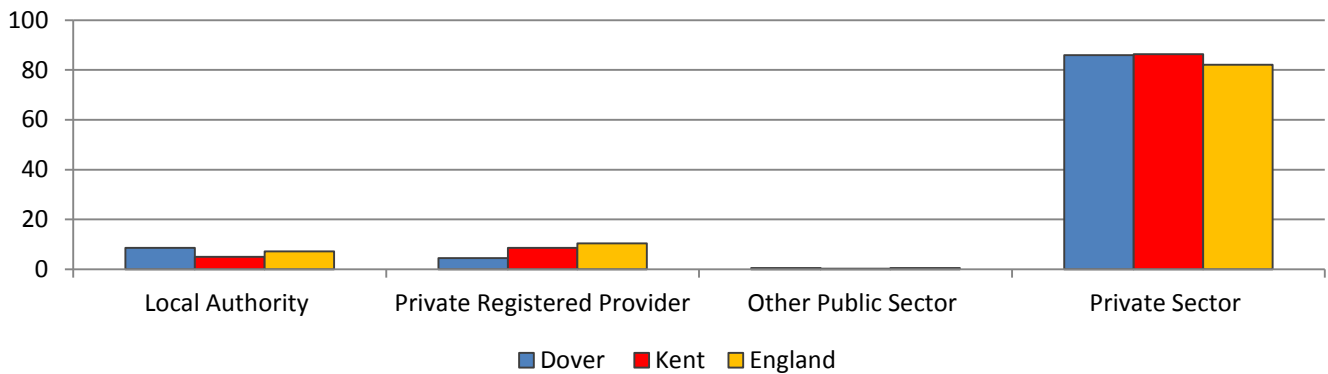
- In 2013 Dover had a total dwelling stock figure of 51,920, of which the vast majority 86% (44,650) were 'Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwelling Stock'.

	Local Authority	Private Registered Provider <sup>8</sup>	Other public sector	Private sector	Total
2009	4,640	2,138	231	43,520	50,530
2010	4,590	2,220	231	43,990	51,040
2011	4,579	2,239	231	44,400	51,450
2012	4,450	2,364	230	44,650	51,700
2013	4,440	2,360	230	44,650	51,920

Source: [DCLG Live Tables on Dwelling Stock – Table 100 / 115 / 115 / 125 \(Estimated as at 31 March\)](#)

<sup>8</sup> Private Registered Provider refers to registered providers of social housing (previously known as Housing Associations or Registered Social Landlords).

### Dwelling stock by tenure 2013



### Households and Housing Tenure 2011: Dover District

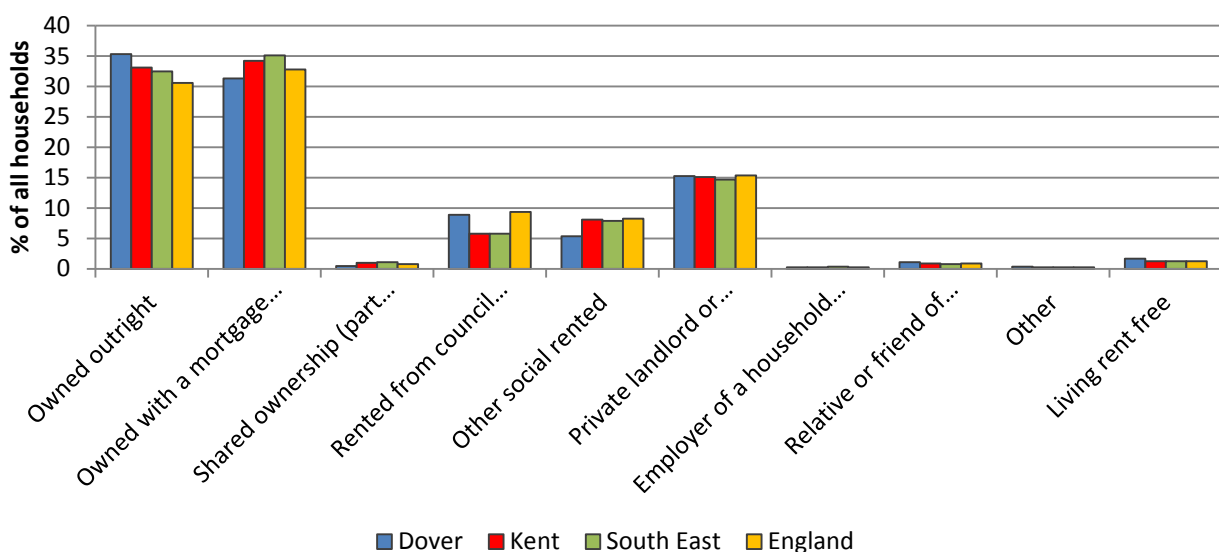
	Number	%
Total Households	48,310	100.0
<b>Owned:</b>	32,142	66.5
• Owned: Owned outright	17,034	35.3
• Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan	15,108	31.3
<b>Shared ownership</b> (part owned and part rented)	245	0.5
<b>Social rented:</b>	6,864	14.2
• Social rented: Local Authority	4,277	8.9
• Social rented: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

- 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 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: Census 2011



## b) Dwelling Stock by Type and Number of Bedrooms

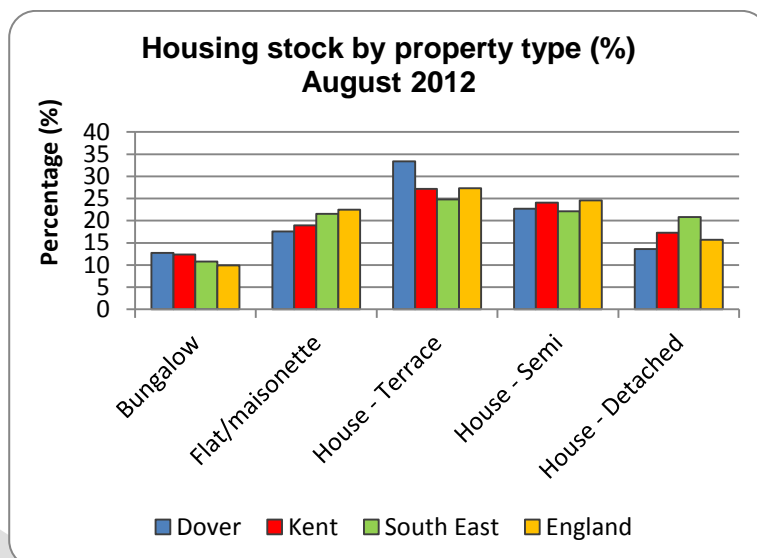
- According to Council Tax records at the VOA there are 50,440 properties in the Dover district, as at 01 August 2012
- The Valuation Office Agency (VOA) has released information on domestic property attributes for the first time. This provides greater insight for property types and age of dwellings.

### All property types at 01 August 2012

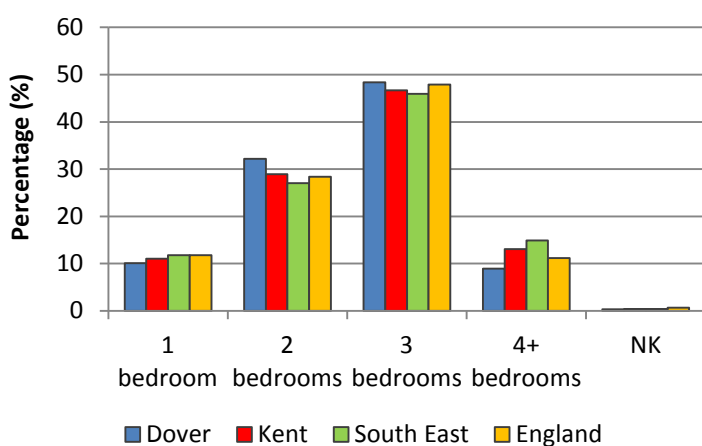
Dover	Number	%
Bungalow	6,290	12.7
Flat/ maisonette	8,690	17.6
House Terrace	16,500	33.4
House Semi	11,220	22.7
House Detached	6,730	13.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,420</b>	

Source: VOA Council Tax records (Housing stock by size, type and tenure for Kent 2011-2012)

- In the Dover district there are 6,290 bungalows (12.73% of the housing stock), 8,690 flats / maisonettes (17.58%) with 34,450 houses (69.71%) making up the remainder.
- There is a high percentage of terraced houses in the district – accounting for nearly half of all houses.



### Distribution by number of bedrooms (%) August 2012



### Property types by number of bedrooms at 01 August 2012

Dover	Number	%
1 bed	4,990	10.1
2 beds	15,930	32.2
3 beds	23,930	48.4
4 + beds	4,420	8.9
NK beds	150	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,420</b>	

Source: VOA Council Tax records (Housing stock by size, type and tenure for Kent 2011-2012)

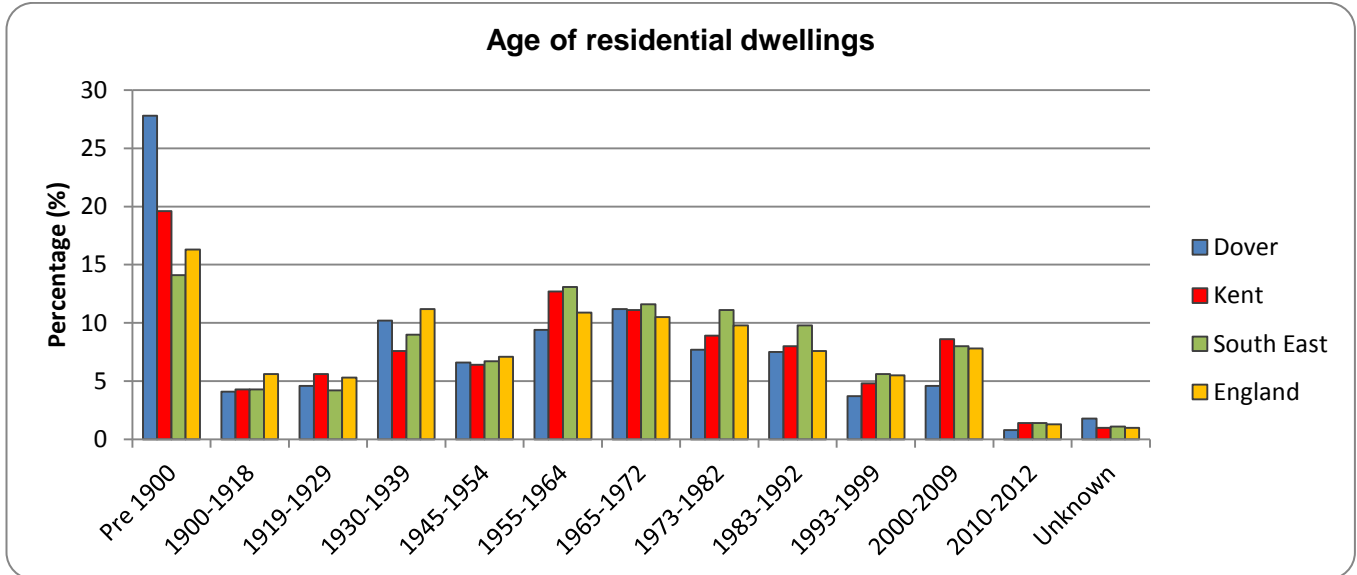
- 10.1% of the total properties in the Dover district are 1 bedroom, 32.2% are two bedrooms, 48.4% are 3 bedrooms with 8.9% having 4 or more bedrooms.
- This compares to Kent: 1 bedroom 11%; 2 bedrooms 28.9%; 3 bedrooms 46.7% and 4+ bedrooms 13.1%.

## c) Dwelling Stock by Age of Property

- According to VOA records, 27.8% of the dwelling stock was built before 1900. This is higher than the average for Kent (19.6%), South East (14%) and England (16%). Dover has the second highest percentage of properties built before 1900 in Kent (behind Tunbridge Wells on 32.14%). Dover has the 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage regionally.

- Just over half (51.5%) of the dwelling stock in the district has been built since 1945. This is below the Kent (61.9%), regional (67.3%) and national (60.6%) averages. Dover has the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of properties built from 1945 to 2012 regionally.

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 2012	Not known	Total
14,010	2,050	2,240	5,150	3,310	4,730	5,660	3,900	3,770	1,890	2,330	390	910	50,400



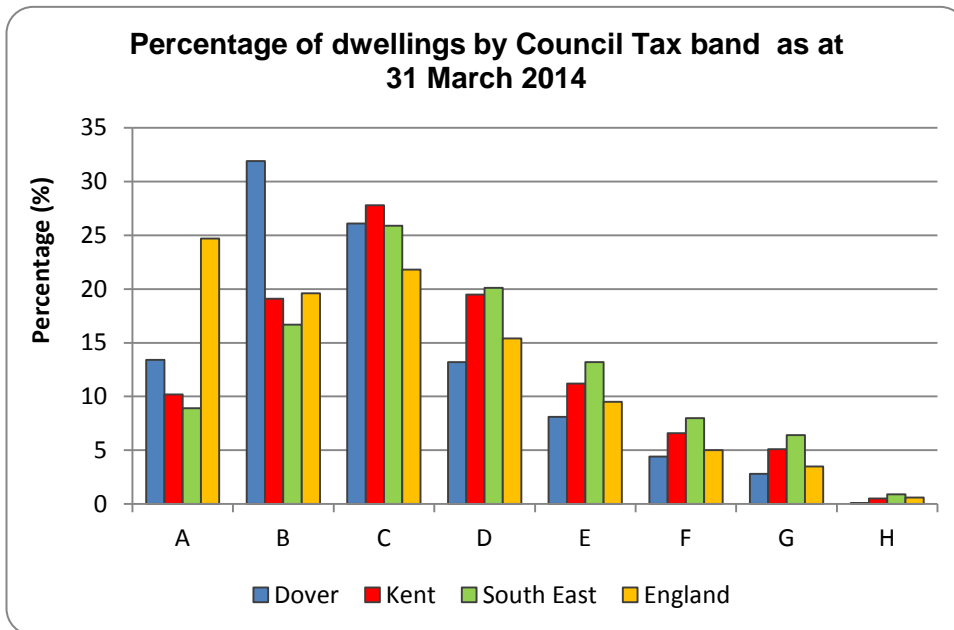
Source: VOA (KCC Business Intelligence Statistical Bulletin May 2013)

#### d) Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band

The majority of properties (84.6%) 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 (31.9%) are in Band B (the second lowest value band).

Council Tax Band	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	TOTAL
Dover (%)	13.4	31.9	26.1	13.2	8.1	4.4	2.8	0.1	100
Dover (Number)	6,800	16,150	13,250	6,690	4,110	2,210	1,410	70	50,680
Kent (%)	10.2	19.1	27.8	19.5	11.2	6.6	5.1	0.5	100
South East (%)	8.9	16.7	25.9	20.1	13.2	8	6.4	0.9	100
England (%)	24.7	19.6	21.8	15.4	9.5	5	3.5	0.6	100

## Council Tax Band



Source: Valuation Office Agency

- In the autumn of 2010, Ministers announced there would not be a council tax revaluation in England in the lifetime of this Parliament.
- The council tax bandings for England therefore continue to be based on the lists that came into force in 1993, reflecting property valuations at 1 April 1991.
- Further information on council tax can be found in the Budget, Funding and Investment Chapter.

- A revaluation of non-domestic properties across England and Wales (based on April 2008 values) came into force in April 2010 and the Valuation Office Agency now maintains these new lists and handles any appeals against them. Non-domestic properties are normally revalued every five years, however the Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013 has delayed the 2015 revaluation until 2017 in England. Information regarding Business Rates (non-domestic rates) can be found in the Budget, Funding and Investment Chapter.

## e) Dwelling Stock by Condition

### Decent Home Standard:

- In 2012, 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).

### SAP rating:

- The SAP is the Government's recommended system for energy rating of dwellings. In 2012, Dover had an average SAP rating of 57 energy efficiency, higher than the national average of 50 despite high numbers of older properties with solid walls in this area.

### 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<sup>9</sup>. The Council's Private Sector Housing Strategy 2010-2015, sets out the council's priorities to secure improvements in private sector housing, and will help to tackle health inequalities as well as set out action to deal with poor quality housing. Please see the Health and Wellbeing Chapter for more information on Health Inequalities.

### Private Sector Housing Enforcement

- 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).

<sup>9</sup> Good Housing Leads to Good Health Sept 2008-CIEH/BRE; Housing and public Health Evidence Briefing December 2005 NHS- NICE



- 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
- Interventions and Enforcement action can range from informal to formal action such as Statutory notice; Simple caution; Prosecution; Works in default; Compulsory purchase of property; Empty Dwelling Management Order and Management order.

### Review of Private Rented Housing

- In 2013, the Communities and Local Government Select Committee conducted an inquiry into the private rented sector and reported a low level of awareness of the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (introduced in April 2006) amongst landlords; respondents were also critical of the system's complexity.
- In response, the Government published The [Review of Property Conditions in the Private Rented Sector](#) in February 2014 to consider how best to tackle rogue landlords, without negatively impacting on good landlords.

### f) Local Authority Dwelling Stock

Year	Dover
2000	5,368
2001	5,182
2002	5,094
2003	4,967
2004	4,819
2005	4,753
2006	4,725
2007	4,698
2008	4,646
2009	4,640
2010	4,590
2011	4,579
2012	4,450
2013	4,442

- Since 2000, the dwelling stock owned by Dover District Council has decreased every year; falling from 5,368 in 2000 to 4,442 in 2013. Approximately, two-thirds of these dwellings are houses and one-third flats.
- East Kent Housing is responsible for the management & maintenance of the Council's housing stock.

### g) Right To Buy

- The [Right to Buy](#) (RTB)<sup>10</sup> scheme was first introduced by the Housing Act 1980 and enables local authority tenants to buy their homes at a discount.
- The government reinvigorated the scheme in 2012, increasing the maximum cash discount available. Councils are also required to replace every council house sold on a 'one for one basis' and are now able to keep the receipts from additional RTB sales to pay off debt and fund affordable housing.

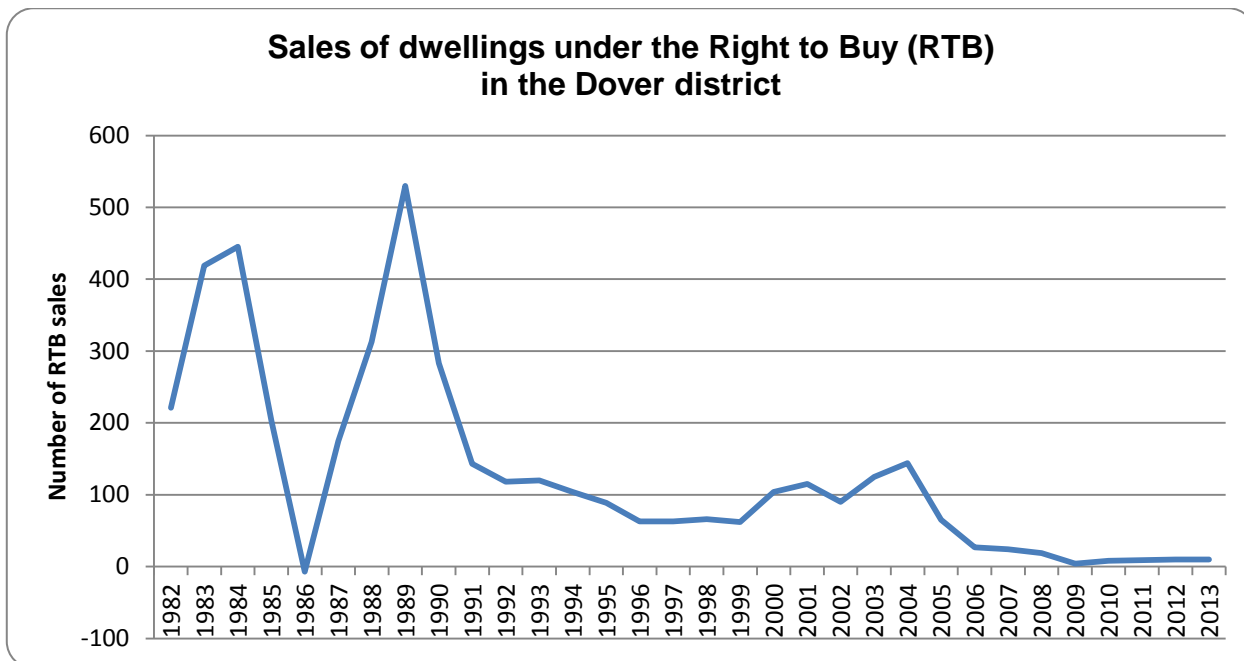
Source: [DCLG Live Tables on Dwelling Stock – Table 116](#)

- There were 10 RTB sales in the Dover district during 2012/13 (the same number as the previous year), with an average purchase price of £71,200. Total sales in the district since the RTB was introduced are 4,164. Recent sales are much smaller today than in the past, as can be seen in the following chart. Over the past 10 years, there been 320 RTB sales in the district.

Right to Buy: Dover District	
Total sales:	10 year sales:
4,164	320

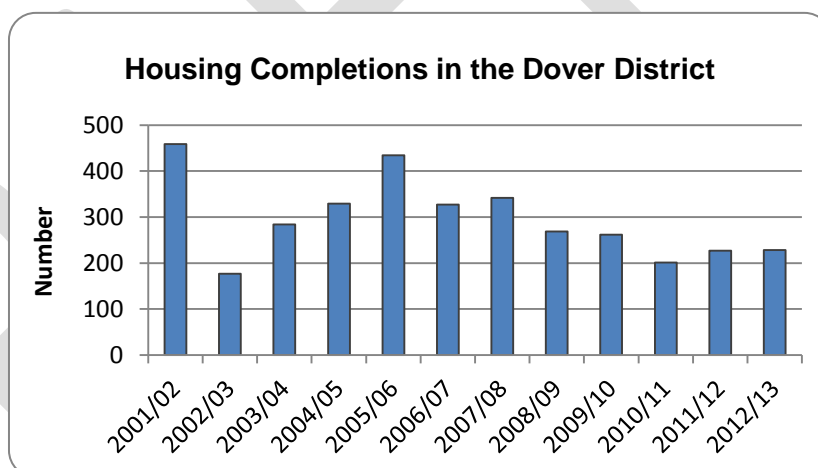
- Capital receipts from RTB sales in the Dover district over the past 5 years total £2,813,000.
- In Kent, only seven councils – including Dover – still have local authority housing stock. During 2012/13 there were 107 RTB sales across Kent, with an average purchase price of £66,570 (up from 67 sales during 2011/12). Purchase prices ranged from £81,211 in Canterbury to £49,167 in Shepway. Prices fluctuate due to type of property sold, location and discount qualification.

<sup>10</sup> Please see DCLG website for further details: <http://righttobuy.communities.gov.uk/>



## 5. HOUSING COMPLETIONS

Year	Dover	Kent
2001/02	459	5,088
2002/03	177	4,845
2003/04	284	5,033
2004/05	329	6,741
2005/06	434	6,205
2006/07	327	6,144
2007/08	342	7,414
2008/09	269	6,629
2009/10	262	4,086
2010/11	201	4,714
2011/12	227	4,611
2012/13	228	3,707



Source: [KCC Housing Information Audit 2012/13](#)

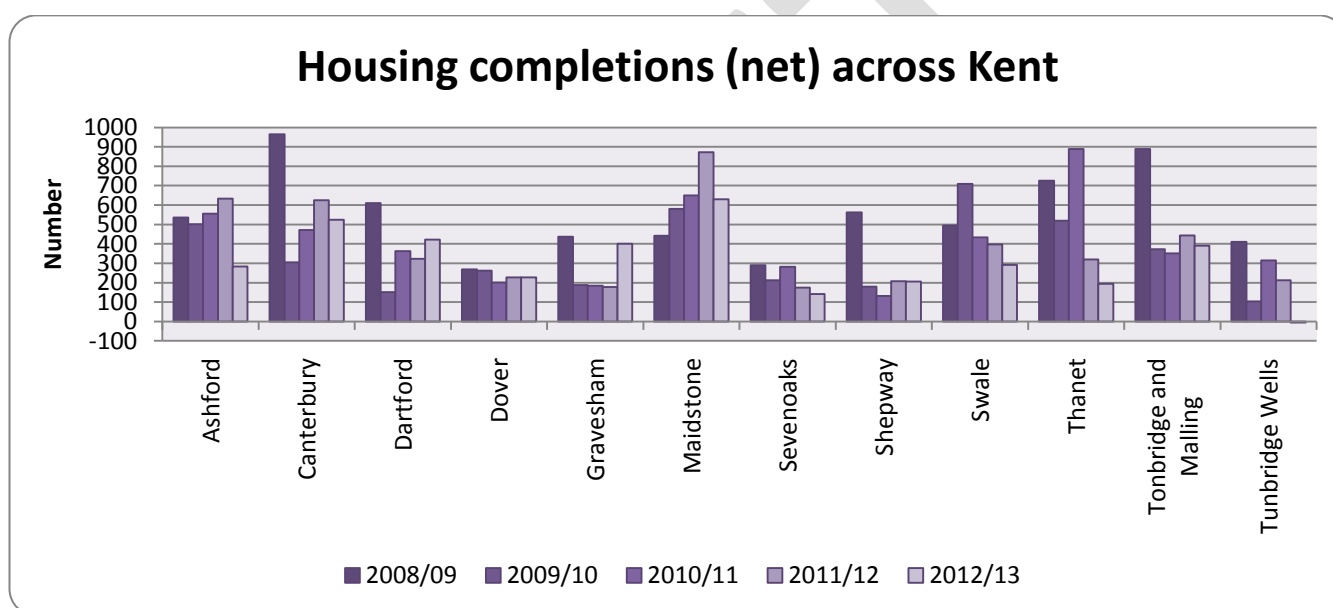
- The difficult economic conditions continue to affect building activities. However, the District Council has experienced a slight increase in the number of housing completions that have taken place in the District during 2011 to 2013.
- During the year ending 31 March 2013, there were 228 dwellings completed (net) the Dover District. This is a slight increase of 0.44%, compared to a decrease of 19.61% across Kent. Only two other districts reported an increase in the number of dwellings built compared to last year – these being Dartford and Gravesham. This brings the total number of additional homes in the Dover district to 1,187 in the last five years.

Housing Completions in the Dover District			
<b>Annual Averages to 212/13 for Dover</b>		<b>Number of completions from 2008/9 5 years</b>	
<b>5 year average</b>	237	<b>2008/13</b>	1,187
<b>10 year average</b>	290	<b>Annual average</b>	237

## Dwelling Completions (net) all sites across Kent

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Ashford	359	566	536	501	555	633	284
Canterbury	638	1284	965	305	471	625	525
Dartford	659	603	610	152	362	323	422
<b>Dover</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>228</b>
Gravesham	305	235	436	187	185	177	401
Maidstone	714	992	441	581	649	873	630
Sevenoaks	141	261	290	213	281	174	141
Shepway	146	402	562	180	132	207	206
Swale	835	767	494	709	433	397	291
Thanet	651	606	726	520	889	320	194
Tonbridge and Malling	850	839	889	372	351	444	390
Tunbridge Wells	515	517	411	104	315	212	-5
<b>Kent</b>	<b>6140</b>	<b>7414</b>	<b>6629</b>	<b>4086</b>	<b>4824</b>	<b>4612</b>	<b>3707</b>

Source: KCC Housing Information Audit



## Net Additional Homes Provided

Net additional homes provided			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Dover</b>	80	240	220

- In 2011/12, 220 net additional homes were provided in the Dover district. Although this is a fall from the previous year it is still higher than the figures achieved in 2010/11.

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

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

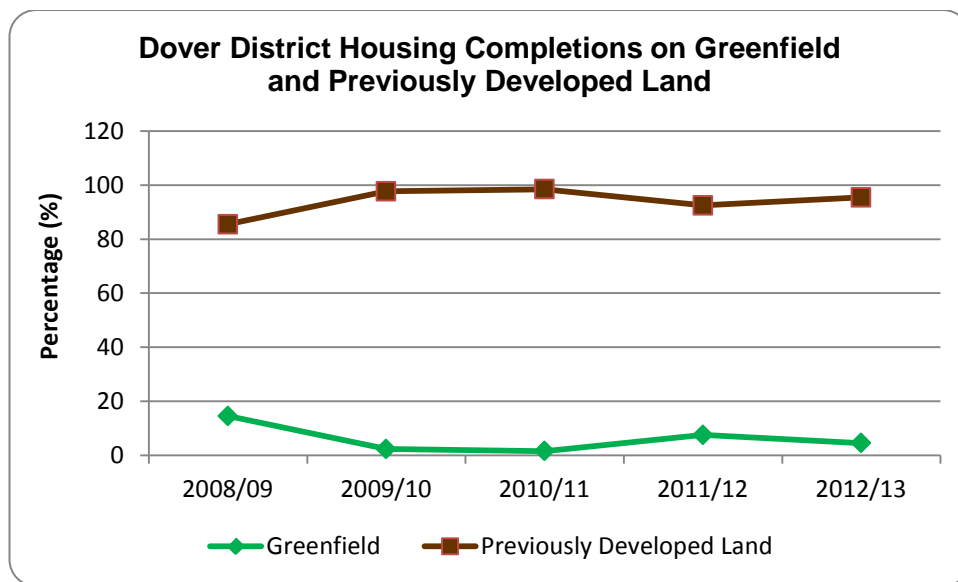
- The majority of housing completions in the Dover district continues to be on small scale infill plots within the existing confines. The Adopted Core Strategy was adopted against a background of economic recession and the delivery of a minimum of 10,100 homes by 2026 (annualised yearly requirement of 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 Previously-developed Land

- In the Dover district, during 2012/13, it is estimated that 95.5% of completions were on previously developed land. This compares to an estimated 75.1% across Kent.

Dover District	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Greenfield	14.5	2.3	1.5	7.5	4.5
Previously Developed Land	85.5	97.7	98.5	92.5	95.5

SOURCE: Dwelling completions in Kent Local Authorities 2012/13



## Code for Sustainable Homes

- The Code takes a whole house approach and measures the sustainability of a dwelling against nine different categories: energy/carbon; water; waste; materials; surface water run-off; and health and well being, which have mandatory performance standards; and pollution; ecology; and management.
- To achieve the levels of the Code, a number of points must be accumulated across all categories and the mandatory requirements must be met. Depending on the number of points gathered, a star rating is then awarded (one star being the lowest achievable level and six stars incorporating zero carbon).
- The Code came into operation in April 2007, with the first homes built to the Code standard awarded certificates in 2008. In the Dover district, there were 260 post construction stage certificates and 502 design stage certificates issued up to 31st March 2014.

## 6. AFFORDABLE HOUSING COMPLETIONS

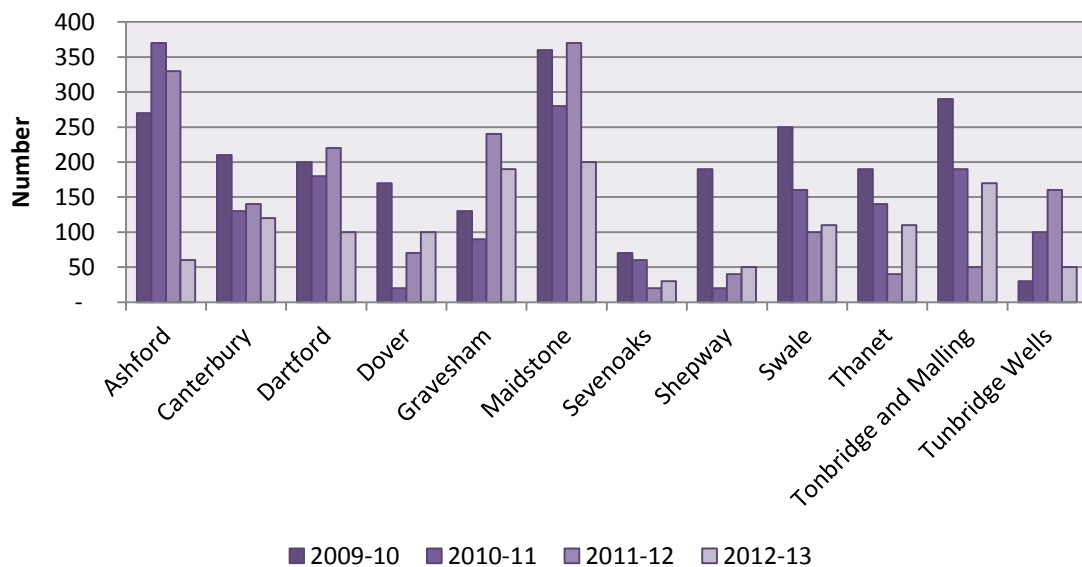
- There were 1,290 affordable housing completions in Kent during 2012/13. This represents 35% of all dwelling completions when compared to the overall total of 3,707(net) homes completed in Kent (KCC - area) during 2012/13. This is less than the previous year and represents the least number of completions since 2006/07.

Number of affordable dwellings provided						
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Dover	150	40	170	20	70	100

Source: Live tables on affordable housing supply – Table 1008

- In the Dover district, the number of affordable homes provided in 2012/13 increased from 70 to 100 homes.
- 91 homes provided were social rent new build homes with grant funding from Homes and Communities Agency. 6 homes provided were Low Cost Home Ownership and Intermediate Rent homes – again with grant funding from Homes and Communities Agency.

### Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided Across Kent



### Council Approach to Affordable Homes

- In 2013/14, the council enabled the delivery of 28 new affordable homes. These comprised an all affordable rented housing scheme in Aylesham and the first phase of affordable housing on the Sholden development.
- The Aylesham scheme was supported by HCA grant funding amounting to approximately £450k while the Sholden homes have been secured through a S.106 planning agreement.
- Larger developments can take a considerable period of time 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 including the development of 121 new 'extra care' homes for older people and further phases at Sholden.
- The number of older people living in the district is forecast to rise significantly and therefore providing housing options that enable older people to live independently for as long as possible is a priority. New affordable housing schemes planned for the next couple of years will help address this need and provide older tenants with opportunities to 'downsize' and release larger homes.
- The Council is taking a proactive approach to enabling new affordable homes through the planned transfer of a former sheltered housing scheme site in Dover to a housing association with the aim of providing 20 new affordable homes for rent. The homes will be let to active older people with 6 of the homes being specially designed for people with a physical disability.
- As well as continuing to invest in improving the quality of its existing housing stock, the Council has also embarked on its own affordable house building programme funded from the Housing Revenue Account and utilising HRA land. A pilot scheme of 3 homes is currently being developed in Elvington and will be financed from developer contributions for affordable homes, Right to Buy receipts and Housing Revenue Account balances. Other schemes are being appraised.
- The implementation of new tenure flexibilities designed to enable social landlords to make best use of their housing stock has been completed with the adoption of a new Tenancy Strategy and Tenancy Policy and the introduction of new tenancy agreements.

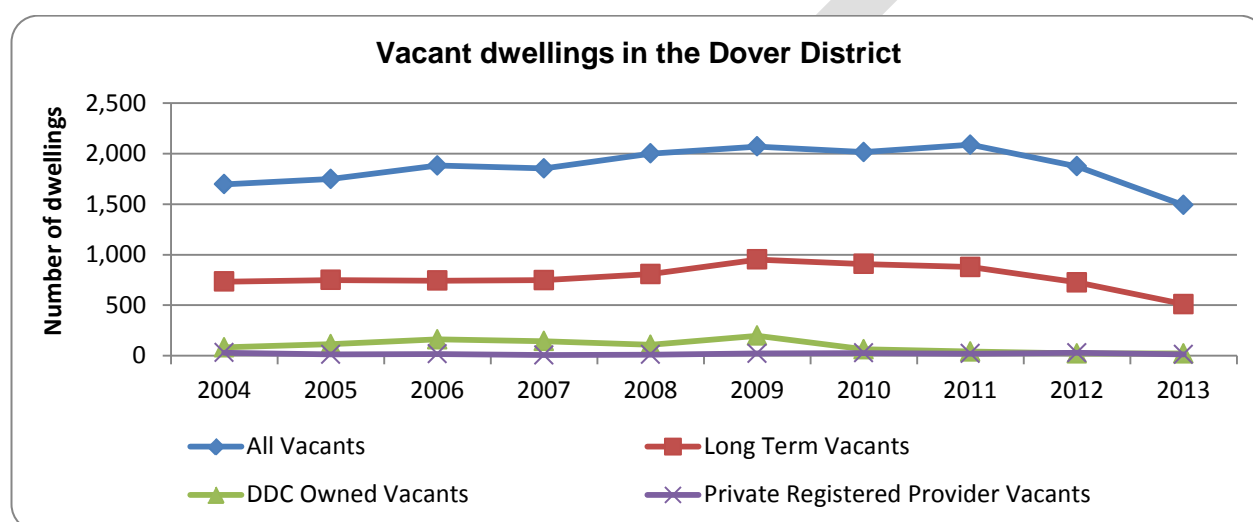
## 7. EMPTY PROPERTIES

- In 2013, there were 1,490 vacant dwellings, of which 510 (34.2%) were long-term vacant dwellings, compared with 30.9% for the county and 34% nationally. The 510 long-term vacant dwellings equates to 0.98% of the estimated dwelling stock in the district.
- The number of long-term vacant dwellings in the Dover district has been falling since 2009, at which time there were 952 vacant dwellings. By 2013 these had reduced to 510 – a fall of 46.4%.

### Vacant dwellings

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

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



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

### 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 which is delivered by Kent County Council 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, No Use Empty has returned 165 homes back into use in the Dover district and provided nearly £3 million in interest free loans. This has enabled projects to be delivered to the value of more than £7.5 million.

Dover District Council	No of Loans	No Use Empty Loan	Public/Private Leverage	Total Project Cost	Total Number Of Units
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	16
2013-14 to date	13	1,045,700	1,321,199	£2,366,899	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>£2,889,510</b>	<b>£4,650,257</b>	<b>£7,539,767</b>	<b>165</b>

Source: DDC Private Sector Housing Team

- In 2013/14, the Council also brought an additional 10 dwellings back into use through advice and enforcement.

## 8. HOUSING NEEDS

The size of the waiting list is not an indicator of absolute need. It is only useful as a broad indicator of demand. All twelve Kent districts, as well as the Medway Towns, participate in the Choice Based Lettings Scheme (CBL) which allows applicants to choose from a selection of dwelling types.

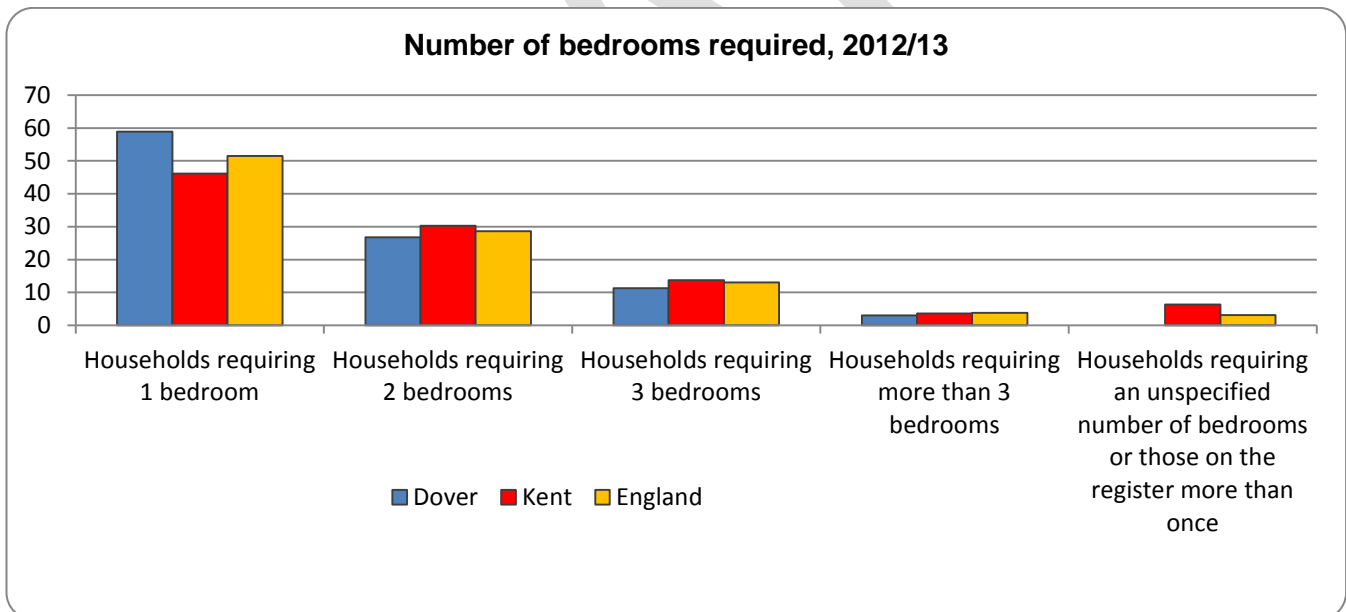
### Housing Waiting List

<b>Social Rented Housing: All Households on the LA Register</b>	
<b>Dover</b>	
<b>April 2007 to March 2008</b>	3,033
<b>April 2008 to March 2009</b>	2,350
<b>April 2009 to March 2010</b>	2,197
<b>April 2010 to March 2011</b>	2,283
<b>April 2011 to March 2012</b>	2,153
<b>April 2012 to March 2013</b>	2,153

- In 2012/13 there were 2,153 households in the Dover district on the waiting list (these DCLG figures do not include transfer requests).
- Of these households, 58.9% (1,268) were Households requiring 1 bedroom, 26.8% (577) were requiring 2 bedrooms, 11.3% (243) were Households requiring 3 bedrooms, and 3.0% (65) were Households requiring more than 3 bedrooms.

- The proportion of households waiting for a 1 bedroom property in the Dover district (58.9%) is higher than the county (46.1%) and national (51.5%) average.

Source: [DCLG Live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies - Table 600; DCLG local authority housing statistics data returns for 2012 to 2013](#)



- According to DDC figures, as at 01 April 2014, there were 2, 061 Homeseekers on the housing register (this does not include transfer applicants).

<b>Dover District Homeseekers, April 2014</b>	
Households requiring 1 bedroom:	1171
Households requiring 2 bedrooms:	613
Households requiring 3 bedrooms:	210
Households requiring 4+ bedrooms:	67
<b>Total Homeseekers</b>	<b>2,061</b>

Source: DDC Housing Needs Team

## Social Lettings

- According to DDC figures, a total of 430 social lettings made in 2013-14 (Council and Private Registered Provider):

Total Lets (Council and Private Registered Provider <sup>11</sup> )					
2013-14	Bedsit / Studio Flat	Bungalow	Flat / Maisonette	House	Total
0 bedroom	06	-	-	-	06
1 bedroom	-	24	131	04	159
2 bedrooms	-	21	101	56	178
3 bedrooms	-	-	12	73	85
4+ bedrooms	-	-	-	02	02
<b>Total</b>	06	45	244	135	430

Source: DDC Housing Needs Team

## Homelessness

Youth homelessness (16 – 17 yr olds)	
2007-08	19
2008-09	18
2009-10	17
2010-11	11
2011-12	11
2012-13	30
2013-14	06

Source: DDC Housing Needs Team

### Youth homelessness

- There has been a significant fall in numbers of youth homelessness over the year. There are no obvious reasons for this trend, but the Council is continuing to work closely with Kent Social Services.

Number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need	
2009-10	62
2010-11	49
2011-12	65
2012-13	78
2013-14	56

Source: DDC Housing Needs Team

### Homeless Households

- The number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need has also fallen – reflecting the reduction in youth homelessness. There are a variety of reasons for households experiencing homelessness including exclusion by family and friends.

- 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.

<sup>11</sup> Private Registered Provider refers to registered providers of social housing (previously known as Housing Associations or Registered Social Landlords).

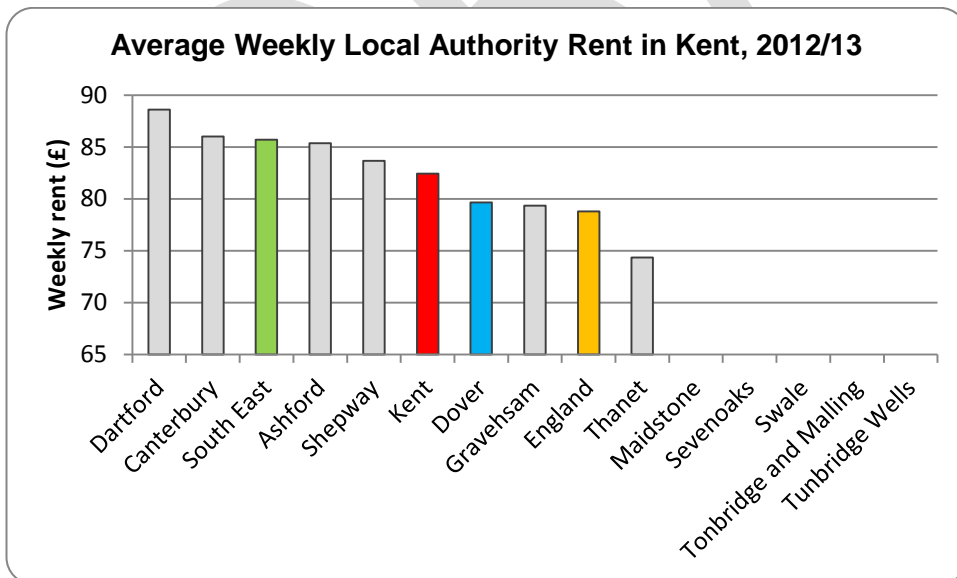
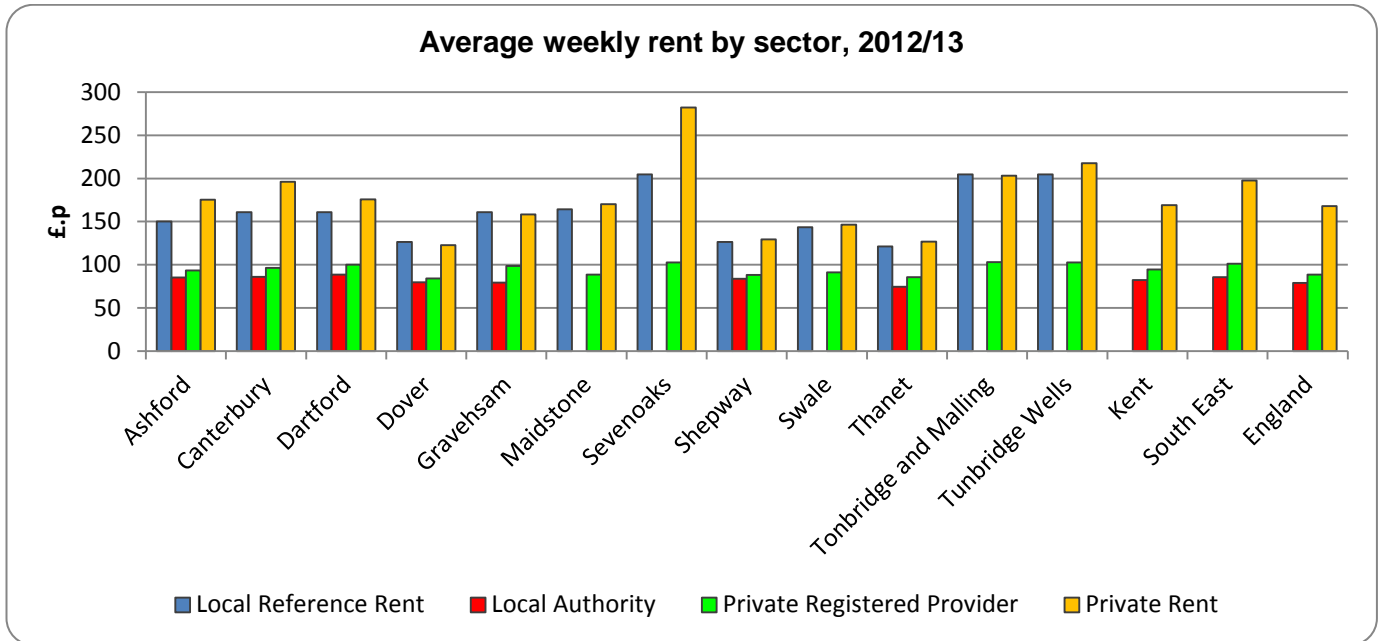


## 9. HOUSING RENTS BY SECTOR

2012-13	Local Reference Rent (Three rooms)* £.p	Local Authority per week £.p	Private Registered Provider per week £.p	Private rent per week £.p
Dover	126.34	79.66	84.18	122.54
Kent		82.43	94.52	168.92
South East		85.71	101.22	197.77
England		78.78	88.41	168.00

\*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)



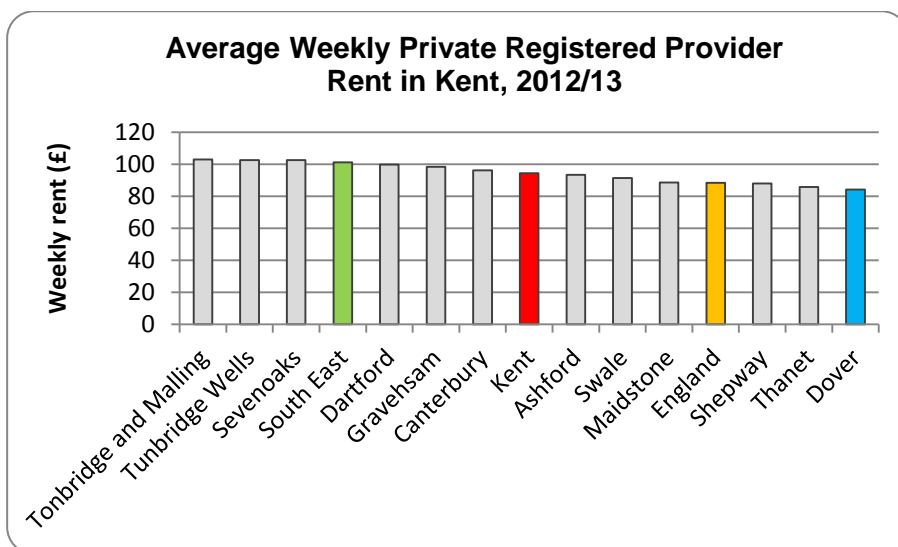
### Local Authority Rent

- In 2012/13, the average rent for a Dover District Council property was £79.66pw, which is below the national rate average rent of £78.78pw.
- In Kent, the average rent for local authority properties ranged from £88.61pw in Dartford to £74.33pw in Thanet. Not all local authorities own housing stock - Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Swale, Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells – have transferred their stock to a Private Registered Provider.

- The 2013/14 average rent across all Dover District Council properties is £81.33 per week.
- The 2014/15 average rent is forecast to be £84.75 per week

## Private Register Provider Rent

- The average weekly rent for Private Register Providers ranged from £102.96 in Tunbridge Wells to £84.18 in Dover.
- The average for England was £88.41.



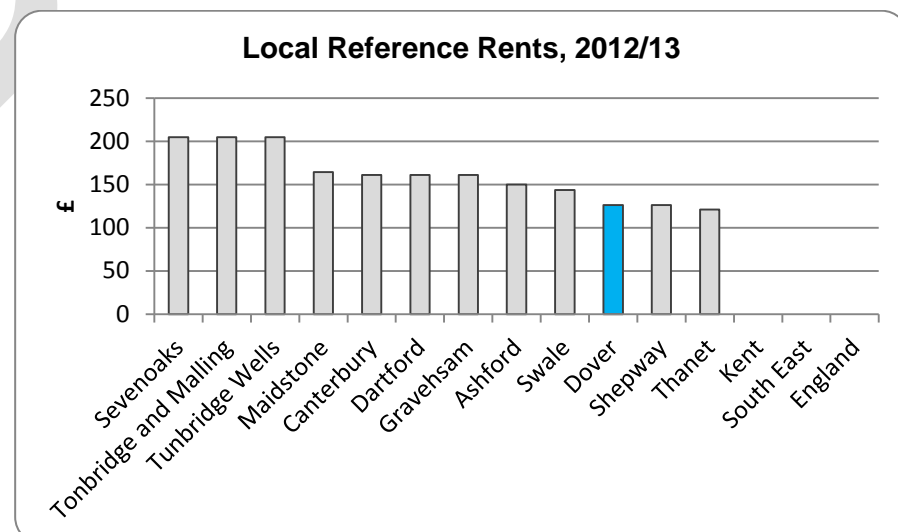
## Private Rental Rent

- In the private rental market sector the average monthly rent for all rooms in Kent for the year ending September 2013 was £732.
- This is slightly higher than the England average of £728 but lower than the South East England monthly rent of £857.
- The average rental for all rooms varied considerably across the county with Sevenoaks at £1,222 a month to Dover at £531.

- Sevenoaks was ranked the seventh most expensive authority for private renting in the South East region. In contrast four Kent authorities (Swale, Shepway, Thanet and Dover) were included in the lowest six authorities in South East England.

## Local Reference Rents (LRR) at 30th September 2013

- 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 (£204.80), whilst Thanet has the lowest (£121.15)
- Dover and Shepway have the second lowest LRR (£126.34).



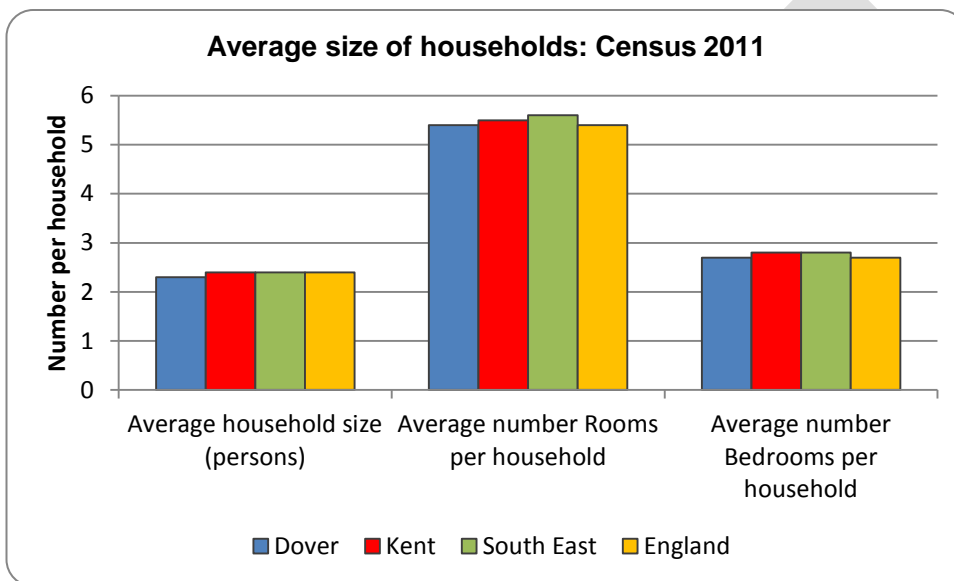
## 10. HOUSEHOLDS

### Average size of households

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

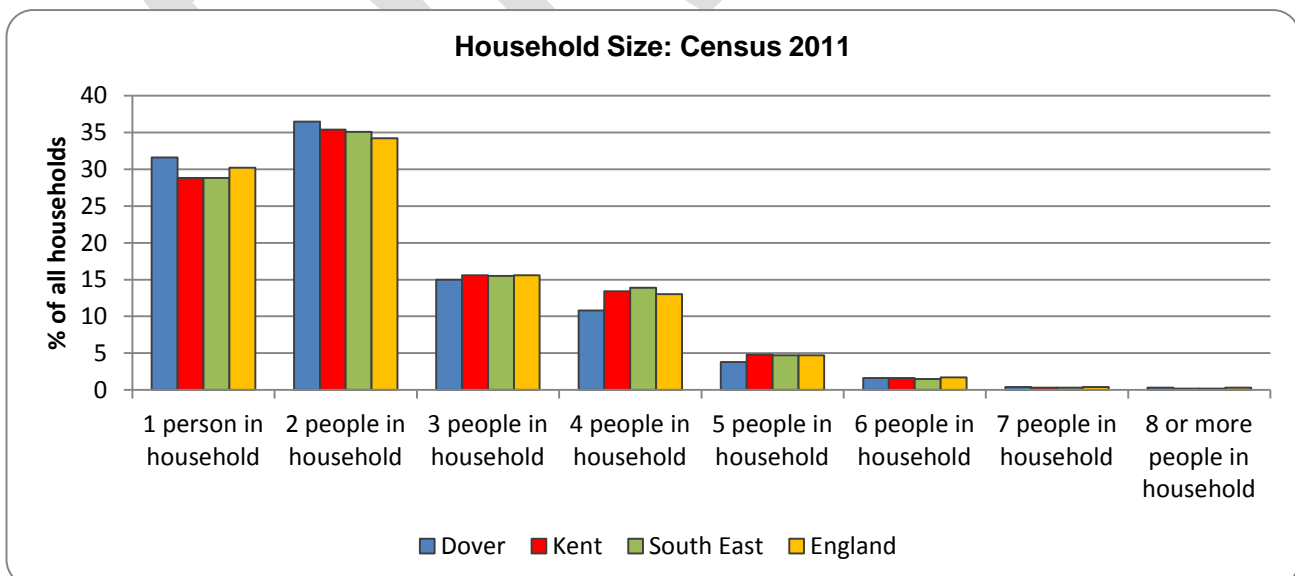
- Based on 2011 Census, there are 48,310 households in the district, with an average household size 2.27. This is slightly lower than the Kent average of 2.37 people per household. Of the local authorities in Kent, Gravesham has the largest average household size with 2.50 people per household. The smallest 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

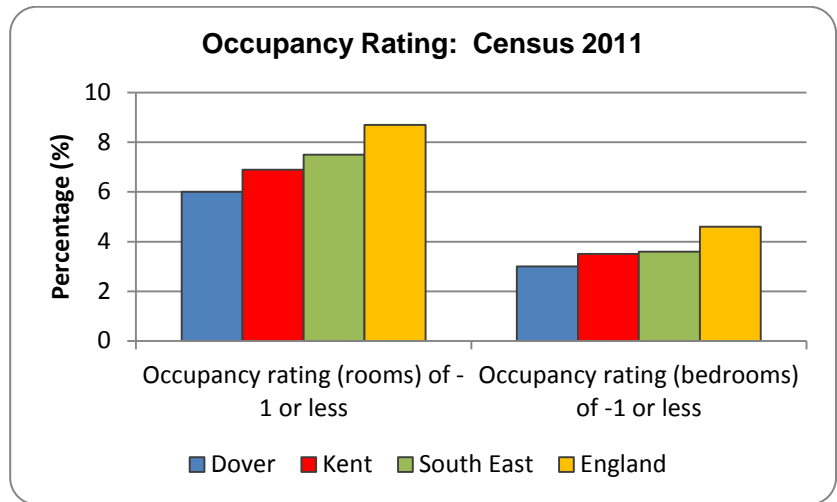


Source: ONS 2011 census QS406EW

- 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).



Households – Census 2011	Dover	Kent	South East	England
Occupancy rating (rooms) of -1 or less	6.0	6.9	7.5	8.7
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1 or less	3.0	3.5	3.6	4.6

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 more<sup>12</sup>.

### Residents of private households and communal establishments

- The 2011 Census showed that there are 111,674 resident 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 proportion of Dover district residents living in a communal establishment is slightly higher than the national average of 1.8% but lower than the South East regional average of 2.2%.
- Proportionately the percentage of the Dover district population living within private households has also increased slightly from 101,653 (97.2%) in 2001 to 109,462 (98.0%) in 2011.
- There has been a fall in the number of residents living in communal establishments from 2,918 (2.8%) in 2001 to 2,212 (2.0%) in 2011.

Household Amenities – Census 2011	Dover (Number)	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

<sup>12</sup> Source: ONS 2011 census QS408EW / QS412EW

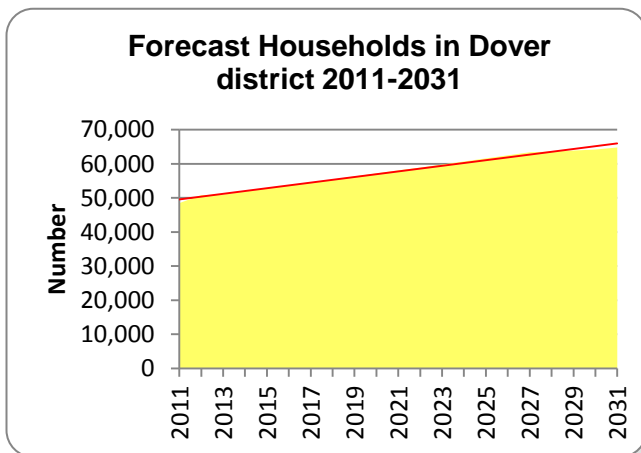
## 11. HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

- Between 2011 and 2021, the number of households is projected to go up in Dover from 48,300 to 52,100, a 7.8% increase. This is less than the projected percentage increase in South East (10.8%).

Household projections (interim 2011-based)						
	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<b>Dover</b>	48.3	49.0	49.8	50.6	51.3	52.1
<b>South East</b>	3,562.9	3,638.4	3,715.5	3,793.0	3,870.2	3,946.9
<b>England</b>	22,102.2	22,542.9	22,989.7	23,436.2	23,874.9	24,307.5

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

### Kent County Council Forecasts

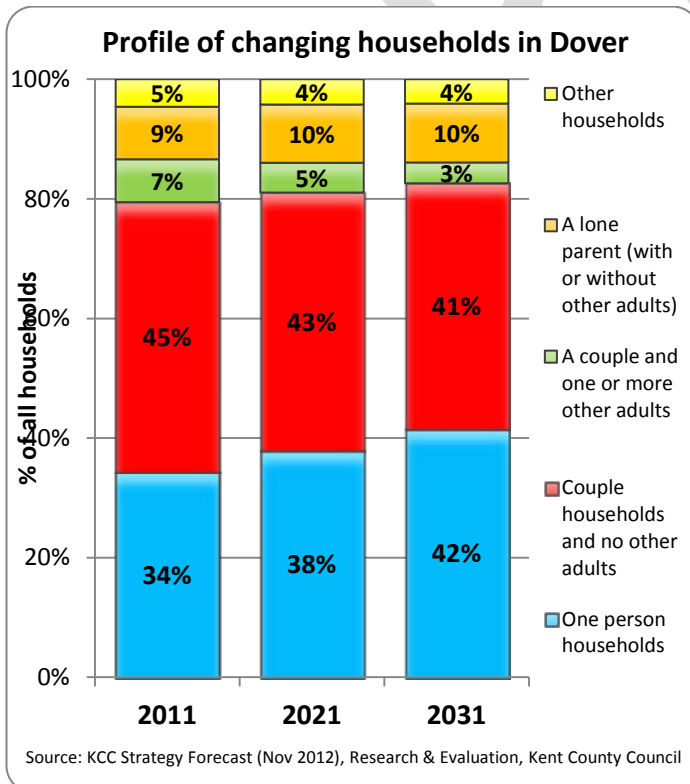


Source: KCC [Interactive Component Forecast Toolkit](#)

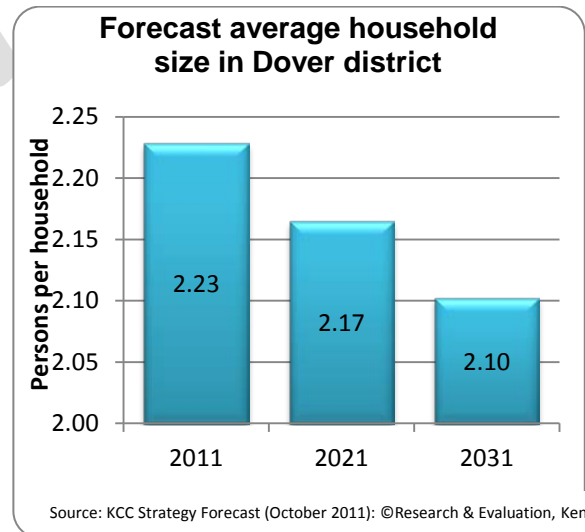
Cumulative total for 2011/12 - 2030/31	
All Births	27,300
All Deaths	25,700
Natural Change	1,600
Net Migration	21,400

Dover	2011	2031	Change	% change
Households	48,800	62,300	13,500	27.6%
Dwellings	50,800	64,800	14,000	27.6%

Source: KCC Strategy forecast (Nov 2012), Business Intelligence, Research & Evaluation



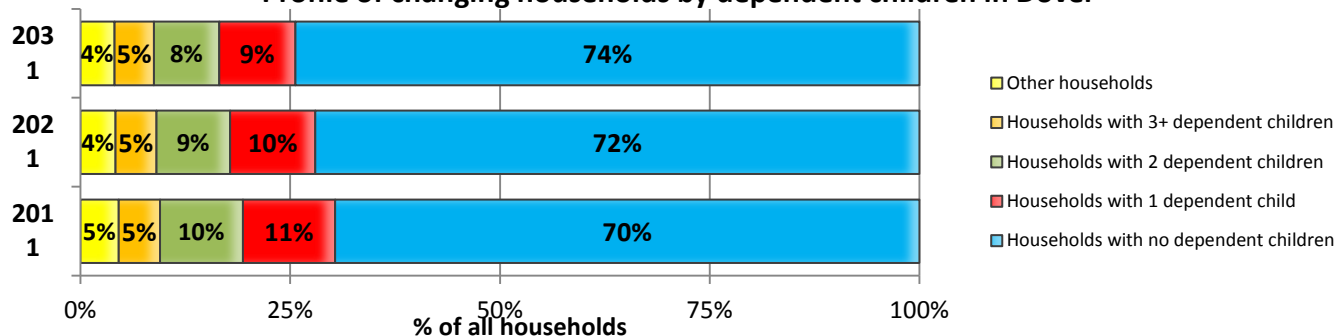
Source: KCC Strategy Forecast (Nov 2012), Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council



Source: KCC Strategy Forecast (October 2011): ©Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

- Average household size in the Dover district is forecast to reduce in the future – from 2.23 in 2011 to 2.10 in 2031.
- The proportion of couple households is getting smaller whilst the proportion of one person households is on the increase.

**Profile of changing households by dependent children in Dover**



Source: KCC Strategy Forecast (Nov 2012), Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

- Less than half of all households have dependent children

## 12. Other Census 2011 Information

Persons per room – households 2011: Dover District		
	Number	%
All categories: Number of persons per room in household	48,310	100.0
Up to 0.5 persons per room	36,231	75.0
Over 0.5 and up to 1.0 persons per room	11,263	23.3
Over 1.0 and up to 1.5 persons per room	650	1.3
Over 1.5 persons per room	166	0.3

Source: ONS 2011 census

Household type 2011: Dover District	Number	%
All categories: Household type	48,310	100.0
One person household	15,276	31.6
Married couple household: With dependent children	6,816	14.1
Married couple household: No dependent children	14,463	29.9
Same-sex civil partnership couple household: With dependent children	6	0.0
Same-sex civil partnership couple household: No dependent children	85	0.2
Cohabiting couple household: With dependent children	2,355	4.9
Cohabiting couple household: No dependent children	3,139	6.5
Lone parent household: With dependent children	3,311	6.9
Lone parent household: No dependent children	1,828	3.8
Multi-person household: All full-time students	6	0.0
Multi-person household: Other	1,025	2.1

Source: 2011 census QS116EW

Second Address 2011: Dover District				
	Dover		England	South East
	value	%	%	%
No second address	106,401	95.3	94.8	94.3
Second address (total)	5,273	4.7	5.2	5.7
Second address within the UK	3,568	3.2	3.7	3.9
Second address outside the UK	1,705	1.5	1.5	1.7
Any address	111,674	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ONS 2011 census

<b>Living arrangements 2011: Dover District</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
All categories: Living arrangements	89,540	100.0
Living in a couple: Total	54,254	60.6
Living in a couple: Married	42,790	47.8
Living in a couple: Cohabiting (opposite-sex)	10,714	12.0
Living in a couple: In a registered same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting (same-sex)	750	0.8
Not living in a couple: Total	35,286	39.4
Not living in a couple: Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	19,058	21.3
Not living in a couple: Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	867	1.0
Not living in a couple: Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	2,078	2.3
Not living in a couple: Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	6,686	7.5
Not living in a couple: Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	6,597	7.4

Source: ONS 2011 Census



Buckland Mill Development

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

## F. Economy, Business and Employment

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
% 16-64 claiming out of work benefits	12.6	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.2	↓
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.4	↓
Median Gross Weekly Workplace Earnings (£)	531.0	508.6	496.3	498.6	480.8	↓
Median Gross Weekly Resident Earnings (£)	500.6	510.0	507.7	507.9	503.8	↓
Employment Rate (%)	70.6	71.1	69.1	67.5	71.2	↑
3-year Business Survival Rate (%)	61.7	61.8	60.9	59.1	61.2	↑
GVA per Head (£)	14,702	14,137	14,108	13,476	12,890	↓
% Employees in the Knowledge Economy	12.8	14.4	13.6	11.7	10.6	↓
% NVQ4+	21.6	29.7	27.3	18.4	32.4	↑

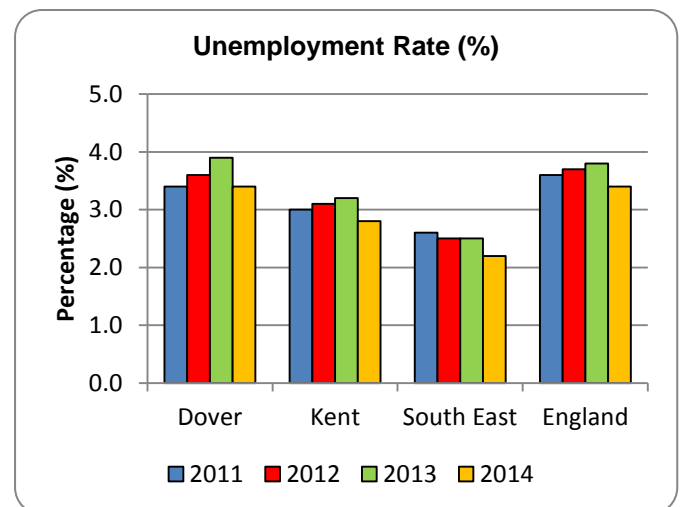
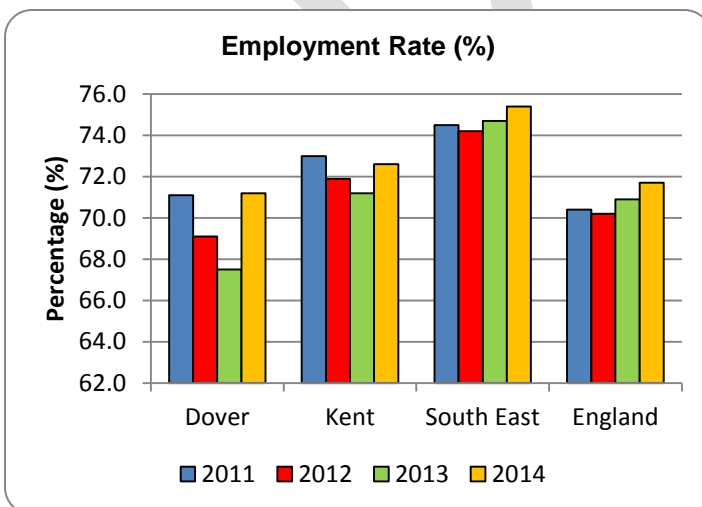
↓ Down from 2013 ↑ Up from 2013 --- No change from 2013

There have been revisions to some of the data reported in previous years.

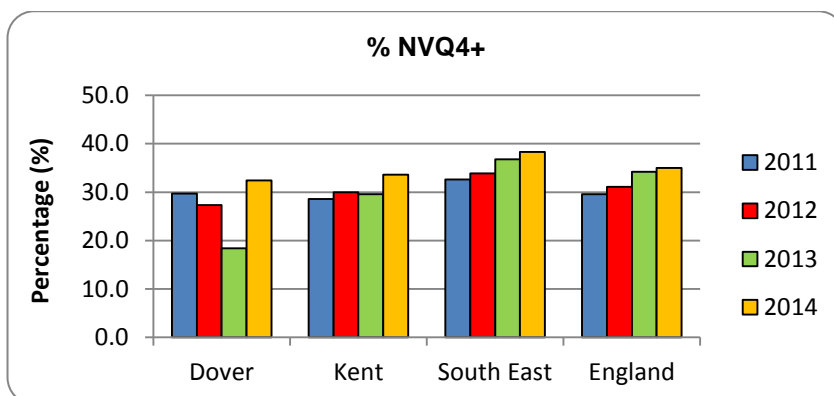
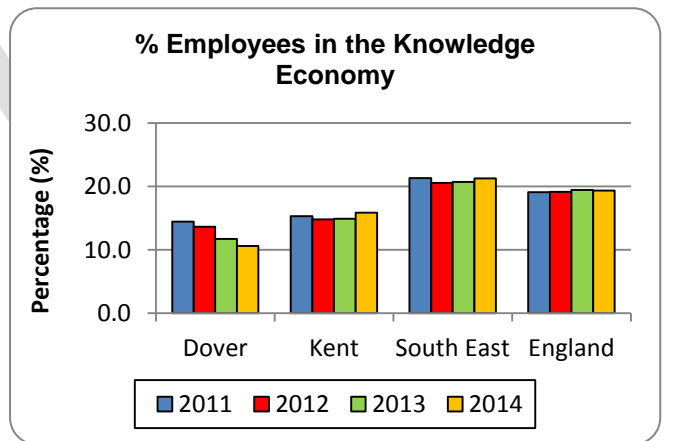
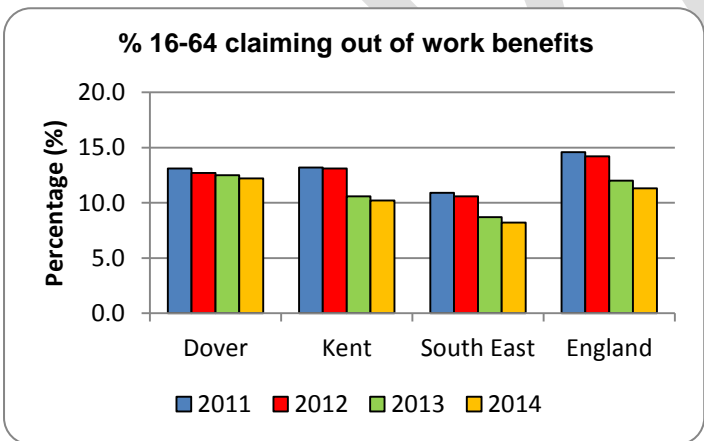
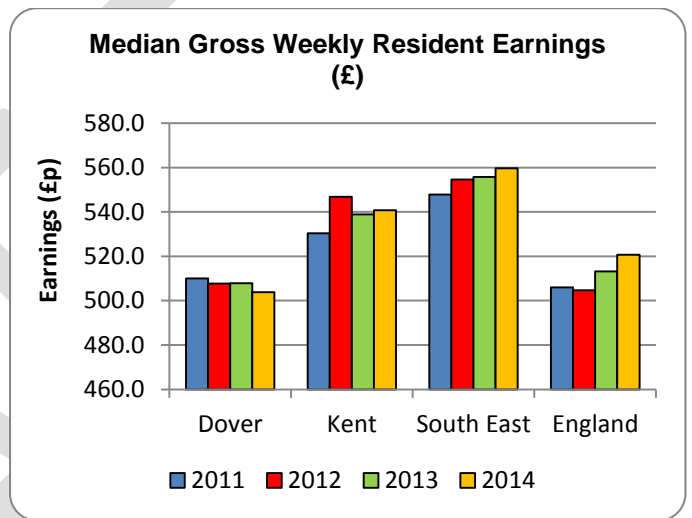
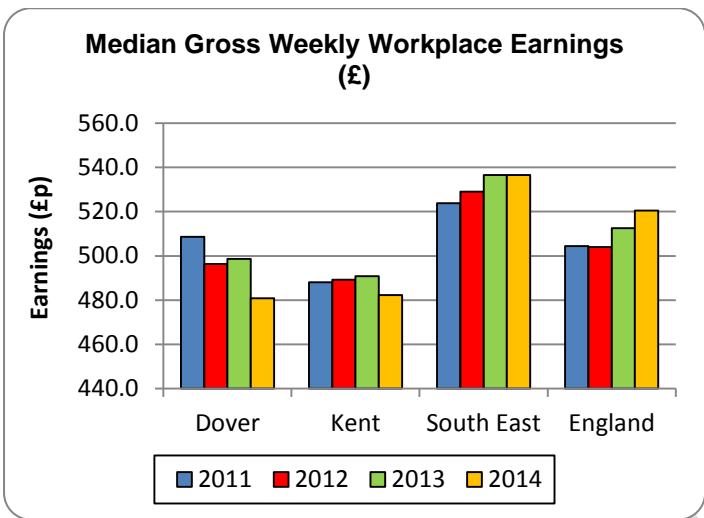
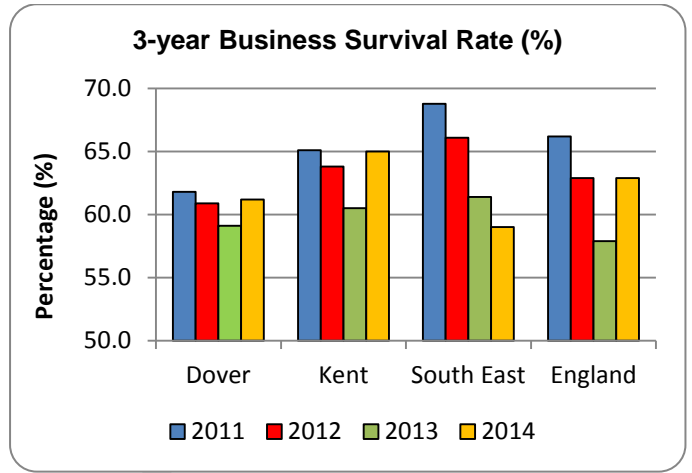
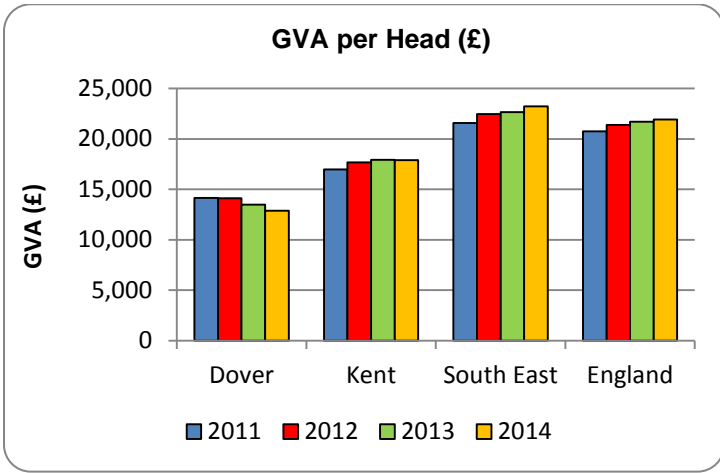
Source: KCC Research & Evaluation

2014	England	South East	Kent	Dover
% 16-64 claiming out of work benefits	11.3	8.2	10.2	12.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.4	2.2	2.8	3.4
Median Gross Weekly Workplace Earnings (£)	520.5	536.6	482.3	480.8
Median Gross Weekly Resident Earnings (£)	520.7	559.7	540.7	503.8
Employment Rate (%)	71.7	75.4	72.6	71.2
3-year Business Survival Rate (%)	62.9	59.0	65.0	61.2
GVA per Head (£)	21,937	23,221	17,909	12,890
% Employees in the Knowledge Economy	19.4	21.3	15.9	10.6
% NVQ4+	35.0	38.3	33.6	32.4

### 2. KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS – COMPARISONS





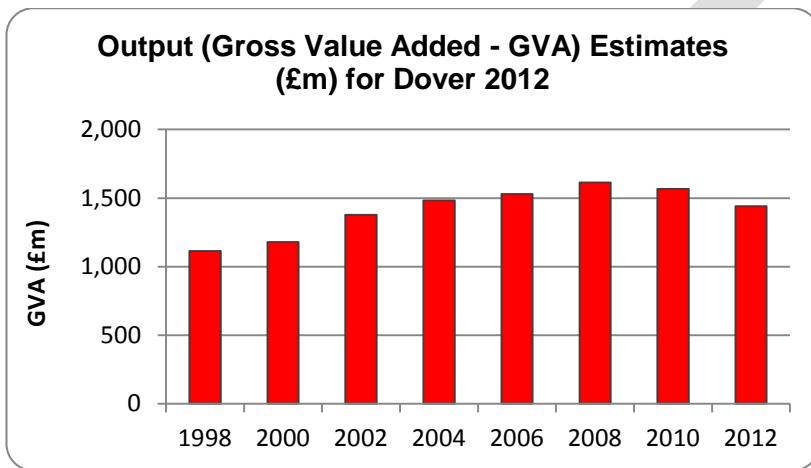


### 3. ANNUAL GROWTH

- **Gross Value Added GVA** (the value of the goods and services produced in the economy) is used to measure the overall economic well-being of an area. The latest GVA data is for 2012 (for upper tier and unitary authorities).
- 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.
- 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.

#### Gross Value Added (GVA) at 2012

- The data shows that total GVA in Kent is £25,509 – growing by 70.5% since 1998, a faster rate than is seen nationally (+59.2%) and in the South East (+56.5%).
- KCC estimates show that Maidstone has the highest total GVA (£3,304) in Kent, whilst Gravesham has the lowest GVA in Kent (£1,250m). Dover has the second lowest GVA (£1,441m).



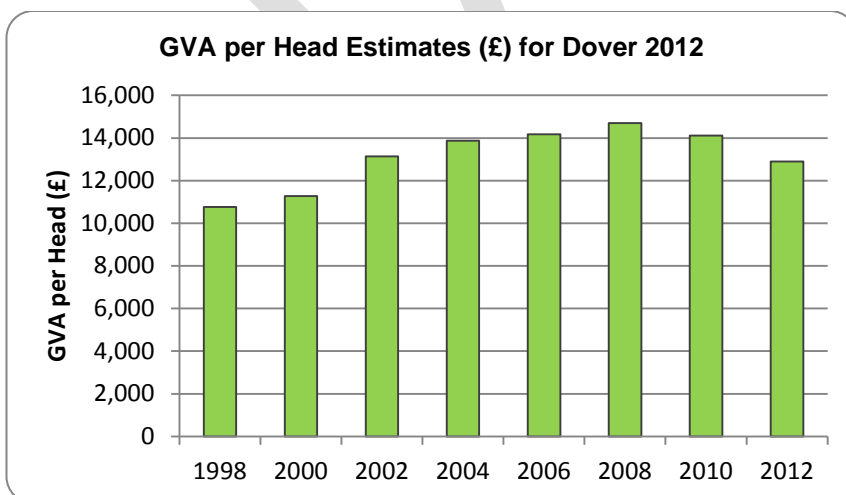
Dover Total GVA estimate (£m)	
2009	1,557
2010	1,567
2011	1,505
2012	1,441

Source: KCC

#### GVA per head (£) 2012

- GVA per head in Kent is £17,486. This is below the national figure of £21,937 and the figure of £23,221 for the South East.

- Dartford has the highest GVA per head in Kent (£27,590) and is the only district in Kent to be above the level for the South East region.
- Gravesham has the lowest GVA per head in Kent (£12,281); followed by Dover (£12,901), which has now fallen behind Thanet (£13,911). Dover has the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest GVA per head in the South East region.



Dover Total GVA per head estimate (£)	
2009	14,137
2010	14,108
2011	13,476
2012	12,890

Source: KCC

#### 2011-12 change GVA and GVA per head

- Across Kent, four areas saw an increase in GVA and six saw an increase in GVA per head

during the 2011-2012 period. Dover saw the biggest reduction in both GVA (-4.3%) and GVA per Head (-4.4%) during this period.

#### 4. BUSINESS IN THE DOVER DISTRICT

##### Number Of Businesses

The Dover District is home to **2,905 businesses** – up from 2,890 in 2012.

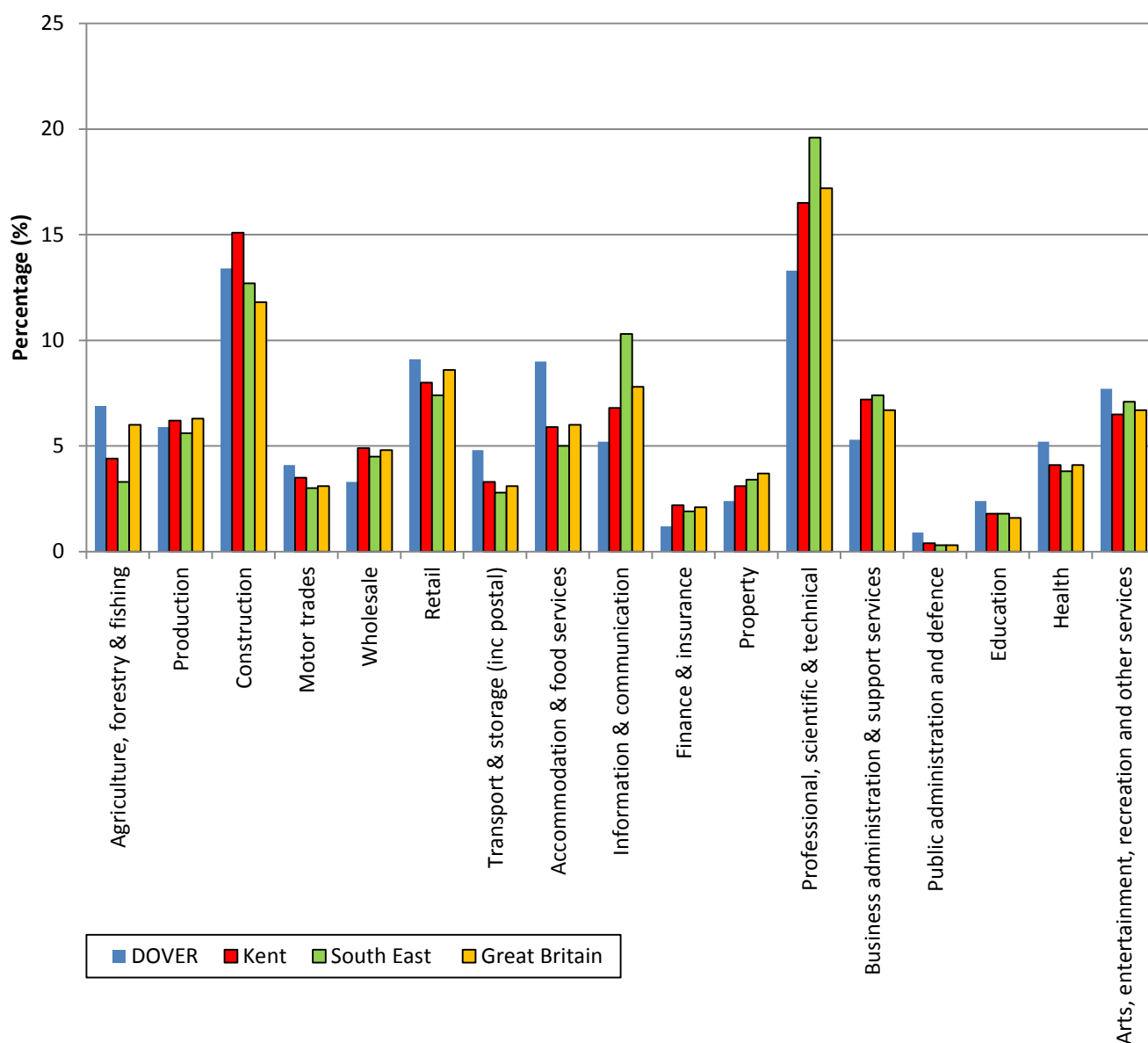
Broad industry groups are broken down as follows:

DOVER	2010	2011	2012	2013 No	2013 %	% change
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	180	175	180	<b>200</b>	<b>6.9</b>	↑
Production	165	165	170	<b>170</b>	<b>5.9</b>	---
Construction	430	415	405	<b>390</b>	<b>13.4</b>	↑
Motor trades	120	120	125	<b>120</b>	<b>4.1</b>	↓
Wholesale	105	100	95	<b>95</b>	<b>3.3</b>	---
Retail	280	280	270	<b>265</b>	<b>9.1</b>	↓
Transport & storage (inc postal)	170	160	145	<b>140</b>	<b>4.8</b>	↓
Accommodation & food services	265	255	260	<b>260</b>	<b>9.0</b>	---
Information & communication	125	120	140	<b>150</b>	<b>5.2</b>	↑
Finance & insurance	25	30	35	<b>35</b>	<b>1.2</b>	---
Property	65	75	65	<b>70</b>	<b>2.4</b>	↑
Professional, scientific & technical	295	325	365	<b>385</b>	<b>13.3</b>	↑
Business administration & support services	160	155	170	<b>155</b>	<b>5.3</b>	↓
Public administration and defence	5	10	20	<b>25</b>	<b>0.9</b>	↑
Education	55	60	70	<b>70</b>	<b>2.4</b>	---
Health	145	145	155	<b>150</b>	<b>5.2</b>	↓
Arts, entertainment, recreation and other services	210	210	220	<b>225</b>	<b>7.7</b>	↑
<b>TOTAL</b>	2800	2800	2,890	<b>2,905</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Percentage ↓ Down from 2012 ↑ Up from 2012 --- No change from 2012</b>						
Source: ONS: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location (Table B1.1 Analysis of UK VAT and/or PAYE based Enterprises)						

##### Types of Business

- Professional, scientific & technical enterprises have increased from 12.6% in 2012 to 13.3% in 2013, but is still lower than county (16.5%), regional (19.6%) and national (17.2%) figures.
- Agriculture, forestry & fishing have increased from 6.2% in 2012 to 6.9% in 2013, and are higher than county (4.4%), regional (13.3%) and national (6.0%) figures.
- Arts, entertainment, recreation and other services (7.7%) are higher than the county (6.5%), regional (7.1%) and national figures (6.7%).
- Although construction businesses in the district (13.4%) are below the county figure (15.1%), they are above regional (12.7%) and national levels (11.8%).
- Accommodation & food services in the district (9.0%) is higher than county (5.9%), regional (5.0%) and national figures (6.0%).

### % of Enterprise by Broad Industry Group 2013

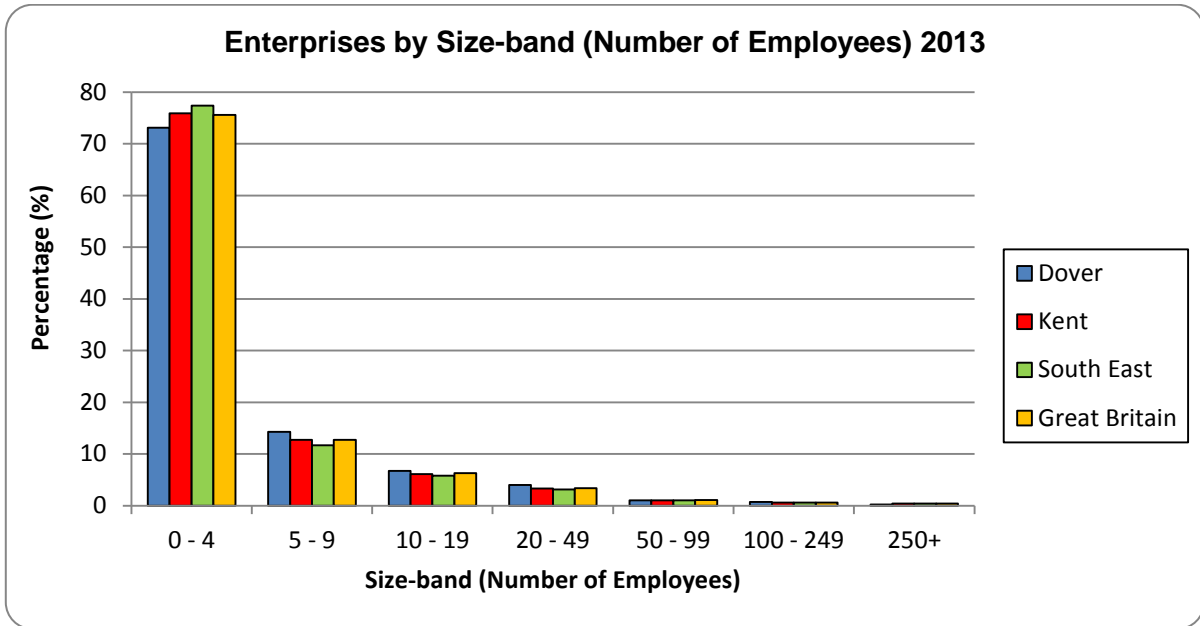


Source: ONS: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location (Table B1.1 Analysis of UK VAT and/or PAYE based Enterprises)

### Number of Employees

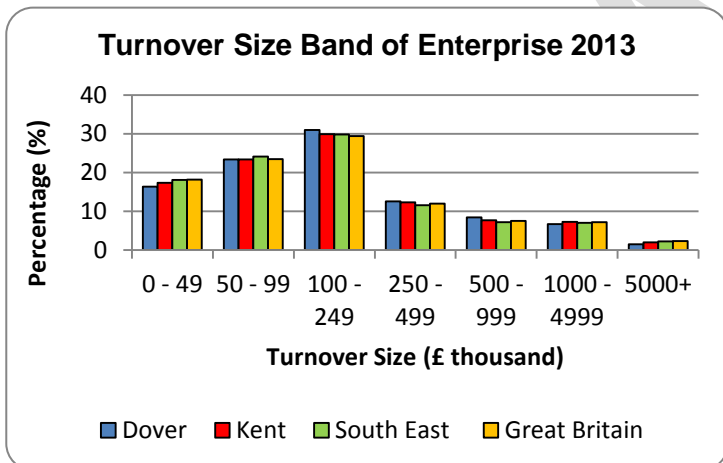
- As nationally and regionally, the majority of businesses in the district are small businesses. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs), employing less than 250 people, account for 99.8% of businesses in the Dover District. In particular:
  - Micro businesses (from 0-4 employees) account for 73.1% of total businesses in the district (up from 66.0% the previous year).
  - Small businesses (from 5 to 49 employees) account for 25.0% (down from 31.0% the previous year)
  - Medium businesses (from 50 to 249 employees) account for 1.7% (down from 2.8% the previous year)
  - Large businesses (over 250 employees) account for 0.2% (up from 0.14% the previous year)

## UK VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises by number of employees – 2013

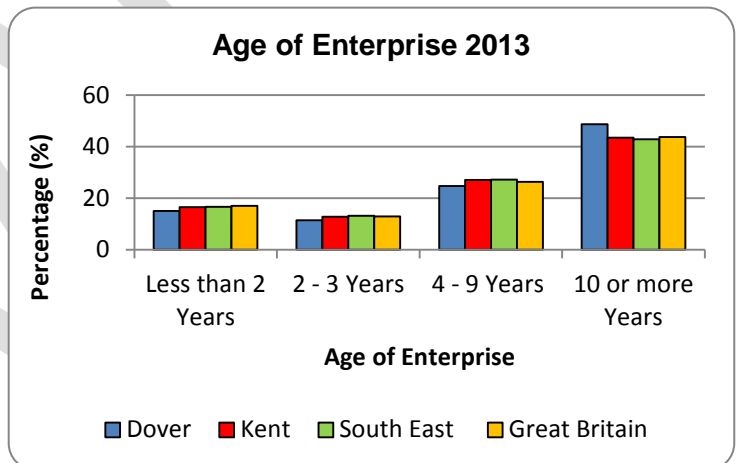


Source: ONS: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location

### Turnover and Age of Business



Source: ONS: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location



Source: ONS: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location

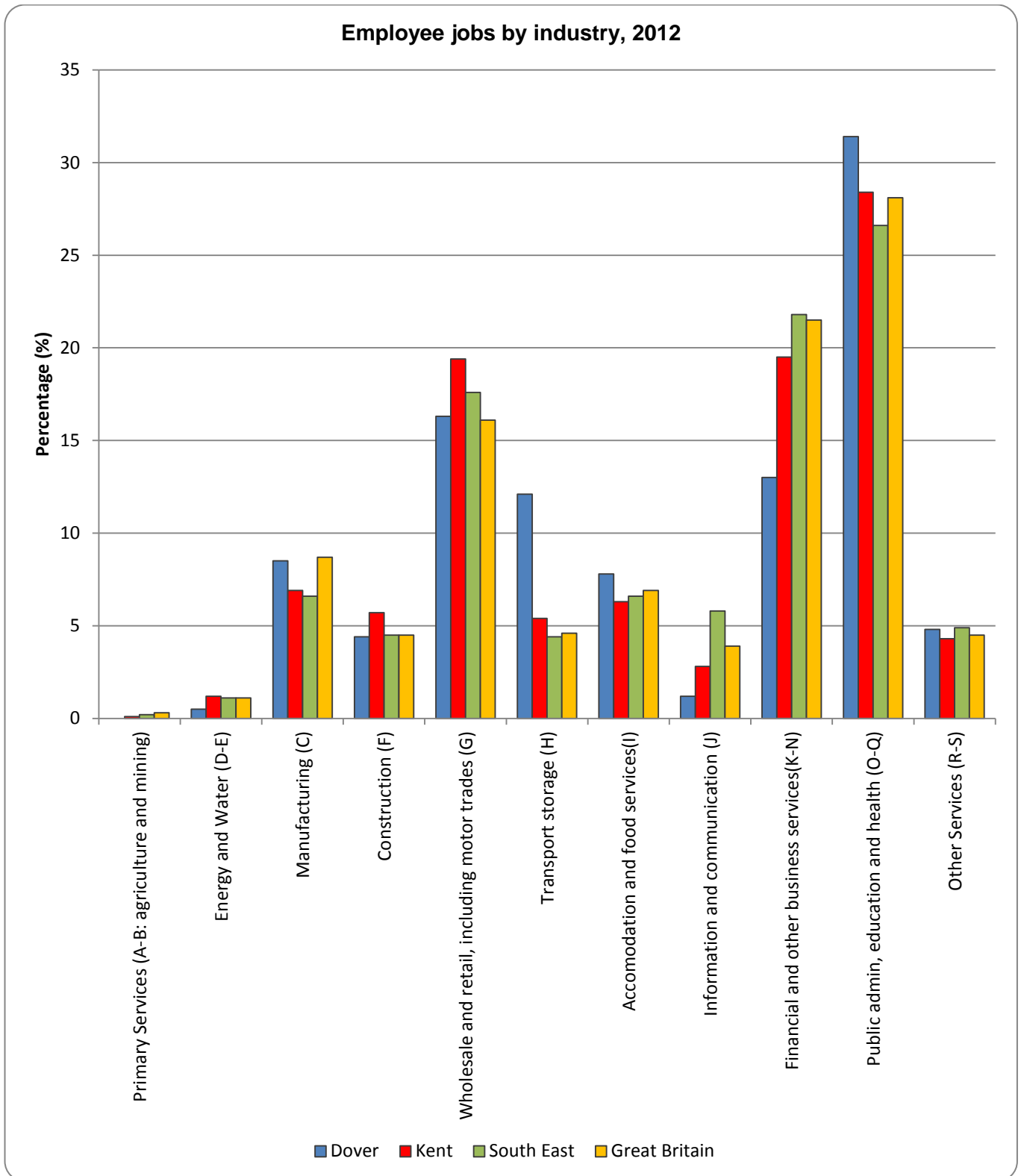
- 31% of enterprises in the Dover district have a turnover size between £100,000 - £249,000, which is above the average for Kent (29.8%), South East (29.8%) and Great Britain (29.4%)
- In the Dover district, 48.7% of businesses (1,415) are over 10 years old, which is above the average for Kent (43.5%), South East (42.9%) and Great Britain (43.7%).

### Employee jobs by industry, 2012

- In the Dover district, there is a total of 29,800 employee jobs. 19,300 (64.7%) are full-time and 10,500 (35.3%) are part-time. The proportion of part-time jobs is above the county (34.7%), regional (33.1%) and national averages (32.8%).
- In the Dover district, the Public admin, education and health sectors employee the highest proportion of persons aged 16-64 (31.4%), compared with than Kent (28.4%), South East (26.6%) and Great Britain (28.1%).
- This proportion was significantly higher than the proportion employed in the following sectors in the district: Energy and Water (0.5%); Information and communication (1.2%); Construction (5.7%);

Accommodation and food services (7.8%); Manufacturing (8.5%) and Financial and other business services (13%).

- The district has a significantly higher percentage of employees in Transport storage (12.1%) than Kent (5.4%); South East (4.4%) and Great Britain (4.6%).
- From the data available, Primary Services (agriculture and mining) showed the lowest proportion (0.0%), however the data excludes farm-based agriculture.



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

## Non-Domestic Rates

Details on Non-Domestic Rates – commonly called Business Rates - can be found in the Budget, Funding and Investment Chapter.

## Business Births, Death and Active Businesses

- In 2012, Dover had more enterprise start-ups (340) than closures (315).

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	315	3,180

Source: UK Business Demography 2012, ONS (Table 1.1/1.2; 2.1/2.2/3.1/3.2)

- There has been a fall in the number of enterprise births in the Dover district from 2011 to 2012 – down by 5 enterprises (1.45%).
- However, from 2009 to 2012 there has been a strong percentage growth of 17.2%.
- This compares to an increase of 16.2% across Kent, 13.6% in South East and 14.5% across Great Britain.

- There has been an increase in the number of business deaths in the Dover district – going up by 10.5% from 2011 to 2012. This compares to an increase of 7.6% across Kent, 9.5% in South East and 11.0% across Great Britain.

## Ratio of Births to Deaths of Enterprises 2004 – 2012

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Great Britain	1.14	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.2	0.85	0.94	1.15	1.06
South East	1.13	1.17	1.2	1.21	1.19	0.85	0.96	1.14	1.05
Kent	1.21	1.12	1.23	1.19	1.14	0.86	0.92	1.11	1.05
<b>Dover</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.08</b>

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 in 2011 and 2012.

Source: KCC Business Demography 2011 and ONS: UK Business Demography 2012

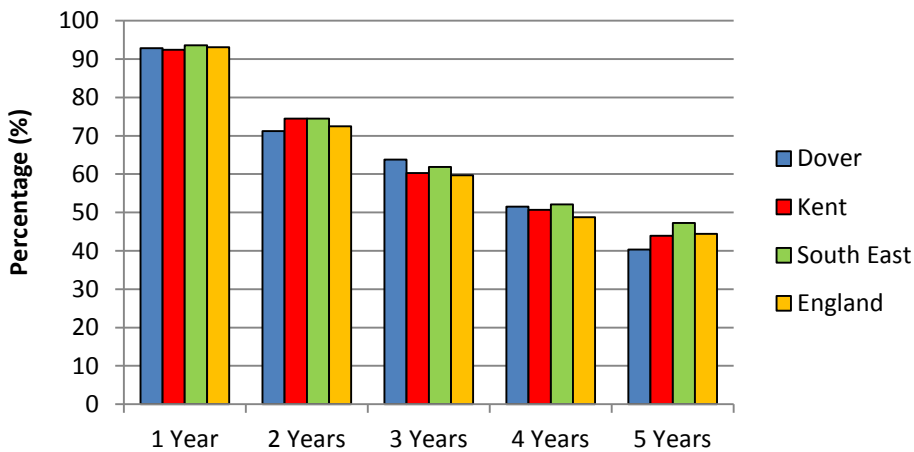
- There has been a percentage growth in the number of active enterprises in the Dover district – increasing by 2.1% (65 enterprises) from 2011 to 2012. This compares to an increase of 0.8% in Kent, 1.1% in the South East and 1.4% across Great Britain.

## Enterprise Survival Rates 2012

	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years
<b>Dover No</b>	320	185	185	170	135
<b>Dover (%)</b>	92.8	71.2	63.8	51.5	40.3
<b>Kent (%)</b>	92.4	74.5	60.3	50.7	43.9
<b>South East (%)</b>	93.6	74.5	61.9	52.1	47.3
<b>England (%)</b>	93.1	72.5	59.7	48.8	44.4

Source: ONS UK Business Demography (Tables 5.1a-e)

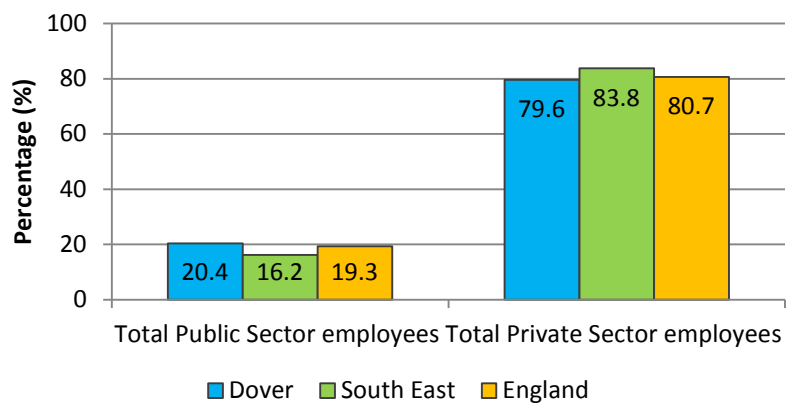
### Enterprise Survival Rates, 2012



### Public and Private Sector employees

- The Dover district's reliance on the public sector has been relatively high.
- However, latest figures show that the percentage of public sector jobs has fallen from 24.3% in 2011 to 20.4% of all jobs in the area in 2012.
- This proportion is still above that of the South East region (16.2%) and also England (19.3%). Public sector employees fell by just 1.6% in the South East and by 1.2% in England over this period.

### Proportion of public and private sector employment 2012



Source: ONS

2011 Dover District Total employees (Thousands)		2012 Dover District Total employees (Thousands)	
Public sector	7.8	Public sector	6.1
Private sector	24.3	Private sector	23.7
All sectors	32.1	All sectors	29.8

## 5. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

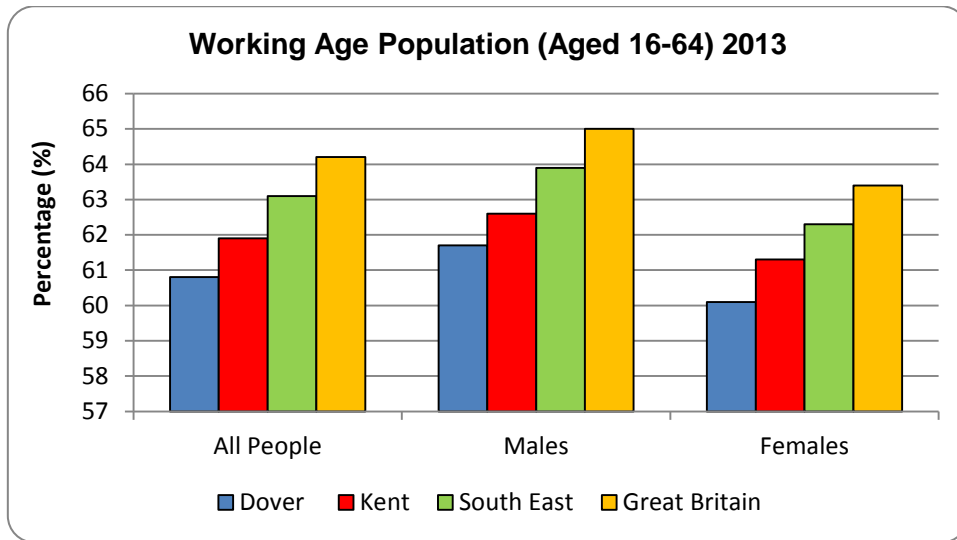
### Working Age Population

- There are fewer people aged 16-64 years old (working age) in Dover compared to the national profile. The number has dropped by 800 (0.8%) over the year.

Population aged 16 – 64 (Working age) 2013					
Mid 2013	Dover (No.)	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People	68,000	60.8	61.9	63.1	64.2
Males	33,800	61.7	62.6	63.9	65
Females	34,200	60.1	61.3	62.3	63.4

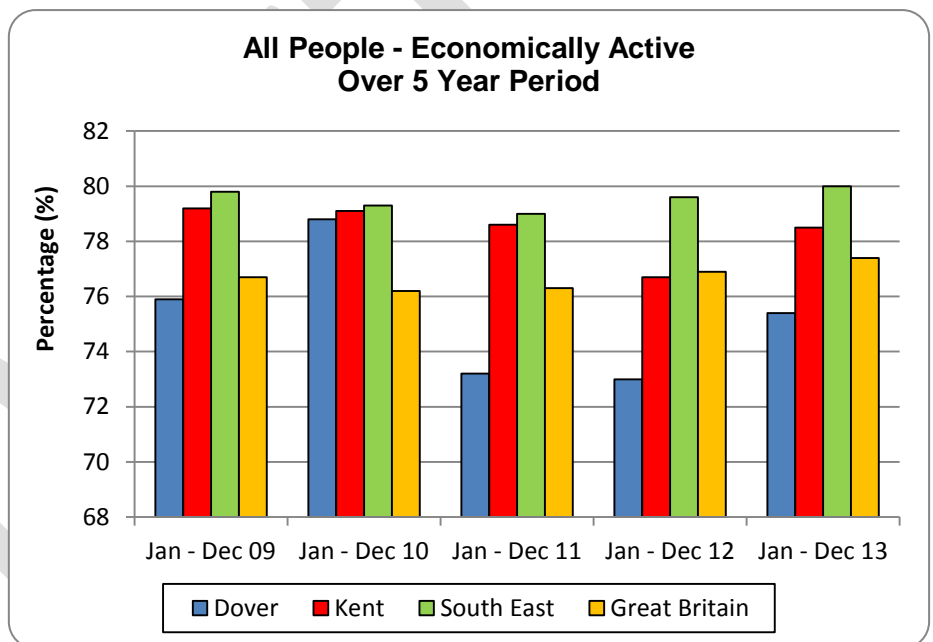
Source: ONS mid-year population estimates; % is a proportion of total population





### All People – Economically Active

- 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.
- 75.4% of the population in the Dover district was economically active during Jan - Dec 2013 – up from 73.0% the year before.
- This is lower than the levels seen across Kent (78.5%) South East (80%) and Great Britain (77.4%).



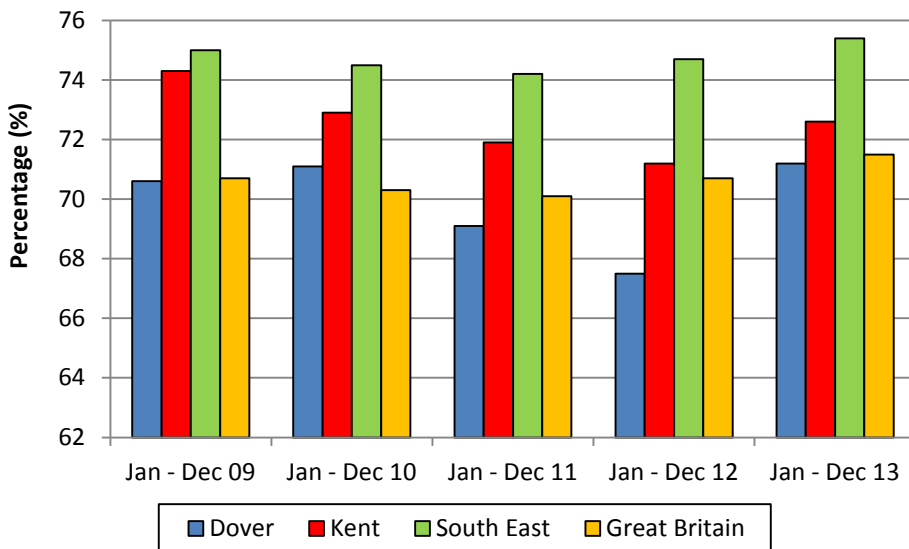
Source: ONS Nomis - Labour Market Profile (Jan 2009 – Dec 2013)

- Over the year, the number of males economically active in the district has increased by 3,600 (+14.7%) whilst the number of females has increased by just 300 (+1.2%).

Proportion of Males and Females Economically Active 2013						
Date		Dover	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Jan 12-Dec 13	Males	28,100	84.9	85.2	85.9	83.3
Jan 12-Dec 13	Females	24,500	67	72.1	74.3	71.5

Source: NOMIS - ONS annual population survey

### In Employment, 2009 - 2013



### In Employment

- For January – December 2013 there were an estimated 39,700 employees (57.8%) and a further 9,800 self-employed (13.4%) in the Dover district.
- This takes the total employment in the district to **71.2%** (49,500 people) - a rise from 67.5% in 2012.
- This compares to 72.6% in Kent, 75.4% in the South East and 71.5% for Great Britain.

Source: ONS Nomis - Labour Market Profile (Jan 2009 – Dec 2013)

### All people in employment (Population Aged 16 to 64) 2013

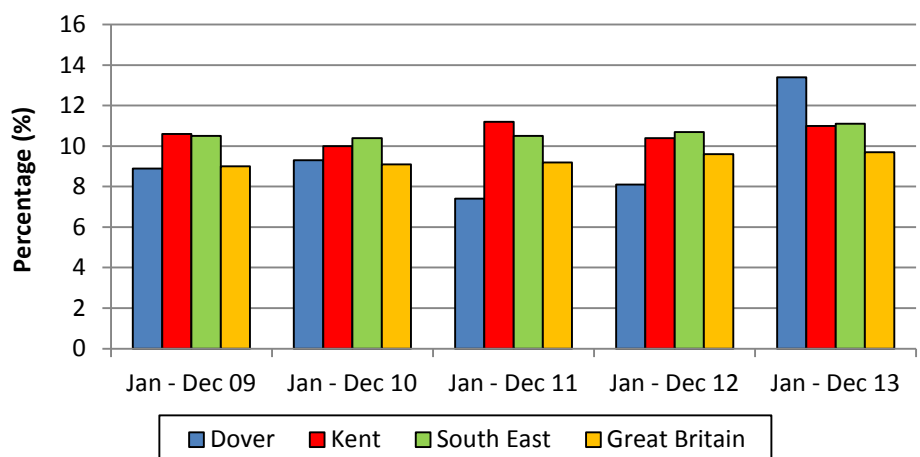
	Jan – Dec 08		Jan – Dec 09		Jan – Dec 10		Jan – Dec 11		Jan – Dec 12		Jan – Dec 13	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
<b>Dover</b>	50,000	75.5	46,000	70.6	46,000	71.1	47,000	69.1	45,100	67.5	49,500	71.2
<b>Kent</b>		73.3		74.3		72.9		71.9		71.2		72.6
<b>South East</b>		76.4		75		74.5		74.2		74.7		75.4
<b>Great Britain</b>		72.2		70.7		70.3		70.1		70.7		71.5

Source: ONS Nomis - Labour Market Profile (Jan 2009 – Dec 2013)

### Self Employed

- In Dover, the self-employment rate for the resident population in employment for January – December 2013 was 13.4% (9,800). This compares to 11.0% in Kent, 11.1% for the South East region and 9.7% for Great Britain.
- There has been a significant increase in the number of people self-employed in the district from 8.9% (5,800 people) in January – December 2009. This trend is not reflected at county, region or national levels.

### Self Employed Over 5 Year Period



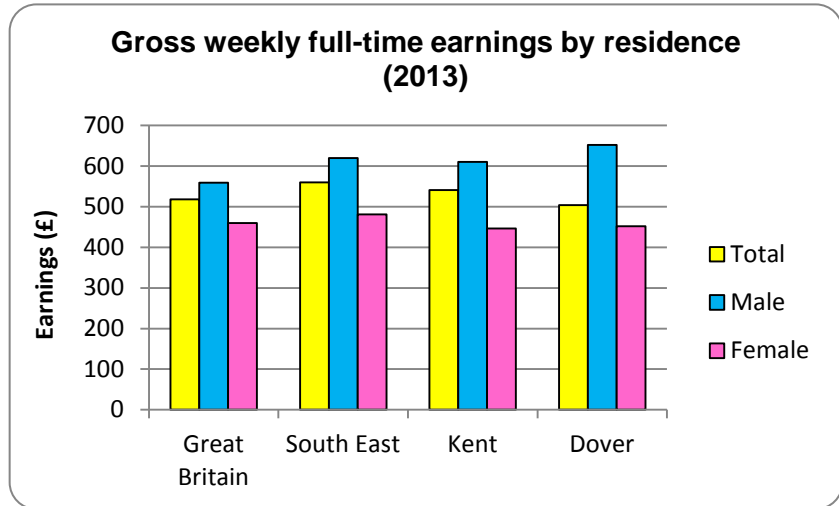
Source: ONS Nomis - Labour Market Profile (Jan 2009 – Dec 2013)

## Residence and Workplace Based Earnings

Another way to look at the district’s relative economic strength is to consider individual incomes. This can be done by measuring disposable household income and measuring wage levels. Gross disposable household income figures are only recorded at county level and above and are therefore not available.

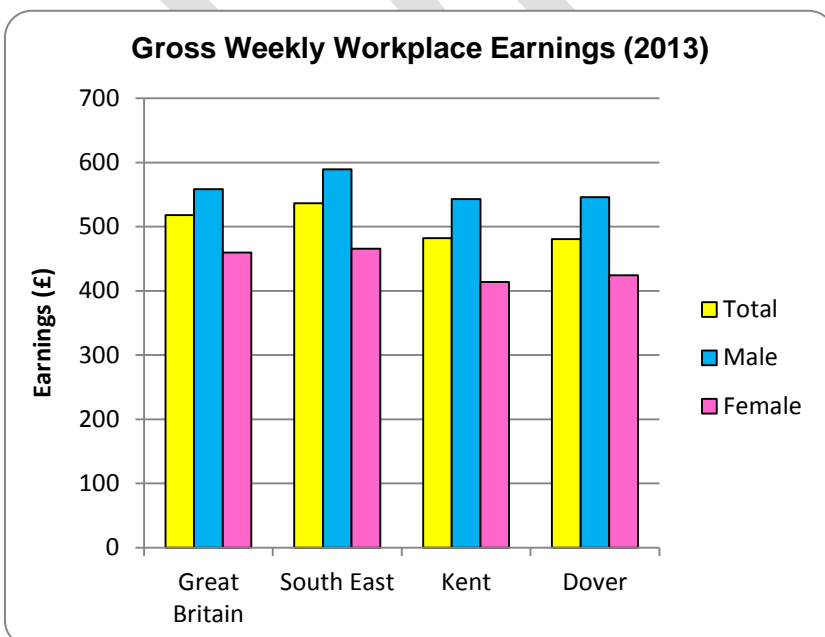
### Earnings by residence 2013

- Resident based earnings show the amount a worker earns based on where they live.
- In 2013, the residence based earnings for full time workers, living in Dover, was £503.80pw – a slight fall from 2012.
- This is lower than the figures for Kent (£540.70pw), the South East region (£559.70pw) and nationally (£518.10pw).



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

- In 2013, the hourly pay for full-time workers (residence based) in Dover was £13.06. This compares to £13.74 in Kent, £14.31 in the South East and £13.08 in Great Britain.
- The weekly full-time earnings for males living in Dover are £651.80pw. This has risen by 10.1% from £592pw in 2012 and is significantly higher than county (£610.40pw), region (£619.50pw) and country (£558.80pw) figures. The weekly full-time earnings for females living in Dover are £452pw – an increase of 1.3% from 2012.
- People living in the west of Kent have higher earnings than in the east. The highest earners live in Tunbridge Wells district and have average weekly full time earnings of £646.10pw. Residents in Thanet district had the lowest median weekly full-time earnings at £446.50pw.
- There are three areas in Kent with residence based earnings lower than the Dover district – these are Maidstone (£502.70pw), Shepway (£498.00pw) and Thanet (£446.50pw).



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

### Workplace Based Earnings 2013

- Workplace based earnings show the amount a worker earns based on where they work.
- In 2013, for workplace based earnings, the median gross pay in Dover was £480.80pw – a fall of 3.8% from the previous year.
- This is below the figure for Kent (£482.30pw), the South East (£536.60pw) and the nationally (£517.80pw).

### Gross Weekly Earnings 2013



Source: ONS annual survey of hours & earnings

### Gross Weekly Earnings

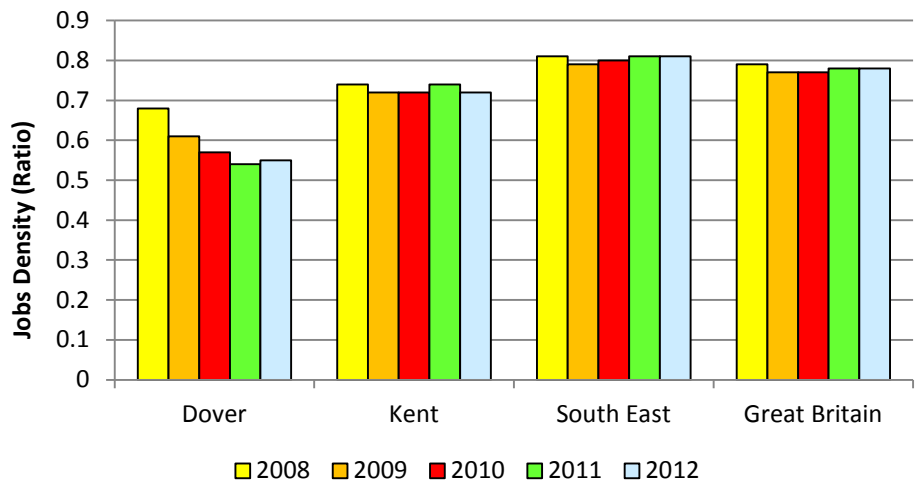
- The earnings for people who work in the Dover district are 4.6% (£23.00) lower than the earnings for workers who live in the Dover district.
- This could be because people living in the district are commuting to areas, such as London, where the salaries are higher. In Kent, the biggest difference can be seen in Canterbury, where workplace earnings are 19.4% lower (£111.80) than resident earnings.

- In 2013, the hourly pay for full-time workers (workplace based) in Dover was £12.26. This compares to £12.12 in Kent, £13.68 in the South East and £13.07 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.
- In 2012, there were 0.55 jobs per resident population aged 16 to 64 in Dover – up slightly from 0.54 in 2011.

### Jobs Density (Time Series)

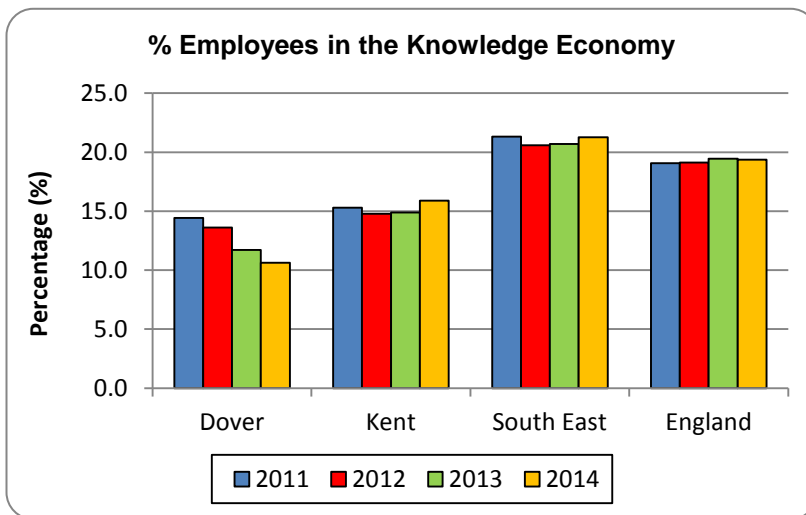


Source: ONS jobs density

- This is lower than the national average for Great Britain (0.78), South East (0.81) and Kent (0.72).
- Job density is relatively low in the Dover district. From 2008 to 2012, there has been a decrease of 0.13 in the number of jobs available per resident population aged 16 to 64. Of the Kent districts, only Gravesham has a lower job density with 0.49.

### 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.



### Percentage of Knowledge Economy Employees

- There has been a significant fall in the percentage of employees in the Knowledge Economy in the Dover district, which has reduced from 14.4% in 2011 (2009 data) to 10.6% in 2014 (2012 data).
- This equates to a fall of 26.4% and is against the trend for Kent, South East and England.
- This decline could reflect the gradual closure of the Pfizer site based in Sandwich.

Source: KCC Research & Evaluation

- In Kent, Dover and Gravesham have the lowest proportions of knowledge economy employees.
- 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.

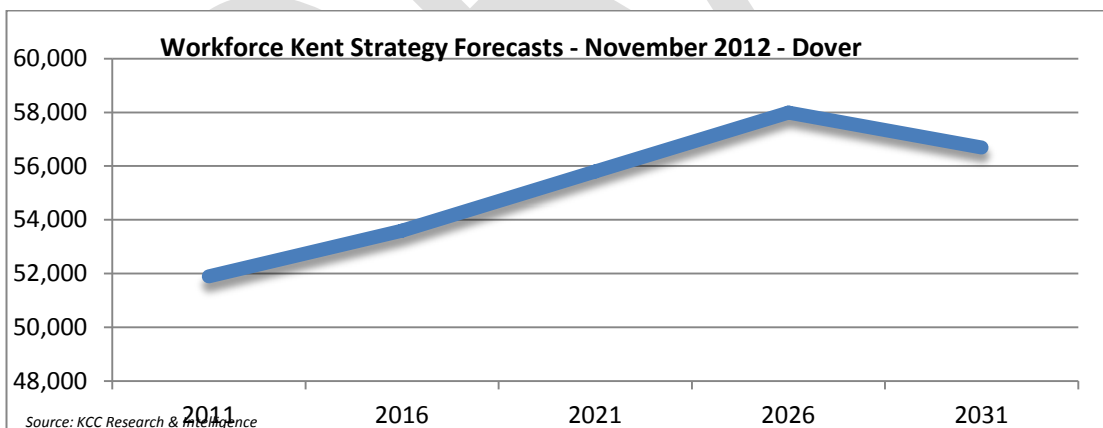
### Labour market pressure

Labour market pressure		
Mid 2012	Dover	Kent
Those aged 5-14	12,400	176,100
Those aged 55-64	15,200	177,200
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



Source: KCC Research & Intelligence

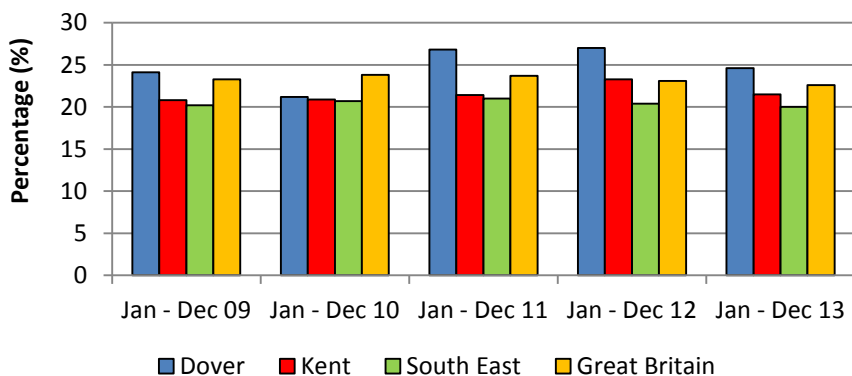
- The workforce is forecast to increase in the Dover district from 51,900 in 2011 to 58,000 in 2026, at which point it will start to fall to 56,700 by 2031.

Dover Workforce Forecast (Economically Active Population)	
2011	51,900
2016	53,600
2021	55,800
2026	58,000
2031	56,700

Source: Kent Strategy Forecasts - November 2012: Area Profiles

## 6. ECONOMIC INACTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

**All People - Economically Inactive Over 5 Year Period**



Source: ONS annual population survey

down from 27.0% (17,700 people) in 2012, it is still above county (21.5%), regional (20.0%) and national (22.6%) figures.

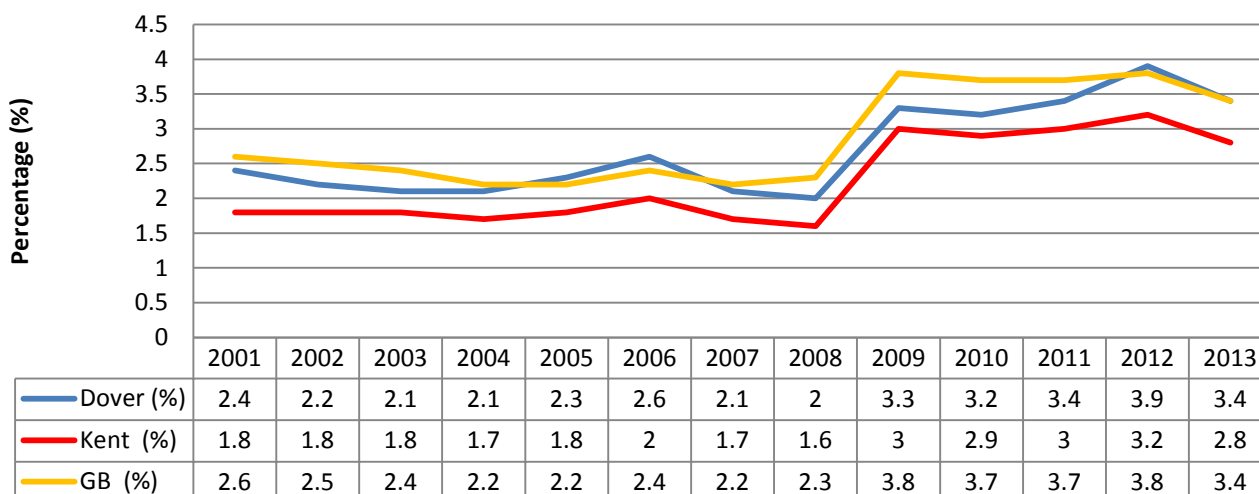
- Of the economically inactive in the district, 29.6% (4,700) wanted a job and 70.4% (11,200) did not want a job.

### Unemployment

#### Annual Average Unemployment Rate 2001-2013

- During 2013, the annual average unemployment rate in the Dover district was 3.4% of the population aged 16 – 64 years. This is higher than the rate for Kent (2.8%) but the same as the national rate.
- The annual average unemployment rate in Dover has increased by 1.0 percentage point from 2001 to 2013. In Kent, the annual average unemployment rate increased by 1.0 percentage points and nationally 0.8 percentage points during the same period.

**Annual Average Unemployment Rate 2001-2013**

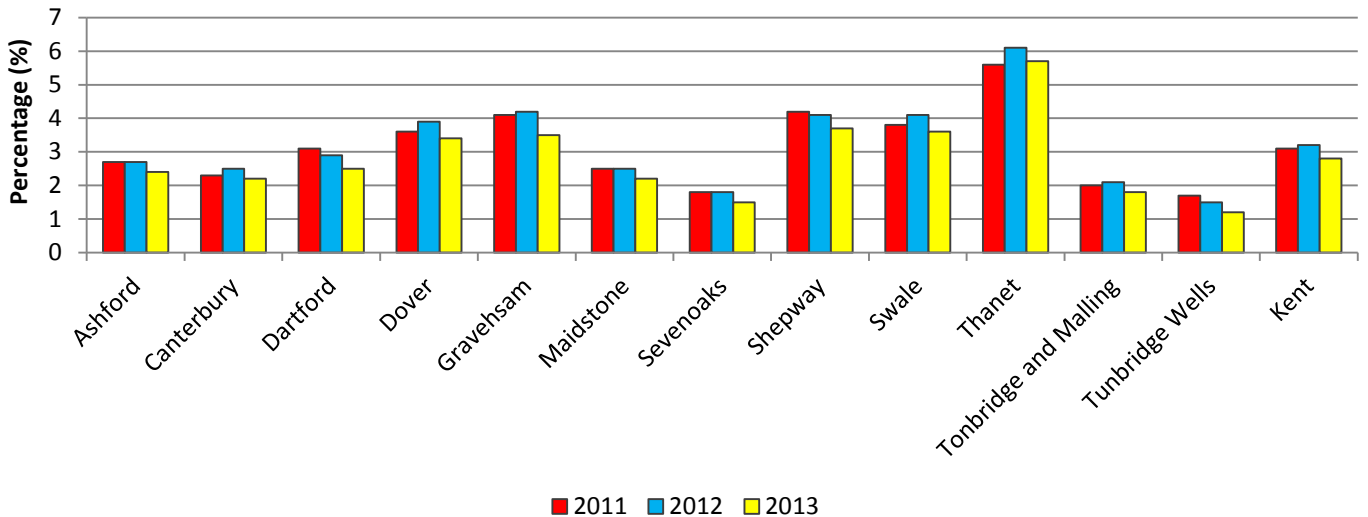


Source: NOMIS - Claimant Count; KCC District Profile; Unemployment rate calculated as a proportion of those aged 16-64

### 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 2013 – December 2013, 24.6% (16,000 people) of the resident population aged 16 to 64 were economically inactive. Although this is

### Annual Unemployment Rates in Kent

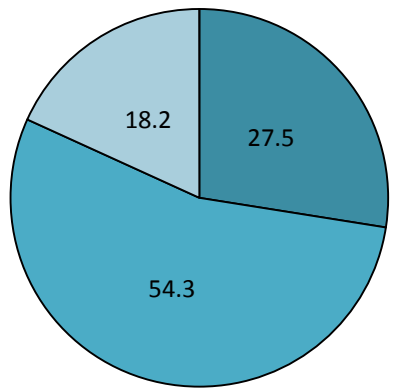


Source: NOMIS - Claimant Count, KCC Economic Indicators 2014

- In 2013, Thanet had the highest annual unemployment rate in Kent, with 5.7% and Tunbridge Wells lowest rate with 1.2%.
- The Dover district had the fifth highest rate (3.4%), just behind Shepway (3.7%), Swale (3.6%) and Gravesham (3.5%).

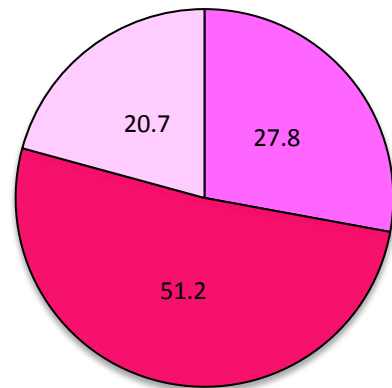
### Dover District: Annual average unemployment by age and gender, 2013

% of unemployed males (2013)



■ 24 and under ■ 25-49 ■ 50-64

% of unemployed females (2013)



■ 24 and under ■ 25-49 ■ 50-64

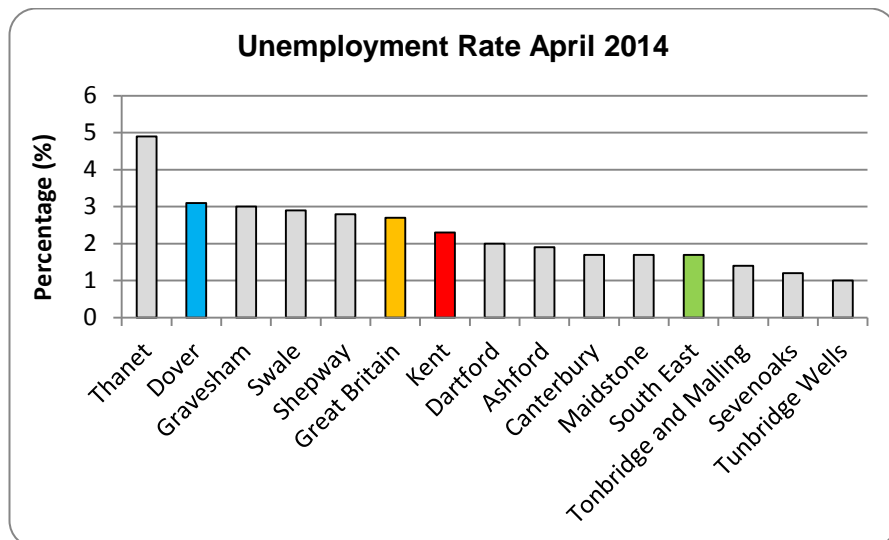
- In 2013, of those unemployed in the Dover district, 53.0% were in the 25-49 year old age group.

### Summary of Unemployment April 2014

April 2014	Number Unemployed		Unemployment rate		Change Since Last Month		Change Since Last Year	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Dover	2,083	3.1	-79	-3.7	-547	-20.8		
Kent	20,831	2.3	-1,122	-5.1	-7,174	-25.6		
South East	91,258	1.7	-5,991	-6.2	-40,824	-30.9		
GB	1,086,293	2.7	-52,280	-4.6	-388,135	-26.3		

Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent May 2014;

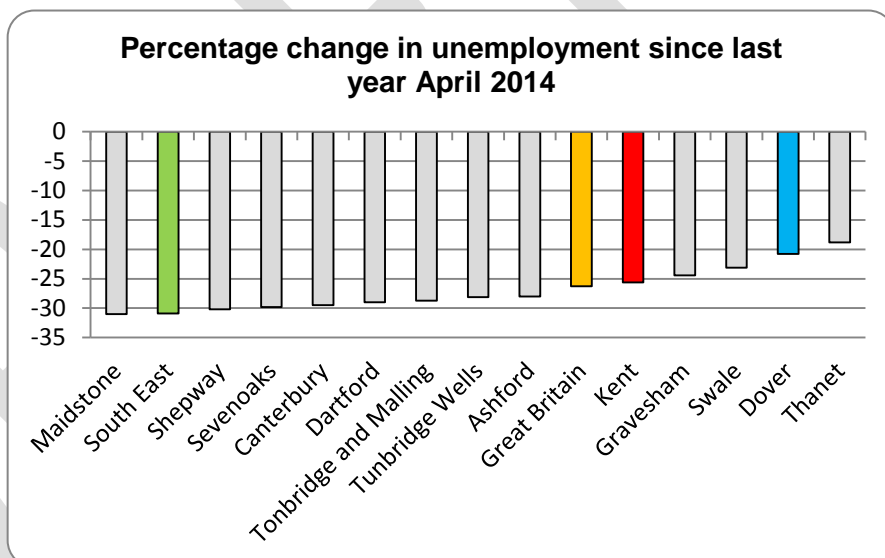
The chart below shows the percentage of people claiming unemployment benefits in Kent and compares them to regional and national percentages:



- In April 2014, unemployment across the Kent districts varied from a low of 1.0% in Tunbridge Wells to a high of 4.9% in Thanet. Dover district unemployment had fallen to 3.1%, which is higher than the national average (2.7%), South East (1.7%) and Kent (2.3%).
- The period from April 2013 to April 2014 saw unemployment fall by 547 people or 20.8%.
- The Dover district has the second highest percentage of people unemployed in Kent (behind Thanet).

Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent May 2014;

- All Kent districts saw a reduction in the number of people claiming unemployment related benefit since the previous year.
- Maidstone saw the largest percentage fall over the year (-31.0%) and Thanet the smallest (-18.8%).
- Unemployment in the Dover district fell by -547 people (-20.8%).



Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent May 2014;

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.

Unemployment by age group, April 2014											
	Total (aged 16-64)	17 & under	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
Dover	3.10%	0.10%	6.20%	4.60%	4.00%	3.40%	2.80%	2.40%	2.70%	2.00%	0.80%
Kent	2.30%	0.10%	4.20%	3.30%	2.60%	2.10%	2.00%	2.00%	1.90%	1.80%	0.70%
GB	2.70%	0.10%	4.60%	3.80%	3.00%	2.70%	2.50%	2.50%	2.40%	2.10%	0.80%

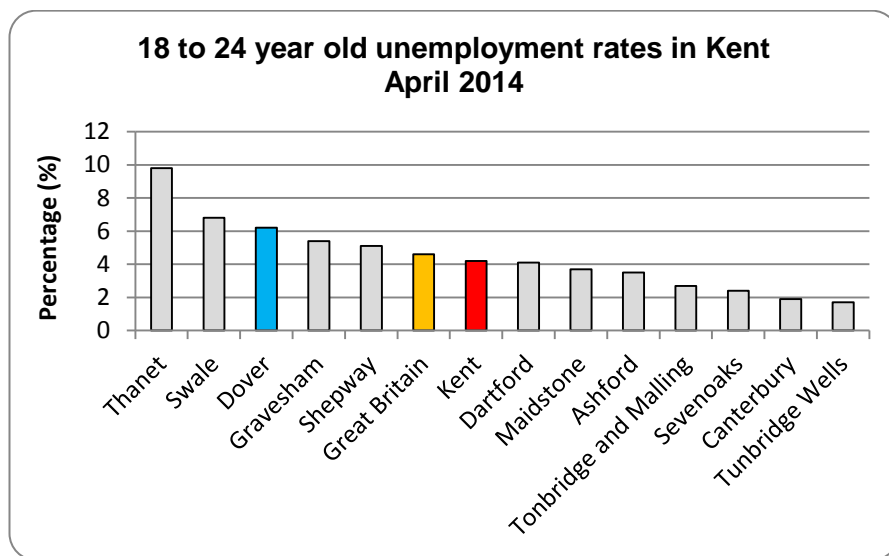
Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent May 2014;

In April 2014, the following age groups in the Dover district had unemployment rates above the national average:



- 18-24 age group (6.2% compared to 4.6%)
- 30-34 age group (4.0% compared to 3.0%)
- 40-44 age group (2.8% compared to 2.5%)
- 25-29 age group (4.6% compared to 3.8%)
- 35-39 age group (3.4% compared to 2.7%)
- 50-54 age group (2.7% compared to 2.4%)

### Youth unemployment – aged 18-24 years old

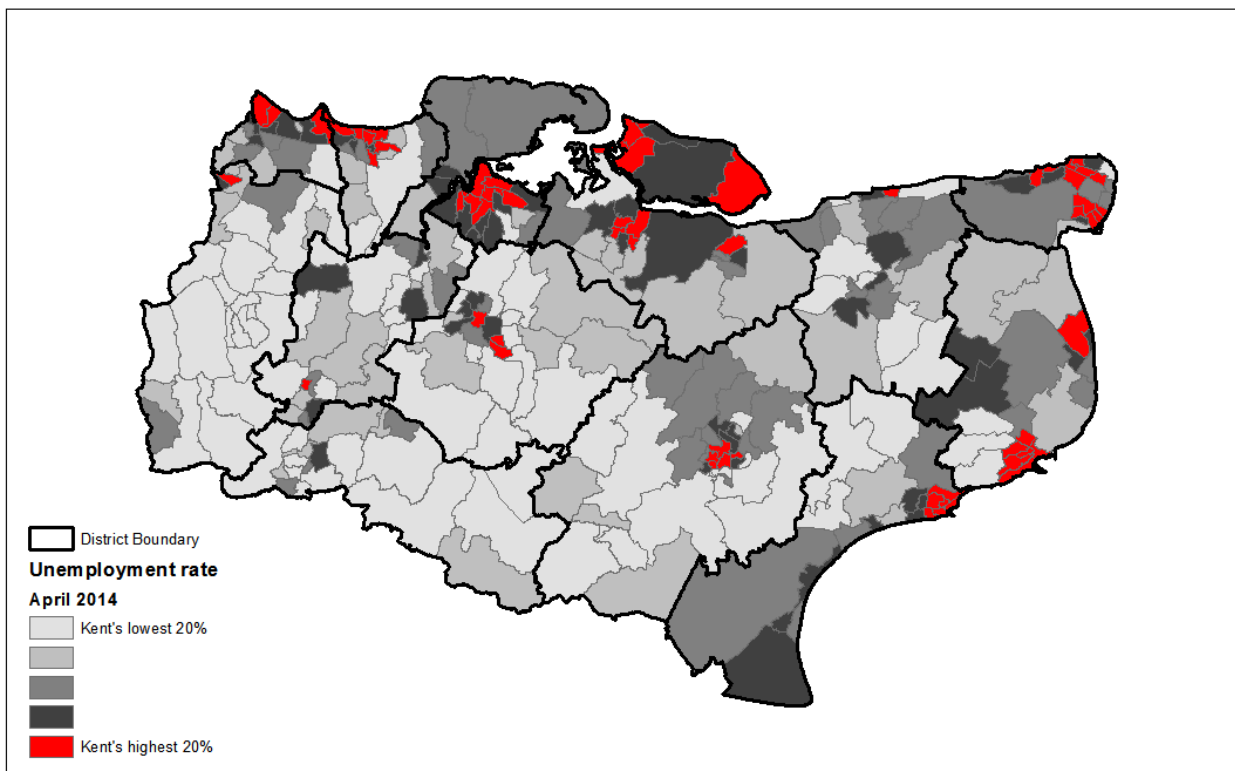


- The chart shows the number of 18-24 year olds in Kent who are claiming unemployment benefit.
- Five districts in Kent have youth unemployment rates above the national average of 4.6%.
- The Dover district (6.2%) has the third highest rate behind Thanet (9.8%) and Swale (6.8%).
- The Dover district also has the fourth highest rate in the South East (behind Thanet, Swale and Hastings).

Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent May 2014;

- The map below shows 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 April 2014



Source: NOMIS Claimant Count  
 This map is produced by Business Intelligence, Kent County Council © Crown Copyright and database right 2014, Ordnance Survey 100019238



Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent May 2014;

Monthly Summary of Ward Unemployment Rates (Resident Based)						
	Unemployed April 2014		Change Since Last Month		Change Since Last Year	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
GB		2.7		-4.6		-26.3
South East		1.7		-6.2		-30.9
Kent		2.3		-5.1		-25.6
<b>Dover District</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-547</b>	<b>-20.8</b>
Aylesham	73	2.5	-7	-8.8	-49	-40.2
Buckland	214	4.7	-4	-1.8	-87	-28.9
Capel-le-Ferne	12	0.9	-4	-25	-21	-63.6
Castle	132	11.9	-2	-1.5	2	1.5
Eastry	55	1.7	5	10	-29	-34.5
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	69	2.4	1	1.5	-15	-17.9
Little Stour and Ashstone	46	1.1	-10	-17.9	-21	-31.3
Lydden and Temple Ewell	9	0.7	1	12.5	-18	-66.7
Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	268	5.7	-16	-5.6	-66	-19.8
Middle Deal and Sholden	144	3.3	-8	-5.3	-22	-13.3
Mill Hill	129	2.7	2	1.6	-30	-18.9
North Deal	118	2.8	-4	-3.3	-26	-18.1
Ringwould	18	1.6	-1	-5.3	-2	-10
River	22	0.8	1	4.8	-13	-37.1
St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	38	1.2	0	0	-4	-9.5
St Radigunds	219	7.2	-12	-5.2	-25	-10.2
Sandwich	57	1.4	-6	-9.5	-28	-32.9
Tower Hamlets	255	7.5	-8	-3	-55	-17.7
Town and Pier	80	6.3	-6	-7	-5	-5.9
Walmer	72	1.7	-3	-4	-23	-24.2
Whitfield	53	1.9	2	3.9	-10	-15.9

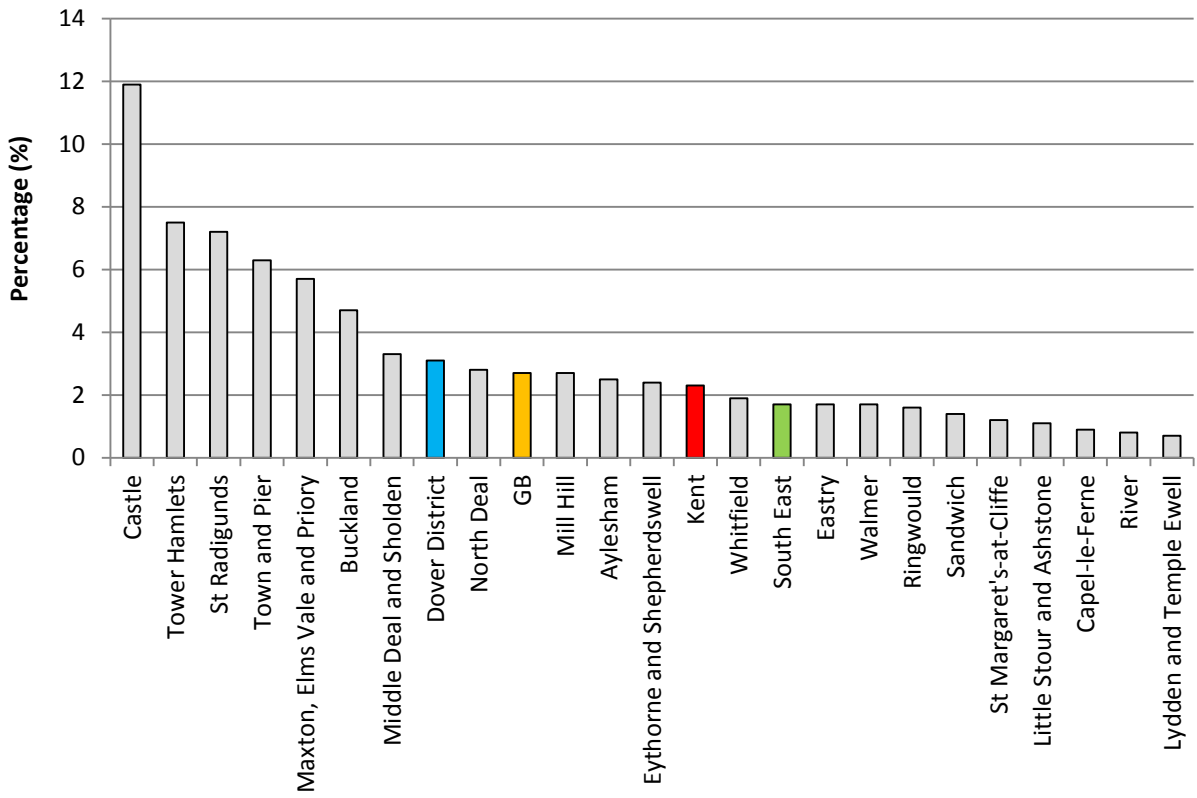
Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent May 2014;

Figures in red indicate a rise in unemployment benefit claimants

A negative number indicates a drop in unemployment benefit claimants.

- In April 2014, 7 wards had unemployment above the average for the Dover district: Castle (11.9%), Tower Hamlets (7.5%), St Radigunds (7.2%), Town and Pier (6.3%), Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory (5.7%), Buckland (4.7%) and Middle Deal and Sholden (3.3%).
- 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 Castle, saw a fall in the percentage of benefit claimants. 8 wards in the Dover district saw reductions above the national average: Lydden and Temple Ewell (-66.7%), Capel-le-Ferne (-63.6%), Aylesham (-40.2%), River (-37.1%), Eastry (-34.5%), Sandwich (-32.9%), Little Stour and Ashstone (-31.3%) and Buckland (-28.9%).

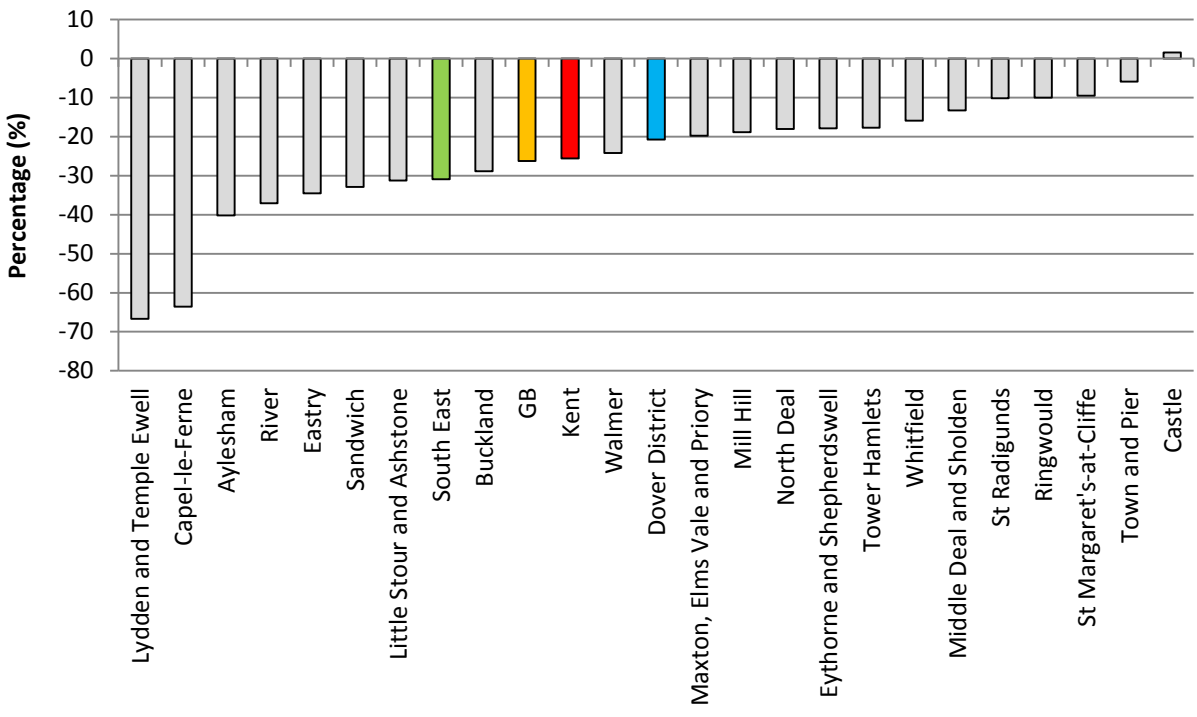
**Ward Unemployment Rates (Resident Based)  
April 2014**



Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent May 2014;

**Dover District Ward Unemployment Rates and Percentage Change April 2014**

**Percentage change in unemployment claimants since last year April 2014**



Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent May 2014;

## 7. BENEFIT CLAIMANTS AGED 16-64

- As at November 2013, there were a total of 9,970 benefit claimants in the Dover district. This is equivalent to 14.7% of the population aged 16-64 and is significantly higher than the proportion claiming out-of-work benefits for the South East (9.7%).
- The national (13.3%) and county (12.1%) figures are also lower than the district.

Date	Dover (numbers)	Dover (%)	Kent	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Nov 2009	10,220	15.8	12.8	10.9	15.0
Nov 2010	10,040	15.4	12.6	10.5	14.5
Nov 2011	10,530	15.3	12.9	10.5	14.5
Nov 2012	10,440	15.2	12.8	10.3	14.1
Nov 2013	9,970	14.7	12.1	9.7	13.3

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

- Since November 2009, the proportion of Dover district residents claiming benefits has been slowly falling. This trend is seen across the south east and the country.

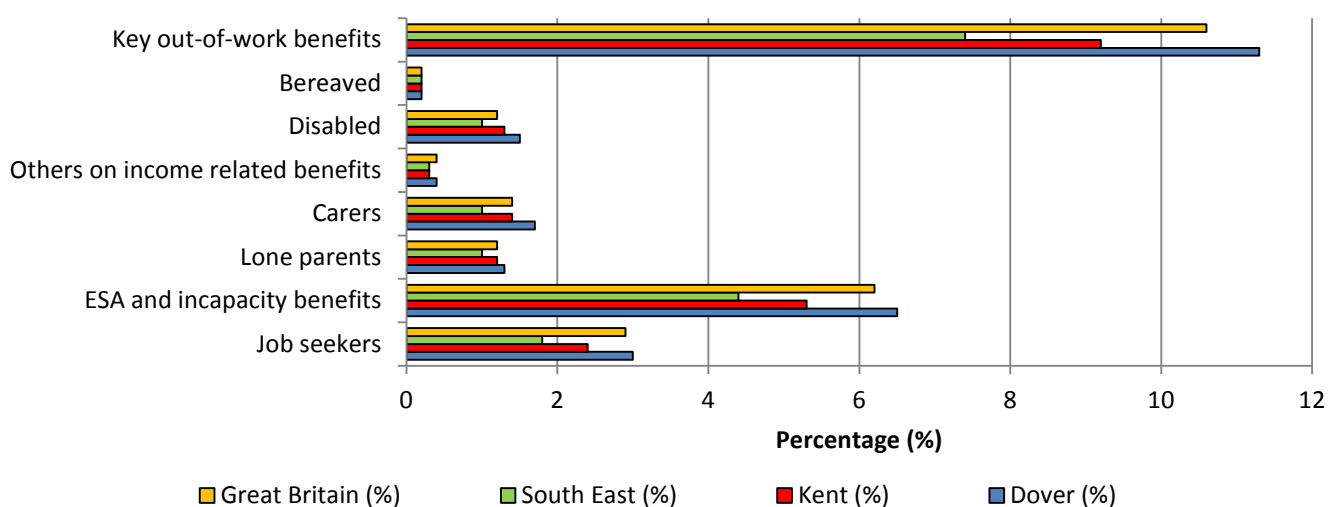
### Working-age client group (November 2013)

- 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	9,970	14.7	12.1	9.7	13.3
<b>By statistical group</b>					
Job seekers	2,070	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.9
ESA and incapacity benefits	4,450	6.5	5.3	4.4	6.2
Lone parents	890	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2
Carers	1,150	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.4
Others on income related benefits	280	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Disabled	1,000	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.2
Bereaved	140	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits	7,680	11.3	9.2	7.4	10.6

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

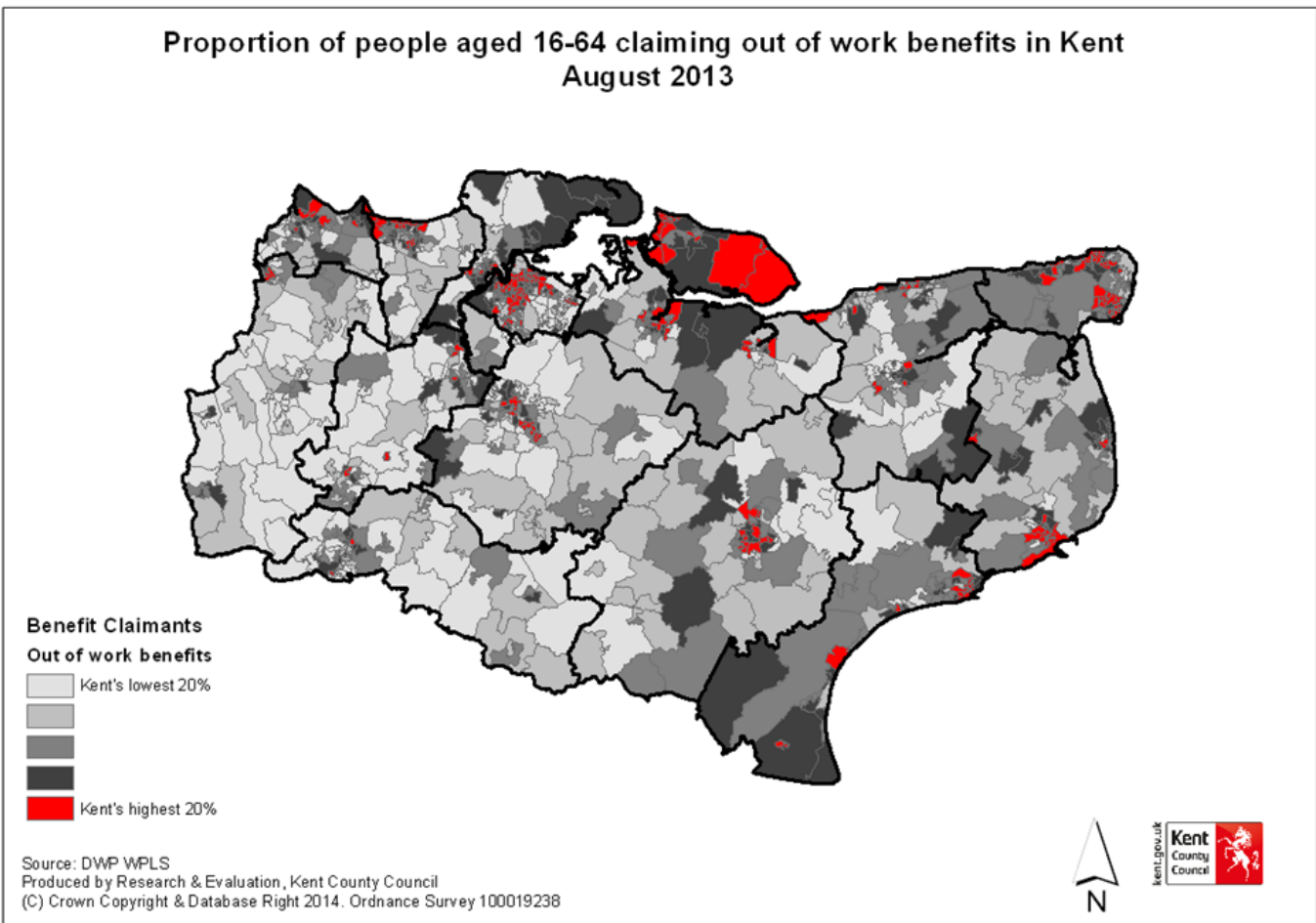
### People aged 16-64 claiming different benefit types February 2013



- The out-of-work benefits count is an indicator of worklessness that combines several types of benefit related with worklessness.
- In November 2013, 11.3% of residents aged 16-64 in the district were claiming key out-of-work benefits.
- This compares to 9.3% in Kent, 7.4% in the south east and 10.6% across the country.

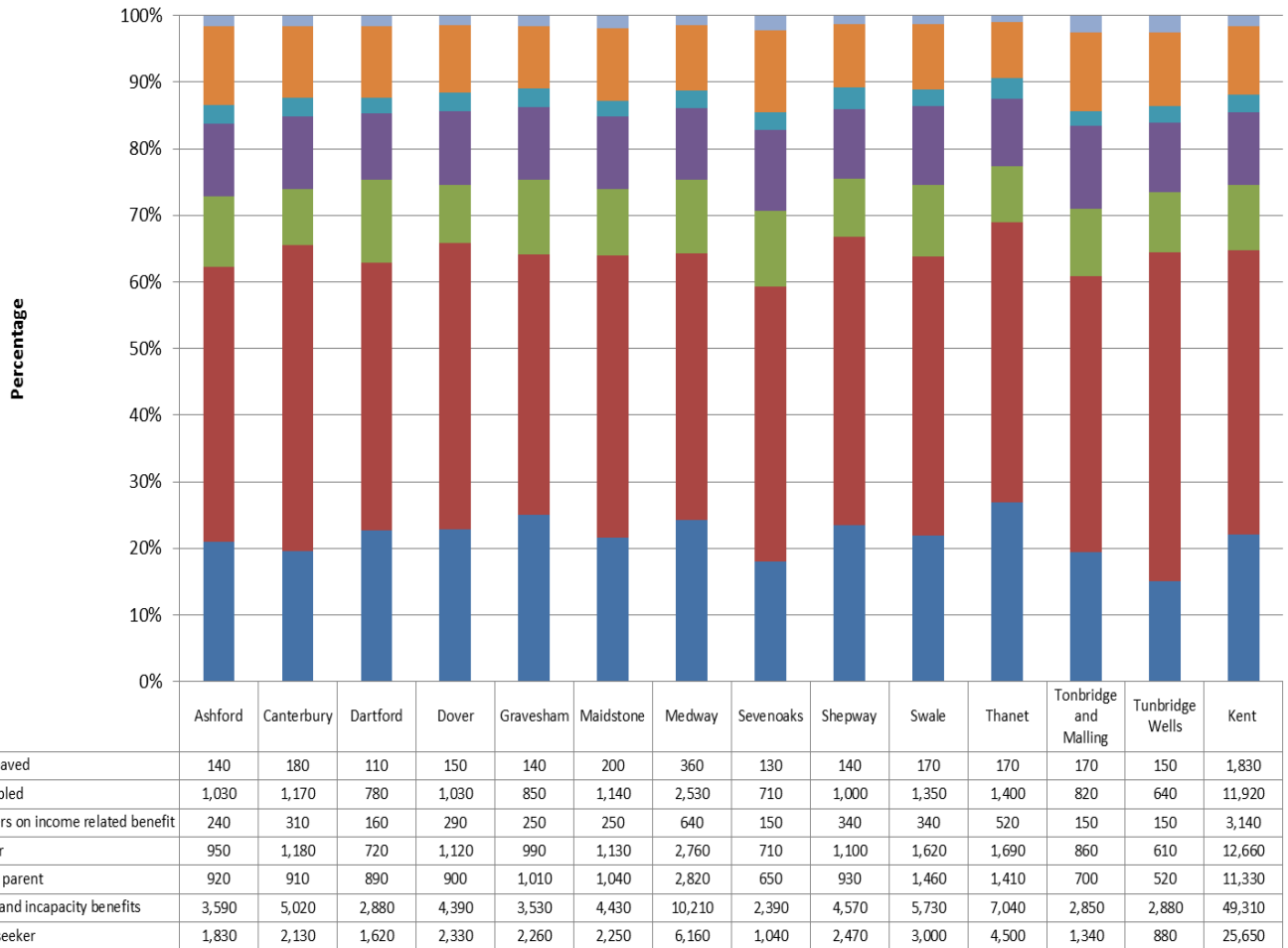
**Worklessness in Kent**

- The map below shows the concentrations of worklessness in the county. Those areas coloured red indicate the 20% of LSOAs which 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.



Source: NOMIS

### Benefit claimants by benefit type - May 2013



Source: KMPHO, Health and Social Care Map for Kent

### 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.

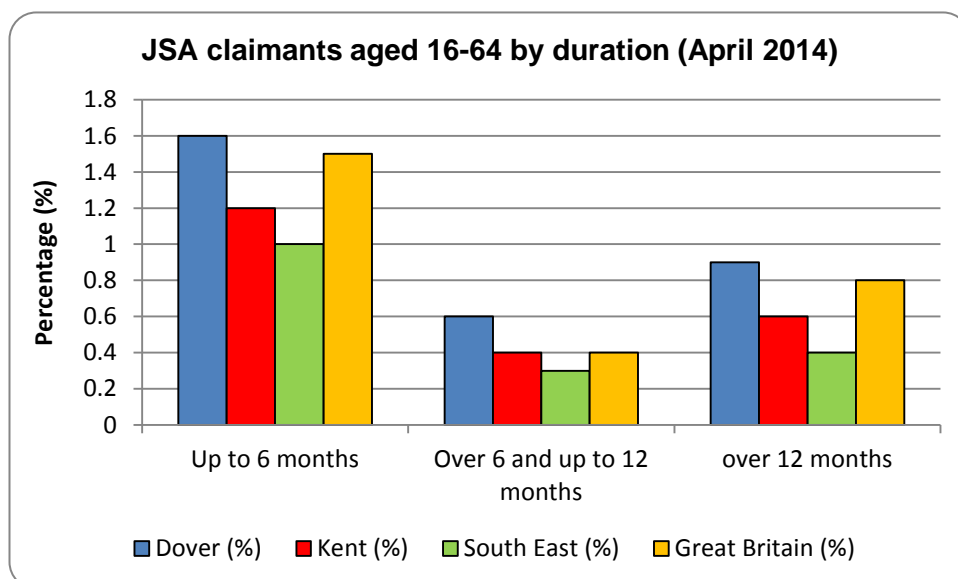
April 2014	Dover (numbers)	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	2,083	3.1	2.3	1.7	2.7
Males	1,377	4.1	2.9	2.1	3.5
Females	706	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.9

Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions

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

- In April 2014, the claimant rate for the resident population in Dover (3.1%) was higher than the claimant rate for Kent (2.3%), the South East region (1.7%) and nationally (2.7%). The number of people claiming JSA in Dover has fallen from 2,498 (3.6%) in May 2013.
- A higher proportion of the JSA claimants in the Dover district were male (66.1%) than female (33.9%).

## JSA by duration



Source: ONS claimant count - age duration with proportions

- In April 2014, there was a higher percentage of longer-term JSA claimants in the Dover district:
- 585 claimants in the Dover district had been claiming for over 12 months. This equates to 0.9%, compared to Kent 0.6%; South East 0.4% and Great Britain 0.8%.
- A further 385 claimants had been claiming for between 6 and 12 months. This equates to 0.6%, compared to Kent 0.4, South East 0.3% and Great Britain 0.4%.

- The largest number of claimants, 1,115 people, had been claiming for up to 6 months in the Dover district. This equates to 1.6%, compared to Kent 1.2%, South East 1.0% and Great Britain 1.5%.

## JSA claimants by age group and duration (April 2014)

	Dover (level)	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>Aged 16 to 64</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Up to 6 months	1,115	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.5
Over 6 and up to 12 months	385	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
over 12 months	585	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8
<b>Aged 18 to 24</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Up to 6 months	340	4.0	2.7	1.9	3.0
Over 6 and up to 12 months	100	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8
over 12 months	90	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.8
<b>Aged 25 to 49</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Up to 6 months	575	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.5
Over 6 and up to 12 months	200	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
over 12 months	340	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.9
<b>Aged 50 to 64</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Up to 6 months	200	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
Over 6 and up to 12 months	85	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
over 12 months	155	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7

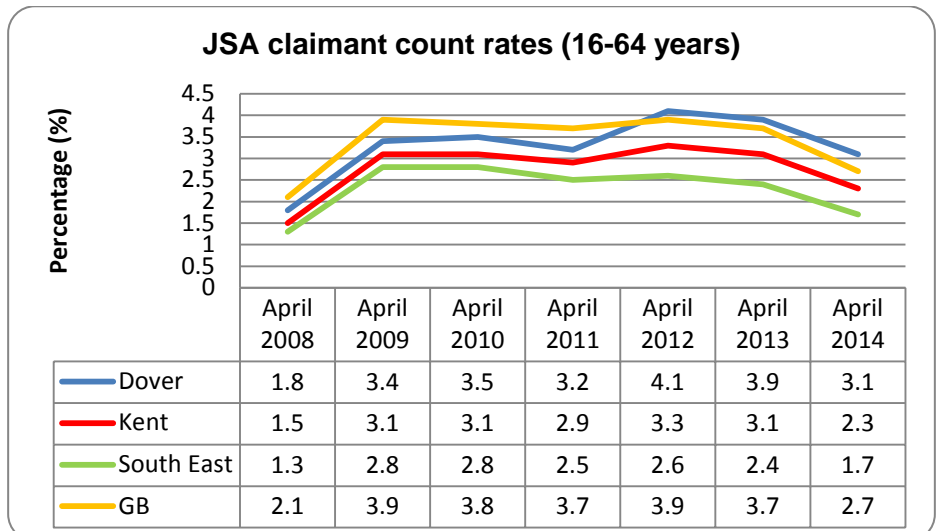
Source: ONS claimant count - age duration with proportions

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

- In April 2014, the 18-24 year old age group claiming JSA in the Dover district (6.2%) was significantly higher than the national average (4.6%). However, the proportion of this age group claiming for more than 12 months in the district (1.1%) was closer to the national average (0.8%).

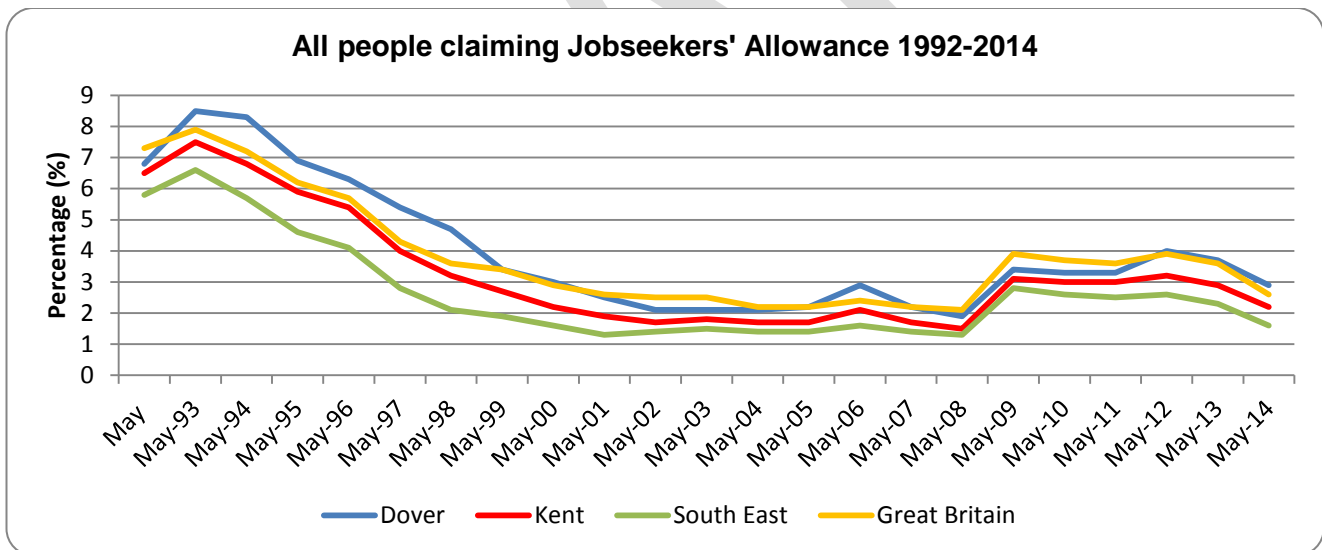
## JSA claimant count rates (16-64 years)

- Although the proportion of residents claiming JSA in the Dover district has fallen from 3.9% (2,630) in April 2013 to 3.1% (2,083) in April 2014, it is still above the rate recorded at the start of the economic downturn in May 2008.
- This follows the same trend across county, regional and national figures.



Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions

- Since the start of the economic downturn in 2008, numbers of JSA claimants in the Dover district have increased sharply. In May 2008, there were 1,319 claimants (1.9% of working age population) and this had risen to 2,704 claimants in May 2012 (4.0% of working age population), representing an increase of 105% over this period.
- The proportion of people claiming JSA has now started to decline, falling to 2.9% (1,952 claimants) in May 2014.



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 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.

## WELFARE REFORM

- Please see the Budget, Funding and Investment Chapter for the key points of welfare reform and the Deprivation and Poverty Chapter for the Impact of Welfare Reform.



## **G. Budget, Funding and Investment**

### **1. BALANCING THE BUDGET**

- 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 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.

### **2. BUDGET CONSULTATION**

- In August/September 2013 “Research for Today” undertook a public consultation to assist the Council in determining the budget for the next 3 years. The method used was SIMALTO (Simultaneous Multi Attribute Level Trade Off). This uses forced choice questions enabling respondents to make informed choices about service provision and, within a realistic budget limitation, where services should expand or reduce to meet their needs and the constrained budget. This information can be used for up to five years following the consultation.
- The feedback from the consultation concluded:
  - There is a marked improvement in overall satisfaction with Council services from the 2004 and 2006 surveys.
  - Across all respondent groups the main consistent message is the priority to improve town centres.
  - 68% of respondents would prefer the following optimum budget allocation, further resources to:
    - Allocate additional funding/resources to the improvement of town centres.
    - Further invest in health and wellbeing.
    - Increase the number of apprenticeships available.
  - With the services most important to the public being: Town Centre improvements, Street Cleansing, Envirocrime (prevention and enforcement of littering, dog fouling, fly tipping, etc), Apprenticeships, Health and Wellbeing, Advice and Guidance to Community and Voluntary Groups and Community Safety/Anti-Social Behaviour (working with communities to create safer places and protect communities from the threat and consequences of criminal and anti-social behaviour).

### **3. 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 it spans three years, it is reviewed at least annually, and is monitored during the year.

#### **The key features of the Medium Term Financial Plan 2014-15 are:**

- Prudent General Fund balances maintained in 2014/15;
- Council Tax levels frozen at 2013/14 rates;
- Revenue Support Grant reduced by 21.3% in 2014/15, and forecast to be reduced by 32.1% in 2015/16;
- The forecast for future years shows projected deficits of £763k in 2015/16 and £1.19m in 2016/17;
- Ongoing review of future expenditure and income streams;

- Significant risks and budget volatility in future years.

#### 4. CHANGES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

- The Government has two major and interlinked reforms. They are welfare reform and the reform of local government finance. There is significant uncertainty about the overall impact of these changes on service users and the Council.
- The main change in Local Government Finance is the Localisation of Business Rates. Welfare Reform changes include: Localisation of support for Council Tax (implemented); Benefits Cap (implemented); Social Sector Size Criteria (implemented) and Universal Credit (in progress).

#### 5. INCOME

- The net requirement is financed mainly by Government grant and Council Tax. Government grant is the largest single income stream for the Council, with the grant being split between Revenue Support Grant and Non-Domestic Rates Redistribution (Business Rates).
- Revenue Support Grant received for 2014/15 is being reduced by 21.3% from the 2013/14 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 wholly from Council Tax.
- 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 £3.5m towards the General Fund budget.
- 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 show that over the period 2011/12 to 2014/15, the Government increased business rates at over double the rate (11.32%) than Council Tax has been increased by DDC (5.38%).

#### 6. COUNCIL TAX IN DOVER

##### Average Council Tax Bill

- Council Tax Band D<sup>13</sup> 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 2014-15 will be £1,468, which is an increase of £12 or 0.9% on the 2013-14 figure of £1,456.
- In shire districts the average charged is £1,527 (+£17)
- In 2014-15, the average council tax per dwelling<sup>14</sup> in England is £1,051 (+£6). In shire districts, the average is £1193.

<sup>13</sup> **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.

<sup>14</sup> **Average council tax per dwelling**: The total council tax payable in an area divided by the total number of chargeable dwellings in the area. The average council tax per dwelling is lower than the average Band D council tax. This is because in England council tax bands A to C account for almost two-thirds of all dwellings. In 2013-14, the average per dwelling was further reduced by the localisation of council tax support.

## Comparison of Council Tax charges across Kent

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
	£	% change	£	% change	£	% change	
<b>2014-15</b>							
Ashford	145	0.00	173	1.44	1,455	1.93	1202
Canterbury	186	1.97	198	1.52	1,480	1.93	1133
Dartford	163	0.00	196	0.63	1,478	1.81	1162
<b>Dover</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1062</b>
Gravesham	178	1.96	186	1.90	1,468	1.98	1133
Maidstone	231	1.99	254	2.46	1,536	2.07	1299
Sevenoaks	189	1.99	263	2.53	1,545	2.08	1525
Shepway	243	-1.01	288	-0.58	1,570	1.51	1118
Swale	160	0.00	181	1.75	1,463	1.96	1020
Thanet	210	0.00	230	0.68	1,512	1.79	916
Tonbridge & Malling	184	1.99	227	2.08	1,509	2.00	1374
Tunbridge Wells	156	1.90	198	2.15	1,480	2.01	1331

Source: [DCLG - Council Tax levels set by local authorities in England: 2014-15](#) (Table 7)

Due to the Localisation of Council Tax support it is not possible to compare the 2013-14 average council tax per dwelling to earlier years.

- In 2014-15, In Kent, the average council tax for the area of the billing authority for a Band 'D' property, including parish precepts, ranges from £1,455 in Ashford to £1,570 in Shepway. This compares to £1,510 in the Dover district.
- Out of the Kent local authorities, Dover District Council has the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest charge (£167). Shepway District Council has the highest average council tax charge (£243), followed by Maidstone Borough Council (£231) and Thanet District Council (£210) – the share for all three councils being over £200.

### 2014 to 2015 area Council Tax for a dwelling occupied by 2 adults by band

Local authority	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E	Band F	Band G	Band H
Ashford	970	1,132	1,293	1,455	1,778	2,101	2,425	2,910
Canterbury	987	1,151	1,315	1,480	1,809	2,138	2,466	2,960
Dartford	985	1,150	1,314	1,478	1,807	2,135	2,464	2,956
<b>Dover</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>3,021</b>
Gravesham	979	1,142	1,305	1,468	1,794	2,120	2,447	2,936
Maidstone	1,024	1,195	1,366	1,536	1,878	2,219	2,561	3,073
Sevenoaks	1,030	1,202	1,373	1,545	1,888	2,231	2,575	3,090
Shepway	1,047	1,221	1,396	1,570	1,919	2,268	2,617	3,140
Swale	975	1,138	1,300	1,463	1,788	2,113	2,438	2,926
Thanet	1,008	1,176	1,344	1,512	1,848	2,184	2,520	3,024
Tonbridge & Malling	1,006	1,174	1,341	1,509	1,844	2,180	2,515	3,018
Tunbridge Wells	987	1,151	1,316	1,480	1,809	2,138	2,467	2,960

Source: [DCLG - Council Tax levels set by local authorities in England: 2014-15](#) (Table 8)

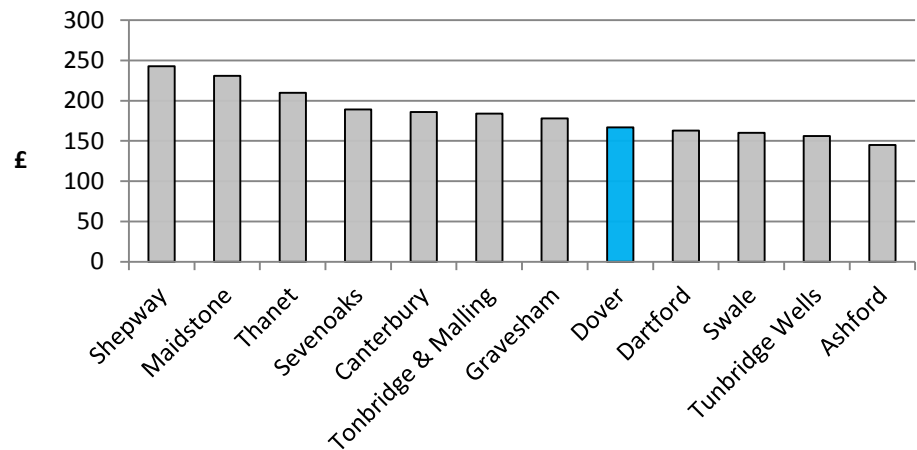
## Average council tax per dwelling across Kent

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	%
	£	£	£	£	£	Change
Ashford	1,323	1,324	1,325	1,177	1,202	2.1%
Canterbury	1,275	1,278	1,278	1,127	1,133	0.5%
Dartford	1,267	1,266	1,270	1,139	1,162	2.0%
<b>Dover</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
Gravesham	1,242	1,245	1,247	1,090	1,133	3.9%
Maidstone	1,430	1,428	1,430	1,285	1,299	1.1%
Sevenoaks	1,618	1,617	1,618	1,499	1,525	1.7%
Shepway	1,307	1,304	1,309	1,098	1,118	1.8%
Swale	1,180	1,183	1,186	1,006	1,020	1.4%
Thanet	1,118	1,115	1,114	894	916	2.5%
Tonbridge & Malling	1,485	1,483	1,482	1,351	1,374	1.7%
Tunbridge Wells	1,390	1,398	1,410	1,300	1,331	2.4%

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

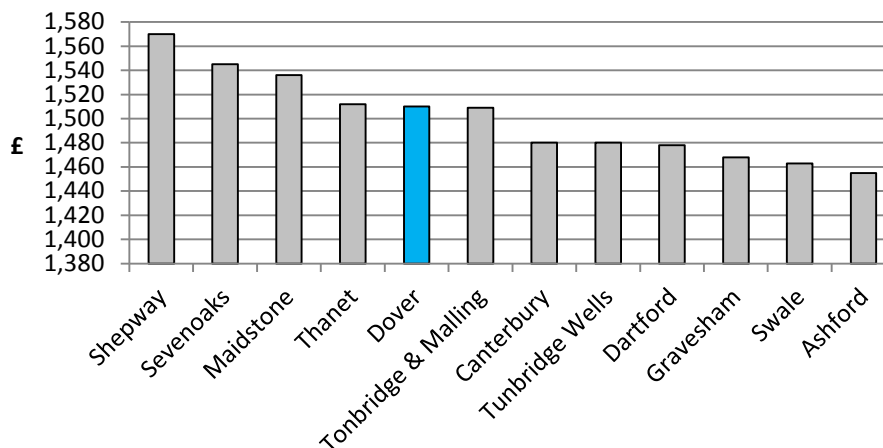
- Dover District Council has the fifth lowest council tax charge in Kent (£167) and the lowest council tax charge in East Kent.
- Shepway District Council has the highest average council tax charge (£243), followed by Maidstone Borough Council (£231) and Thanet District Council (£210) – the share for all three councils being over £200.

### Average council tax for the authority excluding parish precepts (Band D) 2014-15



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

### Average council tax for area of billing authority including parish precepts (Band D) 2014-15



- Shepway also has the highest average council tax charge when precepts are added (£1,570); followed by Sevenoaks (£1,545), Maidstone (£1,536) and Thanet (£1,512).
- Ashford has the lowest average council tax charge (£1,455).

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

## Number of chargeable dwellings

- Total chargeable dwellings for 2014-15 (as at 10 September 2013) in the Dover district stood at 49,865.
- Of these, a high majority fall within the lower charging Bands A – C, with 35,557 chargeable dwellings within these bands (71%)<sup>15</sup>.

## 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. T
- he 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:

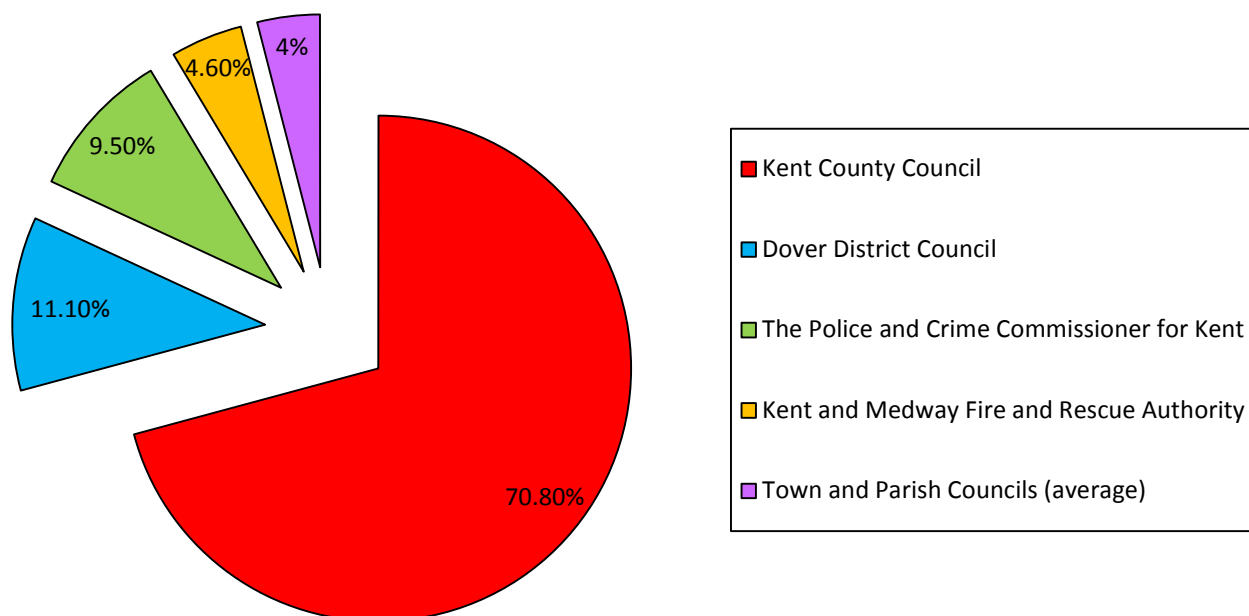
## Joint Council Tax breakdown 2014-15 (excluding parish precepts)

House 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	1,068.66	167.49	144.28	69.30	1,449.73

Source: [DDC Council Tax Information 2014-15](#)

- Dover District Council's share of the total average bill for 2013-14 is 11.1%, which equates to £167.49 on a Band D property. This has not increased from last year.

**Joint Council Tax Breakdown in Dover District 2014-15  
(including town and parish precept)**



Source: [DDC Council Tax Information 2014-15](#)

<sup>15</sup> Source: [DCLG - Council Tax levels set by local authorities in England: 2014-15](#) (Table 9)

## Town and Parish Precept 2014-15

- All areas within Dover have parish or town councils and they also ask Dover District Council to collect their “precepts” to provides some local services.
- [Town and parish council precept](#) figures 2014-15 are available on the DDC website<sup>16</sup>:

## Town and Parish Council Charges (Band D) 2014-15

Area	£	% Increase	Area	£	% Increase
Alkham	24.38	3.97	Ringwould-with-Kingsdown	30.81	-2.93
Ash	59.33	0	Ripple	29.04	2
Aylesham	79.77	72.85	River	39.02	-5.25
Capel-le-Ferne	24.59	8.85	St Margarets-at-Cliffe	50.59	1.06
Deal	59.22	-1.17	Sandwich	78.05	1.59
Denton-with-Wootton	55.61	3.58	Sheperdswell-with-Coldred	48.23	2.88
Dover	94.56	1.21	Sholden	50.03	0
Eastry	61.1	2	Staple	28.96	0
Eythorne	46.99	0	Stourmouth	52.64	35.01
Goodnestone	34.94	5.94	Sutton-by-Dover	32.41	0
Great Mongeham	32.62	1.91	Temple Ewell	37.17	1.61
Guston	70.18	26.25	Tilmanstone	43.97	10.01
Hougham-without	45.45	10	Walmer	39.03	-0.41
Langdon	51.67	12.6	Whitfield	53.62	3.29
Lydden	46.62	10.92	Wingham	80.67	-21.79
Nonington	30.15	15.83	Woodnesborough	39.11	5.11
Northbourne	35.42	4.89	Worth	42.75	1.93
Preston	53.37	0	<b>TOTAL /Average</b>	<b>60.63</b>	<b>1.39</b>

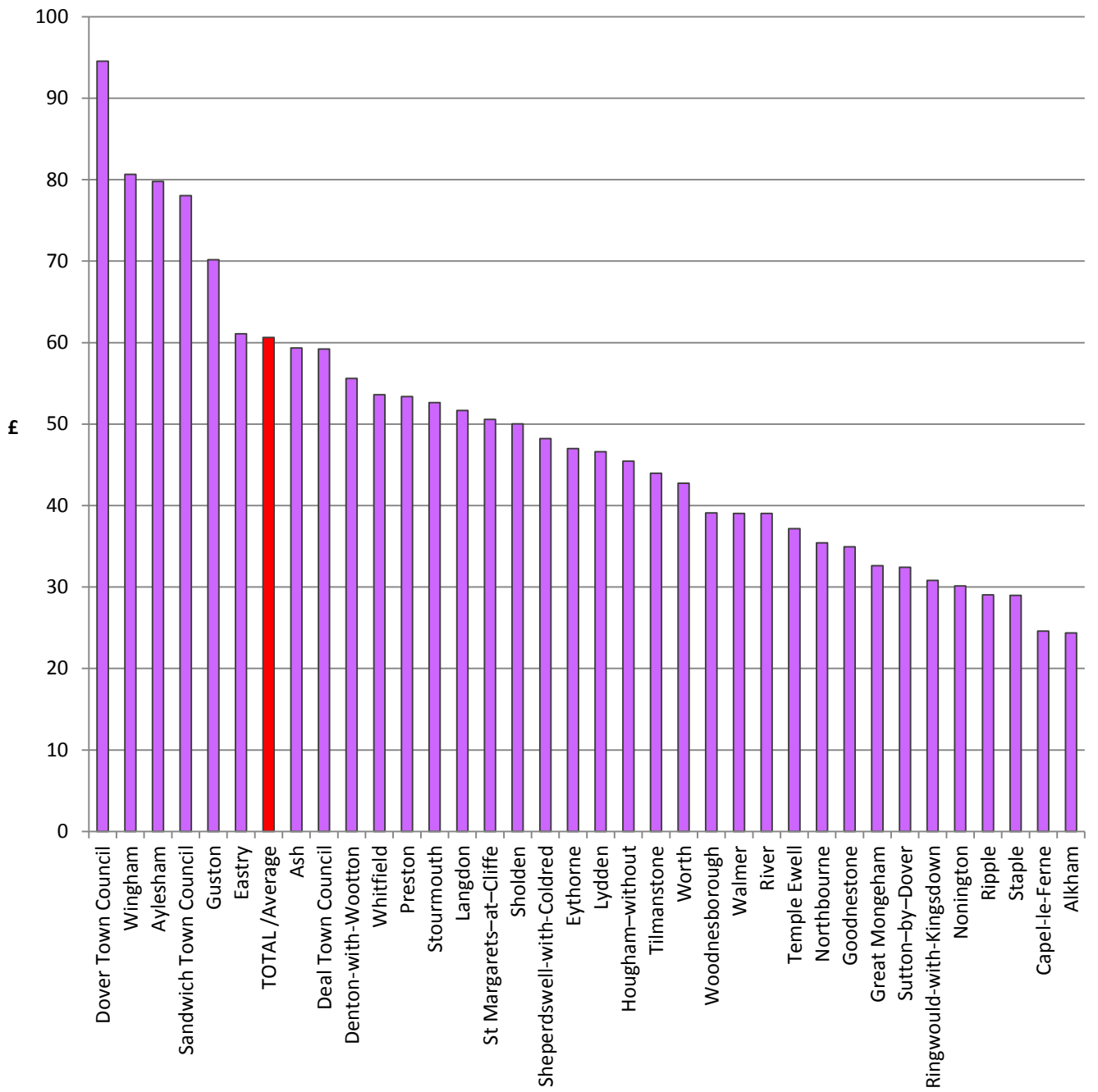
## Council Tax Charges for Band D properties across the Dover District 2014-15:

Town and Parish Councils	Band D	Town and Parish Councils	Band D
	£		£
Alkham	1,474.11	Ringwould-with-Kingsdown	1,480.54
Ash	1,509.06	Ripple	1,478.77
Aylesham	1,529.50	River	1,488.75
Capel-le-Ferne	1,474.32	St Margarets-at-Cliffe	1,500.32
Deal	1,508.95	Sandwich	1,527.78
Denton-with-Wootton	1,505.34	Shepherdswell-with-Coldred	1,497.96
Dover	1,544.29	Sholden	1,499.76
Eastry	1,510.83	Staple	1,478.69
Eythorne	1,496.72	Stourmouth	1,502.37
Goodnestone	1,484.67	Sutton-by-Dover	1,482.14
Great Mongeham	1,482.35	Temple Ewell	1,486.90
Guston	1,519.91	Tilmanstone	1,493.70
Hougham-without	1,495.18	Walmer	1,488.76
Langdon	1,501.40	Whitfield	1,503.35
Lydden	1,496.35	Wingham	1,530.40
Nonington	1,479.88	Woodnesborough	1,488.84
Northbourne	1,485.15	Worth	1,492.48
Preston	1,503.10		

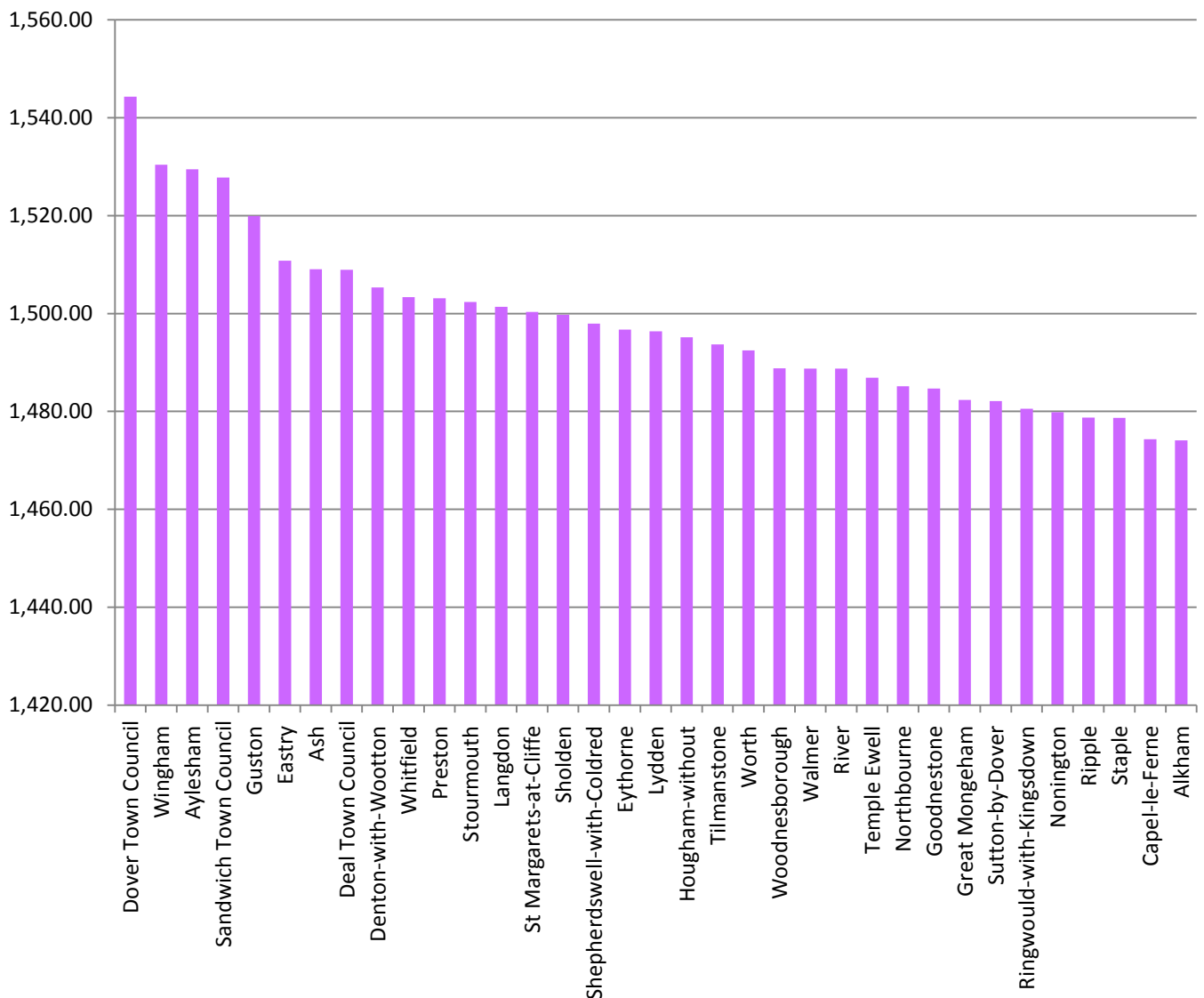
Source: [DDC Council Tax Information 2014-15](#)

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Benefits-Council-Tax/Council-Tax/Banding-and-charges/Parish-council-charges-2014-15.aspx>

### Town and Parish Council Charges (Band D) 2014-15



### Council Tax Charges for Band D properties across the Dover District 2014-15



- In the Dover district, the average council tax for Towns & Parishes in 2014-15 is £60.63. This compares to £59.80 for last year (1.39% increase).

#### Town and Parish Councils

Average Band D Parish Precept for England			
2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
45.97	47.74 (+3.9%)	50.24 (+5.2%)	52.74 (+5%)

[DCLG - Council Tax levels set by local authorities in England: 2014-15](#) (Table 6)

#### BUDGET CONSULTATION

- A survey of 250 residents in the Dover District reveals that 69% are pleased with the current services offered by the council, and underlines the value placed on local services with 76% of residents prepared to pay at least an extra £7 a year in Council Tax to DDC to minimise reductions in the services it provides. The survey was commissioned by DDC and the results contribute to the current budget setting exercise for 2014/15 and the following years.
- Despite pressures, DDC has the lowest Council Tax in East Kent and has achieved a significant increase in levels of satisfaction since the last survey was undertaken in 2007 (55%).



## 7. 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. In England, the multipliers for 2014-15 are 48.2p (multiplier) and 47.1p (small business multiplier). Thus, a property with a rateable value of £100,000, where the multiplier was 48.2 pence in the pound, would have an annual business rate liability of £48,200. The multiplier is amended to ensure that nationally, no additional revenue other than would have been due allowing for inflation, is collected as a result of revaluation.
- 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 came into effect on 1 April 2010. However the Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013 has delayed the 2015 revaluation until 2017 in England.
- 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 (see Regeneration Delivery and Transport & Infrastructure Chapter for information on Enterprise Zones).
- 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*.
- The Government's policy focuses on how the income generated from Business Rates is to be shared between central and local government, rather than changes to the system of Business Rates taxation. Businesses will see no difference in the way they pay Business Rates or the way the tax is set.
- The Business Rates Retention Scheme (BRRS) currently provides for 50% of rate revenue to be retained by local authorities and 50% by central government. If the amount that remains with the council is greater than the council's baseline budget requirement, then the council pays the excess to government in the form of a "tariff" - this is the case for Dover District Council. There is also a 'safety-net' and 'levy' system, which is explained in more detail in the Medium Term Financial Plan, which means that for every £100K in Business Rate growth above the baseline, the Council would only retain £20K and for every £100K reduction below the baseline results in £40K reduced income for the Council (to a maximum of the safety net value of £247K).
- The Government has still not worked out all aspects of how the BRRS will work and the uncertainty is creating significant budgeting problems for local authorities.
- The Autumn Statement committed to discussing "options for longer-term administrative reform of business rates post-2017". A paper, *Administration of business rates in England*, was published in April 2014, with comments invited by June 2014 – we await the outcome from this.
- 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<sup>17</sup>.

### 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:

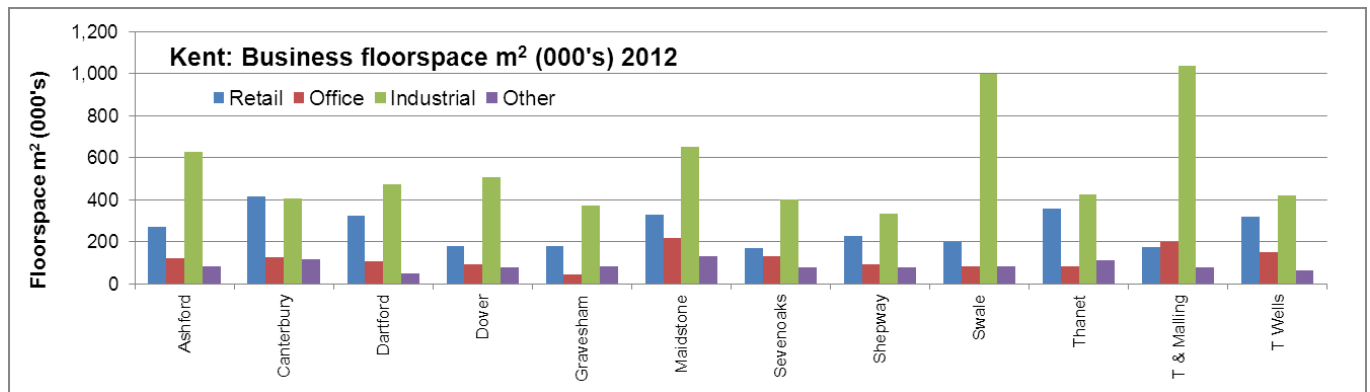
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<sup>17</sup> Source: [DDC Budget 2014/15 and Medium term Financial Plan 2014-15-2016/17](#)

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

Source: VOA

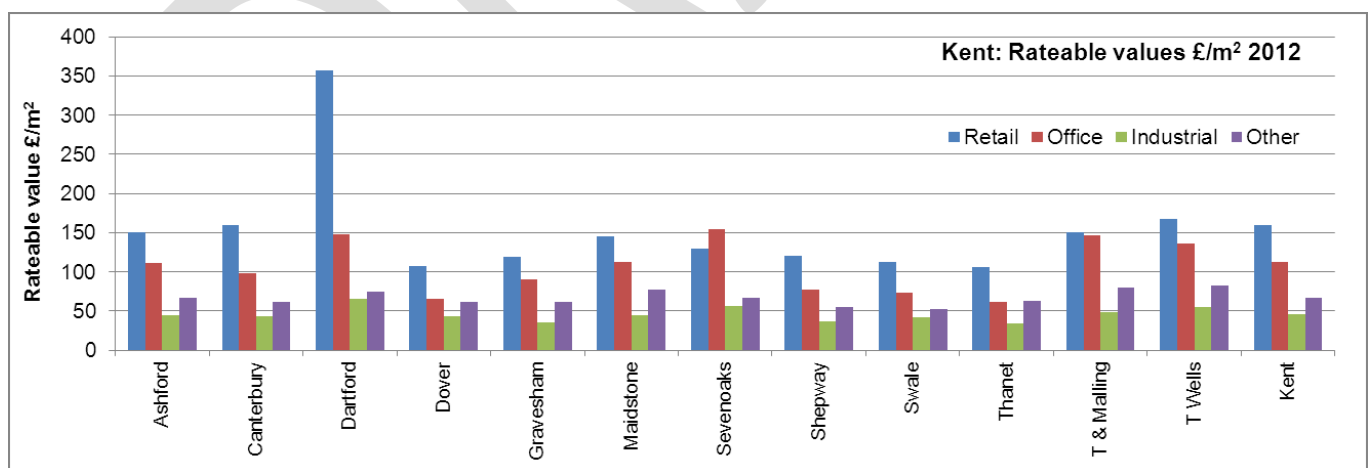
- In 2012, the total business floorspace in the Dover district was 861,000m<sup>2</sup>. This is the fourth lowest in Kent, ahead of Gravesham (682,000m<sup>2</sup>), Sevenoaks (793,000m<sup>2</sup> and Shepway (739,000m<sup>2</sup>).



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

Source: VOA

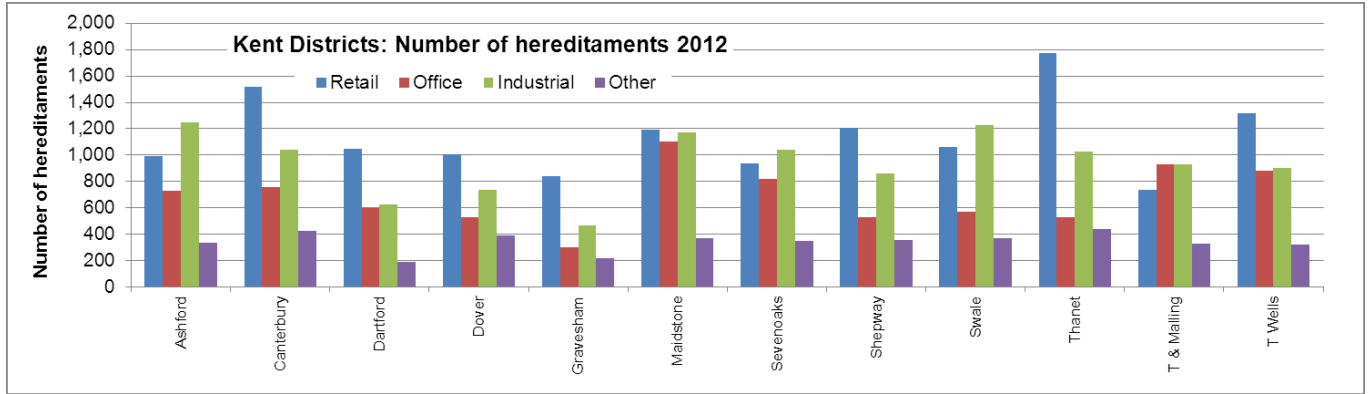
- In 2012, rateable values in the Dover district were below the average for Kent in all sectors.



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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,670</b>

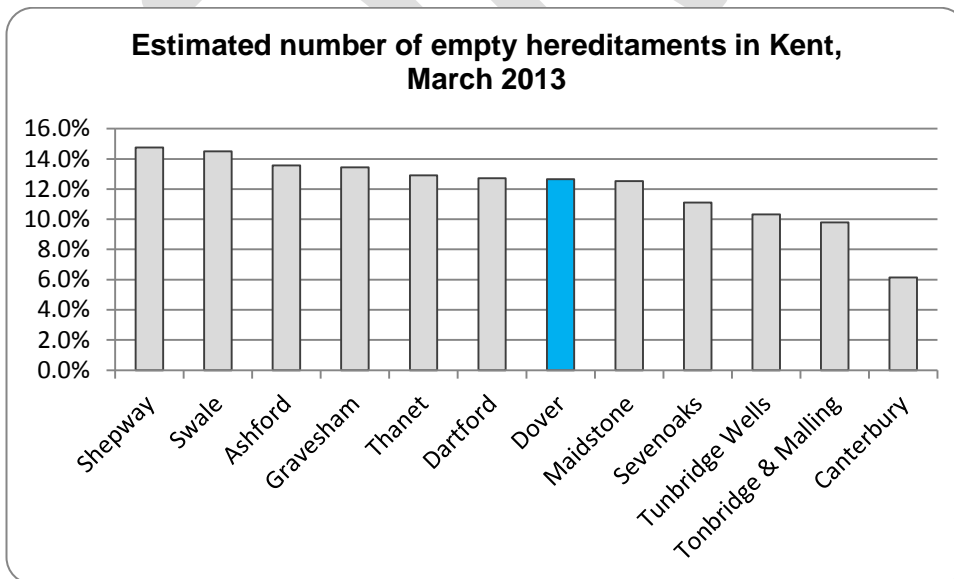
Source: VOA



- 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%).

Dover District: Empty Hereditaments 2013							
Number empty 2010	% of all	Number empty 2011	% of all	Number empty 2012	% of all	Number empty 2013	% of all
468	13.69	456	13.38	428	12.53	441	12.6

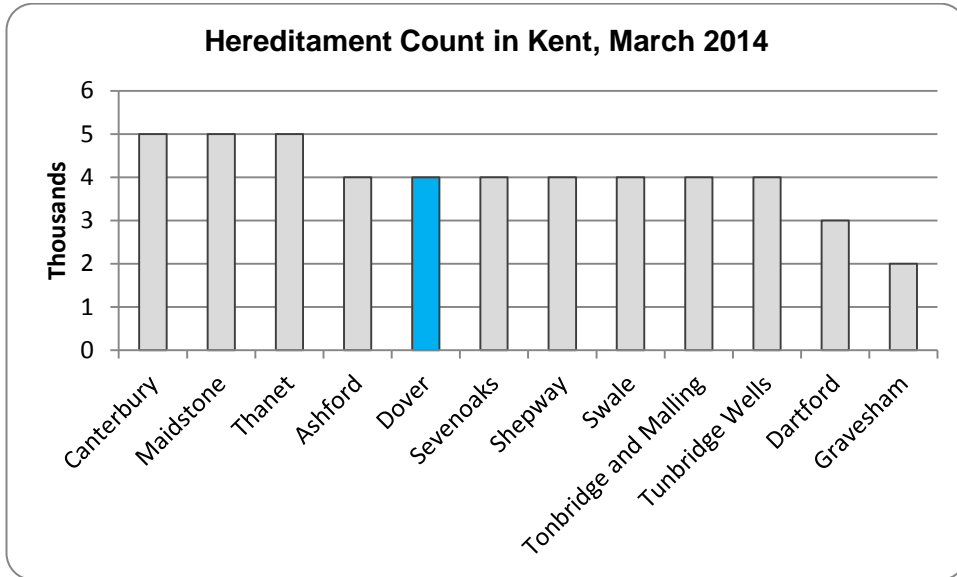
- The estimated percentage of empty hereditaments in the Dover district decreased between 2010 and 2012 but increased slightly in 2013 to 12.6%. the Dover district has the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest percentage of empty hereditaments in Kent.



Source: DCLG Non-domestic rates collected by local councils in England: 2012 to 2013, Table 4

## VOA Summary Statistics 2014

- The VOA publishes summary counts of hereditaments (thousands), total rateable values (£millions) and average rateable values (£thousands) twice a year.
- According to VOA records, as at 31 March 2014, the Dover district had 4,000 hereditaments, with a rateable value of £90 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.

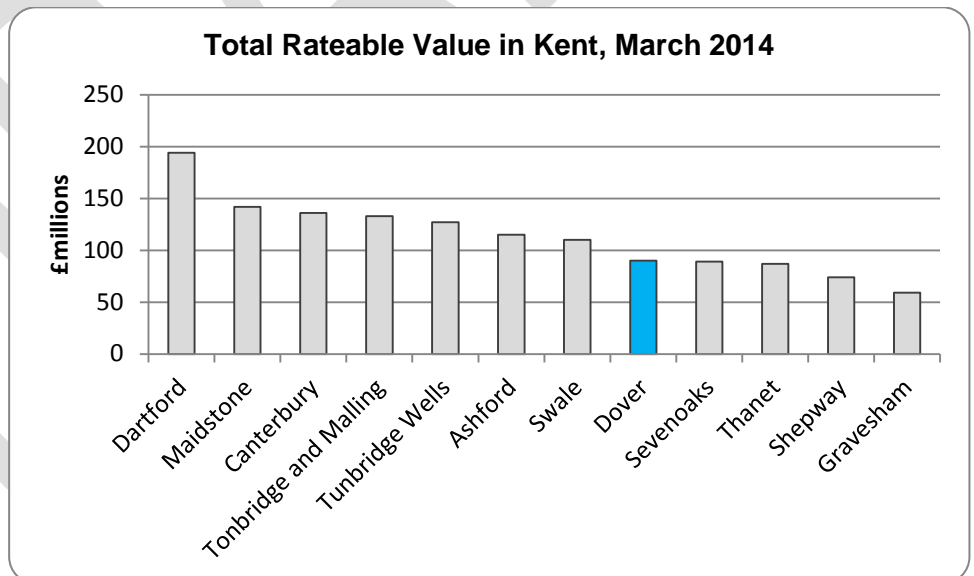


### Hereditament Count

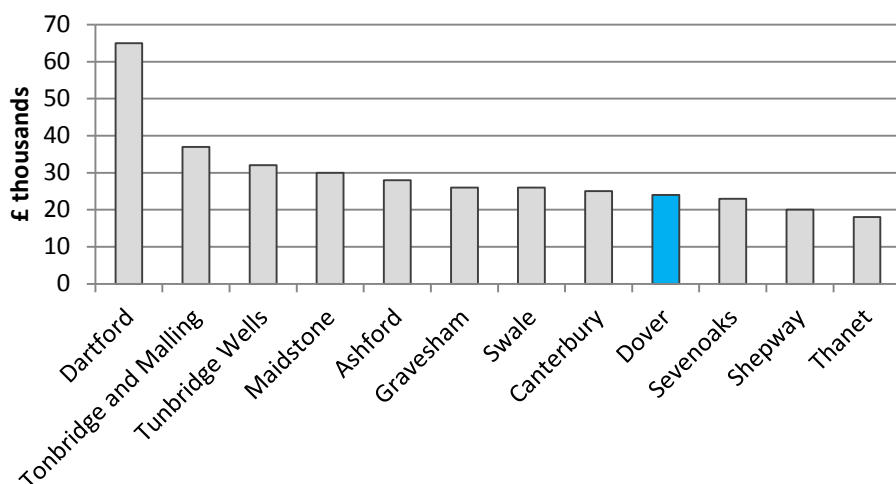
- In March 2014, the Dover district had the equal fifth highest number of hereditaments in Kent (4,000 - rounded to the nearest 1,000).
- Canterbury, Maidstone and Thanet were highest being rounded to 5,000 units and Gravesham the lowest rounded to 2,000.

### Total Rateable Value

- In March 2014, the Dover district had the fifth lowest total rateable value in Kent with £90m.
- Gravesham had the lowest (£59m) and Dartford the highest (£194m)



**Average Rateable Value in Kent, March 2014**



**Average Rateable Value**

- In March 2014, the Dover district had the fourth lowest average rateable value in Kent with £24,000.
- Thanet had the lowest with £18,000 and Dartford the highest with £65,000.

**8. DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS**

- There have been eight planning applications that have secured developer contributions, including S106 receipts, in the financial year 2013-14:
  - Cannon Street, Deal
  - Land West Of Court Road, Walmer
  - Aldi, Dover
  - 59 The Marina, Deal
  - Land Between 82 and 92 Wellington Parade, Walmer
  - Former Bede And Dunstan House, College Road, Deal
  - Land Rear Of Old Park Close, Dover
  - Former South Deal County Primary
- The total monies raised from these projects amounts to £199,708. This has been used to fund a range of infrastructure projects including children’s play spaces, libraries, adult social services, public rights of way, affordable housing and pedestrian/bicycle access.

**9. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)**

- With regards the introduction of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), an independent viability assessment was undertaken of the CIL rates proposed in our Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule and the Council is still assessing the implications of that assessment, combined with recent changes in the regulations.

**10. 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:
	£294,000	£449,000	£927,000	£1.296m

Source: [DDC Budget 2014/15 and Medium term Financial Plan 2014-15-2016/17](#)

## 11. WELFARE REFORM

### Key Points of Welfare Reform

#### 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;

#### Universal Credit

- The Government is reforming the benefit system to promote work and personal responsibility. Universal Credit is a major feature of the Welfare Reform Act and will simplify the benefits system into a single streamlined payment. Although Council Tax Support will stay with local authorities, Housing Benefit will transfer to the Department for Work and Pensions.
- Universal Credit is being trialled by a number of "pathfinder" authorities before being rolled out nationally. The programme of implementation has been delayed by Government and DDC is unlikely to be affected until at least 2015/16.

#### 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. The intention of the Benefits Cap was to prevent anyone in receipt of benefit receiving an income that is greater than the national average wage of circa £26k for families.
- Local authorities are now responsible for administering the cap for claimants in receipt of Housing Benefit until that claim is migrated to Universal Credit.
- 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. When the claim transfers to Universal Credit then the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) will be responsible for making the reduction.
- East Kent Services have been responsible for implementing the changes and have identified approximately 35 households affected within the Dover district.

#### 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.

It was expected that an increased level of rent arrears would arise from the introduction of welfare reform. To date no increase has been experienced by DDC although the HRA bad debt provision has been uplifted as a precautionary measure.

# Inward Investment and External Funding

## 12. Funding Bids

During the course of the year, Dover District Council submitted several bids for external funding. These include:

### Heritage Lottery Fund: Parks for People



- Dover District Council has secured £3.1m grant funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and the Big Lottery Fund for a major restoration of both Kearsney Abbey and Russell Gardens.
- 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
- Development funding of £274,100 has also been awarded to help Dover District Council progress our plans to apply for a full grant at a later date.
- It is anticipated that there will be a 12/18 months development phase and the project will start in 2016 for completion in 2018.

### 'Delivering Differently'

- Also in relation to the Council's objective to realise the potential of the District's heritage assets, we were successful in our bid for £100,000 worth of consultancy advice from the Cabinet Office's 'Delivering Differently' programme. This project will involve working with consultants to undertake a detailed analysis of delivery models for the Council's own heritage assets and tourism services, and how these could work more beneficially with our heritage organisations, particularly with regard to the community and voluntary sector. The consultants will provide expert legal advice on trust models of ownership and governance.

## Other funding bids

- DDC also submitted funding bids to the Football Foundation's 'Build the Game' programme (£100,000) and Sport England's 'Inspired Facilities' programme (£150,000) in respect of the development of the new pavilion at the Charles Ground, Deal. The Sport England application was recognised for its high quality, but unfortunately, rejected on the basis of the facility's single sport focus. As a result of this decision, Deal Town F.C. decided to withdraw the application for 'Build the Game'. DDC also supported a successful application by Sandwich Town Cricket Club for £50,000 from 'Inspired Facilities' for the Gazen Salts pavilion.

## Miscellaneous

- 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): 42 projects supported (£80,614);
  - Community Covenant: 8 projects supported (£102,720);
  - Coalfield Regeneration Trust Level One: 7 projects supported (£24,344) and an additional 50k has been secured from the Coalfield Regeneration Trust; and
  - Secured funding for 'Eat, Sleep, Learn, Play' a Save the Children initiative: (£120,000). xx projects supported in 2013-14

## Additional DDC External Funding Received

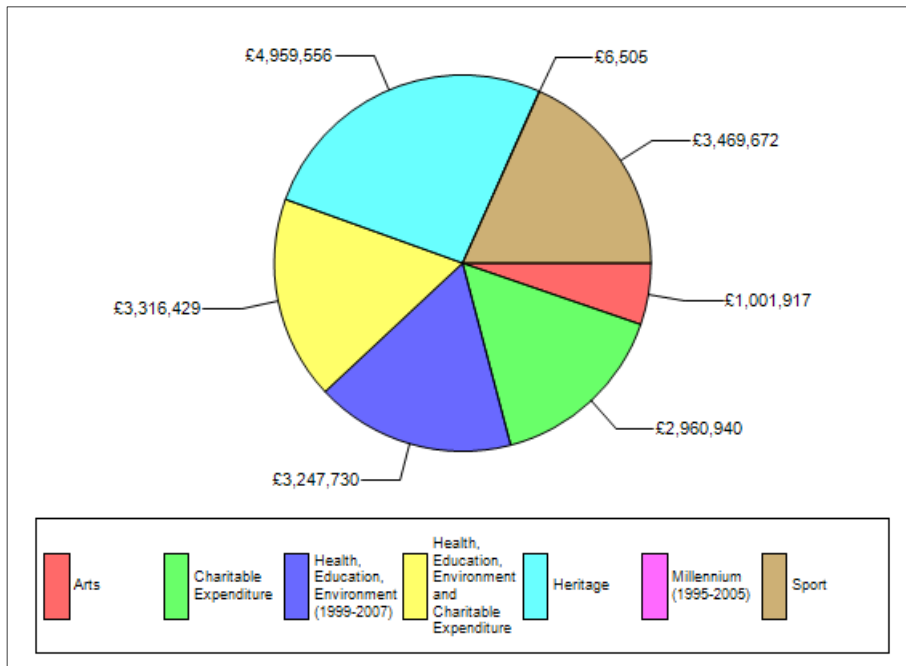
<b>Olympic Torch Celebrations</b>		
2012-13	Arts Council	£100,000
2012-13	Visit Kent	£30,000
2012-13	KCC (Kent Sports)	£10,000
2012-13	KCC (Arts & Culture)	£10,000
2012-13	Greater London Authority (Look Funding)	£30,000
<b>Homes &amp; Communities Agency</b>		
2012-13	Purchase land at Whitfield for sustainable transport links	£145,000
<b>Coalfield Regeneration Trust</b>		
2011-12	Investing in community projects in the former coalfield wards, supported by the Community & Leisure Team.	£103,500
2012-13		£ 95,580
2013-14		£ 23,750
<b>Environment Agency</b>		
2011-12	Dover Flood Protection Works	£110,000
2012-13	Emergency sea defences	£46,000
2013-14	Emergency sea defences & coast protection works	£216,000
2013-14	Timber Groyne study	£30,000
<b>DECC: Community Energy Saving programme (CESP)</b>		
2011-12	Support for the solar panels project in St. Radigunds	£30,000
2011-12	Measures installed in the district under The Warm Front Scheme	£250,000
<b>Dover Town Council</b>		
2012-13	Contribution to the relocation of the Dover Visitor Information Centre to the Museum	£75,000
<b>Kent County Council</b>		
2013-14	Health Equalities Grant Funding for Calorie Map project	£10,000
2013-14	Emergency sea defence works	£50,000
<b>Dover Harbour Board</b>		
2013-14	Refurbishment of East Cliff public conveniences	£12,500
<b>Department for Communities &amp; Local Government</b>		
2013-14	Disabled facilities grant funding	£467,717
<b>'Up on the Downs' Landscape Project</b>		
2013-14	Heritage Lottery Fund	£133,163
2013-14	National Trust	£30,000



2013-14	Shepway District Council	£15,000
2013-14	Kent County Council	£20,000
2013-14	Dover Town Council	£6,000
2013-14	Rural Payments Agency	£20,000

### 13. LOTTERY FUNDING RECEIVED IN THE DOVER DISTRICT

#### Breakdown of Dover District Lottery Grants Awarded by Good Cause



- Data from the Department for Culture, Media and Sports (DCMS) shows that, since 1995, there have been 570 lottery grants awarded for the Dover district, totalling **£18,962,749**.
- In 2013, lottery grants awarded for the Dover district totalled **£1,078,033**, broken down in to the following categories:
  - **Heritage:** £253,500
  - **Sport:** £203,314
  - **Arts:** £134,000
  - **Health, Education, Environment and Charitable Expenditure:** £487,219.

Source: DCMS Lottery Grants Website, last updated 20/06/2014

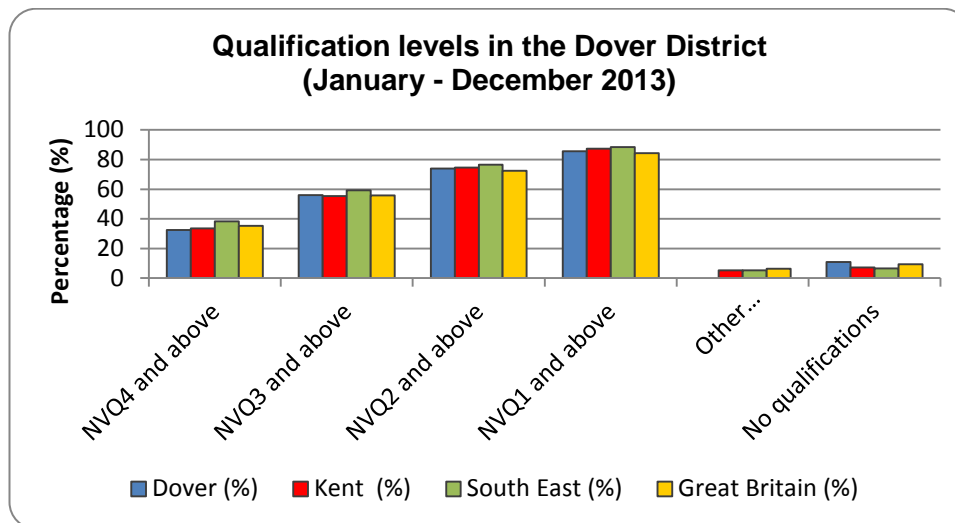
- As at 25 June 2014, there have been five lottery grant awards in 2014, totalling £100,424.

#### Examples of projects receiving funding in 2013 include:

Recipient	Project Description	Amount	Date	Distributing body
<a href="#">English Heritage</a>	Fortress Dover and the First World War	£253,500	06/12/2013	Heritage Lottery Fund
<a href="#">Aylesham Neighbourhood Project</a>	This expanding project aims to improve the confidence and skills of disadvantaged jobseekers in Dover, supporting them into employment	£240,326	20/08/2013	Big Lottery Fund
<a href="#">The Alkham Valley Community Project</a>	"Improvements to Sand School, drainage and surrounding areas"	£42,730	14/01/2013	Sport England
<a href="#">Open Heart Productions Limited</a>	Open Heart Productions Co. in Residence DanceEast	£99,500	18/10/2013	Arts Council England

## H. Education and Skills

### 1. QUALIFICATION LEVELS



Source: ONS annual population survey

- Skills levels and educational attainment in the resident population are low compared to county, region and national averages.
- Dover residents qualified to NVQ4+ above have risen from 18.4% (12,000) in 2012 to 32.4% (20,800) in 2013.
- Dover residents with no qualifications have also increased from 10.5% (6,800) in 2012 to 10.8% (6,900) in 2013.

- This is above the average figures for Kent (7.3%), South East (6.5%) and England (9.3%).
- It should be noted that sample sizes at district level are fairly small, and district-level time series for workforce qualifications can be volatile.

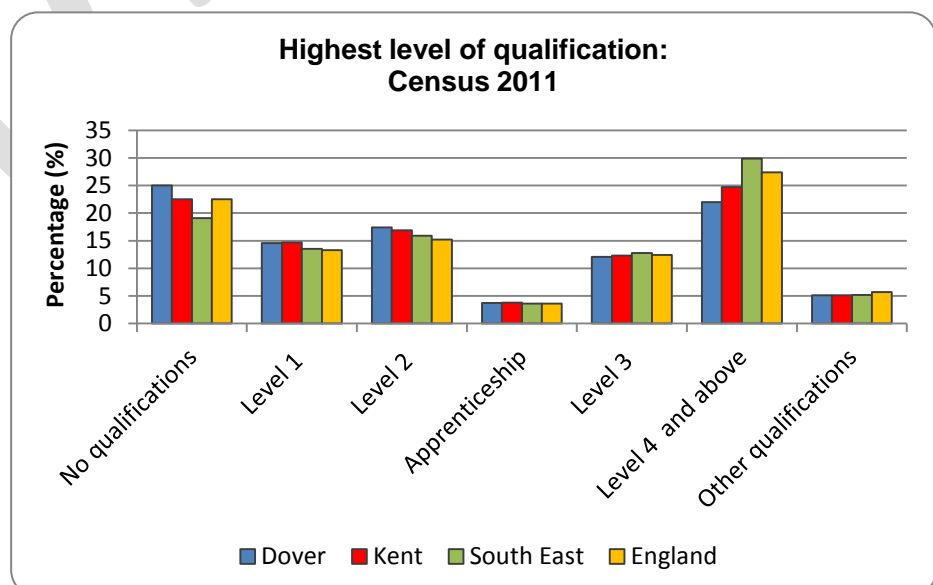
#### Qualifications (Jan 2013-Dec 2013)

Aged 16-64	Dover (numbers)	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	20,800	32.4	33.6	38.3	35.2
NVQ3 and above	36,000	56.0	55.4	59.3	55.8
NVQ2 and above	47,500	73.9	74.6	76.5	72.5
NVQ1 and above	55,000	85.7	87.4	88.4	84.4
Other qualifications	#	#	5.3	5.2	6.3
No qualifications	6,900	10.8	7.3	6.5	9.3

Source: ONS annual population survey; Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64; % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64. # Sample size too small for reliable estimate

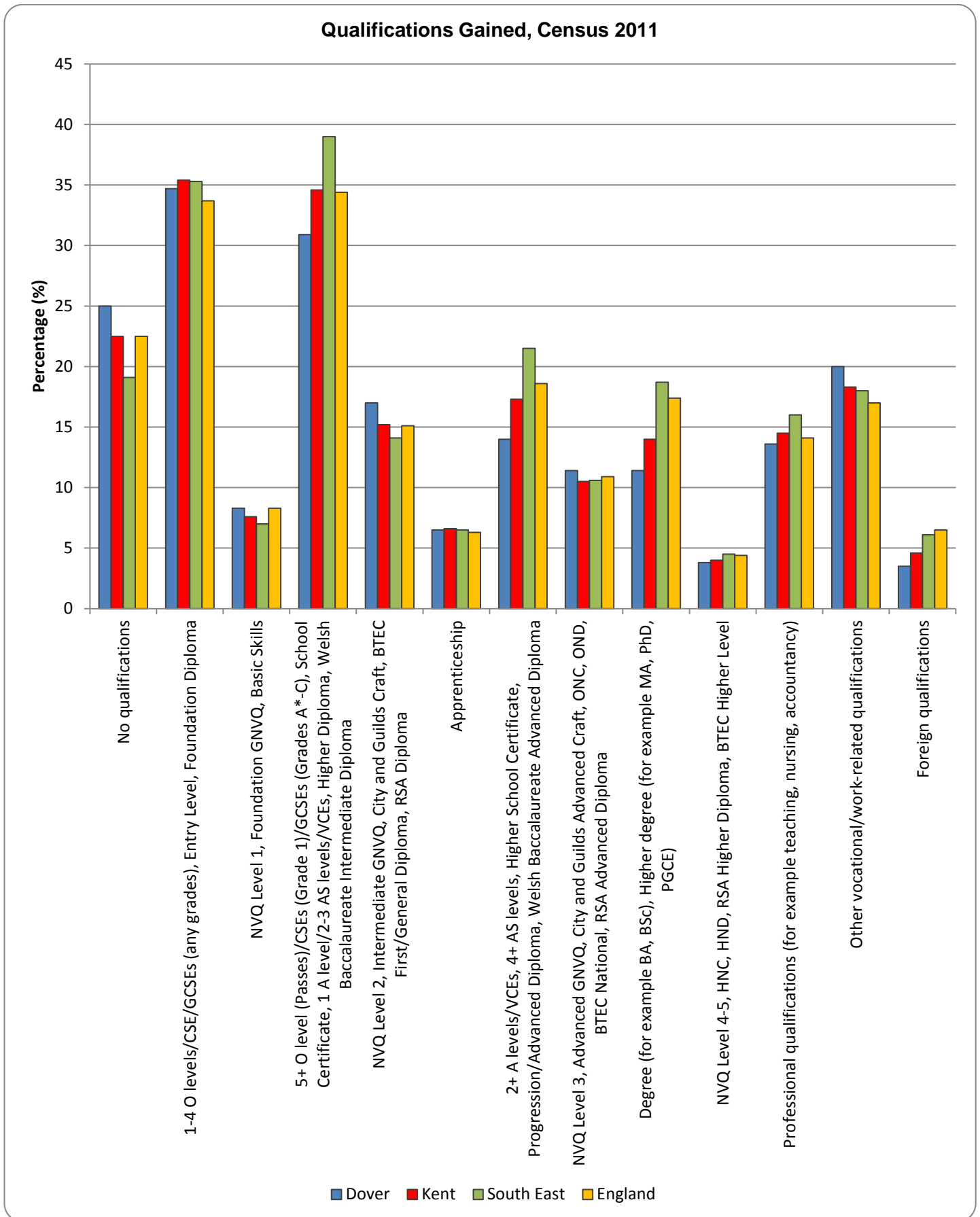
#### Census 2011

- 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 from the



Source: ONS 2011 census QS501EW;

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.

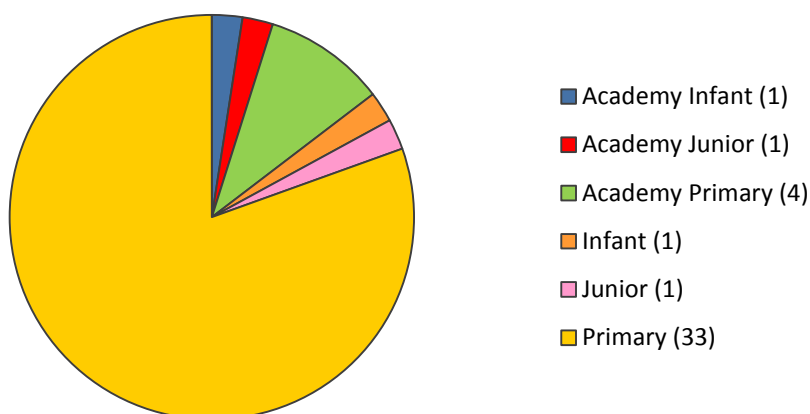
## 2. EDUCATION PROVISION IN THE DOVER DISTRICT

0-4 Year Provision (January 2014)		
Number of Nursery School / Units	Number of Early Years Settings	Children's Centres
3	75	8

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, 12 of which are academies (6 Primary and 6 Secondary).
- There are also two special schools (1 x Behaviour & Learning SEN need and 1 x behavioural, Emotional & Social SEN need).

**Primary schools in Dover district by school type - February 2014**



### Primary Schools

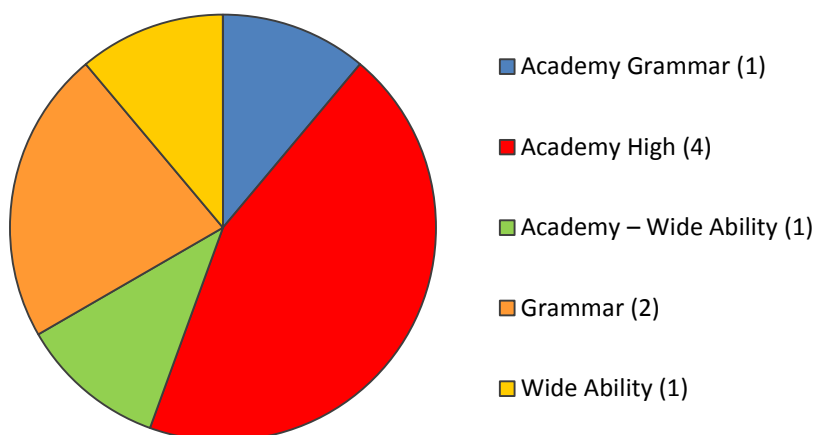
- There are 41 Primary Schools in the district, 6 of which are academies, with 8,164 pupils enrolled.
- 160 children attend the 2 Special Schools in the district.
- Primary Capacity is 8,922.

Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

### Secondary Schools

- There are 9 Secondary Schools in the district, 6 of which are academies, with 7,831 pupils enrolled.
- Secondary Capacity is 8,856.

**Secondary schools in Dover district by school type - February 2014**

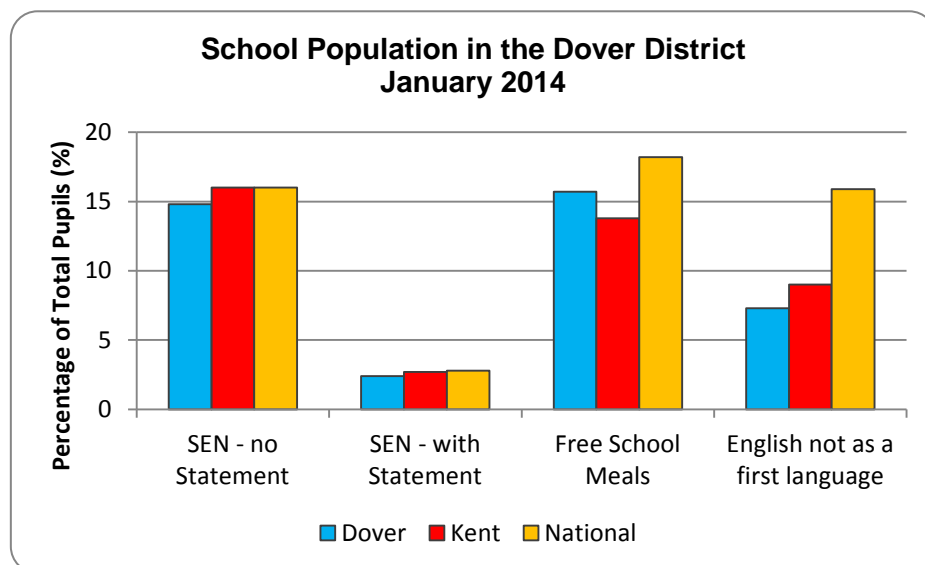


Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

### 3. SCHOOL POPULATION

#### General

- At the time of the January School Census 2014, there were 16,155 pupils in school (nursery years through to Year 14) in the Dover district.
- Of these, 7.3% had English as an additional language, which is lower than the average for Kent (9.0%) and nationally (15.9%). This has risen from 6.4% in 2010.
- A higher percentage of pupils are receiving free school meals with 15.7% in the district compared to 13.8% across Kent and 18.2% nationally. This is a fall from 17.8% in 2013.

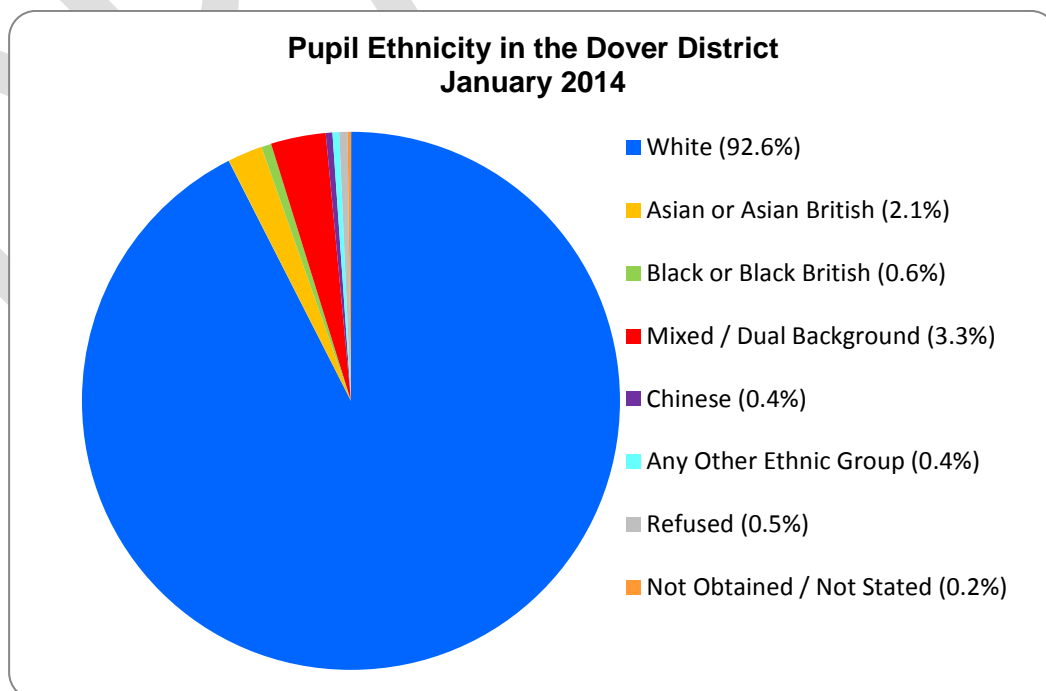


Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

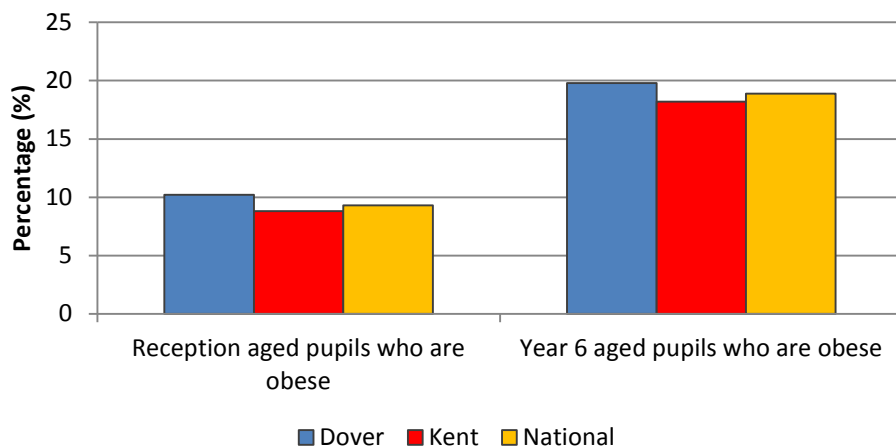
- 14.8% of pupils had Special Educational Needs (SEN) with no statement; 2.4% had SEN with statement. This is lower than the average for Kent and nationally. The percentage of pupils with a SEN has fallen from 24.2% in 2010 to 17.3% in 2014. In 2010, 21.7% of pupils had Special Educational Needs (SEN) with no statement and 2.5% with statement.
- 1% of pupils in the district are Service Children, which is higher than the county average (0.4%). National figures area not available.

#### Pupil Ethnicity

- The majority of pupils (92.6%) in the Dover district are White (including White British, Irish, Gypsy Roma, Traveller of Irish Heritage). The is higher than the average for Kent (88.3%).
- 11.8% of pupils are classed as from a Minority Ethnic Group.



### Reception and Year 6 Aged Children who are Obese in the Dover district, 2012/13



### Obesity

- The percentages of Reception and Year 6 aged pupils classed as obese in the Dover district (10.2% and 19.8% respectively) are above the average for Kent and nationally.
- In Kent, only Gravesham (11.0%) has a higher percentage of Reception aged children classed as obese. Dover is third highest for Year 6 aged children behind Dartford (22.8%) and Gravesham (20.7%).

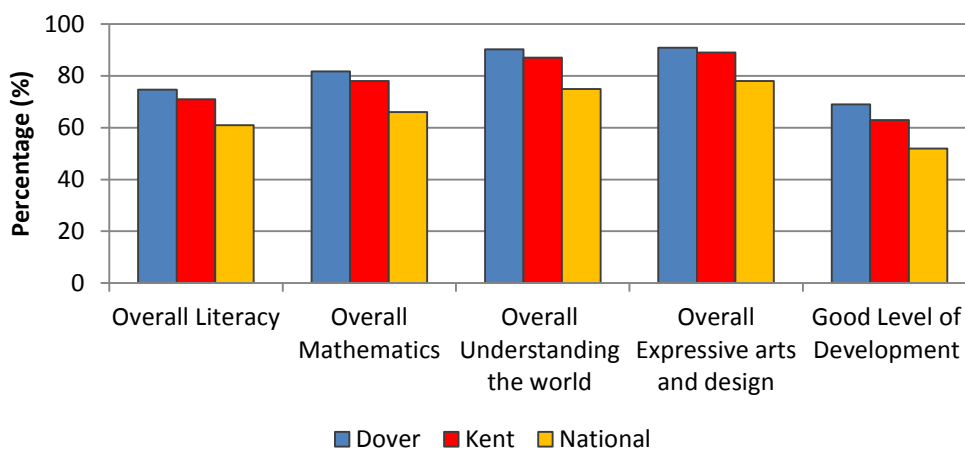
Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

## 4. EARLY YEARS PERFORMANCE

### Early Years Foundation Stage profile 2013

- The % of pupils at expected or exceeding expected level in the Dover district 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.

### Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Attainment - % Pupils at Expected Level or Exceeding Expected Level



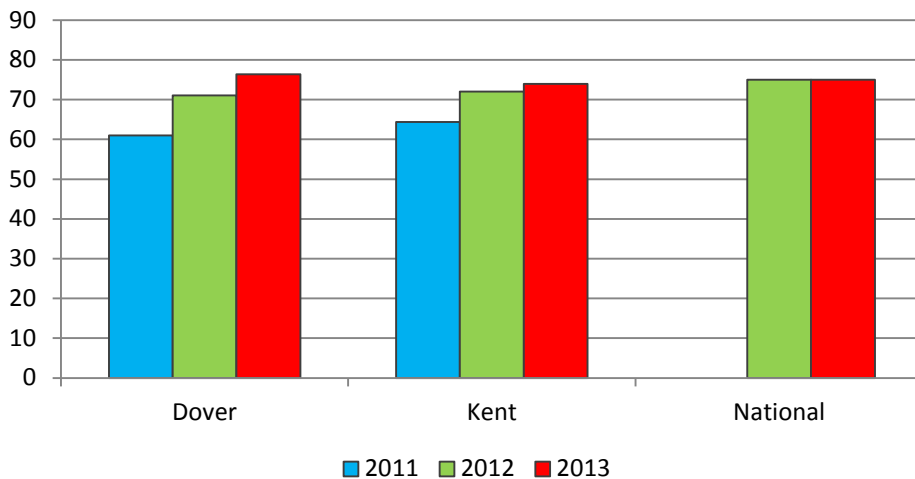
Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

## 5. PRIMARY SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

### Key Stage 2: Year 6 Level 4 and above

- The way pupils were assessed, and the way the test results are presented, has changed this year. The headline measure for primary schools is the percentage of pupils getting Level 4 or above in all of reading, writing and maths.
- The government considers a school to be 'underperforming' if fewer than 60% 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.

### Achieving Level 4+ Reading, Writing and Maths



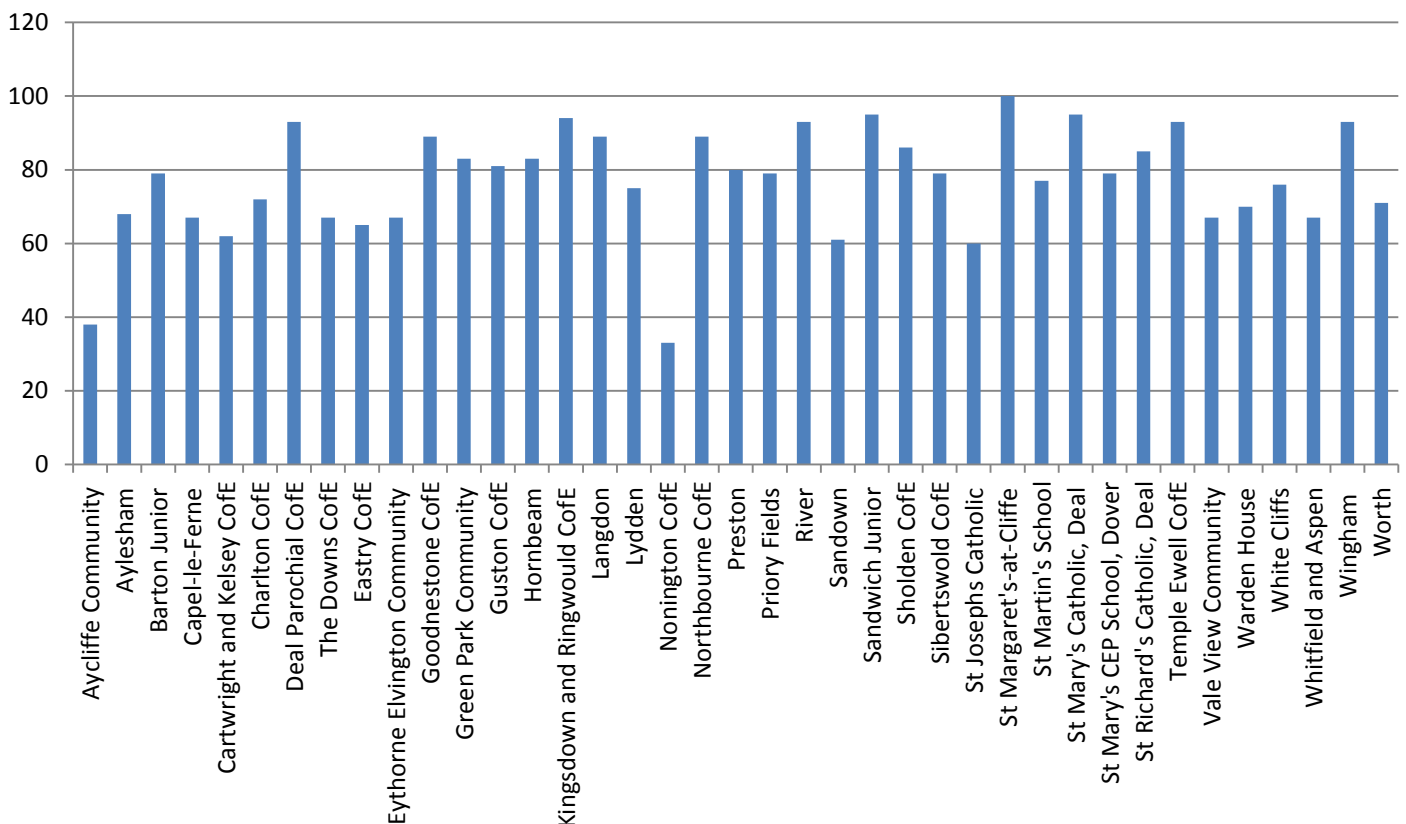
### Level 4 and above

- Level 4+ Reading, Writing and Maths results in the Dover district have improved from 61% in 2011 to 76.4% in 2013.
- Nationally, 75% of pupils achieved Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths. 24 schools in the Dover district were at or above the national average, with 8 achieving over 90%.

Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

- However, 2 schools achieved under 50% - Nonington Church of England Primary School (33%) and Aycliffe Community Primary School (38%). St Josephs Catholic Primary School was the next lowest with 60%.

### Percentage of Year 6 pupils achieving Level 4 and above in Reading, Writing and Maths 2012-13



- In 2013, the primary schools with the highest average point scores in the Dover district are: Deal Parochial Church of England Primary School (31.5); St Margaret's-at-Cliffe Primary School (31.4);

Kingsdown and Ringwoud Church of England Primary School (31.3); Northbourne Church of England Primary School (31.2) and Sholden Church of England Primary School (31). The national average point scores have been discontinued.

- In 2013, the primary schools with the lowest average point scores are: Aycliffe Community Primary School (24.7); Nonington Church of England Primary School (25); St Josephs Catholic School (26.3); Eythorne Elvington Community Primary School (26.3) and Vale View Community School (26.6).

### High Achieving and Value Added

Dover District 2012-13	High achieving pupils (%)	Dover District 2012-13	Value Added
Sholden	50	Temple Ewell	101.5
Preston	45	Deal Parochial	101.4
Goodnestone	44	Northbourne	101.4
Northbourne	44	River	101.3
St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	43	Vale View	101.2
Deal Parochial	41	Hornbeam	101.1
Kingsdown and Ringwoud	39	Kingsdown and Ringwoud	101
St Richard's	35	Sandwich Junior	100.9
River	33	Eythorne & Elvington	100.8
Sandwich Junior	32	Preston	100.8
Eastry CofE	29	St Josephs	100.8
Warden House	28	White Cliffs	100.8
St Mary's, Deal	27	Goodnestone	100.5
Sibertswold	25	St Mary's, Dover	100.5
Hornbeam	23	Guston	100.4
Langdon	22	St Mary's, Deal	100.3
Wingham	21	Worth	100.3
Capel-le-Ferne	19	Aylesham	100.2
The Downs	19	Eastry	100.2
Guston	19	Green Park	100.2
Vale View	19	Langdon	100.1
Barton Junior	18	Sandown	100.1
St Mary's, Dover	18	Wingham	100.1
Whitfield and Aspen	18	Capel-le-Ferne	100
St Martin's	17	The Downs	100
Temple Ewell	14	St Richard's	100
Charlton	13	Warden House	100
Lydden	13	Barton Junior	99.9
Sandown	13	Aycliffe	99.8
Aylesham	12	St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	99.8
Green Park	12	Whitfield and Aspen	99.7
Aycliffe	8	Priory Fields	99.6
White Cliffs	8	Sholden	99.5
Cartwright and Kelsey	5	St Martin's School	99.3
Priory Fields	5	Lydden	99
Eythorne & Elvington	0	Sibertswold	99
Nonington	0	Charlton	98.9
St Josephs	0	Cartwright and Kelsey	98.7
Worth	0	Nonington	98.4

- 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 2012-13.



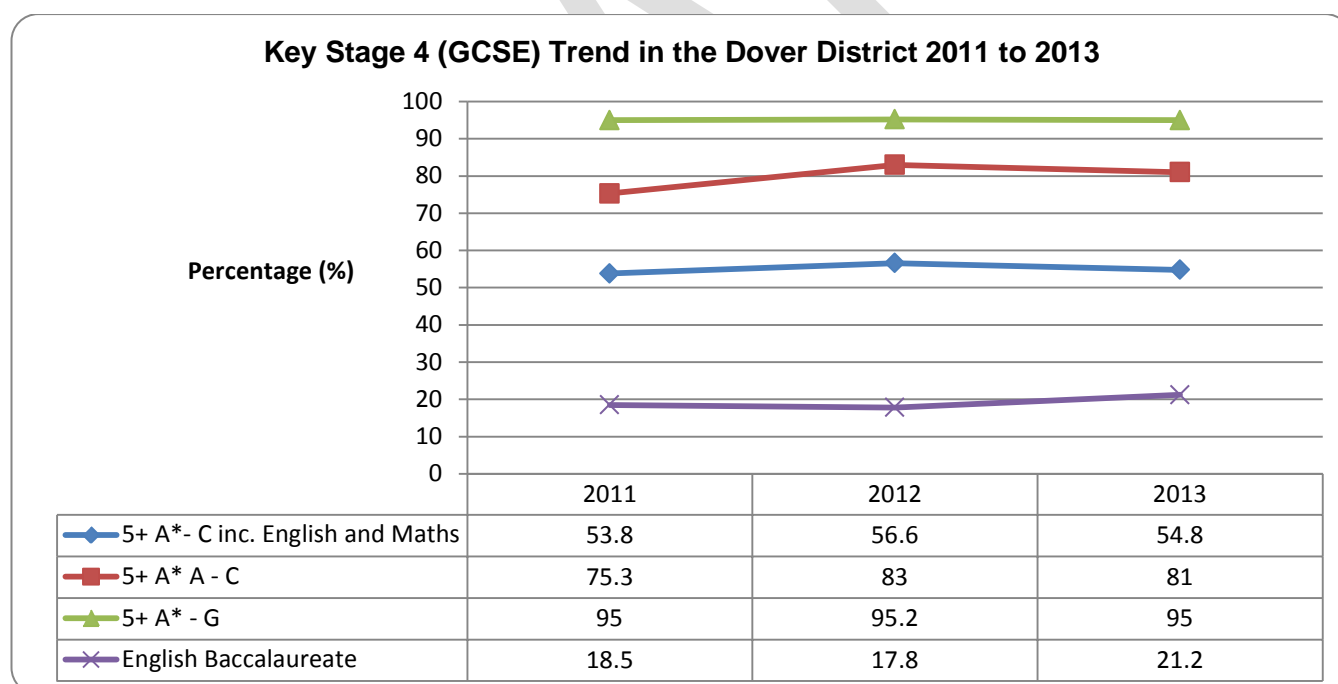
- Sholden Church of England Primary School is top with 50% of its Year 6 pupils achieving Level 5, followed by Preston Primary School with 45%, Goodnestone and Northbourne on 44%.
- The table also shows the 'Value Added' scores for each of the schools. A school's value added score shows how well it helps pupils to progress.
- Temple Ewell Church of England Primary School is top of the 'Value Added' table in the Dover district with a score of 101.5, followed by Deal Parochial and Northbourne Church of England Primary Schools' with 101.4 and River Primary School with 101.3.

## 6. SECONDARY SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

### Key Stage 4 GCSE Results 2013

Percentage achieving 5+ A* - C GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and Maths GCSEs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
England - All Schools	58.9	59.4	59.2
Kent - LA	59.4	61.3	63.1
Dover District	53.8	56.6	54.8

- In 2012-13, 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 and England. The percentage of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate in the Dover district (21.2%) was also lower than the average for Kent (25.0%) and England (23.0%).

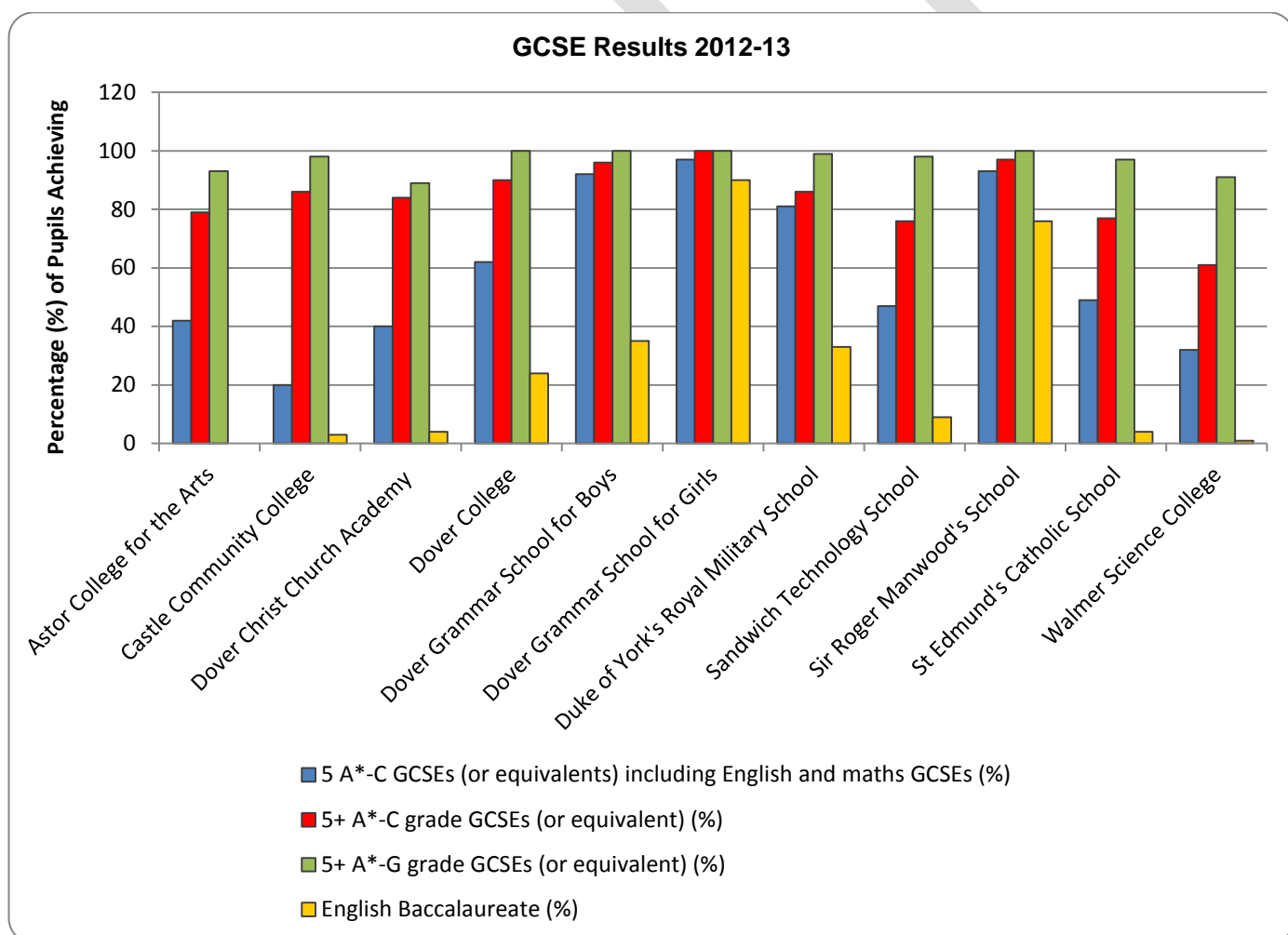


Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

## GCSE and Baccalaureate 2013

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	42	↑	79	93	0	981
Castle Community	20	↓	86	98	3	1026.2
Dover Christ Church	40	↑	84	89	4	1009.7
Dover College	62	↓	90	100	24	NP
Dover Grammar School for Boys	92	↑	96	100	35	991.8
Dover Grammar School for Girls	97	↓	100	100	90	1024.2
Duke of York's Royal Military	81	↑	86	99	33	996.8
Sandwich Technology	47	↓	76	98	9	979.9
Sir Roger Manwood's	93	↓	97	100	76	1004.7
St Edmund's	49	↑	77	97	4	996.5
Walmer Science (now merged)	32	↓	61	91	1	951.7

Source: Department of Education Performance Tables



Source: Department of 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 Military School) achieved above the Kent (63.1%) and National (59.2%) averages for the percentage of pupils achieving 5 A\*-C GCSEs (or equivalents) including English and maths GCSEs.

- 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. The government raised the floor from 35% for last year's performance tables.
- 154 secondary schools in England are below the 40% floor this year – two in the Dover district: Castle Community College (20%) and Walmer Science College (now merged)(32%).

#### 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: Castle Community College (1026.2); Dover Christ Church Academy (1009.7); Dover Grammar School for Girls (1024.2) and Sir Roger Manwood's School (1004.7).

#### 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 just under 23% of state school pupils - compared with 16% last year. Five schools in the district (Dover Grammar School for Girls, Sir Roger Manwood's, Dover Grammar School for Boys, Duke of Yorks Military School and Dover College) achieved above the National averages.

## 7. POST-16 ATTAINMENT 2013

### A-Level and Vocational Attainment

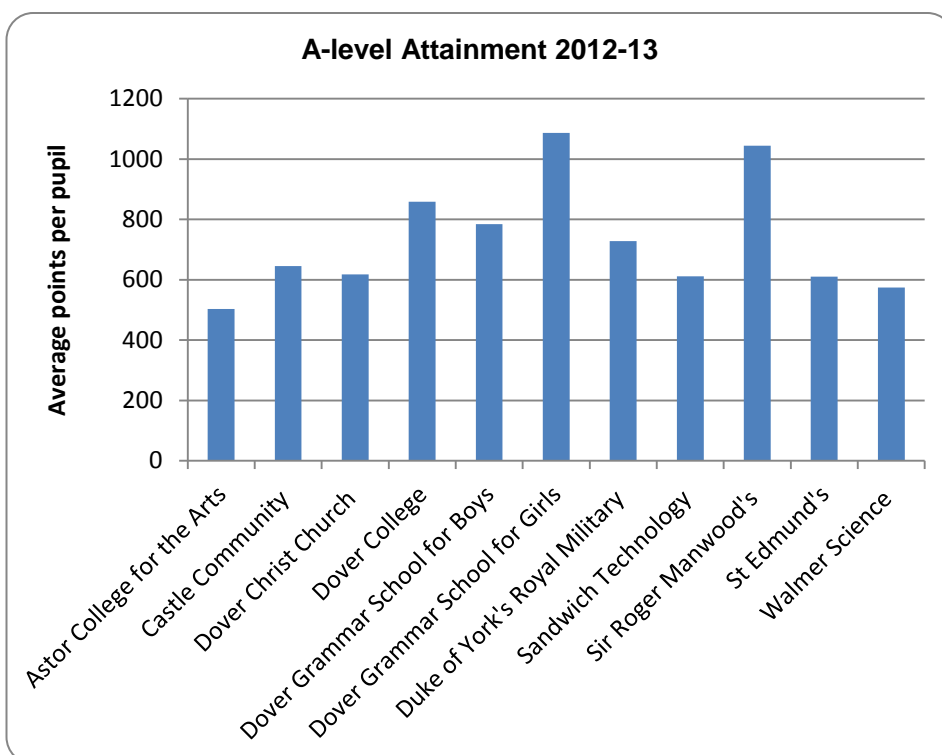
	Percentage achieving 3+ A* - B Grades			Average Points Per Student		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Kent - LA	30.3	29.7	30.6	741.1	737.3	745.3
Dover District	24.5	24.6	24.4	769.4	797.1	800.2

[Source: Department of Education Performance Tables](#)

Name and Type of School	A Level attainment – average points per pupil	% 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: Average point score per vocational entry
Astor College for the Arts	503.2	0	E	197.2
Castle	645	0	D	222.5
Dover Christ Church	617.9	0	D+	199.7
Dover College	858.3	7	C	208.9
Dover Grammar School for Boys	784.4	18	C-	245.7
Dover Grammar School for Girls	1087.1	13	C+	N/A
Duke of York's Royal Military	728.4	5	D	N/A
Sandwich Technology	610.8	2	D+	222.8
Sir Roger Manwood's	1044	33	C+	N/A
St Edmund's	609.9	0	D	207.1
Walmer Science (now merged)	573.9	0	D-	197.3

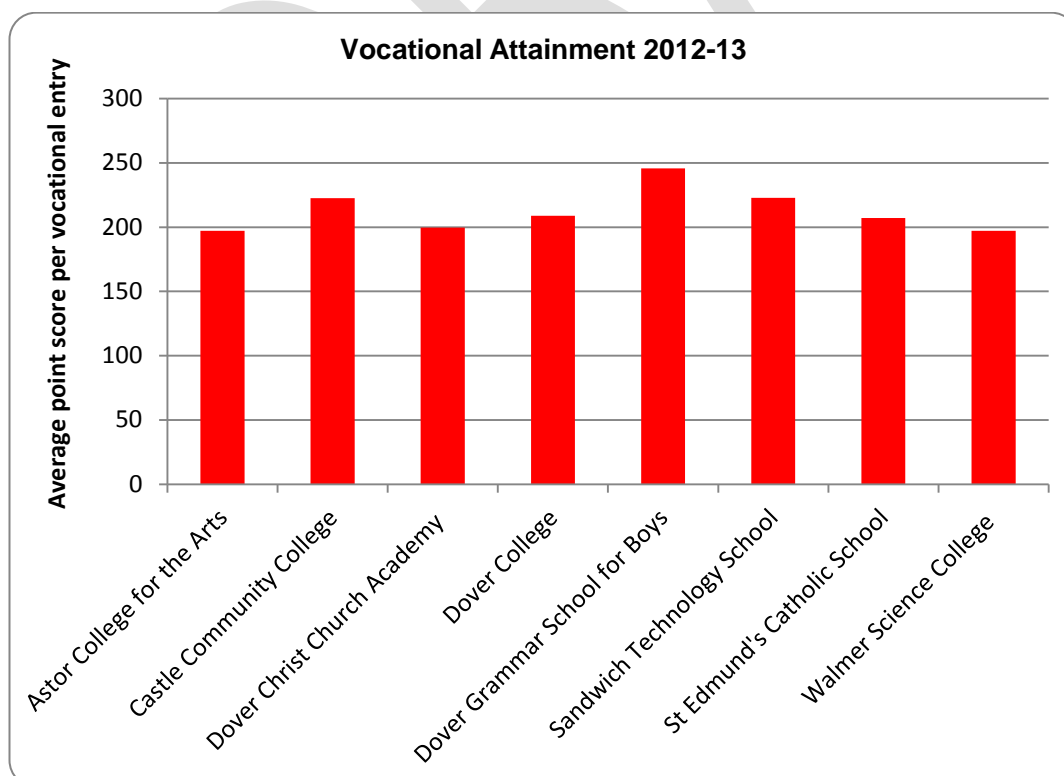
[Source: Department of Education Performance Tables](#)

## Best A-level results 2013



- The BBC has compiled a list of the [best advanced academic results](#), showing the 100 schools and colleges in England with the best results in A-level and other advanced academic qualifications. The schools are ranked on the average points scored per student.
- There are two schools in the Dover district included in this list: Dover Grammar School for Girls (56<sup>th</sup> with 1087.1 points) and Sir Roger Manwood's School (90<sup>th</sup> with 1044.0 points).

- 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.
- For the first time this year, the tables show the average grade attained by students in academic qualifications. This is taken by converting students' average point score for each exam taken and converting it into one grade, using the same point scoring system.
- Also for the first time this year, the table show average point score for students taking vocational qualifications such as the BTec.



## 8. OFSTED INSPECTIONS: Overall Effectiveness

Primary Schools								
Outstanding		Good		Requires Improvement		Inadequate		Total
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
3	7.5	31	77.5	5	12.5	1.	2.5	40

Secondary Schools								
Outstanding		Good		Requires Improvement		Inadequate		Total
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
3	33.3	3	33.3	2	22.2	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	2

Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information (Data includes reports received up until 25 April 2014).

### Further Education

- K College in Dover is expected to become part of East Kent College from 31 July 2014.

## 9. NEETS: THOSE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING – MARCH 2014

### District Level NEETs

Area March 2014	NEETs % of cohort	Direction of travel	NEET Numbers	Cohort 16-18
Ashford	5.26	↑	191	3,745
Canterbury	4.71	↓	177	3,862
Dartford	5.20	↓	132	2,788
<b>Dover</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>3,196</b>
Gravesham	5.39	↑	158	3,200
Maidstone	4.85	↑	199	4,352
Sevenoaks	3.33	↑	85	2,712
Shepway	6.10	↓	177	3,112
Swale	6.60	↓	272	4,285
Thanet	7.36	↓	298	4,169
Tonbridge & Malling	3.86	↑	126	3,558
Tunbridge Wells	3.61	↑	105	3,119
<b>Kent Total</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>42,098</b>

Source: CXK

- As at March 2014, 5.31% (2,122) of 16 to 18 year olds were classed as NEET in the Kent – down from 5.33% in March 2013. Of the Kent districts, Thanet has the highest proportion of 16-18 year olds who are NEET at 7.36% and Sevenoaks the lowest with 3.33%.
- The Dover District had 6.41% (202) of 16-18 year olds classed as NEET, which is higher than the Kent average; and is up from 6.01% (182) in March 2013.
- Of the 202 NEET in the Dover district, 164 are available to the labour market, with 146 seeking employment, education or training. Of the 38 NEET not available to the labour market in the Dover district, the majority are teenage parents (27), followed by illness (5) and pregnancy (5).
- 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 to suppress data publication where figures are 5 or fewer which is most NEET data at ward level.

## 10. TRAINING and APPRENTICESHIPS

### **Viking Maritime Skills Academy:**

- Viking Recruitment has secured an initial interest free loan of £1.3 million from the East Kent Expansion Fund for the development of a new £6.5 million Maritime Skills Academy to support the ports. The Academy will include a specialist fire fighting and a sea survival centre and training rooms. Please see Regeneration Delivery Chapter for further details.

### **Dover District Council:**

- The Council is committed to providing a range of opportunities for young people to develop job skills, including apprenticeships, internships and work experience. The Council currently has six people undertaking year-long apprenticeships, working in Assets and Building Control, Democratic Services, Leadership Support and Corporate Communication, Asset Management, Regeneration and Development and Up on the Downs Partnership Scheme.

### **Local Apprenticeship Schemes:**

- A range of local employers in the district also offer apprenticeship opportunities including DFDS Seaways and P&O Ferries (who are participating in the Government's 'Trailblazer' apprenticeship scheme) and East Kent Railway Trust (who run a Railway Engineering apprenticeship scheme:
- The Port of Dover runs apprenticeship and bursary schemes to improve the education and skills of young people in the district in a port-related field with a view to gaining employment at the Port. Apprenticeships range from electrical, mechanical, plumbing and construction to ICT, customer service, marketing and business and administration. Other employers at the Port also run apprenticeship schemes.

## 11. JOB CENTRE PLUS AGREEMENT

- Dover District Council, Dover Job Centre Plus and Work Programme providers have signed a Joint Working Agreement to tackle unemployment and reducing out-of-work benefits. The agreement will help local people to access job opportunities with local employers in Dover district, including promoting apprenticeships. It will also offer a tailored service for local employers, helping to ensure local people have the right skills for new jobs.

# I. Regeneration Delivery, Transport & Infrastructure

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.

## 1. OVERVIEW

### Core Strategy

- The Core Strategy was adopted in 2010.
- An independent examination of the Council's Land Allocations Local Plan, which identifies the sites for future development across the district up to 2026, was held over two weeks in January 2014. The Inspector followed this up with site visits in March 2014. At time of drafting this report, the Council is in the process of preparing a number of Main Modifications that are deemed necessary to make the Local Plan sound and legally compliant.
- The Core Strategy includes 4 strategic allocations: the Whitfield Urban Expansion, Connaught Barracks, Dover Waterfront and Dover Mid-Town.
- Please see the [Annual Monitoring Report](#) (AMR)<sup>18</sup> for information on the progress on preparing and implementing the Council's development plans and the effects of planning policies in the Local Development Framework. 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).

### Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP)

- Under the Localism Act 2011, local communities can produce Neighbourhood 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.
- The first stage in producing a NDP is to designate a Neighbourhood Area. The District Council has designated four Neighbourhood Areas in the following areas: Worth, St Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Ash and Sandwich. Maps showing the areas covered are available on the Council's website<sup>19</sup>.
- The Examiner who was appointed to conduct the independent examination of Worth Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) has now issued his report which has recommended that with proposed modifications the NDP can proceed to Referendum.

### Community Infrastructure Levy

- The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new 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. An independent viability assessment was undertaken of the CIL rates proposed in our Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule and the Council is still assessing the implications of that assessment, combined with recent changes in the regulations.
- Please see the Budget, Funding and Investment Chapter for information on developer contributions received.

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Planning/Planning-Policy/Local-Development-Framework/Other-Information-AMR/Annual-Monitoring-Report.aspx>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Planning/Planning-Policy/Local-Development-Framework/Neighbourhood-Planning.aspx>

## Invest In Dover

The Council will continue to seek new inward investment opportunities whilst supporting those who are already planning to develop in the district. It is about to launch an Inward Investment website to market the area and attract investment to the district as a whole: 'Invest in Dover: The UK's enterprise coast – Dover, Deal, Sandwich.'



## 2. PARTNERSHIP WORKING

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.

Key partners include the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP), Homes & Communities Agency (HCA) and Kent County Council:

### South East Local Enterprise Partnership

- The [South East Local Enterprise Partnership \(SELEP\)](#)<sup>20</sup>, 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 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.

### 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

### Calais

- Our partnership work also includes working with authorities in Calais and the signing of a Partnership Agreement in January 2014 between Cap Calaisis and Dover District Council to work together on shared ambitions for the future.

## 3. LOCATION OF OPPORTUNITY

New businesses are being attracted to the district thanks to, for example, its unique location and incentives at the flagship Discovery Park Enterprise Zone and Expansion East Kent.

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<sup>20</sup> <http://www.southeastlep.com/>



- **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.
- **Funding & Incentives:**
  - **Growth Point:** Growth Point designation means the Dover district offers significant incentives for new and growing businesses;
  - **Expansion East Kent**<sup>21</sup>: 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. Companies operating in the Dover district have gained access to over £9.86 million in funding from Expansion East Kent, creating and safeguarding 654 jobs (as at June 2014). 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.
  - **Assisted Area Status:** 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.

#### 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.

##### DISCOVERY PARK ENTERPRISE ZONE



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**.

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.kent.gov.uk/business/business-loans-and-funding/expansion-east-kent>

- 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 280,000m<sup>2</sup> of laboratory and office space. The site is particularly challenging in view of the substantial buildings already on-site and major environmental concerns including nature conservation, flooding and access that will all need to be addressed.

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.
- As at the end of May 2014, **1,562 jobs have now been created or retained** on the site, including **83 companies**. This includes a retained presence by Pfizer of 650 jobs (focused on pharmaceutical science research) and jobs in a number of research firms locating on the site – providing a core of activity at the Discovery Park. Discovery Park Ltd is determined to deliver 3,000 new local jobs by 2017, in line with Enterprise Zone objectives.
- 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.
- 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 EZ as well as the wider East Kent area and is being marketed as 'Grow for It'<sup>22</sup>.
- Discovery Park was one of 12 Enterprise Zones in the UK to be awarded money for new infrastructure. It will receive up to £6.05m for the refurbishment and fitting out of three empty buildings for employment use.
- 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 has developed a **Masterplan** for the whole of the site which has been submitted to Dover District Council for determination. An application has also been submitted but not yet determined for a Sainsbury's supermarket. A separate planning application has been submitted and has not yet been determined for 500 homes and new employment floorspace which has been accompanied by a Masterplan for the whole of the Discovery Park.

#### **Flood Defences:**

- The site's attractiveness to investors has been reinforced with £25 million funding flood alleviation package to deliver 1-in-200 year flood protection for the site and the town of Sandwich. Funding contributed by Government, Kent County Council and Pfizer.
- The Environment Agency is progressing with the flood defence works and has made substantial progress on site, particularly at the Quay at Sandwich.

<sup>22</sup> <http://growforiteastkent.com/default.aspx>

### 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.

### DOVER TOWN INVESTMENT ZONE (DTIZ)



St James's Retail & Leisure Park

- [St James's Retail & Leisure Park<sup>23</sup>](http://www.stjamesdover.co.uk/): 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.
- Practical completion of the development is scheduled for spring / summer 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.
- 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 on specific retailer needs. This will be accompanied by a further two applications – again based around operators needs around cinema / restaurant and hotel requirements.
- The Council and developer partner Bond City are progressing the necessary procedures for site assembly a number of voluntary acquisitions of land have been agreed. The Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) and Stopping-Up processes are being progressed in parallel and have been submitted to the Secretary of State. A Public Inquiry has been confirmed for September 2014.

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.stjamesdover.co.uk/>

- Preparation of the site continues, including the recent demolition of Fanum House.
- Cabinet has recently authorised the processes for construction of the residential uses in the corner of Castle Street and Maison Dieu Road, which are scheduled to commence in autumn 2014.
- Following submission of a petition to Council, Scrutiny Committee considered this matter in June 2014. Quarterly progress reports will be made to Scrutiny, starting after the Public Inquiry to be held in September 2014.

## PORT OF DOVER EXPANSION

- The Port of Dover is embarking on a 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.
- 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 Port is also investing £80 million upgrading the Eastern Docks Ferry Terminal, including new ferry berths and a Traffic Management Improvement (TMI) Project, currently under construction, that will transform the entrance to the port, creating greater resilience for handling HGV traffic.
- Government gave the go-ahead for Dover’s second ferry terminal in December 2011, which has paved the way for early infrastructure improvements, comprising new junctions at the A20 together with interim flood attenuation works. It is anticipated that the new junction works will commence late 2014.
- 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.
- The Government has confirmed the Port will not be privatized, with the Shipping Minister setting out his views in a Ministerial Statement. Following on from this, Dover Harbor Board has submitted a Harbour Revision Order to Government, which is now being consulted upon. This will provide a range of freedoms and flexibilities if approved as anticipated in the early autumn 2014.



Dover Marina

## FORMER BETTESHANGER COLLIERY AND FOWLMEAD

- The Council has been working alongside the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) to bring forward proposals for this site.
- The development of the Betteshanger Sustainable Business 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 £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 submitted for a new visitor centre which is currently under consideration.



Betteshanger Park

## 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.

### Completed

#### **Buckland Mill (first phase)**

- The first stage of the multi-million pound regeneration of the Buckland Mill in Dover has been completed. Conqueror House and Watermark House provide 51 affordable homes for rent and five for low cost home ownership. It is the start of a regeneration programme for the site and 400 homes and a community centre are to be built over the coming years.
- The first phase of the development is a partnership between Town and Country Housing Group, Dover District Council and the HCA, who provided a grant of £2.65 million. The next phase of the development is being undertaken by Gillcrest Homes, also working with the HCA.

### **Bertram Court and Eleanor Court in Maison Dieu, Dover**

- The site was previously occupied by a decommissioned Post Office depot and car repair premises.
- The development consists of 40 homes around a central courtyard. There are two blocks of flats, Bertram Court and Eleanor Court, and four family homes. All homes are let at social rents.
- Southern Housing Group invested over half the capital cost of the scheme with assistance from the HCA under the National Affordable Housing Program.

### **Sholden Fields**

- The Sholden Fields development of two, three and four bedroom homes by Ward Homes is now complete with families moving in.

### **Construction underway**

#### **Buckland Mill Village**

- 400 new homes are being built by Gillcrest Homes on the site of the former Buckland Paper Mill. New community facilities are also planned, including a doctor's surgery, play area, care home, along with shops, café and restaurant.

#### **Elysium Park**

- Elysium Park at Old Park Close in Whitfield is a development of 41 two, three and four-bedroom homes being developed by Pentland Homes.

### **Future developments**

- Major new developments are also planned for the Western Heights, the former Connaught Barracks site and Hammill Park in Woodnesborough (see information below).



Sholden Fields, Deal

### **AYLESHAM VILLAGE EXPANSION**

- 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 project<sup>24</sup>.
- 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

<sup>24</sup> For more details please see [www.ayleshamgardenvillage.co.uk](http://www.ayleshamgardenvillage.co.uk)

53, or 27% of the total units in Phase 1A. It is expected that the first homes will be available for affordable rent in March 2015.

- [Aylesham Business Park](#)<sup>25</sup>: a new development of fully serviced workshops and office space.

## WESTERN HEIGHTS & FARTHINGLOE

- A planning application submitted by China Gateway International Plc was approved in June 2013 (subject to conditions) for a major mixed use development on the Western Heights and Farthingloe<sup>26</sup> in Dover.
- The Council has been working with the applicant, English Heritage, Kent County Council and others to conclude the necessary S106 Agreement prior to the permission being issued.

**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



Western Heights and Farthingloe

## CONNAUGHT BARRACKS

- 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

- 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

<sup>25</sup> For more details please see [www.ayleshambusinesspark.com/](http://www.ayleshambusinesspark.com/)

<sup>26</sup> For more details please see [www.westernheightsandfarthingloe.co.uk](http://www.westernheightsandfarthingloe.co.uk)

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. Progress continues to be made on the legal agreements required to give effect to Phase 1 which will see development commence at the south-east corner of the site adjacent to the A2/A256.

## GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Aside from a number of housing schemes, there is an increasing amount of investor interest in manufacturing, education and other regeneration projects. These include:

### Viking Maritime Skills Academy:



Viking Recruitment

- The development by Viking Recruitment for a maritime academy at its head office on the Beechwood Business Park in Dover. With assistance from Dover District Council, Viking Recruitment has secured an initial interest free loan of £1.3 million from the East Kent Expansion Fund for the development of a new £6.5 million Maritime Skills Academy is being developed to support the ports. The Academy will include a specialist fire fighting and a sea survival centre and training rooms. Viking Recruitment started construction in February 2014 and is already offering specialist courses for the maritime industry.

### Multipanel UK in Eythorne:

- Multipanel UK, one of the world's leading suppliers of aluminium composite panels, has moved its manufacturing operation back to the UK from China. Dover District Council supported the company, with planning permission determined within eight weeks, ahead of the national target for a major application of 13 weeks. The company's UK manufacturing base is located at Mill Yard way in Eythorne.
- The £12.5m investment on site has created 70 jobs directly or indirectly. The site has recently been formally opened.

### Hammill Business Park:

- The mixed residential / business development at the site of the former Hammill brick work site, near Eastry. 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. Demolition has now commenced at the site.



### **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.

### **Miscellaneous:**

- The recent expansion of the Europa Nursery at Ash.
- There are also a range of companies across the district capitalising on the East Kent Expansion programme to grow their businesses – these include Baypoint Club at Sandwich; A C Wellard at Dover and the London Fancy Box Company amongst others.
- Combined, these schemes represent an investment of some £30m and will provide circa 330 jobs excluding construction.

### **FLOOD DEFENCES**

- Major investment in coastal defences at Deal, and tidal defences at Sandwich.
- Dover Harbour Board has started work to replace groynes in Dover Harbour, which will play a key role in protecting the beach there.

### **WORLD-FOCUS EVENTS**

- The Council is in on-going dialogue with the R&A, promoters of the Open Golf Championship, around future dates for its return to the district. In June 2013, the district hosted the prestigious R&A Amateur Championship at Royal Cinque Ports & Prince's Golf Club in Sandwich.
- Hosting these events receives national and international media coverage and helps to change perceptions of the district, boost tourism and attract new businesses.

### **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 during the 2013 / 14 reporting period.
- New look play areas have been launched in Elms Vale Road, Northbourne Avenue and Sheridan Road in Dover. The work is part of Dover District Councils commitments to develop strategic play areas and upgrade some existing facilities to strategic status.
- The Council has also started consulting on the refurbishment of play areas at Colton Crescent, Dover and the Butts in Sandwich and the preferred location and facilities for a new play area for Aycliffe
- Community volunteers have been working in partnership with Dover District Council, and with the support of Sandwich Town Council and other funders, to maintain the Poulders Play area in Sandwich.

## Transport and Infrastructure



High Speed Train at Shakespeare Cliffs, Dover

### 5. 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 2012/13. A planning application for a new 500 space car park at Dover Priory railway station is being developed 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.

### 6. PORT OF DOVER

- 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.
- The Port of Dover is Europe's busiest passenger port with over **12.7 million** passenger movements in 2013. From its Eastern Docks ferry terminal, three shipping companies operate a fleet of 13 roll-on/roll-off ferries to the French ports of Calais and Dunkerque. It is also one of the UK's leading ports for fresh produce imports.
- Dover is the UK's second busiest cruise port handling with 143 cruise liners, and 300,000 passengers, calling in to the Port in 2013 at two dedicated cruise terminals in the Western Docks.
- Dover marina is a popular facility for yachts, with marine berth holders increasing by 3.3% and visitor nights up by 20.8% from 2012 to 2013.
- During 2013, Dover Harbour Board calculates that it delivered direct cash payments in excess of £43 million into the local and regional economy. Procurement of services and supplies within Kent totaled over £13 million in 2013.
- 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 mid-way through a £85 million capital plan, with total expenditure reaching £17.2 million for 2013.

- The powers of the Port of Dover Police were widened through the Marine Navigation Act 2013, giving them the ability to act anywhere within Kent and more widely within England & Wales for policing activities connected with the Port of Dover. Previously they could only act on any land owned by Dover Harbour Board and one mile beyond.
- The Port retained the Carbon Trust Standard, awarded every two years, following four years of carbon reductions. Carbon Trust figures show that carbon emissions fell by 4.4% each year from April 2010 to March 2012 and that there has been a 25% reduction made since the carbon management programme started in 2006.
- The Port runs apprenticeship and bursary schemes to improve the education and skills of young people in the district in a port-related field with a view to gaining employment at the Port. Apprenticeships range from electrical, mechanical, plumbing and construction to ICT, customer service, marketing and business and administration. Other employers at the Port also run apprenticeship schemes.
- The 'Making Port Heritage Work' initiative began developing a heritage strategy during 2013, and a project group is taking forward a new Bluebird heritage Trail to make the most of the Port's historical assets and help create 'Destination Dover'.<sup>27</sup>

**Key Port Traffic Indicators:**

Port of Dover				
Year	Passengers	Cars	Coaches	Freight
2009	13,090,000	2,775,000	81,000	2,300,000
2010	13,155,000	2,818,000	86,000	2,092,000
2011	12,765,000	2,653,000	85,000	2,070,000
2012	11,922,000	2,400,000	84,000	1,952,000
2013	12,753,000	2,471,000	90,000	2,207,000

- From 2012 to 2013, traffic at the port increased in all four categories:
  - Passenger +7%,
  - Cars +3%,
  - Coaches +7.1%
  - Freight 13.1%.
- Ferry entries to the Port also rose from 16,865 in 2012 to 19,101 in 2013 (+13.3%).

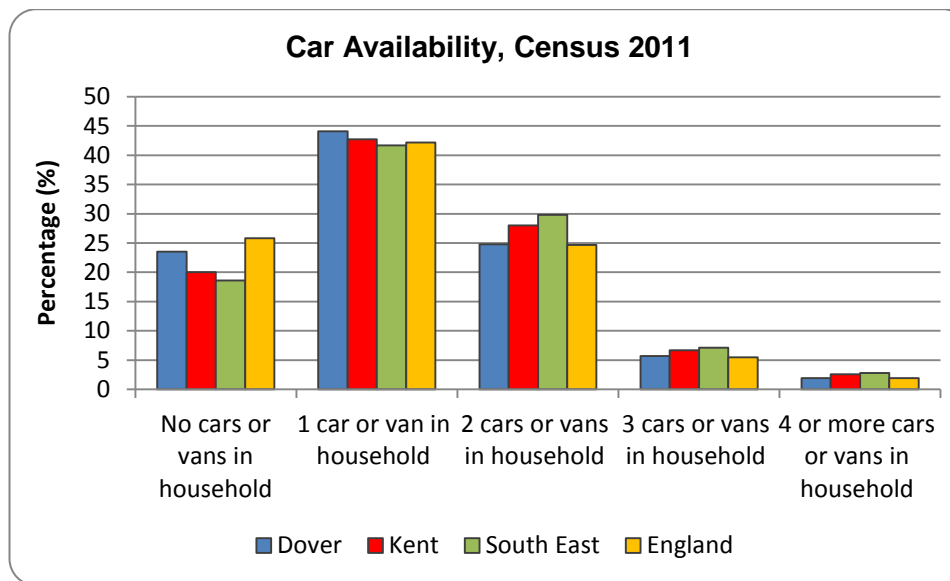


Eastern Docks at night

<sup>27</sup> Source: [Annual Report and Accounts Port of Dover 2013](http://www.doverport.co.uk/_assets/client/images/collateral/FINAL%20-%20HRO%20Drawing%20Sheet%2001.pdf)  
[http://www.doverport.co.uk/\\_assets/client/images/collateral/FINAL%20-%20HRO%20Drawing%20Sheet%2001.pdf](http://www.doverport.co.uk/_assets/client/images/collateral/FINAL%20-%20HRO%20Drawing%20Sheet%2001.pdf)

## 7. CENSUS 2011

### Car Availability

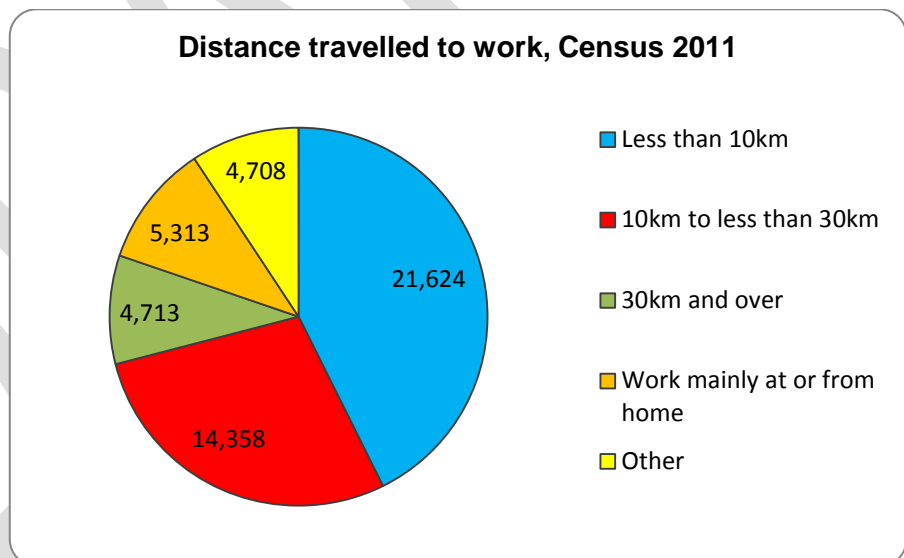


Source: ONS, 2011 Census, KS404EW

- 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.

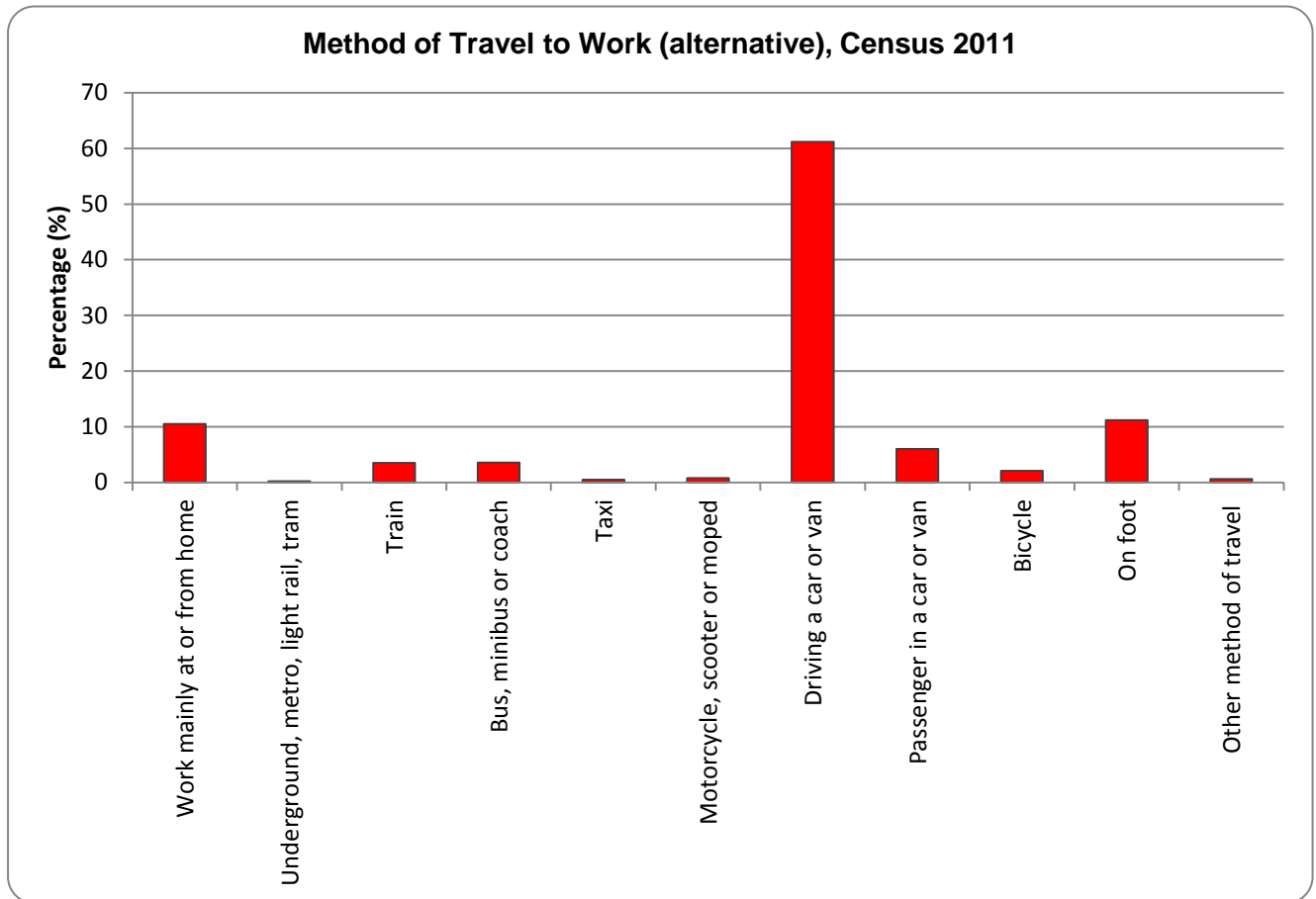


Source: ONS, 2011 Census, LC7606EW

### 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.



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.

## J. Health and Wellbeing

### 1. HEALTH PROFILE 2014

Public Health England (PHE) released its annual Health Profiles on 08 July 2014 and there has only been time to include the headlines and summary from the Dover District Health Profile in this report:

#### a) Headlines

##### Health in Summary

- The health of people in Dover is varied compared with the England average.
- Deprivation is lower than average, however about 21.3% (4,100) children live in poverty.
- Life expectancy for women is lower than the England average.

##### Living longer

- Life expectancy is 5.8 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Dover than in the least deprived areas.

##### Child health

- In Year 6, 20.2% (197) of children are classified as obese.
- The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 47.7<sup>28</sup>. This represents 11 stays per year.
- Levels of GCSE attainment and 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 558\*, better than the average for England. This represents 631 stays per year.
- The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 230.1, worse than the average for England. This represents 244 stays per year.
- The rate of smoking related deaths was 306. This represents 219 deaths per year.
- Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads 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.
- These priorities have changed from the 2013 Health Profile which identified priorities as being smoking in pregnancy, breast feeding and male life expectancy.

***Public Health England has made changes to the 2014 indicators and most indicators cannot be directly compared to the data in Health Profiles 2013.***

Source: Dover District Health Profile 2014, published by Public Health England (PHE) 08 July 2014.

The chart on the following page from the Health Profile 2014 shows the health of people in the Dover district compared with the rest of England. There are seven areas that are classed as significantly worse than the England average; seven areas significantly better than the England average and 17 areas 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 Health and Social Care Maps produced by the Kent and Medway Public Health Observatory and the ONS Census 2011 – produced before the latest PHE Health Profile.

<sup>28</sup> Rate per 100,000 population

## b) Health Profile 2014: 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.

Domain	Indicator	Local No Per Year	Local value	Eng value	Regional average <sup>^</sup>		England Average		England Best
					Eng worst	Eng best	25th Percentile	75th Percentile	
Our communities	1 Deprivation	20,389	18.2	20.4	83.8				0.0
	2 Children in poverty (under 16s)	4,100	21.3	20.6	43.6				6.4
	3 Statutory homelessness	37	0.8	2.4	33.2				0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C-inc. Eng & Maths)	777	54.9	60.8	36.1				81.9
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	1,350	12.1	10.6	27.1				3.3
	6 Long term unemployment	650	9.6	9.9	32.6				1.3
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	208	17.6	12.7	30.8				2.3
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	842	71.4	73.9	40.8				94.7
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	197	20.2	18.9	27.3				10.1
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	11	47.7	44.9	126.7				11.9
	11 Under 18 conceptions	65	31.6	27.7	52.0				8.8
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence	n/a	22.9	19.5	30.1				8.4
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	n/a	56.2	56.0	43.8				68.5
	14 Obese adults	n/a	22.2	23.0	35.2				11.2
	15 Excess weight in adults	185	63.2	63.8	75.9				45.9
	16 Incidence of malignant melanoma	18	14.8	14.8	31.8				3.6
Disease and poor health	17 Hospital stays for self-harm	244	230.1	188.0	596.0				50.4
	18 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	631	558	637	1,121				365
	19 Drug misuse	379	5.4	8.6	26.3				0.8
	20 Recorded diabetes	5,950	6.6	6.0	8.7				3.5
	21 Incidence of TB	2	5.4	15.1	112.3				0.0
	22 Acute sexually transmitted infections	346	310	804	3,210				162
	23 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	127	499	568	828				403
Life expectancy and causes of death	24 Excess winter deaths (three year)	58	15.0	16.5	32.1				-3.0
	25 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	n/a	79.2	79.2	74.0				82.9
	26 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	n/a	82.3	83.0	79.5				86.6
	27 Infant mortality	6	4.9	4.1	7.5				0.7
	28 Smoking related deaths	219	306	292	480				172
	29 Suicide rate	13	11.5	8.5					
	30 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	88	83.1	81.1	144.7				37.4
	31 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	150	142	146	213				106
	32 Killed and seriously injured on roads	34	30.4	40.5	116.3				11.3

### Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2011 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2012/13 4 % key stage 4, 2012/13 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2012/13 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2013 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2012/13 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2012/13 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2012/13 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 to 2012/13 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2012 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2012 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2012 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, 2009-2011 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 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, 2012/13 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2012/13 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 23 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2012/13 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.09-31.07.12 25 At birth, 2010-2012 26 At birth, 2010-2012 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2010-2012 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2010-2012 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 ^ "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

More information is available at [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info) Please send any enquiries to [healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk](mailto:healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk)

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## 2. HEALTH INEQUALITIES AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

**Health inequalities are a challenge in the Dover district. Aylesham, Buckland and Capel-le-Ferne are in the top 20% deprived nationally in the Health & Disability Domain (IMD 2010).**

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.

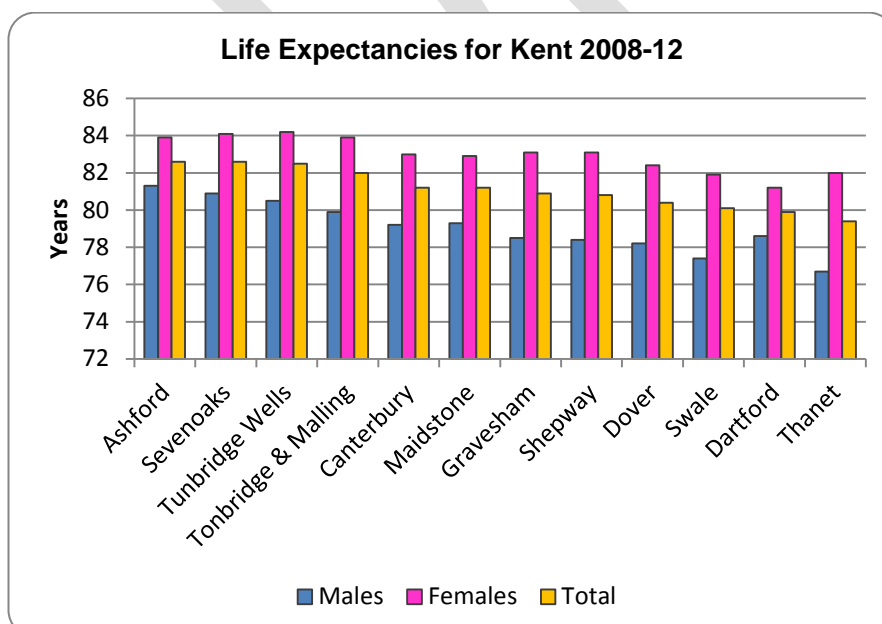
Relative deprivation is the single biggest contributor to health inequalities, with poorer health outcomes generally seen in populations that live in more deprived areas, this can be highlighted by gaps in life expectancy between different areas of the district.

### a) Life Expectancy in Dover District

**80.4 years:** average life expectancy in the Dover District

**7.7 years:** life expectancy gap in the Dover District

- The average life expectancy in the Dover District (from 2008 – 2012, pooled) is estimated to be 80.4 years (Male 78.2 years and Female 82.4 years). This is a slight improvement on the 2006 – 2010 pooled figures when the average life expectancy was 80.3 years (male 78.2 years and female 82.2 years).
- The Life Expectancy Gap in the district (number of years between highest and lowest life expectancy at birth) is estimated to be 7.7 years (Males 11.3 years and Females 7.6 years). This is an improvement on the previous 2006-2010 pooled figures of 9.3 years. (Male 11.7 years and Female 8.4 years).
- At 82.4 years, life expectancy from birth in females is 3.7 years higher than males in Dover. Female life expectancy at birth is below the KCC average of 83.0 years. Life expectancy at birth for males is 78.2 years. This is below the KCC average of 79.1 years.



### b) Life Expectancies for Kent

- The Dover district has the fourth lowest life expectancy (80.4 years) across Kent and Medway.
- Ashford has the highest total life expectancy (82.6 years).
- Thanet has the lowest total life expectancy (79.4 years).

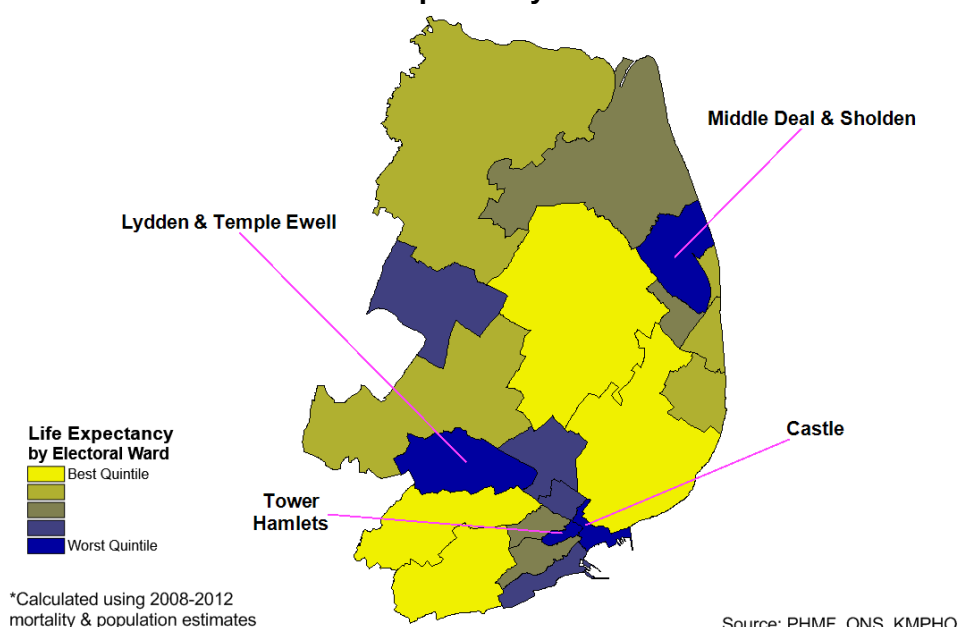
Source: [Health and Social Care Map – Dover](#)



### c) Ward Level Life Expectancy

- Life expectancy for men living in Tower Hamlets (one the most deprived wards in the district) is 11.3 years lower than for men living in St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe. The largest gap for women is 7.6 years (River 86.5 years compared with Castle 78.9 years).
- The ward with the highest life expectancy at birth is St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe (84.7 years), which is 7.6 years more than the lowest life expectancy which is in Tower Hamlets (77.1 years).

#### Life expectancy at birth



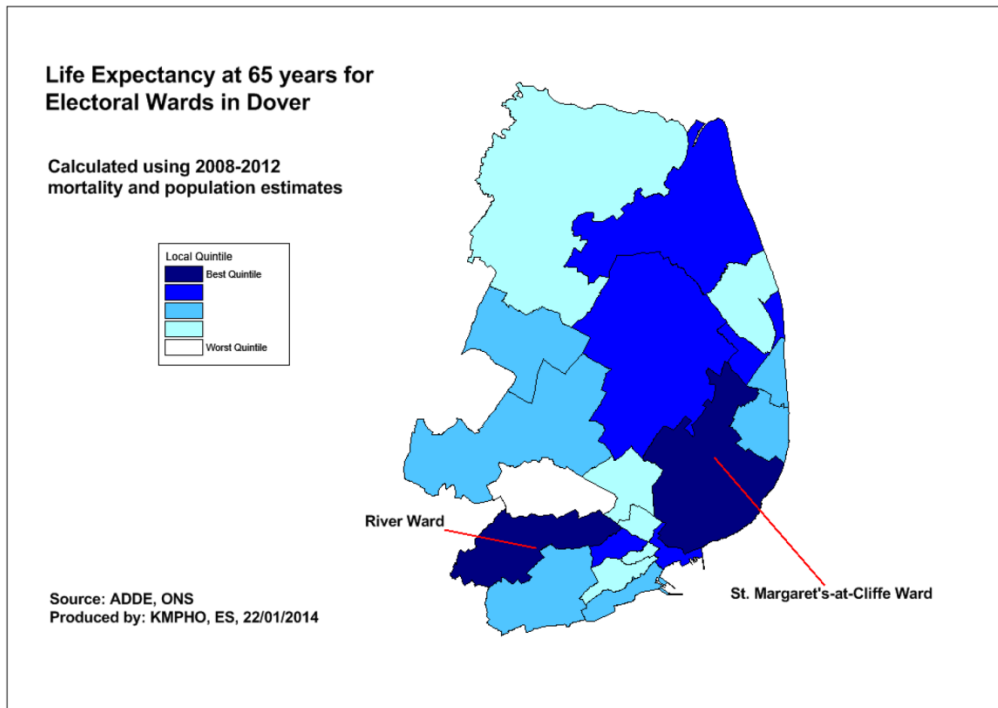
- The wards with the **highest** life expectancy at birth in the Dover district are: St Margarets at Cliffe, River, Capel-le-Ferne, Eastry, Eythorne & Shepherdswell and North Deal.
- The wards with the **lowest** life expectancy at birth in the Dover district are: Lydden and Temple Ewell, Tower Hamlets, Castle, Middle Deal and Sholden, Town and Pier and Buckland.

Source: Health and Social Care Maps - Kent and Medway Public Health Observatory

Life expectancy at birth, 2008-2012 (pooled)			
Ward name	Male	Female	Total
Aylesham	75.3	83.1	<b>79.3</b>
Buckland	76.3	81.7	<b>79.0</b>
Capel-le-Ferne	81.3	82.7	<b>82.1</b>
Castle	75.4	78.9	<b>77.3</b>
<b>Dover District</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>
Eastry	81.7	82.1	<b>81.9</b>
Eythorne & Shepherdswell	81.3	82.0	<b>81.4</b>
Little Stour & Ashstone	79.2	82.5	<b>80.9</b>
Lydden & Temple Ewell	74.2	79.7	<b>77.1</b>
Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory	78.4	82.2	<b>80.3</b>
Middle Deal & Sholden	75.1	81.5	<b>78.4</b>
Mill Hill	77.8	83.4	<b>80.8</b>
North Deal	78.3	84.1	<b>81.2</b>
Ringwould	78.2	83.7	<b>81.0</b>
River	82.8	86.5	<b>84.5</b>
Sandwich	79.5	81.6	<b>80.8</b>
St Margarets at Cliffe	83.9	85.8	<b>84.7</b>
St Radigunds	74.0	84.5	<b>79.6</b>
Tower Hamlets	72.6	82.2	<b>77.3</b>
Town & Pier	75.8	82.1	<b>79.0</b>
Walmer	79.1	82.6	<b>80.9</b>
Whitfield	77.5	80.6	<b>79.2</b>

Life expectancy at age 65, 2008-12 (pooled)			
Ward name	Male	Female	Total
Aylesham	16.9	22.3	<b>19.5</b>
Buckland	16.7	20.9	<b>18.8</b>
Capel-le-Ferne	19.6	21.1	<b>20.3</b>
Castle	20.8	21.1	<b>21.1</b>
<b>Dover</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>
Eastry	20.1	21.2	<b>20.7</b>
Eythorne & Shepherdswell	19.6	20.4	<b>19.8</b>
Little Stour & Ashstone	17.6	19.8	<b>18.6</b>
Lydden & Temple Ewell	14.9	18.1	<b>16.5</b>
Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory	18.8	20.4	<b>19.4</b>
Middle Deal & Sholden	17.2	19.8	<b>18.6</b>
Mill Hill	18.8	22.0	<b>20.5</b>
North Deal	18.9	22.7	<b>21.0</b>
Ringwould	20.1	20.5	<b>20.0</b>
River	21.9	22.4	<b>21.9</b>
Sandwich	19.7	21.7	<b>20.9</b>
St Margarets at Cliffe	21.5	24.0	<b>22.6</b>
St Radigunds	17.6	24.5	<b>21.1</b>
Tower Hamlets	15.6	22.3	<b>19.0</b>
Town & Pier	20.0	20.2	<b>20.1</b>
Walmer	18.2	20.0	<b>19.0</b>
Whitfield	18.2	19.6	<b>19.0</b>

## Life expectancy at age 65



- The wards with the **poorest** life expectancy at age 65 are: Lydden and Temple Ewell, Middle Deal and Sholden, Little Stour and Ashstone, Buckland, Whitfield and Tower Hamlets.
- The wards with the **highest** life expectancy at age 65 are: St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, River, Castle, St. Radigunds and North Deal.

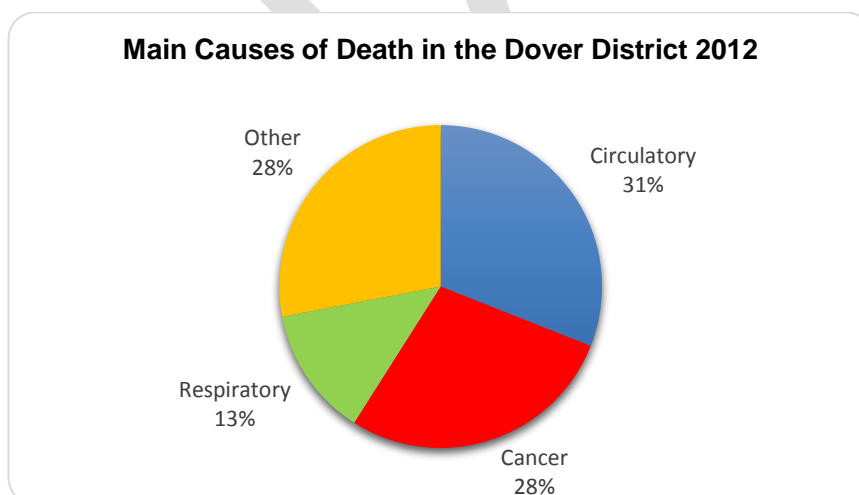
Source: Health and Social Care Maps - Kent and Medway Public Health Observatory

The Dover district has higher unemployment rates and a greater proportion of older people than England and Kent as a whole. This means that not only will there be a greater demand on health care from the ageing population, but the poorer population will age less well and have higher, more complex needs.

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; Town and Pier; Aylesham and St Radigunds<sup>29</sup>.

### 3. MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DOVER DISTRICT



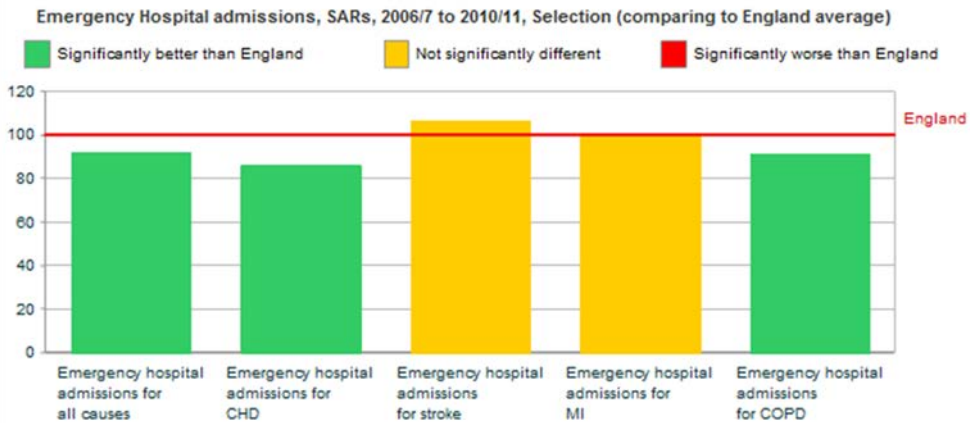
- In 2012, the main causes of death in the Dover district are from circulatory disease (31%) and cancer (28%).
- Trends in all age all-cause mortality have been steadily falling over the past 20 years or so. The rates in males remain higher than the female rate.

Source: Health and Social Care Maps - Kent and Medway PHO

<sup>29</sup> Source: Health and Social Care Maps - Kent and Medway Public Health Observatory; 20010/11-2012/13 pooled, both sexes

- In 2012, deaths from circulatory disease have fallen from 37% in 2009 to 31% in 2012.
- Within circulatory disease category, coronary heart disease makes up 43% and strokes 23% of deaths.
- Deaths from cancer have risen from 26% in 2009 to 28% in 2012.
- Within the cancer category, lung cancer makes up 18%, colorectal 11% and breast cancer 10% of deaths.

**a) Emergency Hospital Admissions**



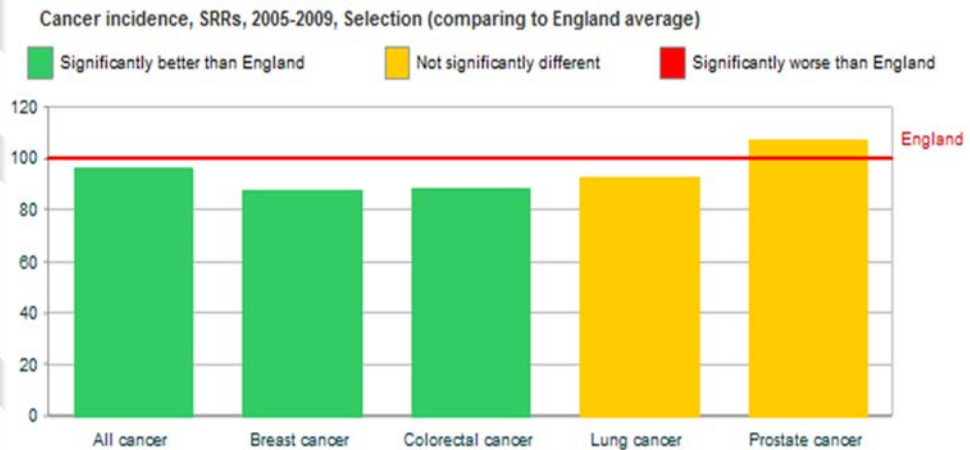
- SAR: Standardised Admission Ratios;
- CHD: Coronary Heart Disease;
- MI: Myocardial Infarction (heart attack);
- COPD: Chronic Pulmonary Disease.

Source: PHO's (now part of Public Health England), NHS IC © Copyright 2012

- There were a total of 50,062 emergency hospital admissions for all causes in the Dover district 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.

**b) Cancer Incidence**

- SRR: Standardised Registration Ratios



Source: UK Association of Cancer Registries (now part of Public Health England), National Cancer Data Repository.


- There were a total of 3,044 cancer cases in in the Dover district 2005-2009.
- Cancer incidences in the Dover district are either significantly better than, or not significantly different, compared to the England average.

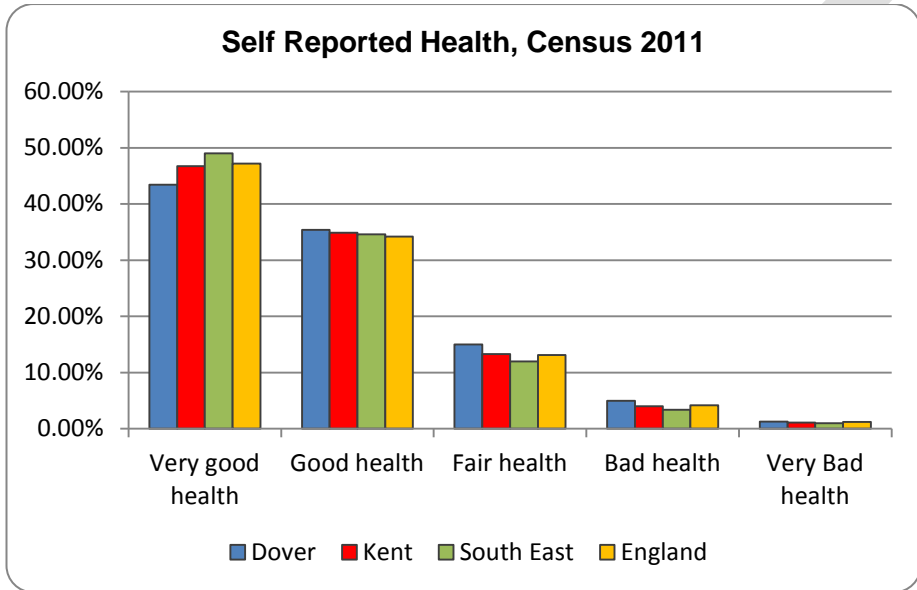
**4. GENERAL HEALTH SNAPSHOT**

- The population in the district older than that for Kent. As the population ages the need for health care increases, with more people are living longer and managing long term conditions.
- More people in our district 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.

**a) Self Reported Health, Census 2011**

<b>Census 2011: Self reported health</b>	<b>Dover</b>	<b>Kent</b>	<b>England</b>
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			

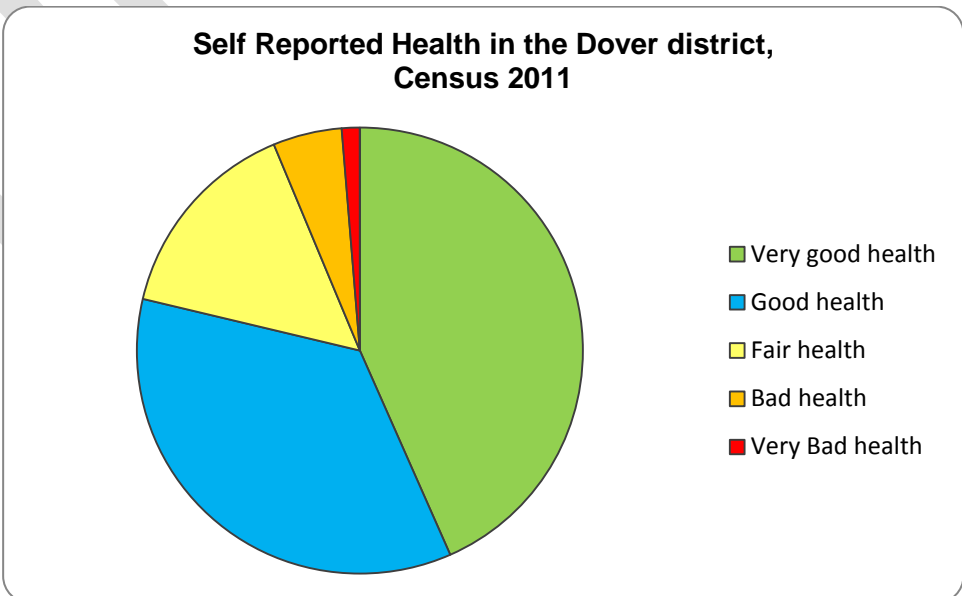


**Self Reported Health**

- 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%.

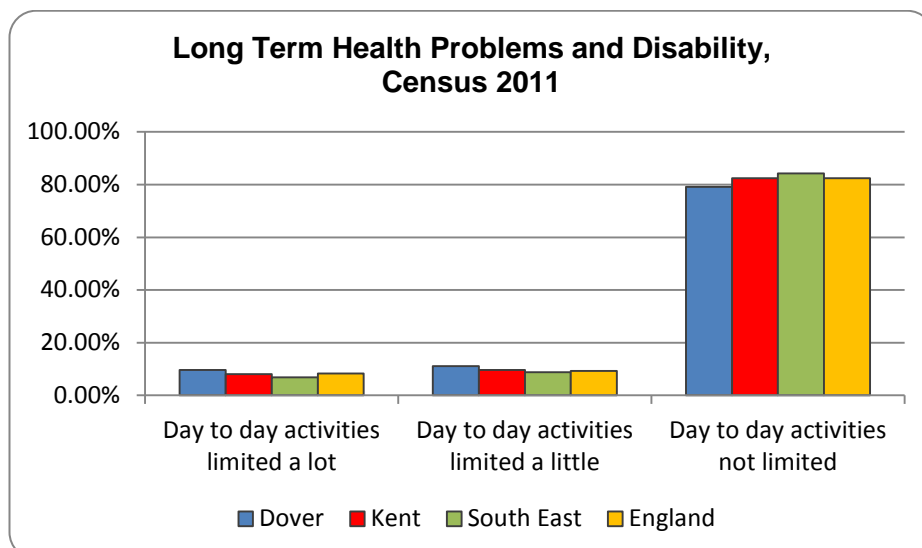
- A lower proportion of the Dover residents (43.4% or 48,433 people) stated that they are in very good health; compared to Kent (46.7%), regional (49%) and national (47.2%) averages.

- 6.3% of the Dover population 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

## b) Long Term Health Problems

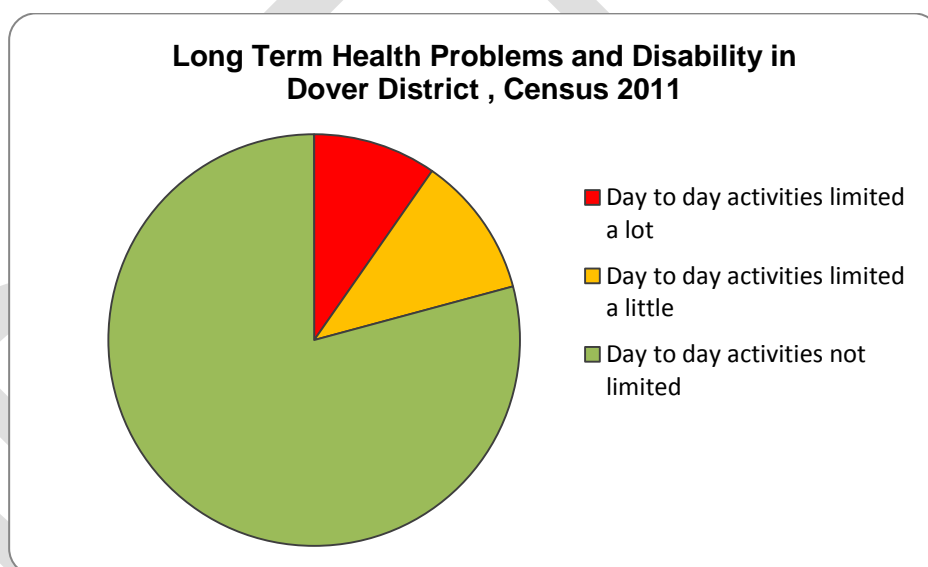


- The majority of residents in the Dover district do not consider themselves to be limited in their day to day activities by any health condition.
- Just under 88,500 residents stated that they had no limitations – this is equal to 79.2% of the total population.
- This proportion is lower than averages for Kent (82.4%), regional (84.3%) and national (82.4%).

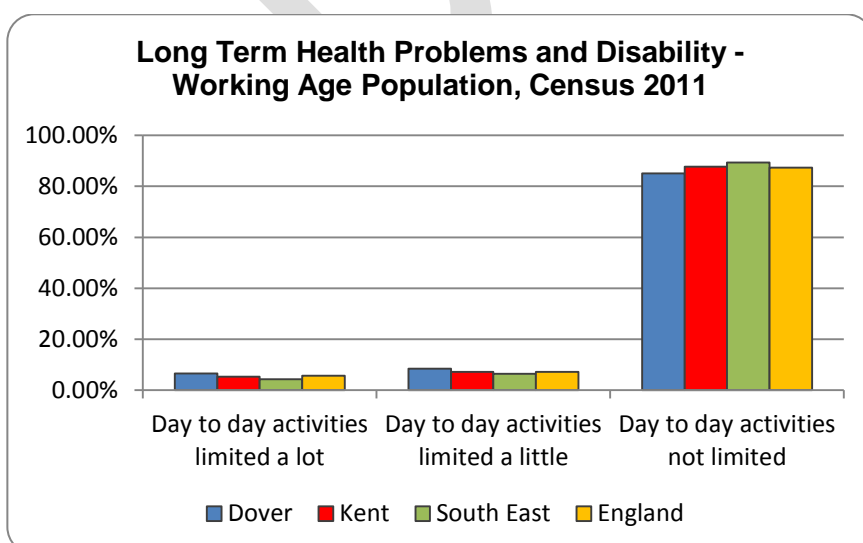
Source: ONS, 2011 Census

- The Dover district has higher proportion of residents whose day to day activities are limited a little (11.1%) than the figures for Kent (9.6%), regional (8.8%) and national (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% national average of 8.3%.



Source: ONS, 2011 Census

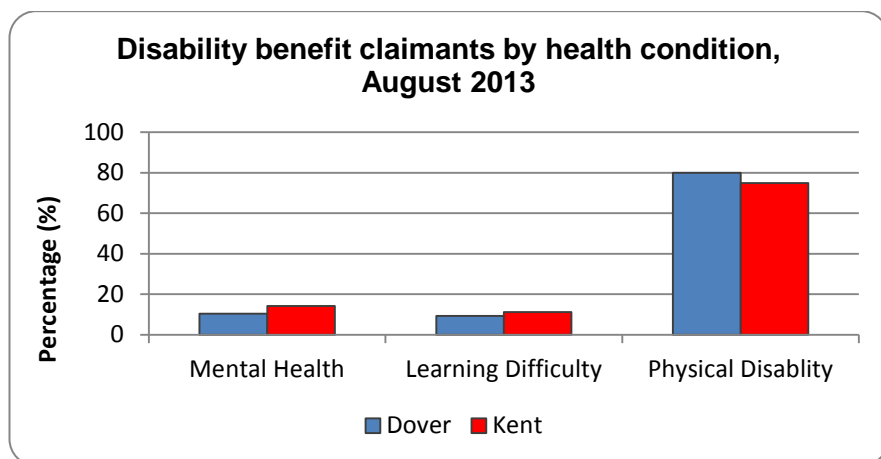


Source: ONS, 2011 Census

- The total working age population (aged 16 to 64) in the Dover district is 68,865 as at 2011 Census.
- The majority of these working age residents do not consider themselves to be limited in their day to day activities by any health condition. 58,577 of the district's 16-64 year olds stated that they had no limitations. This is equal to 85.1% of the total working age population.

- This proportion is lower than the Kent average of 87.7%, regional average of 89.4% and national average of 87.3%.
- 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. This is equal to 8.4% of the total working age population. This proportion is lower than the Kent average of 7.1%, regional average of 6.4% and national average of 7.1%.
- A total of 4,473 of Dover's working age residents stated that their day to day activities were limited a lot. This is equal 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%.

### c) Disability Benefit Claimants

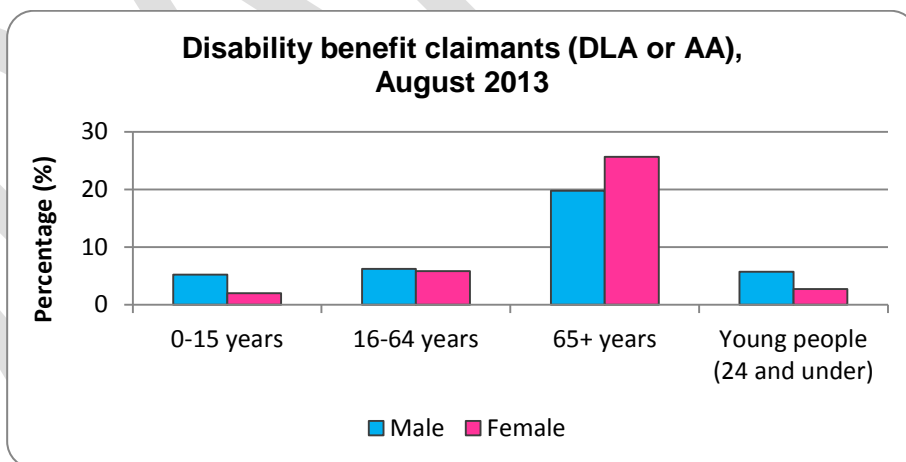


- There were 10,270 people receiving disability benefit in the Dover district, the majority of which were for physical disability (8,220 people or 80%, compared with 74.9% in Kent).
- There are also 1,060 (10.3%) claimants for a mental health condition and 990 (9.3%) claimants for learning difficulty. The proportion for both of these categories are below Kent averages (14.1% and 11.1% respectively).

Source: DWP 5% sample data

- As at August 2013, there were 10,270 Disability Living Allowance or Attendance Allowance claimants in the Dover district, aged as follows:

- 0-15 years: 720
- 16-64 years : 4,080
- 65+ years : 5,460
- 24 years and under: 910



Source: DWP Longitudinal Study

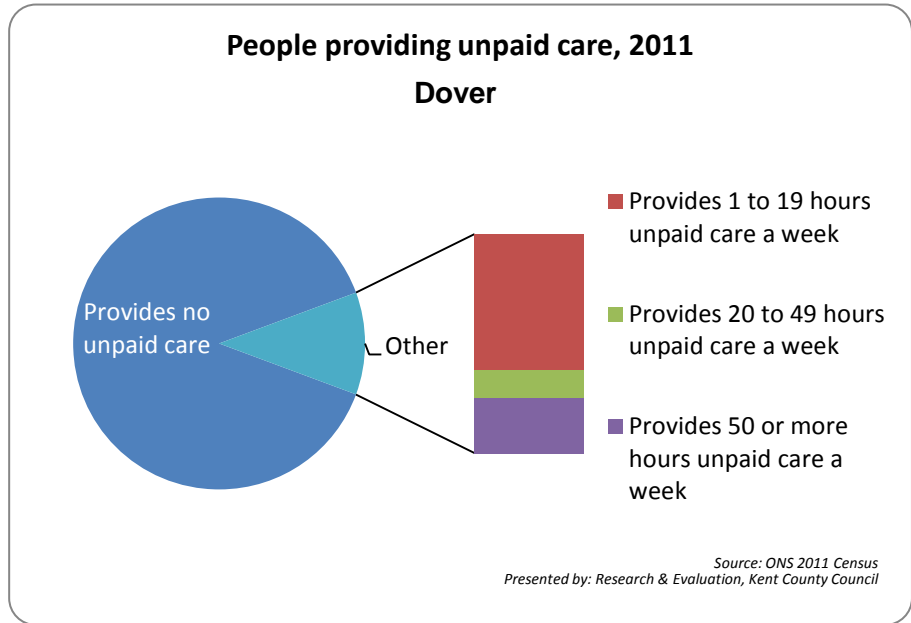
### d) Provision of unpaid care in 2011

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

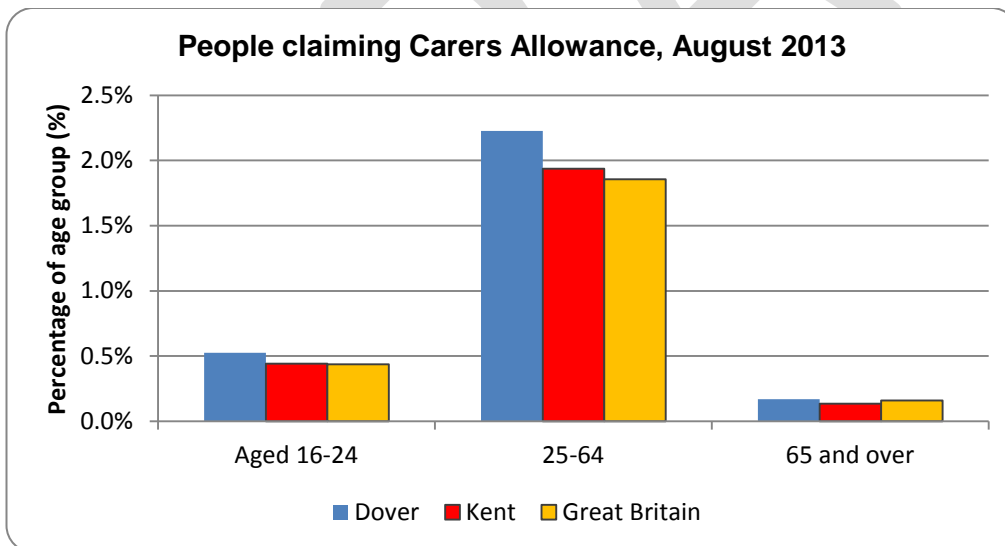
A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment.

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; this proportion 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%).

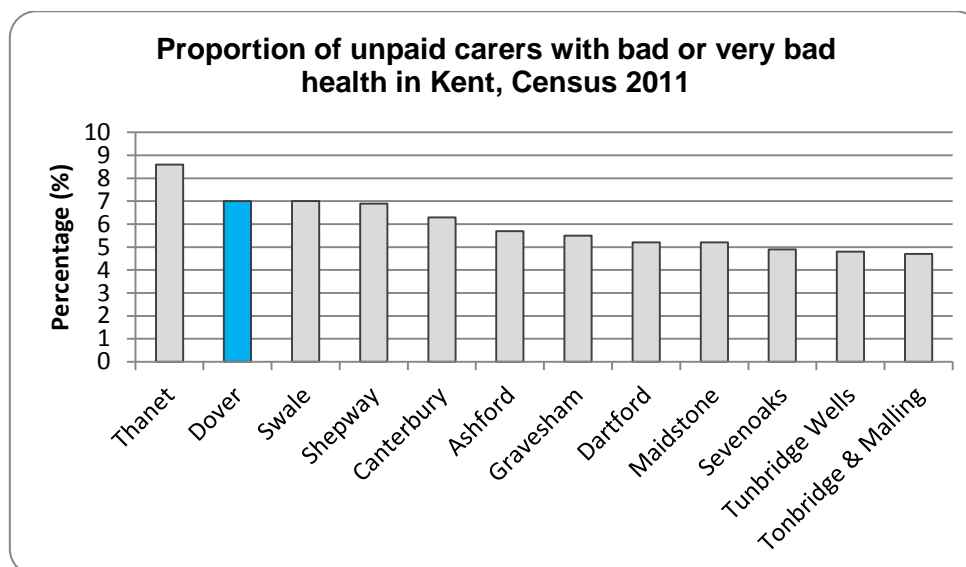


- A total of 1,360 people are claiming carers allowance in the Dover district.
- This benefit is available for people aged 16 and over who look after a severely disabled person
- for at least 35 hours a week, are not employed and are not in full-time education.

Source: DWP Longitudinal Study

### e) 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 report 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 care with bad or very bad health with 7.0% or 885 unpaid carers.
- 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.



Source: KMPHO, Carers JSNA 2013/14

- 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.

## 5. ADULTS

### a) Overview

In general, people are living longer and managing better with long term conditions.

- **Ageing Population:** The population in the district older than that for Kent. 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.

### b) Years of life lost by people dying early

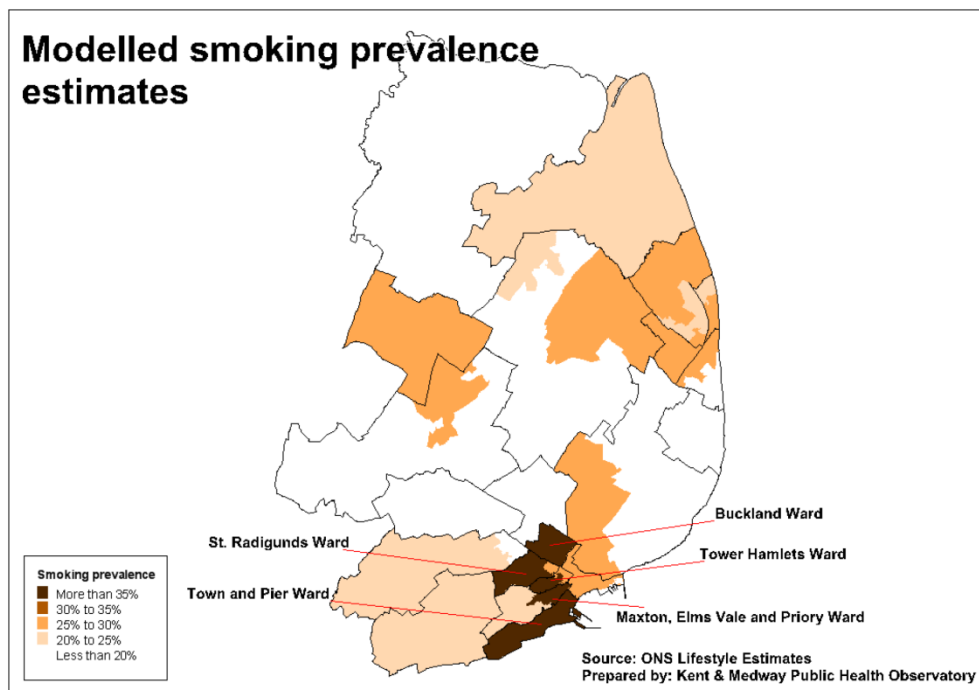
- Modifiable lifestyle factors such as smoking, maintaining a healthy diet and limiting alcohol consumption can have a significant impact on health and social care outcomes.
- A simple way to identify the impact of poor health and lifestyle choices on life expectancy is by looking at how many years of life are lost by people dying prematurely. In the South Kent Coast area (covering most of the Dover district and Shepway), the average annual number of years of life lost by people dying of preventable causes before the age of 75 is 9,019<sup>30</sup>.
- At present, 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.

<sup>30</sup> Source: HSCIC, December 2013. Years of Life Lost, 2010-12 pooled, numbers and crude rates per 10000 population



### c) Smoking:

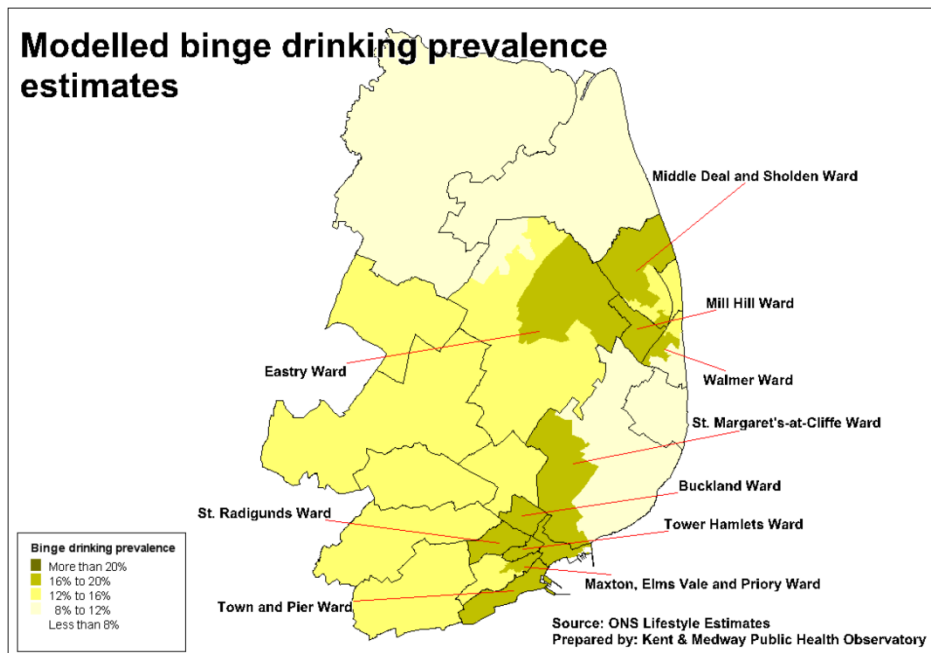
- Adults smoking in the district is estimated to be 27.4% in 2011/12 compared to 23.2% in 2009/10. This is significantly worse than the England average of 20%.
- The percentage of people in Dover district smoking is higher in deprived areas than in non-deprived areas.



Source: [Health and Social Care Map – Dover](#)

### Smoking prevalence estimates

The wards in the Dover 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](#)

### Binge drinking prevalence estimates

The wards in the Dover district with the highest levels of binge drinking 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.

### d) Alcohol:

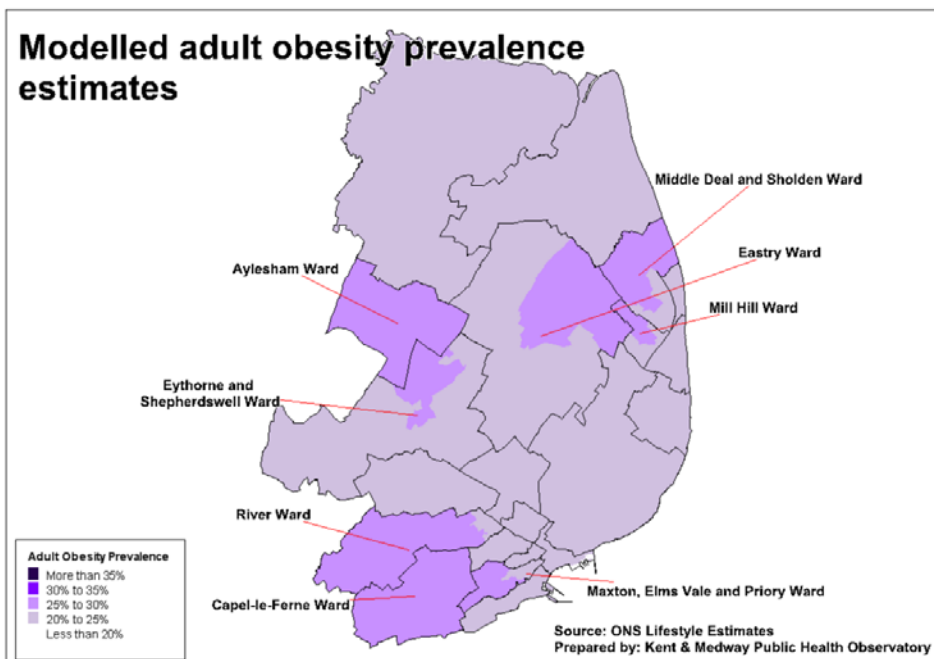
- Increasing and higher risk drinking consumption in the district, estimated to be 22.7%, is not significantly different from the England average of 22.3%.
- Binge drinking is highest in the most deprived areas around Dover, Eastry and Deal, with a prevalence of 16 to 20%.

**e) Obesity:**

- Obesity in adult is significantly worse in the Dover district at 26.8% than the England average of 24.2%.
- Obesity prevalence in the district is higher in high deprivation areas, with 30-35% of the population being classed as obese.
- Obesity, however, is not confined to areas of deprivation.

**Adult obesity prevalence estimates**

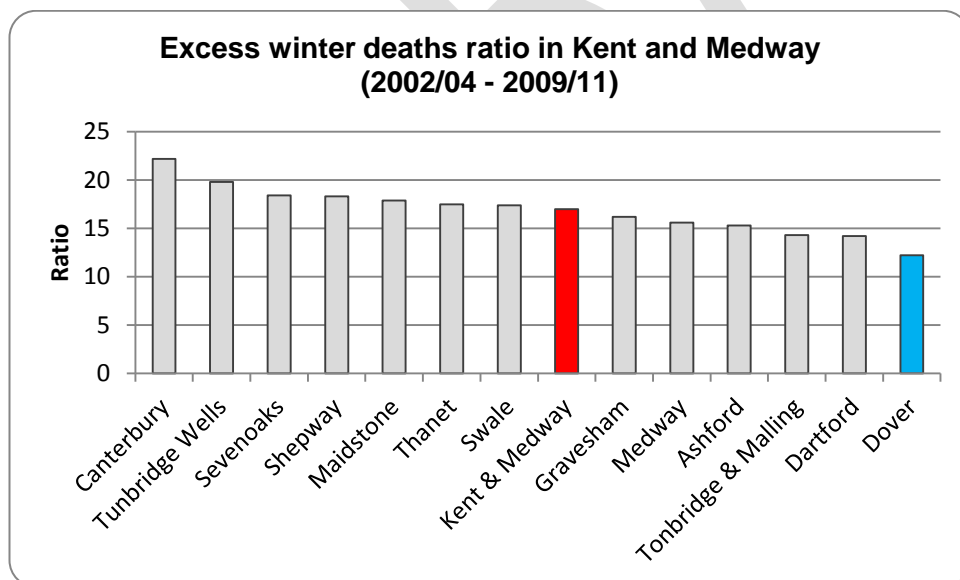
The wards in the Dover district with the highest levels of obesity are: Aylesham; Eythorne and Shepherdswell; River; Capel-le-Ferne; Maxton, Elms Vales and Priory; Middle Deal and Sholden; Mill Hill and Eastry.



Source: [Health and Social Care Map – Dover](#)

**f) 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 are variations between the different districts in Kent. The latest available data shows that Canterbury continues to have the highest excess winter death ratio (22.2), whilst Dover district continues to have the lowest (12.2).
- However, the trend in the Dover district is increasing when comparing 2002-06 with 2007-11 data.

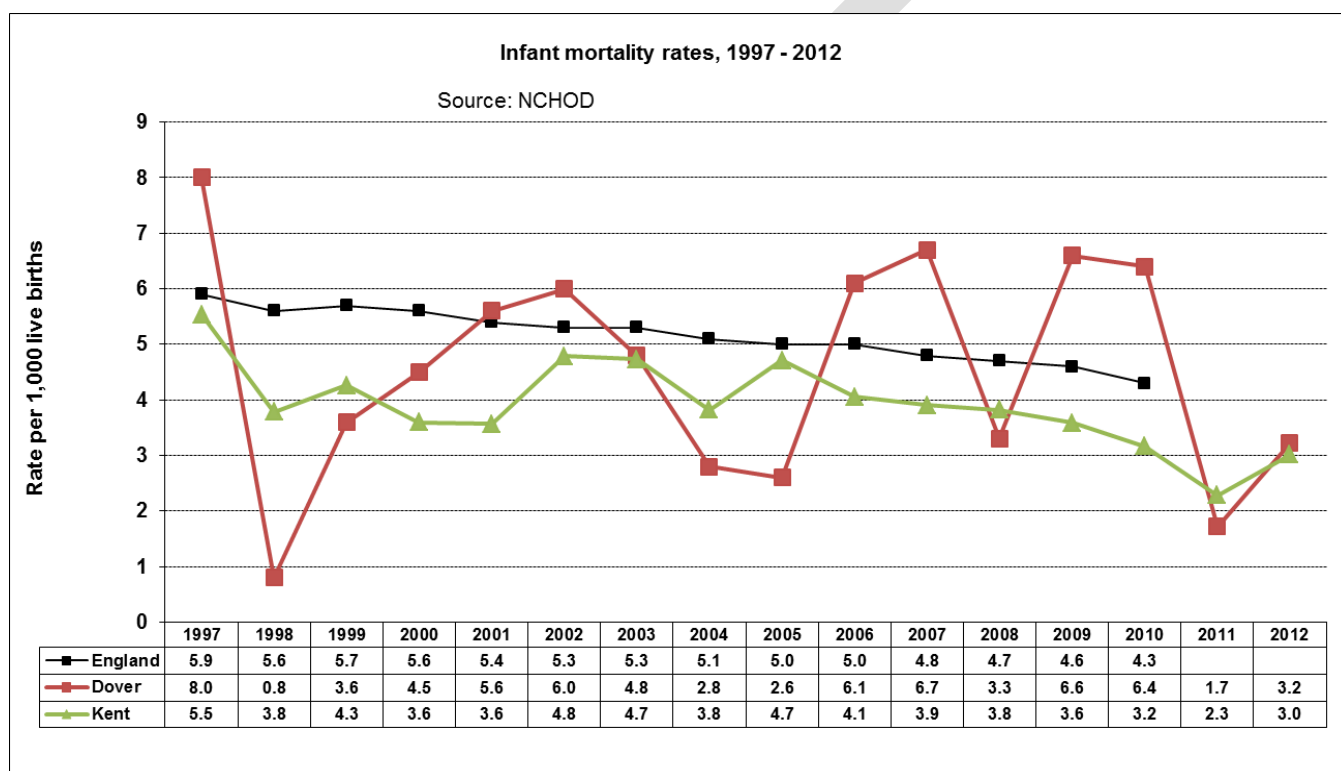
Ratio of all winter deaths: non-winter deaths for entire period. Three-year rolling-averages.  
Source: KMPHO, JSNA Excess Winter Deaths 2013/14

- 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).

## 6. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

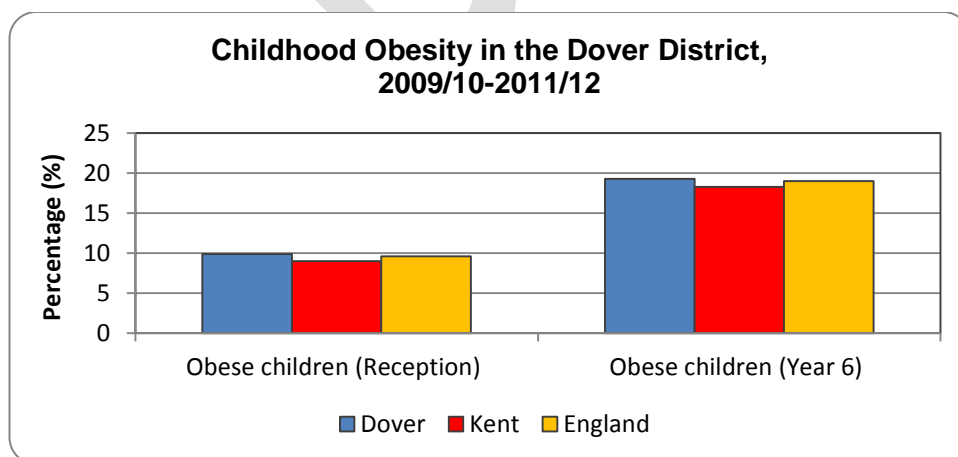
- Infant mortality rates in the Dover district is above the Kent average, although the trend fluctuates from year-to-year. The rate is no longer the highest in Kent, with Canterbury and Gravesham now with above the Dover district.
- The Dover district has a higher proportion of babies with low birth weight (6.6%) than the Kent (6.4%) and England (7.4%) averages (2007-11).
- Women recorded as smoking in pregnancy in the Dover district was 18.2% - significantly worse than the average for England average (13.3%) and also Kent (15.2%) (2011/12).
- Fewer women in the Dover district start breastfeeding (71.7%) compared to the Kent (73.1%) and England (74.8%) averages (2011/12).

### a) Infant Mortality



Source: KMPHO Health and Social Care Maps

### b) Childhood Obesity

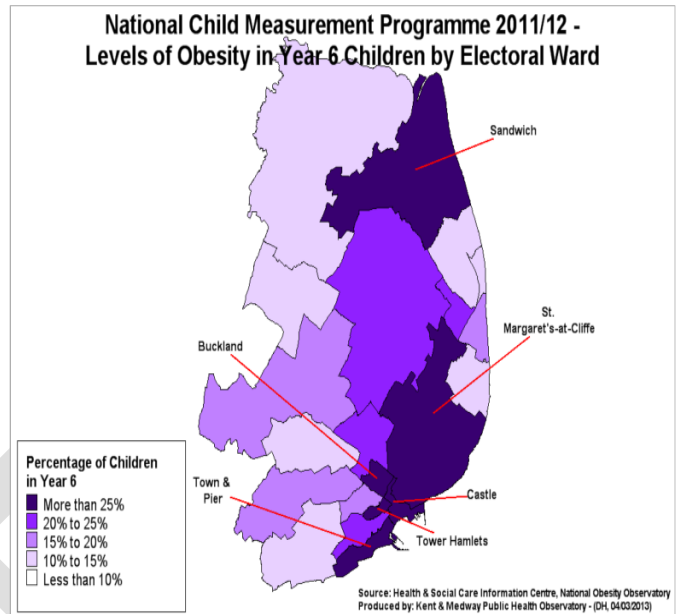
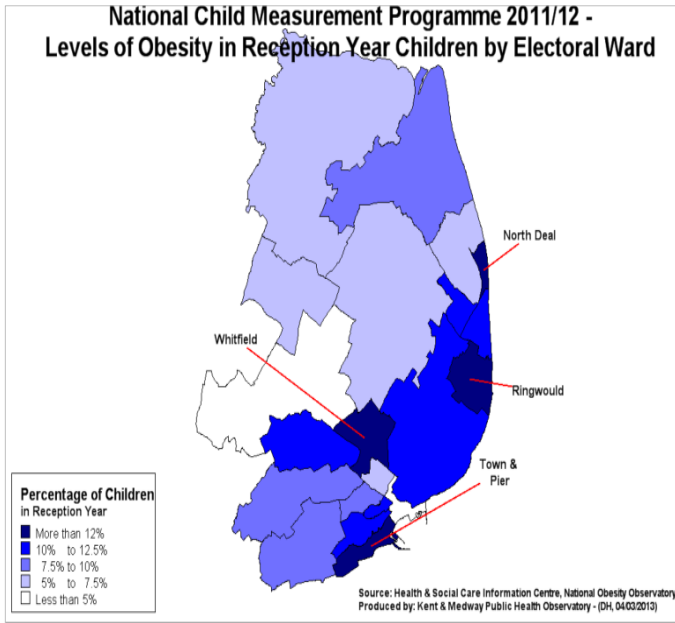


Source: Health Profiles 2013

- A higher percentage of children are obese at Reception age (9.9%) and Year 6 (19.3%) in the Dover district than Kent and England averages (2009/10-2011/12).
- However, there are significantly more physically active children in the Dover district (63.9%) compared to England (55.1%).

- The Health Profile 2014 Summary for Dover shows that obesity in 2012/13 for Year 6 children is 20.2%, compared to 18.2% in Kent and 18.9% in England.

### Ward Level Childhood Obesity

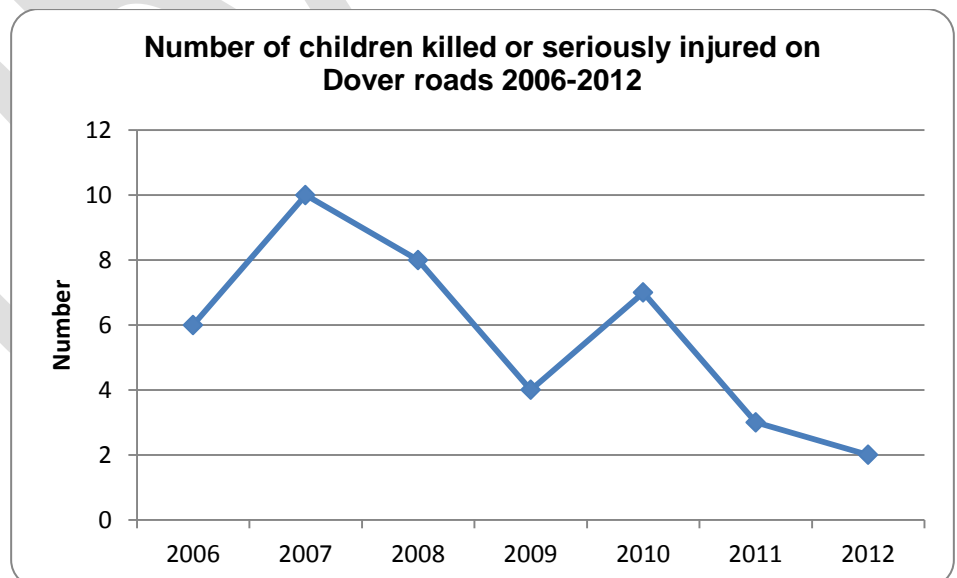


Source: Health & Social Care information Centre, presented by KMPHO

- The maps above show the levels of obesity in the Dover district by Electoral Ward level.
- The wards with the highest percentage of obese children in Reception Year are: North Deal, Ringwould, Whitfield and Town & Pier, with more than 12%.
- The wards with the highest percentage of obese children in Year 6 are: Sandwich, St. Margaret's-at-cliffe, Buckland, Castle, Tower Hamlets and Town & Pier, with more than 25%.

### c) Road Deaths

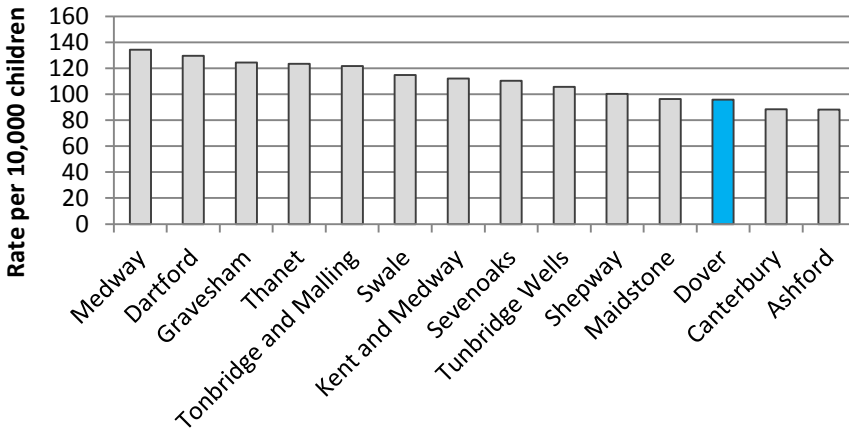
- The number of children killed or seriously injured in Dover roads has been falling, from a high of 10 in 2007 to 2 in 2012.



Source: Department of Transport, KCC

**d) Hospital Admissions Rate**

**Hospital Admissions rate for children aged 0-17 years – admitted for deliberate or unintentional injury 2012/13**



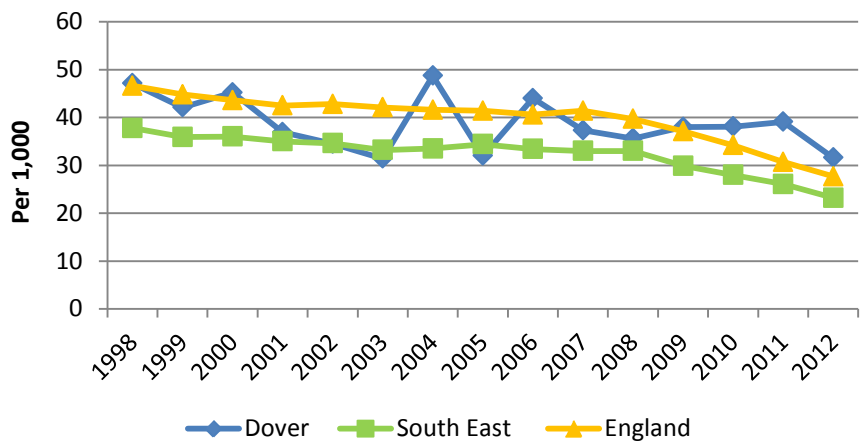
- In 2012/13, the Dover district has the third lowest hospital admission rate for children aged 0-17 years admitted for deliberate or unintentional injury, with 222 admissions.
- 58 of these were injuries sustained at home (26.1%).

Source: KMPHO Health and Social Care Maps

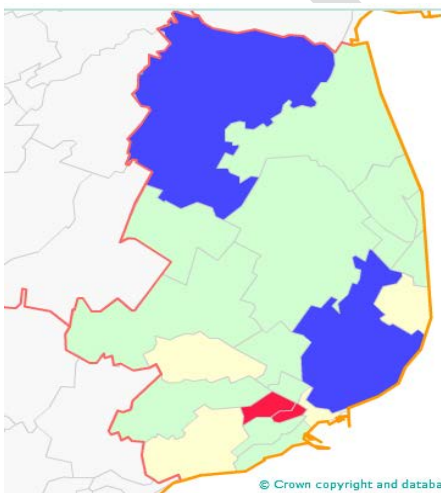
**e) Teenage Pregnancy**

- Dover, along with Thanet and Shepway, have the highest rates of teenage conception in Kent – although rates have been reducing.
- In 2012, the Under 18 Conception rate in the Dover district (31.6) is higher than the Kent average (25.9) and England (27.7).

**Under 18 Conception Rates**



Source: PHE Sexual & Reproductive Health Profile



- In general, most of the district has low teenage conception rates. The wards with the highest teenage conception rate are St Radigunds and Tower Hamlets (these are in the most deprived quintile of all wards in the Dover district).
- Tower Hamlets and St Radigunds Wards are significantly higher.
- St. Margaret's-at-cliffe and Little Stour and Ashstone are significantly lower.

- Not Significant
- Significantly Higher
- Significantly Lower
- Suppressed

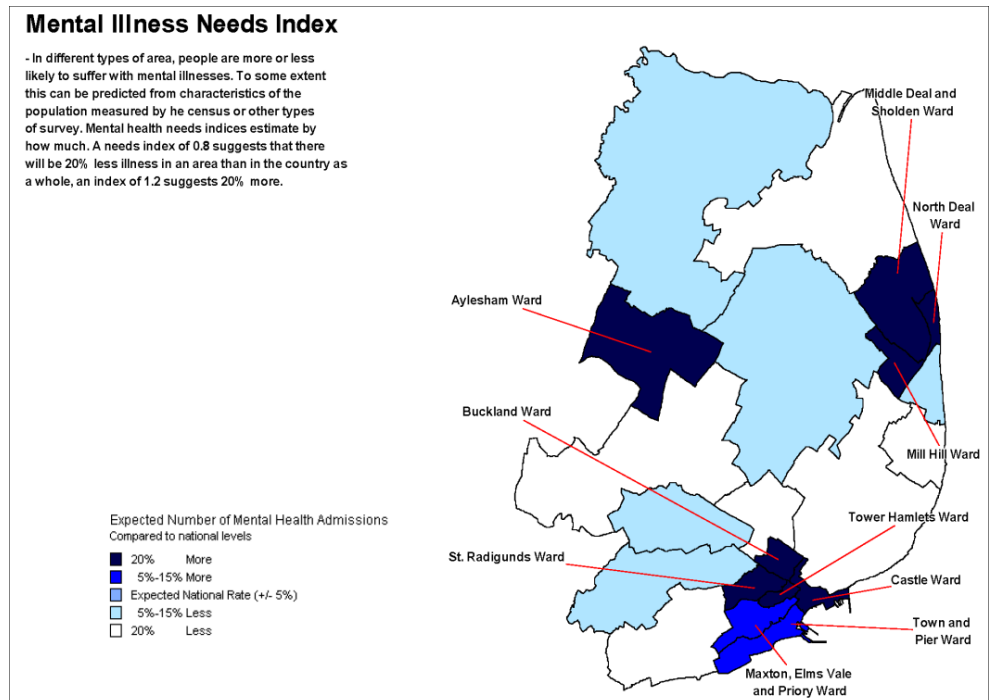
Source: Public Health England Under 18 Conception Rates, Significance 2009-11

## 7. MENTAL WELLBEING

### a) Adults

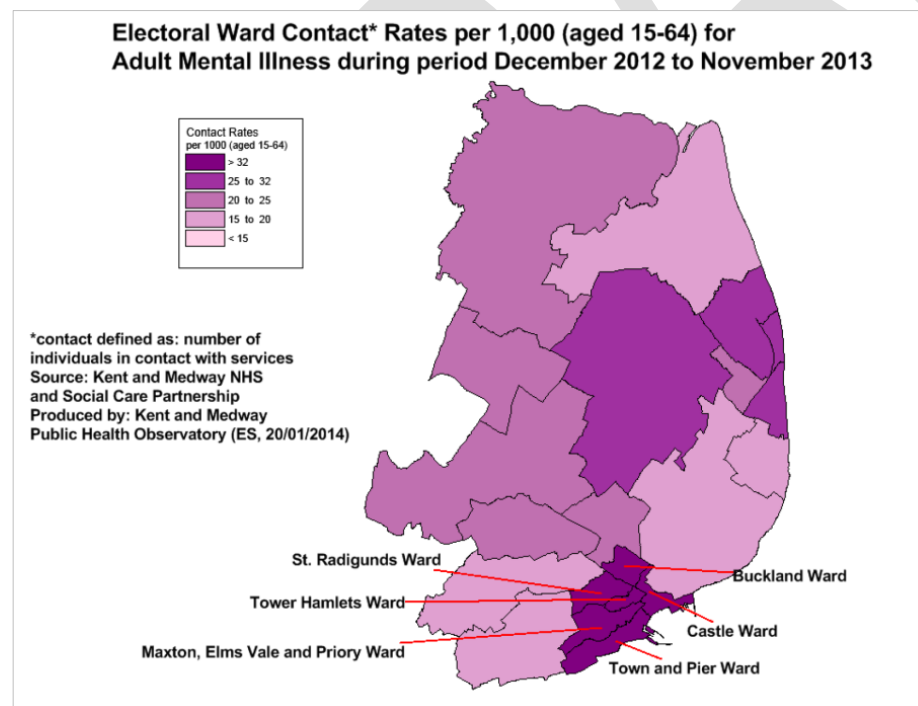
#### Mental Illness Needs Index

- From 2012 to 2020, dementia is predicted to increase by 25.9% (from 1,681 to 2,116) in the Dover district<sup>31</sup>.
- The mental health needs index shows that the wards of Aylesham; North Deal; Middle Deal and Sholden; Buckland, St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets and Castle in the Dover district<sup>32</sup> have an expected rate of mental health admissions at least 20% more than national levels.



Source: [Health and Social Care Map – Dover](#)

#### Electoral Ward Contact\* Rates per 1,000 (aged 15-64) for Adult Mental Illness during period December 2012 to November 2013



Source: [Health and Social Care Map – Dover](#)

#### Mental Health Contact Rates

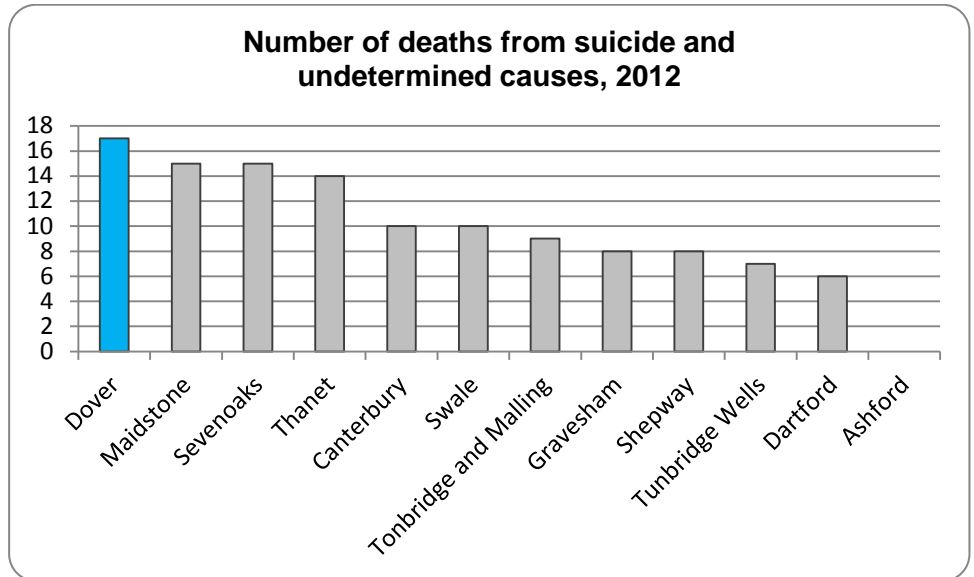
- Adult Mental Health contact rates in South Kent Coast (covering Dover and Shepway) are joint second highest of all districts in Kent: 27.4 per 100,000 (adults aged 16-64) compared to 23.6 for Kent (JSNA 2012).
- The wards of Castle, Tower Hamlets, St. Radigunds, Town and Pier, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Buckland, Middle Deal and Sholden, North Deal and Eastry have higher rates per 1,000 than Dover as a whole and Kent & Medway.

<sup>31</sup> Table produced on 23/04/14 from [www.poppi.org.uk](http://www.poppi.org.uk) version 8.0

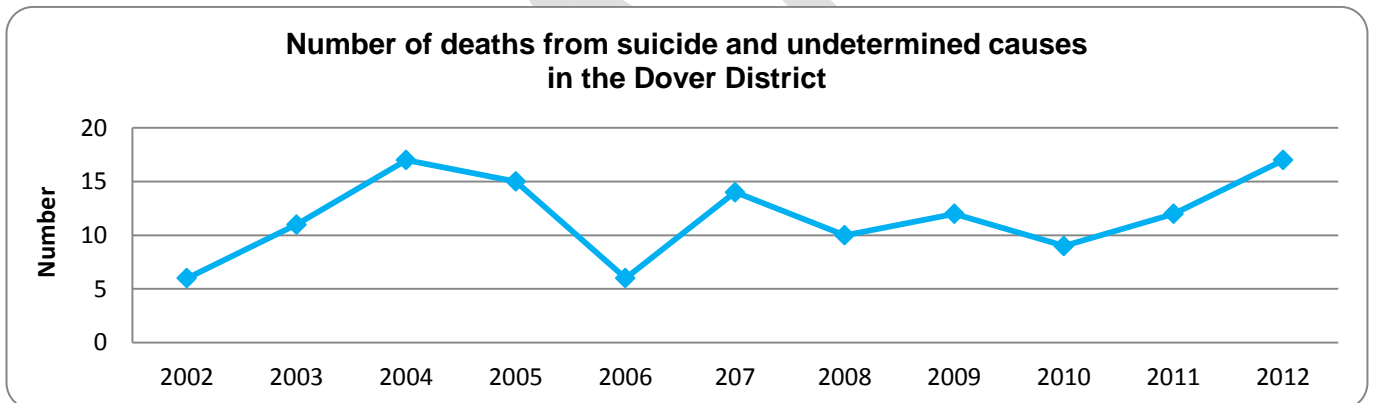
<sup>32</sup> Mental Health and Wellbeing – Dover, KMPHO 30/01/2014

## Suicide Rates

- Due to relatively small numbers of people committing suicides in each Kent district the hot spot areas can fluctuate year on year.
- The highest number of people committing suicide in 2012 were from the Dover District, where there were 17 deaths.
- When converted into rates (so that population size is accounted for) Dover and Thanet that are the hot spots in Kent for men and Gravesham, Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells for women as their rates are above that of the England average.



Source: Briefing for South Kent Coast and Thanet CCG: Suicides in Kent (KCC Public Health, July 2013)



Source: Briefing for South Kent Coast and Thanet CCG: Suicides in Kent (KCC Public Health, July 2013)

- The chart above shows how the number of deaths from suicide and undetermined causes in the Dover district has been increasing, from 6 in 2002 to 17 in 2012.

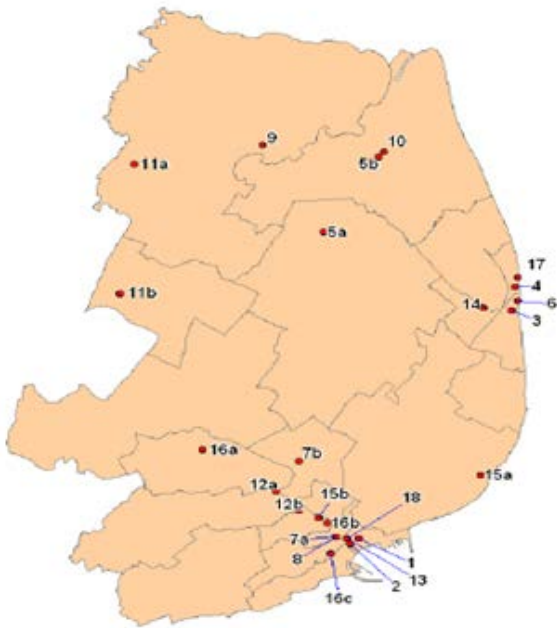
## b) Children and Young People Mental Health

- Kent County Council commission tier 1 services from Young Healthy Minds. This is for children and young people presenting with issues which may include, but are not limited to, anxiety/phobias, low mood, behavioral difficulties as a result of emotional needs, low self-esteem and bereavement issues.
- The Dover district had the highest number of referrals in the last year, with a total of 146<sup>33</sup>.

<sup>33</sup> Source: Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, South Kent Coast (SKC) CCG report to the SKC Health and Wellbeing Board June 2014

## 8. HEALTH SERVICE PROVISION

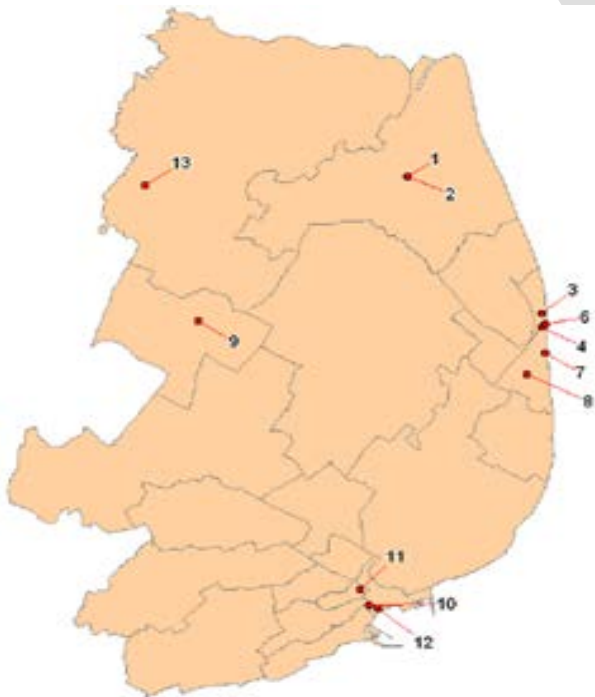
Location of GP practices in the Dover district



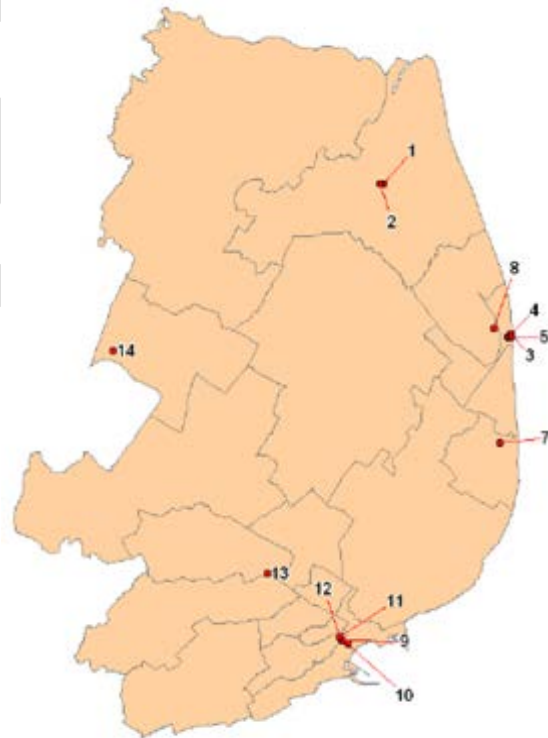
Location of Pharmacies in the Dover district



Location of Dental practices in the Dover district



Location of Opticians in the Dover district



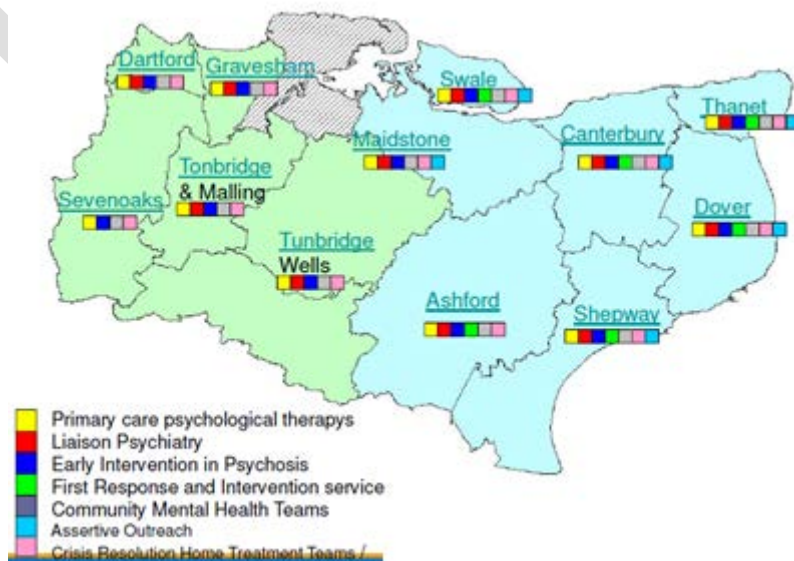
Source: KMPHO, Health and Social Care Maps



## Dover District Health Provision Overview



## Mental Health Community Services Provision



Source: KMPHO, Health and Social Care Maps

## f) Buckland Hospital

- East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust is building a replacement facility built on the site of the existing hospital in Coombe Valley Road, Dover. Clinical departments to be provided within the new hospital are<sup>34</sup>:
  - Minor injuries unit
  - A wide range of outpatients services with a procedure room
  - Therapy services
  - Children's centre
  - Ambulatory care / Day hospital
  - Pharmacy
  - Retail outlet
  - Women's Health services
  - Radiology including MRI, ultrasound and x-ray
  - Pathology 'point of care' testing to support the one stop model
  - Renal Dialysis unit (11 Stations)
- The replacement facility will support increased outpatient activity, with more than double the number of outpatient appointments. There will also be increased ambulatory care (paediatric OT, physiotherapy, Speech and Language Therapy, adult ambulatory care). When the new hospital opens, over 18,000 more Dover patients will be able to receive their outpatient appointment locally in Dover.
- The Trust is also looking at improved public transport to the hospital.

## 9. HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE REFORM

### a) 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.

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<sup>34</sup> Source: PowerPoint Presentation to Dover Town Neighbourhood Forum 18 June 2014

## b) 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.

## c) 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.
- All Kent CCG Better Care Fund Plans have been collated into a county-wide submission to NHS England in April 2014. These are very high level and further detail and work is expected by September 2014.
- 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

## d) Children and Young People

- New Children’s Operational Group(s) are being established in the South Kent Coast area following KCC’s decision to abolish the Local Children’s Trust Boards.
- A Children’s Summit, led by South Kent Coast CCG, is due to be held in the near future to consider a Joint Integrated Commissioning Strategy for Children and Young People.
- Key priorities under this theme have yet to be agreed.

## K. Deprivation and Poverty

In general, deprivation is defined as 'the proportion of households in a defined small geographical unit with a combination of circumstances indicating low living standards or a high need for services or both'<sup>35</sup>.

As is the case across the country there are parts of the Dover district where people tend to be poorer, or less healthy, or more likely to be out of work than people from other parts of the district. Coastal Deprivation is also an issue for the district with the unique challenges this brings relevant to regeneration and health and wellbeing of our residents such as alcohol problems, in-migration of older people and transient populations; houses in multiple occupation and limited opportunities for young people.

### 1: ENGLISH INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the most detailed and frequently used measure of deprivation and should be calculated for every neighbourhood in England every 3 years. The latest index available is the Indices of Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010), which was published on 24 March 2011. The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) has confirmed it is updating the indices of deprivation and has recently appointed Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) to carry out the work (May 2014).

Before producing updated indices, the DCLG intends to review existing deprivation indicators and statistical methods, and consider potential new data sources. There will be a final consultation on the full set of proposals in the autumn. The DCLG anticipates new updated indices will be published in **summer 2015**.

### Summary of Deprivation in the Dover District

Dover District: Index of Multiple Deprivation	
Kent rank (out of 12)	4
National rank (out of 326)	127
Average Score	20.69
Source: Communities & Local Government (CLG)	

**11 of the 67 LSOAs in Dover are within the top 20% most deprived in England.**

In the IMD 2010, the Dover district has a national rank of average score of 127 (out of 326 local authorities) and is the 4<sup>th</sup> deprived area of Kent behind Thanet, Shepway and Swale.

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are constructed using seven distinct domains, reflecting the broad range of deprivation that people can experience: Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Crime and Living Environment. Scores are present at lower super output areas (LSOAs). LSOAs areas are constructed using populations from communities or naturally bounded areas. The number of people in an LSOA is between 1,000 and 1,500 and they are aggregated together to form electoral wards. The number of LSOAs in an electoral ward can vary from one to five depending upon the original size of the electoral ward.

The IMD 2010 show deprivation in the district is concentrated in a small number of wards. The Dover district has eleven LSOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally. The most deprived wards in the district are (total ward or parts of): **St Radigunds, Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Castle and Aylesham.**

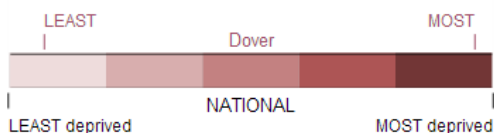
The **most deprived** LSOA in the Dover district is in the St Radigunds ward (with a rank of 1228 out of 32,482: 1 being the most deprived). The **least deprived** LSOA in the district is in the River ward (with a rank of 30,069 out of 32,482).

<sup>35</sup> Bartley and Blane, 1994

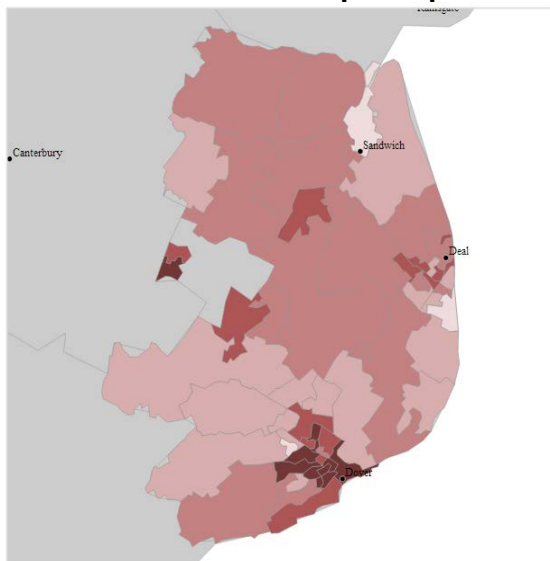
It should be noted that an area itself is not deprived: it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation score. Not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived – and not all deprived people live in deprived areas.

### ONS Atlas of the Indices of Deprivation 2010 for England

The map shading uses the values for all 32,482 LSOAs in England. Each area is shaded using its rank in the current map indicator. The colours change at 20%, 40%, 60% and 80% of the distribution.



#### Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation



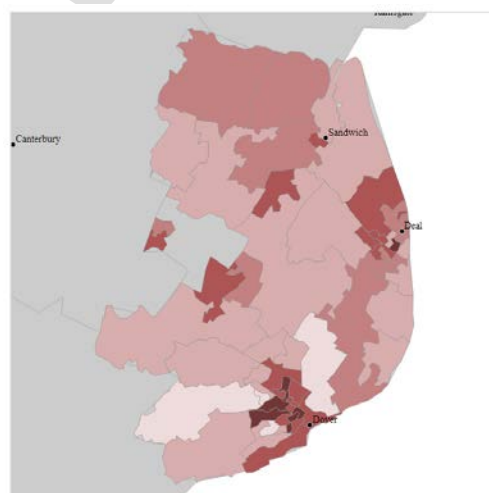
#### Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

- The Overall IMD 2010 combines these seven individual domains, using appropriate weights, and can be used to rank each LSOA in England according to the deprivation experienced there.
- St Radigunds is in the top 10% deprived nationally (1 LSOA)
- St Radigunds, Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Castle and Aylesham are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 11 LSOAs).
- A further 4 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

#### Income Domain

- This domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation related to low income.
- St Radigunds and Buckland are in the top 10% deprived nationally (2 LSOAs).
- St Radigunds, Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Middle Deal and Sholden, Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 8 LSOAs).
- A further 11 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.
- A further two supplementary indices concerning income deprivation are also produced:

#### Income



#### Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

which represents the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households:

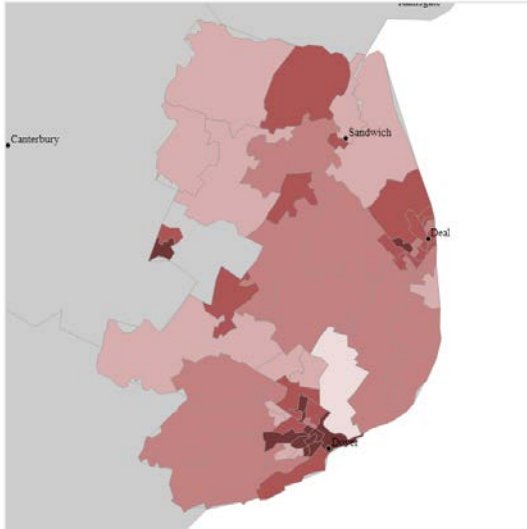
- St Radigunds is in the top the top 10% deprived nationally (1 LSOAs)
- St Radigunds, Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Middle Deal and Sholden and Whitfield are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 8 LSOAs).
- A further 11 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally

**Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)** which represents the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households:

- St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets and Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory are in the top 20% deprived

- o nationally (a total of 3 LSOAs).
- o A further 8 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

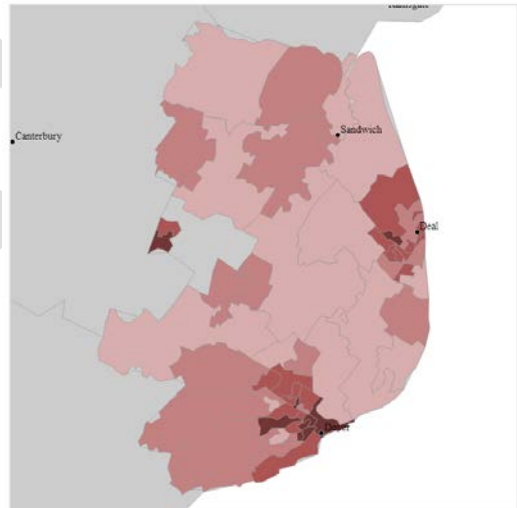
### Employment Domain



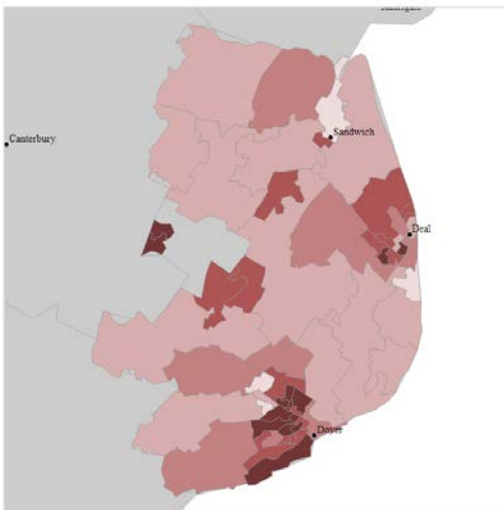
- This domain measures employment deprivation in an area conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.
- St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets, Castle, Buckland and Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory are in the top 10% deprived nationally (5 LSOAs)
- St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets, Castle, Buckland, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Aylesham and Middle Deal and Sholden are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 12 LSOAs).
- A further 8 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

### Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

- This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health.
- Aylesham is in the in the top 10% deprived nationally (3 LSOAs)
- Aylesham, Buckland and Capel-le-Ferne are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 9 LSOAs).
- A further 10 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.



### Education, Skills and Training Domain

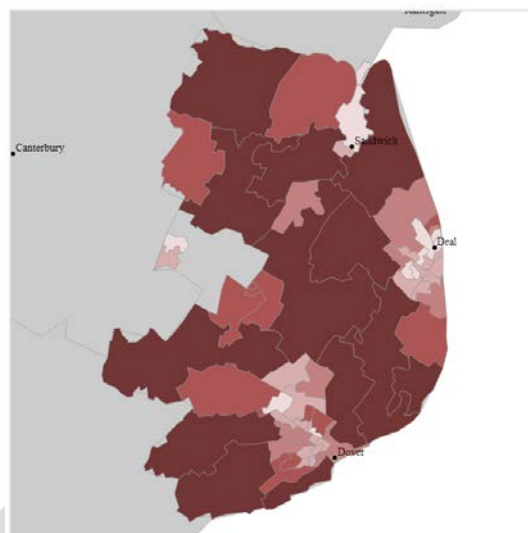


- This domain measures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in an area.
- The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.
- St Radigunds and Aylesham are in the top 10% deprived nationally (2 LSOAs)
- St Radigunds and Aylesham, Buckland, Town and Pier, Tower Hamlets, Middle Deal and Sholden and Mill Hill are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 14 LSOAs).
- A further 10 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

## Barriers to Housing & Services Domain

This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services (such as road distance to GP surgery or a Post Office) and 'wider barriers' (which includes overcrowding and issues relating to access to housing such as affordability):

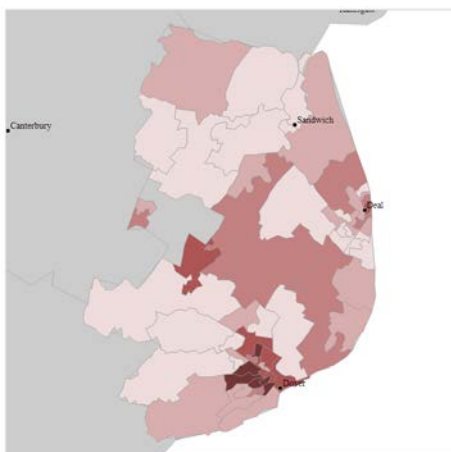
- Capel-le-Ferne, Little Stour and Ashstone, Eastry, St Margaret's-at-Cliffe and River are in the top 10% deprived nationally (6 LSOAs)
- Capel-le-Ferne, Little Stour and Ashstone, Eastry, St Margaret's-at-Cliffe, River, Aylesham, Town and Pier, Sandwich, Eythorne and Shepherdsweil are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 14 LSOAs).
- A further 3 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.



## Crime Domain

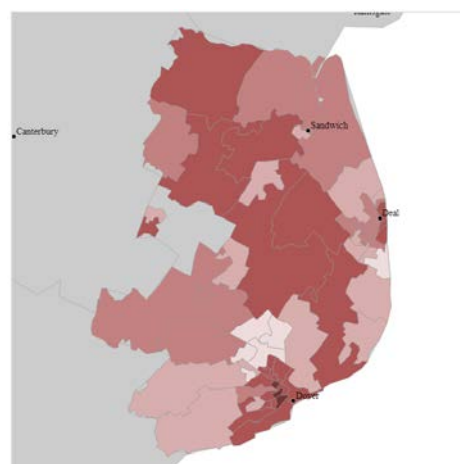
This domain measures the rate of recorded crime in an area for four major crime types representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level (violence; burglary; theft and criminal damage):

- Buckland is in the top the top 10% deprived nationally (1 LSOAs)
- Buckland, St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 6 LSOAs).
- A further 5 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.



## Living Environment Domain

- This domain measures the quality of individuals' immediate surroundings both within and outside the home.
- The indicators fall into two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents.
- Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory and Tower Hamlets are in the 10% deprived nationally (2 LSOAs)
- Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory, Tower Hamlets and St Radigunds are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 3 LSOAs).
- A further 13 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

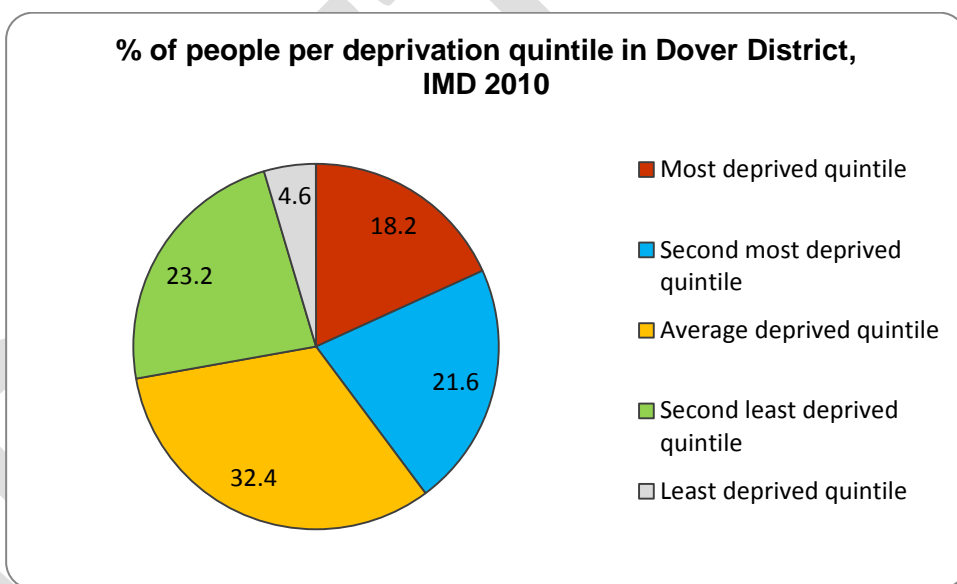


## 2. PEOPLE EXPERIENCING DEPRIVATION

- The IMD 2010 shows that 14,857 people in Dover experienced income deprivation, the equivalent of 14% of the population in Dover. This is below the average for Kent (12.3%) but better than the England average (14.7%)

Index of Deprivation, 2010			
Indicator	Dover	Kent	England
People living in means tested benefits households (No.)	14,904	-	-
Children living in income deprived households (No.)	4,008	-	-
People aged 60+ living in pension credit households (No.)	4,713	-	-
Deprivation (%)	18	10.9	20.3
Income Deprivation (%)	14	12.3	14.7
Child Poverty (%)	20.4	17.8	21.8
Older People in Deprivation (%)	15.8	15	18.1
Better than England average			
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government			

- The chart shows the proportion of people per deprivation quintile in the Dover district:
  - 20,389 people are in the most deprived quintile
  - 24,179 in the second most deprived quintile
  - 36,244 average deprived quintile
  - 25,8369 second least deprived quintile and
  - 5,084 people in the least deprived quintile.



Source: PHE Health Profiles

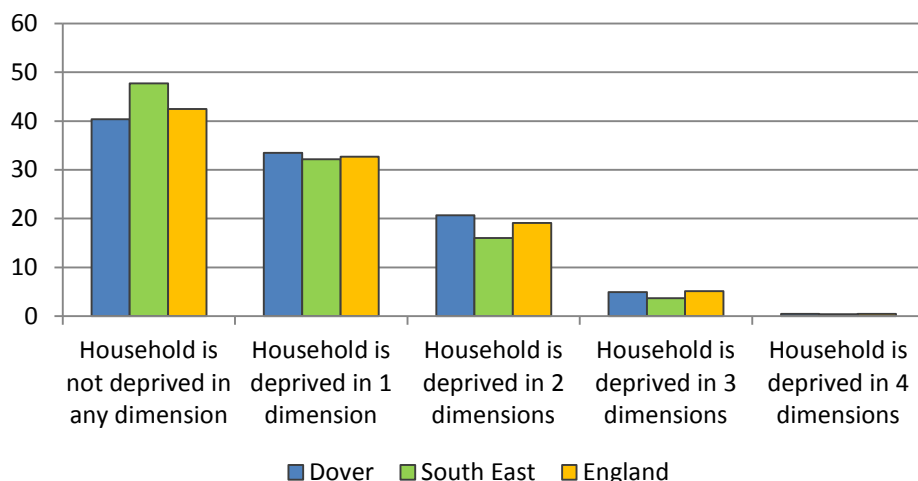
## 3. CENSUS 2011: Households by Deprivation Dimensions

The 2011 Census includes dimensions of deprivation to classify households based on the four selected household characteristics:

- Employment (any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick)
- Education (no person in the household has at least level 2 education, and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student)
- Health and disability (any person in the household has general health 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem), and
- Housing (Household's accommodation is ether overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.



### Households by Deprivation Dimensions, 2011



Source: ONS, Census 2011 Households by Deprivation Dimensions (QS119EW)

At the time of the Census , there were 48,310 households in the Dover district:

- 40.4% of households (19,504) in the district were not deprived in any of the dimensions. This is lower than the average for the South East (47.7%) and England (42.5%).
- 0.5% of households (239) in the district were found to be deprived in all 4 dimensions, which is the close to / same as the regional (0.4%) and national (0.5%) figures.

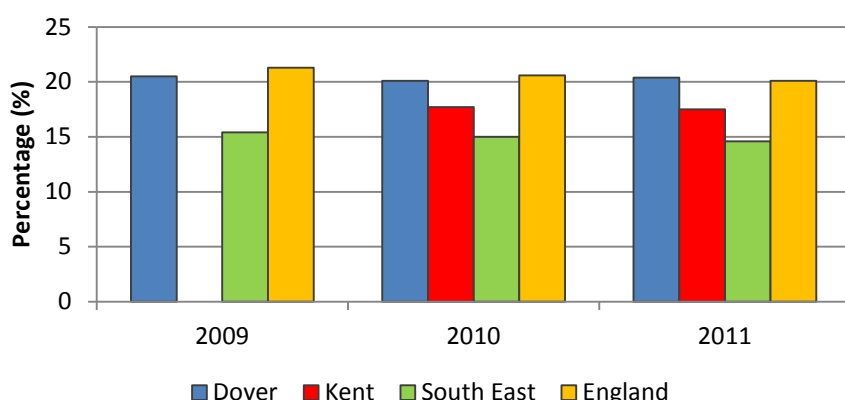
- 33.5% of households (16,204) were deprived in 1 dimension (higher than the South East with 32.2% and England with 32.7%).
- 20.7% of households (9,988) were deprived in 2 dimensions (higher than the South East with 16.0% and England with 19.1%).
- 4.9% of households (2,375) were deprived in 3 dimensions (higher than the South East with 3.7% and England with 5.1%).

#### 4. CHILD POVERTY

Child poverty is calculated as the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60% of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) Jobseekers Allowance, divided by the total number of children in the area.

Figures are produced by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and represent a snap shot in time. The latest data available is for August 2011.

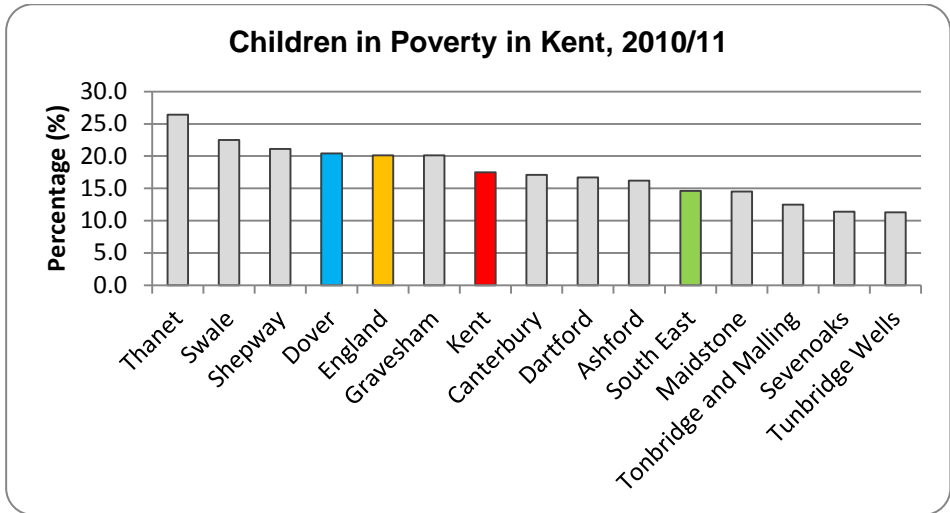
### Children in Poverty, 2009-2011



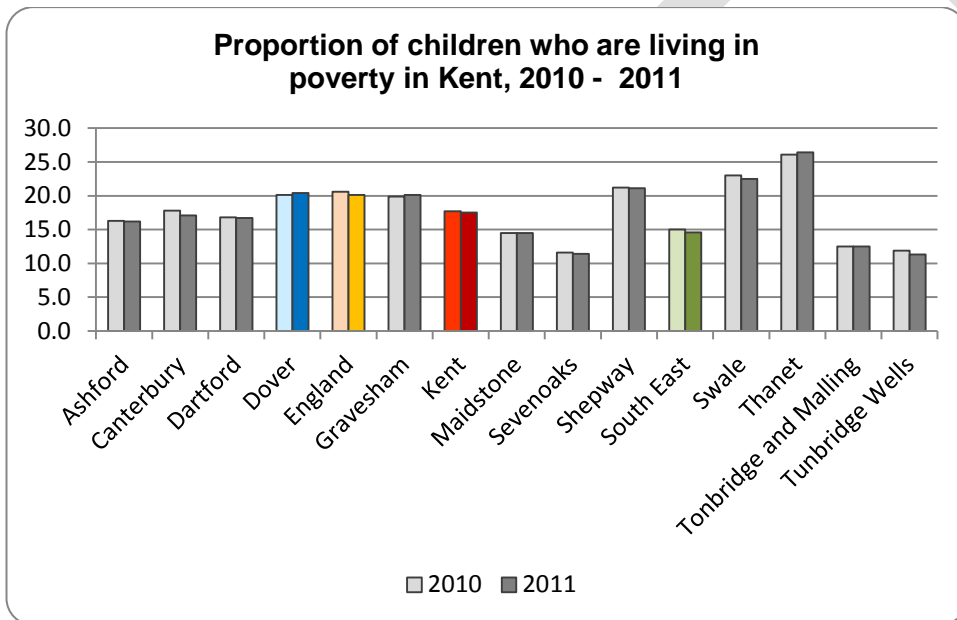
Source: HMRC – ONS Neighbourhood Statistics Local Profile

- HMRC figures suggest that 20.4% of all children in the Dover district are living in poverty, up from 20.1% in 2010. This is above the average for Kent (17.5%), South East (14.6%) and England (20.1%).
- The figures show that there are wide variations across Kent.

- Dover has the fourth highest rate of child poverty at 20.4 (4,625 children).
- Thanet has the highest child poverty rate in the county at 26.4% (7,695 children) and Tunbridge Wells has the lowest child poverty rate 11.3% (2,990 children).
- Four districts in Kent (Dover, Shepway, Swale and Thanet) are within the 20% in the South East with the highest levels of child poverty.



Source: HMRC – ONS Neighbourhood Statistics Local Profile



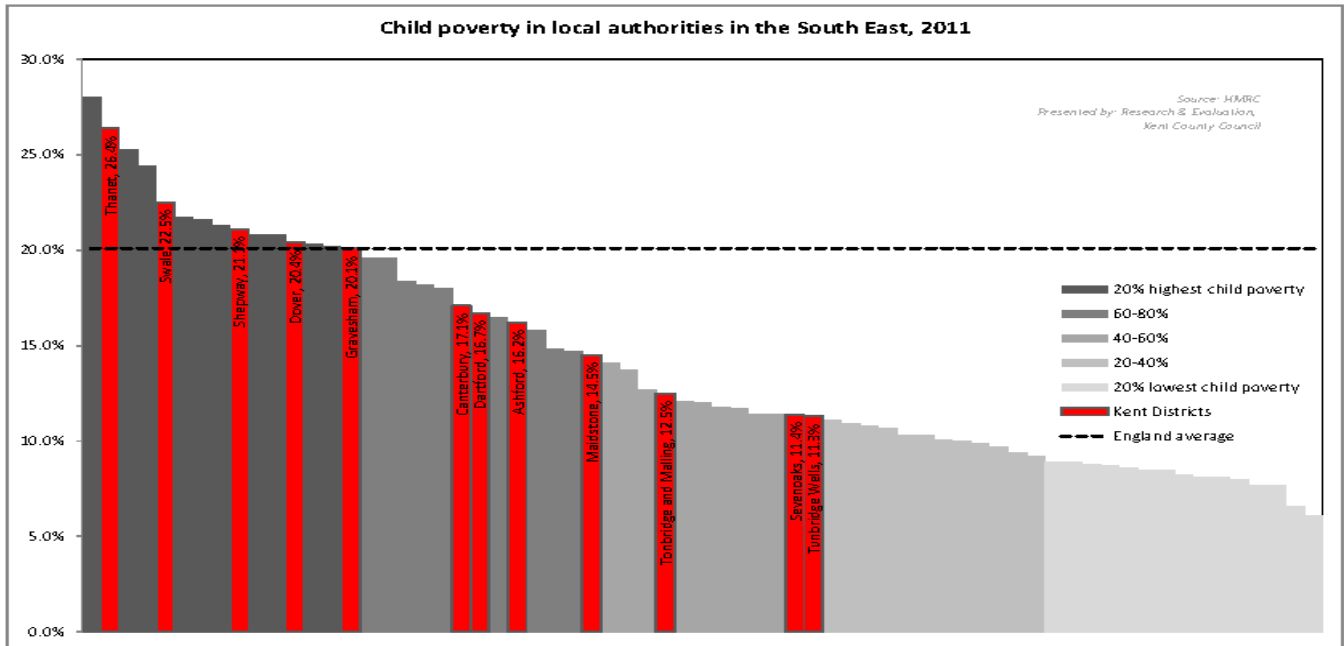
- Overall in Kent there has been a slight fall in child poverty of -0.5% between 2010 and 2011. Compared to a decrease of -1.8% in the South East and -2.0% nationally.
- However, three districts (Dover, Gravesham and Thanet) have seen increases.
- The proportion of all children in poverty has risen by 0.3% over the year in the Dover district.

Source: [ONS Child Poverty Local Profile](#)

Change in the number of children in poverty in the Dover District, 2010-2011							
Children in Poverty 2010		Children in Poverty 2011		Change		Percentage Change	
Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children
4,105	4,625	4,100	4,640	-5	15	-0.1%	0.3%

Source: [HMRC – Child Poverty Statistics](#)

**Chart 3: Child poverty in local authority districts in the South East Region, 2011**



Source: HMRC; Presented by: Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

**Children in poverty by family type**

	Couple	Lone Parent
Dover (No)	1,640	3,000
Dover (%)	35.3	64.7
Kent (%)	31.0	69.0
South East (%)	28.9	71.1
England (%)	31.7	68.3

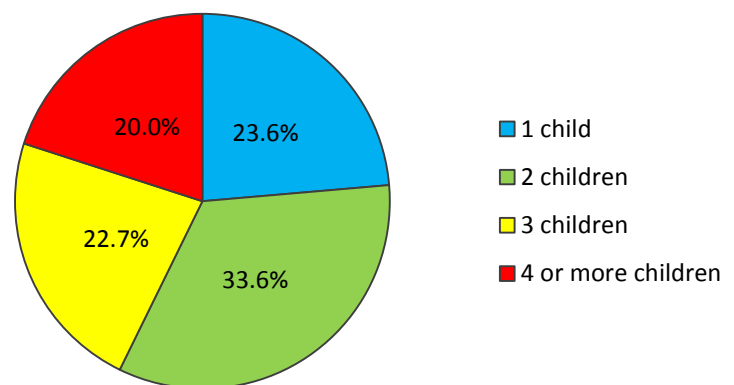
Source: HMRC;

- Children who are living in poverty are more likely to be living in lone parent households where the potential income is likely to be lower.
- 35.3% of children live in a couple household; this is above the average for Kent, South East and England.

**Percentage of children in poverty by family size**

- The largest proportion of children living in poverty in the Dover district live in families with 2 children (33.6%)
- 20% have 4 or more children.

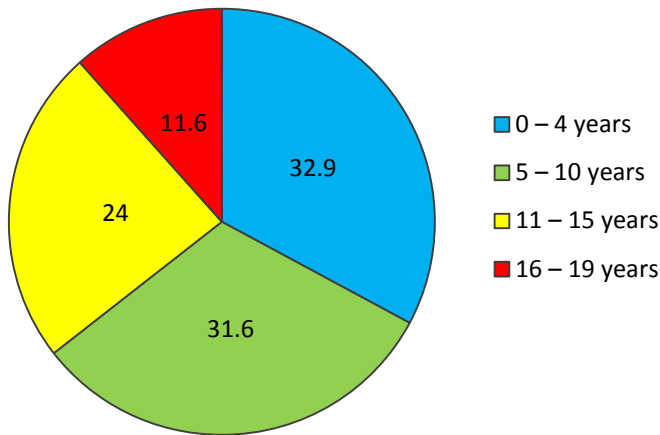
**Children living in poverty in the Dover District by family size, 2011**



Source: HMRC

	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 or more children
Dover (No)	1,095	1,560	1,055	930
Dover (%)	23.6	33.6	22.7	20.0
Kent (%)	23.7	33.7	23.3	19.3
South East (%)	24.0	34.0	23.0	19.0
England (%)	23.6	32.4	23.1	20.9

**Percentage of children in poverty living in the Dover District by age group, 2011**



Source: HMRC

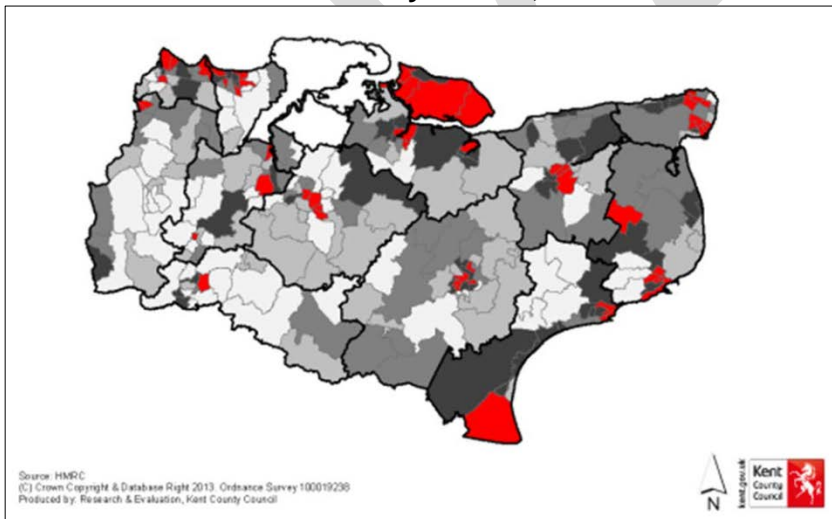
**Children in poverty by age group**

- Child poverty in the Dover district is highest among those aged 0 to 4 than any of the other age groups.
- Nearly two-thirds of the children living in poverty in the district are aged 10 and under (64.5% or 2,990 children).
- As a proportion of all children living in the Dover district, in each age group, 25.3% are aged 0-4 years; 21.3% are aged 5-10 years; 17.7% are aged 11-15 years and 15.3% are aged 16-19 years.

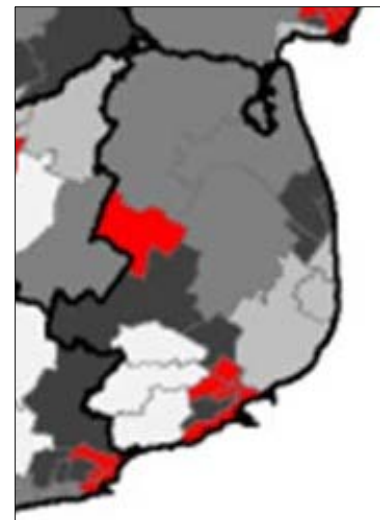
	0 – 4 years	5 – 10 years	11 – 15 years	16 – 19 years
Dover (No)	1,525	1,465	1,115	540
Dover (%)	32.9	31.6	24.0	11.6
Kent (%)	32.6	31.8	24.2	11.3
South East (%)	32.7	32.0	23.7	11.5
England (%)	31.7	31.7	24.0	12.6

The map bellows shows the distribution of child poverty across Kent and the Dover district:

**Child Poverty in Kent, 2011**



**Dover District, 2011**



Source: HMRC, KCC Research and Evaluation

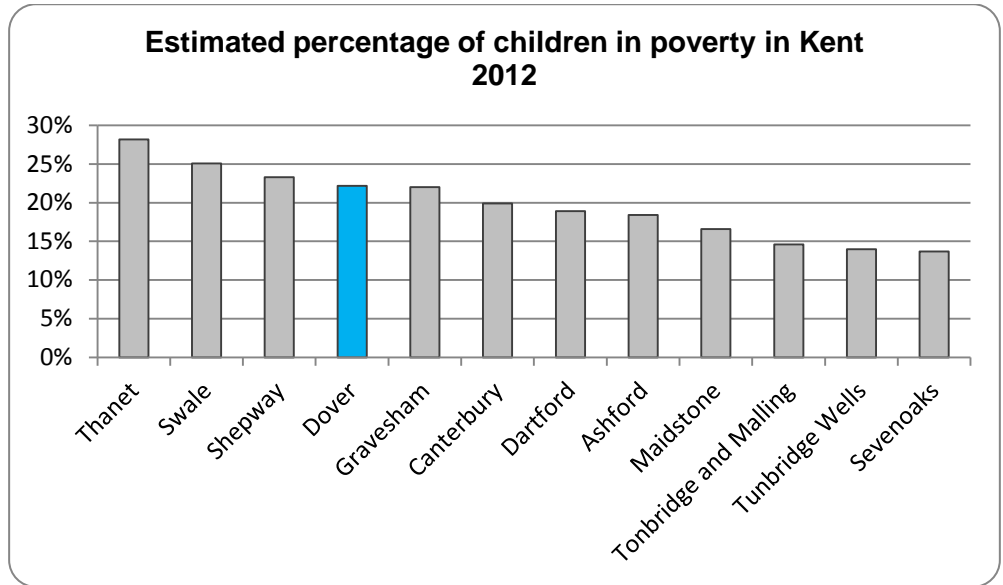
- The 20% of Kent wards with the highest percentage of children living in poverty are shown in red.
- Six out of the 21 wards in the district are within the 20% in Kent with the highest levels of child poverty.

<b>Number of wards within Kent quintiles in the Dover district, 2011</b>				
20% lowest child poverty	20 - 40%	40 - 60%	60 - 80%	20% highest child poverty
3	3	3	6	6

## End Child Poverty Map 2013

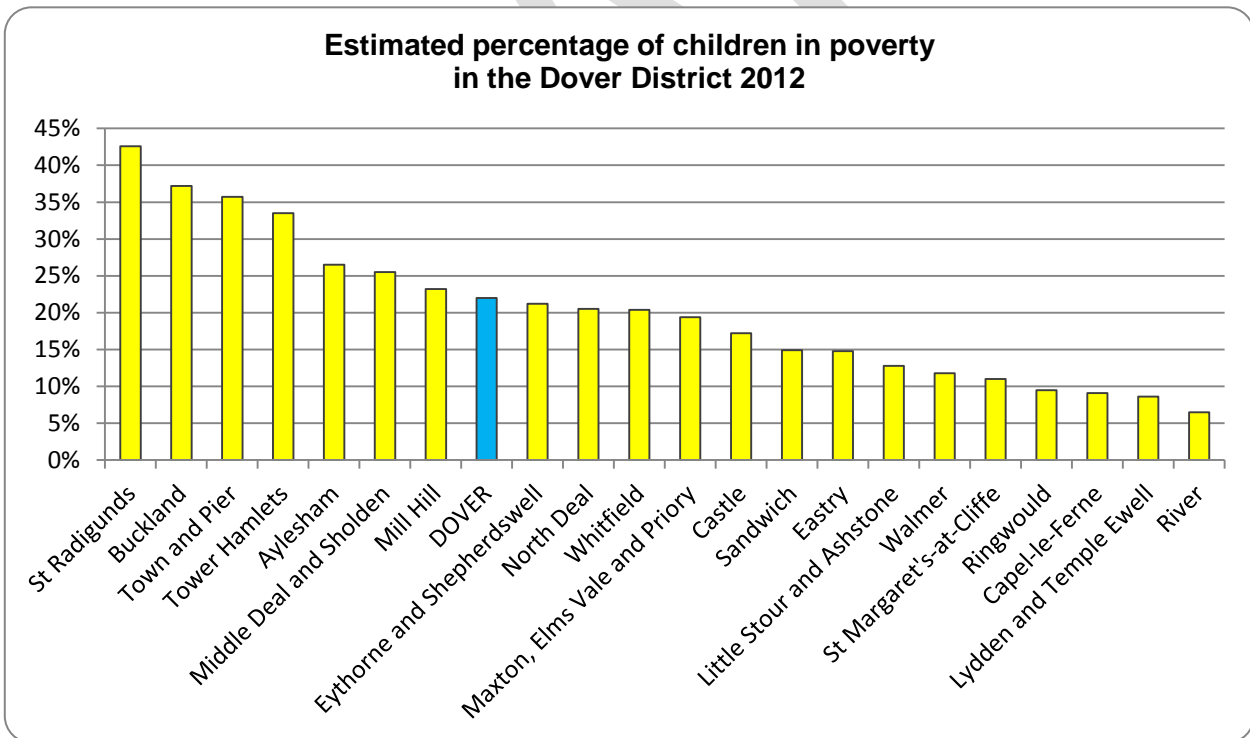
### Poverty in Kent

- Statistics from the Campaign to End Poverty show the wide disparity in poverty levels across the country and county.
- Dover has equal fourth highest estimated percentage of children in poverty in Kent with 22% (5,108 children).
- Thanet has the highest (28% or 5,125 children) and Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells they had the lowest with 14% each (3,506 and 4,041 children respectively).



Source: End Child Poverty Map 2013

### Ward Level Child Poverty



Source: End Child Poverty Map 2013

- Seven wards in the Dover District have above the Dover district average for estimated percentage of children in poverty: St. Radigunds (43%); Buckland (37%); Town & Pier (36%); Tower Hamlets (34%); Aylesham (27%); Middle Deal and Sholden (26%) and Mill Hill (23%).
- The wards with the lowest estimated percentage of children in poverty are: River (7%); Lydden and Temple Ewell (9%); Capel-le-Ferne (9%); Ringwould (10%) and St. Margarets-at-cliffe (11%).

- Buckland ward has the highest number (737) of children in poverty in the Dover district, followed by St. Radigunds (626) and Tower Hamlets (469) whilst Ringwould has the lowest number (26), Capel-le-Ferne (33) and Lydden and Temple Ewell (40) .

## 5. FUEL POVERTY

In 2013, the Government announced its intention to adopt a new definition of fuel poverty based on the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) framework. Under the new measure of fuel poverty, fuel costs are equalised according to the number of people in a household, rather than the household composition.

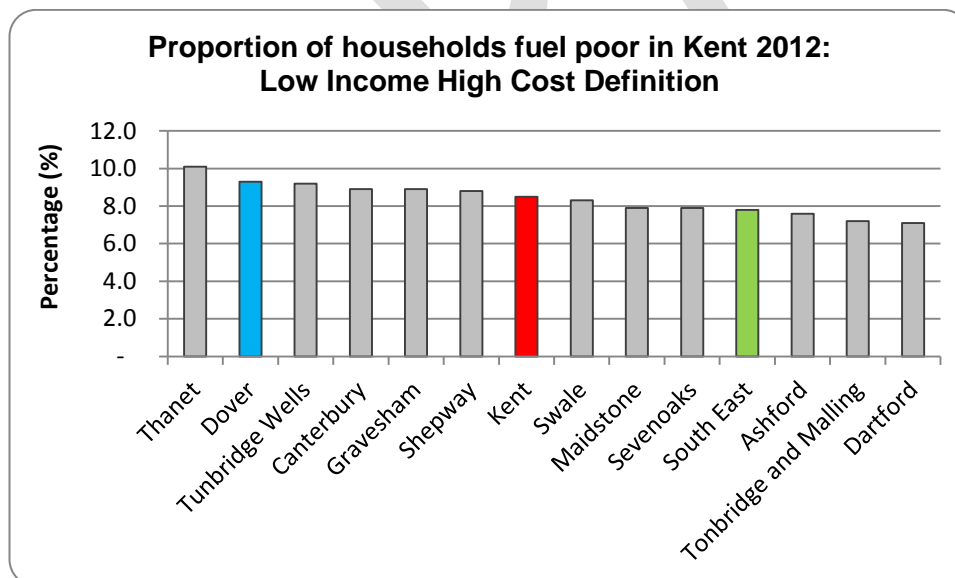
The key elements in determining whether a household is fuel poor or not are: Income; Fuel prices and Fuel consumption (which is dependent on the dwelling characteristics and the lifestyle of the household)

### Low Income High Cost Indicator

- Under the new Low Income High Cost definition a household is considered to be fuel poor where:
  - they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level)
  - were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.
- The low income high cost indicator consists of two parts:
  - The number of households that have both low incomes and high fuel costs
  - The depth of fuel poverty amongst these households. This is measured in terms of a fuel poverty gap, which represents the difference between the modelled fuel bill for each household, and the reasonable cost threshold for the household. This is summed for all households that have both low income and high costs to give an aggregate fuel poverty gap.

Fuel poverty is linked to other measures of inequality such as deprivation, income and health.

Dover District		
Estimated number of households	Estimated number of Fuel Poor Households	Percentage of households fuel poor
60,729	5,378	9.3%

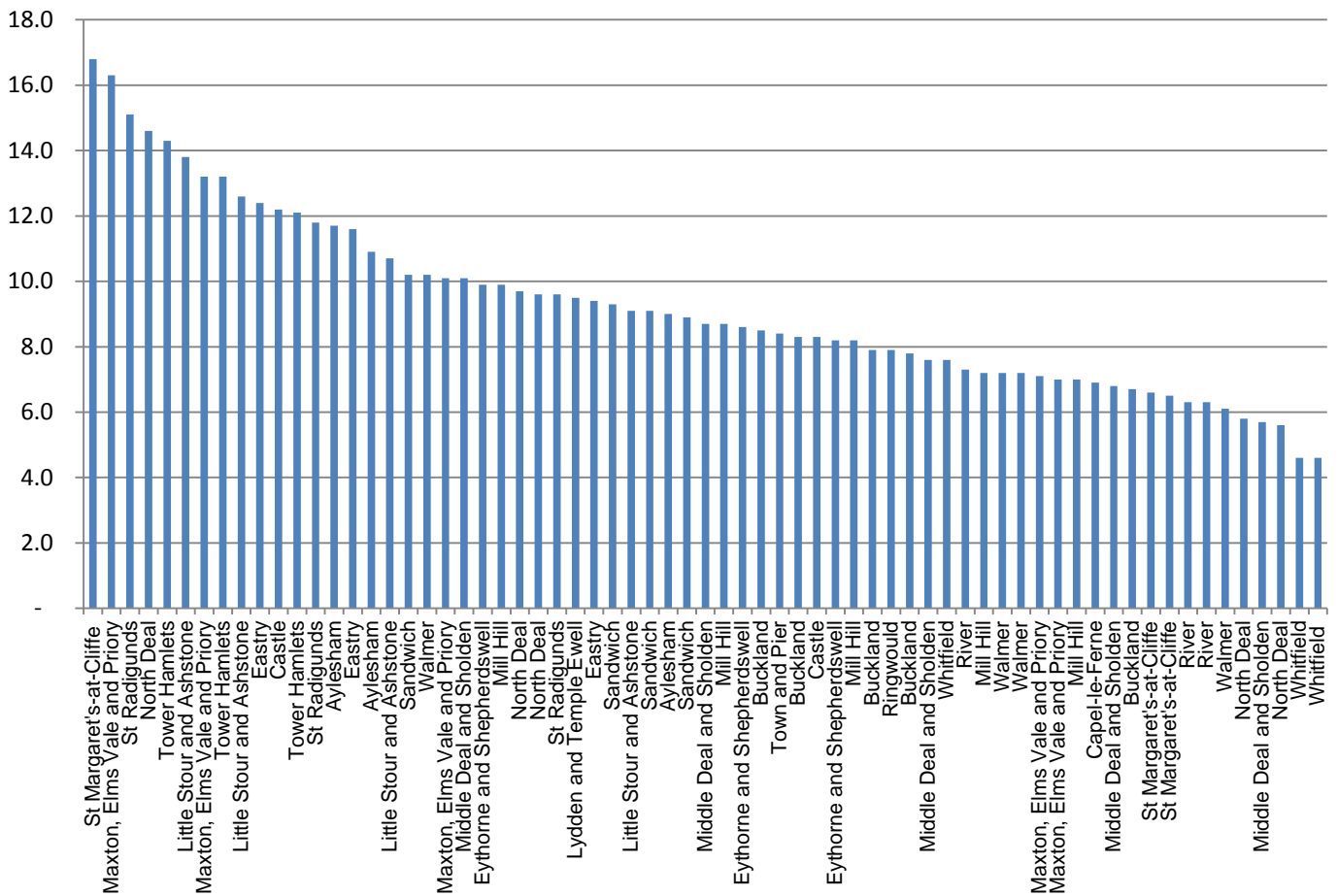


Source: DECC 2012 sub-regional fuel poverty data: low income high costs indicator – published June 2014

- Therefore, the proportion of households living in fuel poverty increases with the age of the property.
- The Dover district has a high proportion of properties built before 1900 (See Housing Chapter).

- Under the LIHC indicator, 9.3% (5,378) of households were fuel poor in the Dover district; this is the second highest in Kent (behind Thanet with 10.1%) and is higher than the county and regional average.
- Under the old 10% definition, 11.2% (5,421) of households would be classed as fuel poor.
- Pre-war properties generally have lower energy efficiency standards and so higher fuel costs.

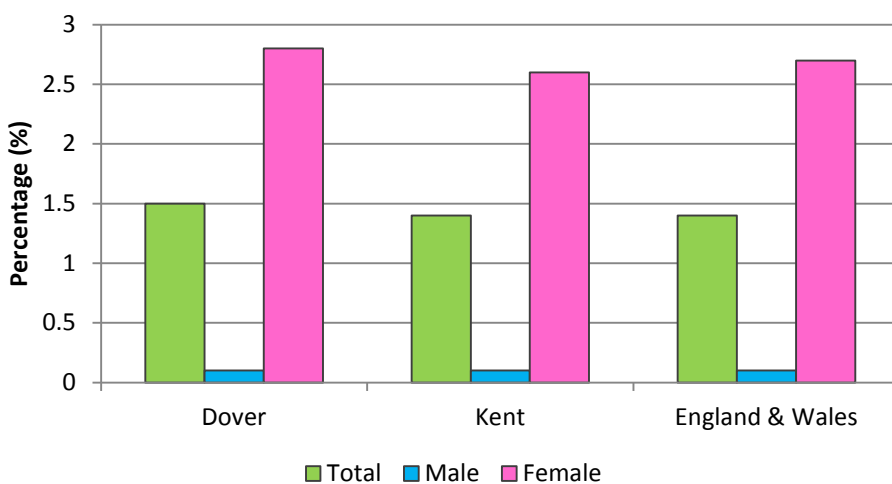
### Proportion of households fuel poor in the Dover District (LSOA level), 2012



Source: DECC 2012 sub-regional fuel poverty data: low income high costs indicator – published June 2014

## 6. GENERAL INDICATORS

### Lone parents claiming income support, August 2013



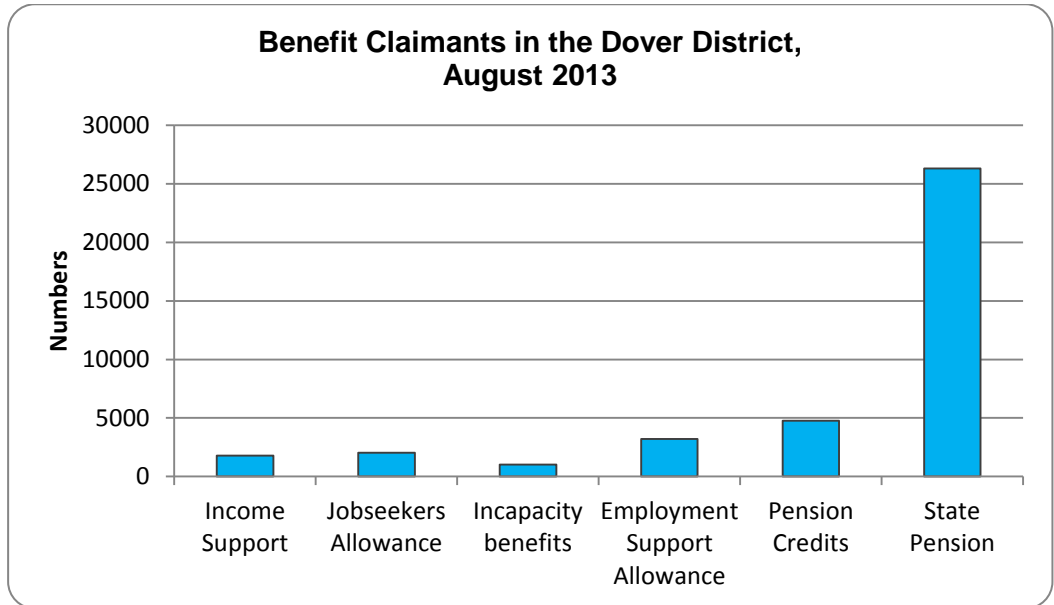
### Lone Parents

- In August 2013, Dover had a slightly higher percentage of lone parents (900 or 1.5%) claiming income support than the Kent (1.4%) and Great Britain (1.4%) averages. The majority of lone parents are female.
- In the Dover district there were 860 female claimants and 30 male claimants.

Source: DWP Longitudinal Study (Percentages are calculated as a proportion of males, females or total population aged 16-59)

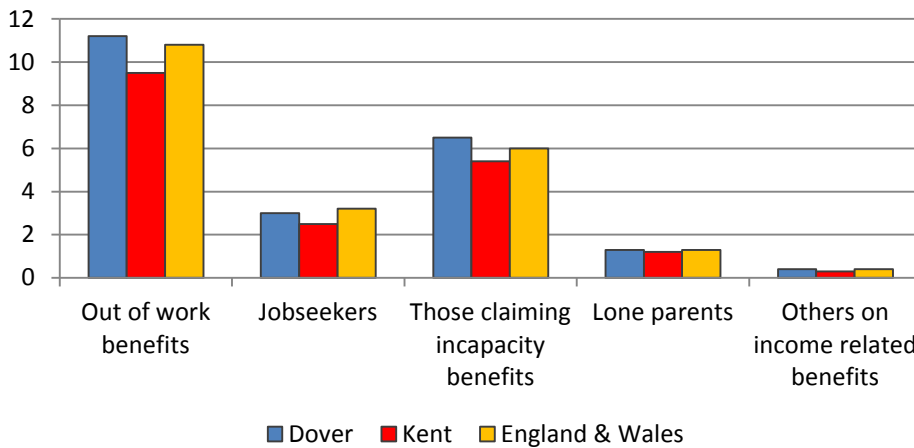
### Benefit Claimants

- In August 2013, the majority of benefit claimants in the Dover district were receiving the state pension (26,330 people).



Source: DWP Longitudinal Study

### People aged 16-64 claiming out of work benefits, August 2013



Source: DWP Longitudinal Study

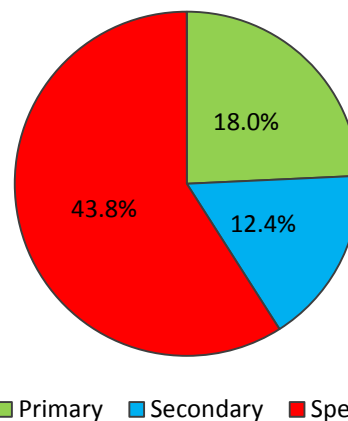
### Worklessness

- In August 2013, the percentage of people claiming out-of-work benefits in the Dover District (11.2% or 7,610 people) is higher than county (9.5%) and national (10.8%) averages.
- The proportion claiming incapacity benefits in the district (6.5%) is also higher than Kent (5.4%) and England & Wales (6.0%) averages.

### Free School Meals

- The provision of free school meals has traditionally been a reliable indicator of the extent and degree of child poverty in the UK.
- In January 2014, overall 15.7% (down from 17.8% in 2012) of pupils were eligible for free school meals. This compares to 13.8% across Kent and 16.7% nationally.

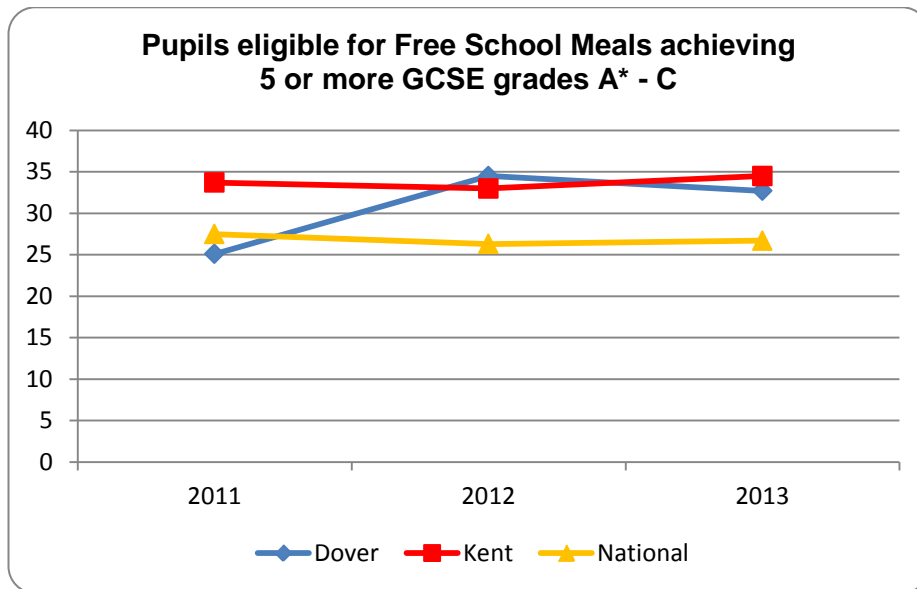
### Percentage of Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals, January 2014



Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information



## Attainment Gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their peers



- In 2013, the percentage of 15-year-old pupils, eligible for free school meals, achieving 5 or more A\* to C grades GCSEs was 32.7% - a fall from 34.5% in 2012.
- This is below the average for Kent (34.5%) but higher than the national average (26.7%).

Source: KCC - KELSI, Management Information

## Vulnerable Children in the Dover district

- As at December 2012, there was 107 Looked After Children in the Dover district. There was also 61 children subject to a Child Protection Plan, which equates to 26.3 per 10,000 aged 0-17 (falling from a rate of 31.5 per 10,000 in March 2012 or 73 children).

## 7. IMPACT OF WELFARE REFORM

- The Welfare Reform Act 2012 contains measures for the most comprehensive reform of the welfare state in a generation. Underlying the reforms is the Coalition Government's aim to make significant savings to the welfare budget, reduce dependency on the state, make work pay for the majority of claimants, whilst at the same time supporting those who cannot work.
- In addition to the measures contained in the Act, there are other important changes either started under the previous Government or introduced outside the Welfare Reform Act itself. These generally involve a reduction in support for benefit claimants of working age, increased conditionality with regard to job seeking and an increase in the power to sanction benefit claimants who do not comply with these conditions.
- The welfare reforms are extensive and complex, with the measures primarily aimed at claimants of working age, and pensioners largely protected from the changes. Please see the Budget, Funding and Investment Chapter for the key points of the welfare reform.
- The impact of welfare reform is difficult to assess because the reforms are relatively recent and are not yet fully implemented. It is also not always possible to establish whether the outcomes are due to the changes or other factors (such as the economic recession) and there are time-lags in data being published.

- Research by the Institute of Fiscal Studies<sup>36</sup> suggests that families will be disproportionately affected. It is estimated that beyond 2016-17 relative and absolute poverty for children and working-age claimants in the country will increase because the poverty-reducing effects of Universal Credit is outweighed by the impact of other welfare reforms. By 2021-21, child poverty is projected to reach 23.5% (relative poverty) and 27.2% (absolute poverty), against targets of 10% and 5% respectively.
- Anecdotal evidence indicates that debt and debt management are emerging as issues as a result of the welfare reforms.

### Projected numbers of people affected in the Dover District

In June 2013, KCC published a Welfare Reform Research report and the following table summarises the estimated number of households impacted by each of the reforms (excluding Universal Credit).

### Estimated numbers of people affected by benefit changes in the Dover District

Housing Benefit: Local Housing Allowance	Housing Benefit: Under-occupation	Non-dependant deductions	Household benefit cap	Council Tax Benefit	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity benefits	Child Benefit	Tax Credits
3,500	600	600	70	6,100	1,000	2,100	13,100	8,200

Source: KCC Business Strategy Welfare Reform Research June 2013

- This shows that significant numbers of people are likely to be affected by more than one of the reforms, but there is no way of measuring this. The overall impact of the Welfare Reforms are likely to be felt across the district, but more concentrated in those areas with high numbers of current benefit claimants and low income areas – such as social housing estates.

### Unemployment and Economic Development

#### Unemployment

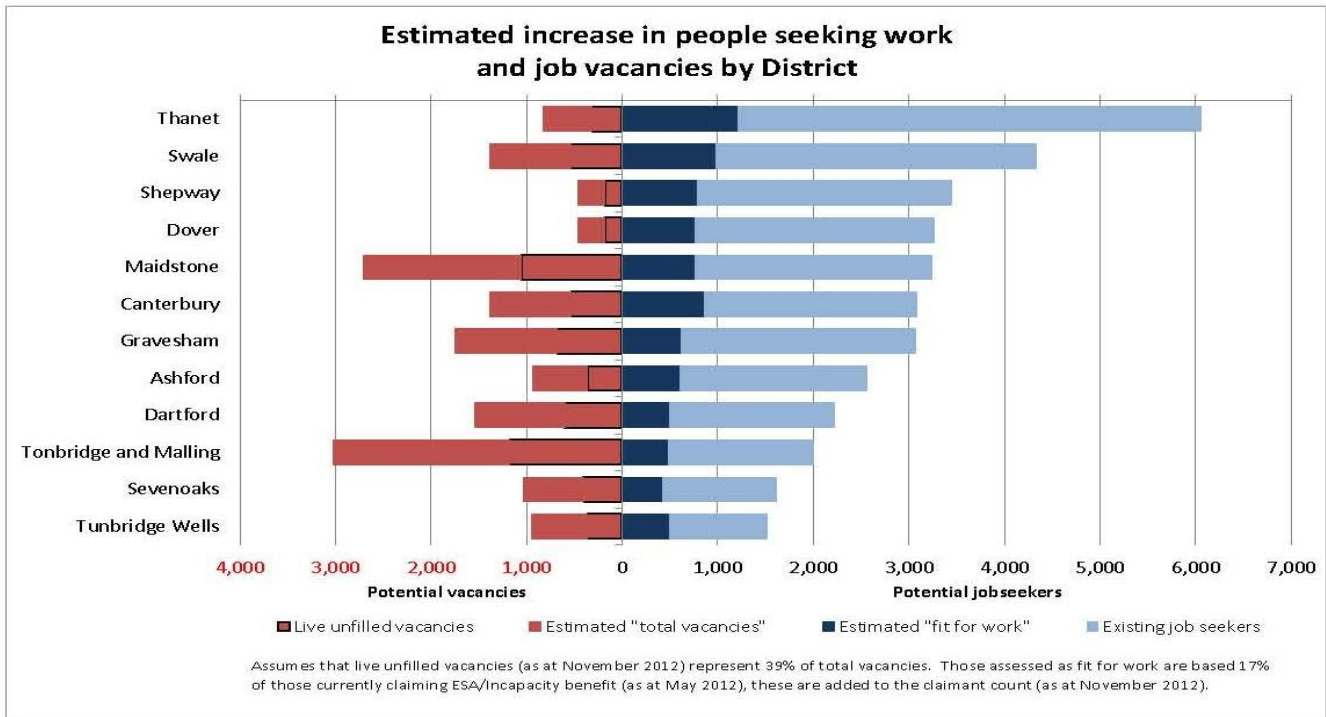
- It is difficult to predict whether or not the changes to the benefit system and incentives to work will lead to a fall in unemployment in the district as this is dependent upon the state of the economy and the skills set of claimants and how 'work ready' they are. The Government has estimated<sup>37</sup> that within 2-3 years of Universal Credit being introduced, unemployment will reduce nationally by 300,000, although not all the new jobs will be full-time.

#### Estimated balance of job seekers and vacancies in Kent

- As a result of the range of welfare reforms, including the reassessment of claimants currently on incapacity-related benefits (with many being declared "fit for work"), there will be a shift in the balance of jobseekers and vacancies within the local labour markets. Demand for jobs (and numbers of people on Jobseekers Allowance) is likely to increase significantly.
- The creation and availability of entry-level jobs is the key to communities being able to adapt to the reforms, but within Dover (and Kent as a whole) the level of those seeking work already exceeds that of the available vacancies.

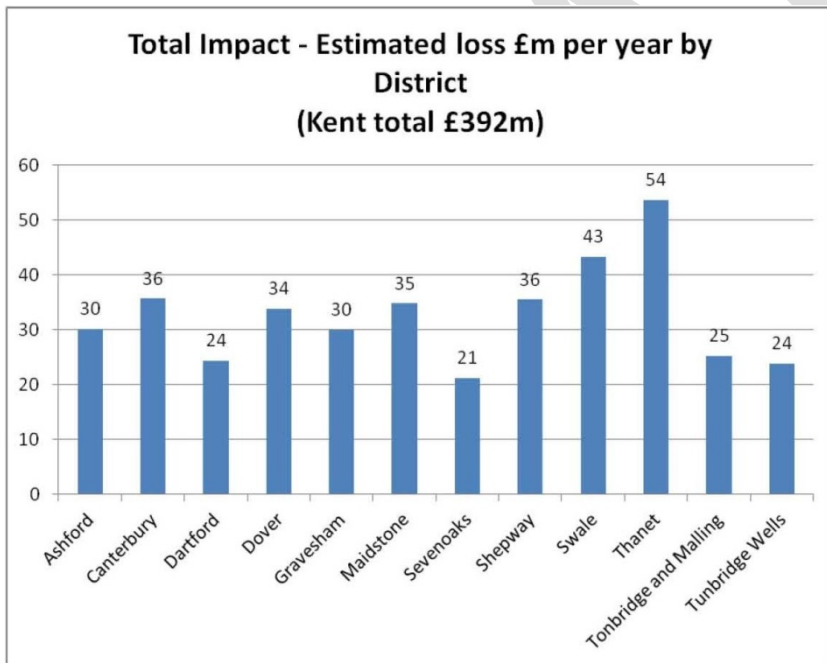
<sup>36</sup> Institute of Fiscal Studies (2013) "Child and Working-Age Poverty in Northern Ireland from 2010 to 2020", IFS Report R78. This report considers the whole of the UK.

<sup>37</sup> 2011 Universal Credit Impact Assessment



Source: KCC Business Strategy Welfare Reform Research June 2013

### Cumulative financial impact across the Kent districts



Source: KCC Business Strategy Welfare Reform Research June 2013

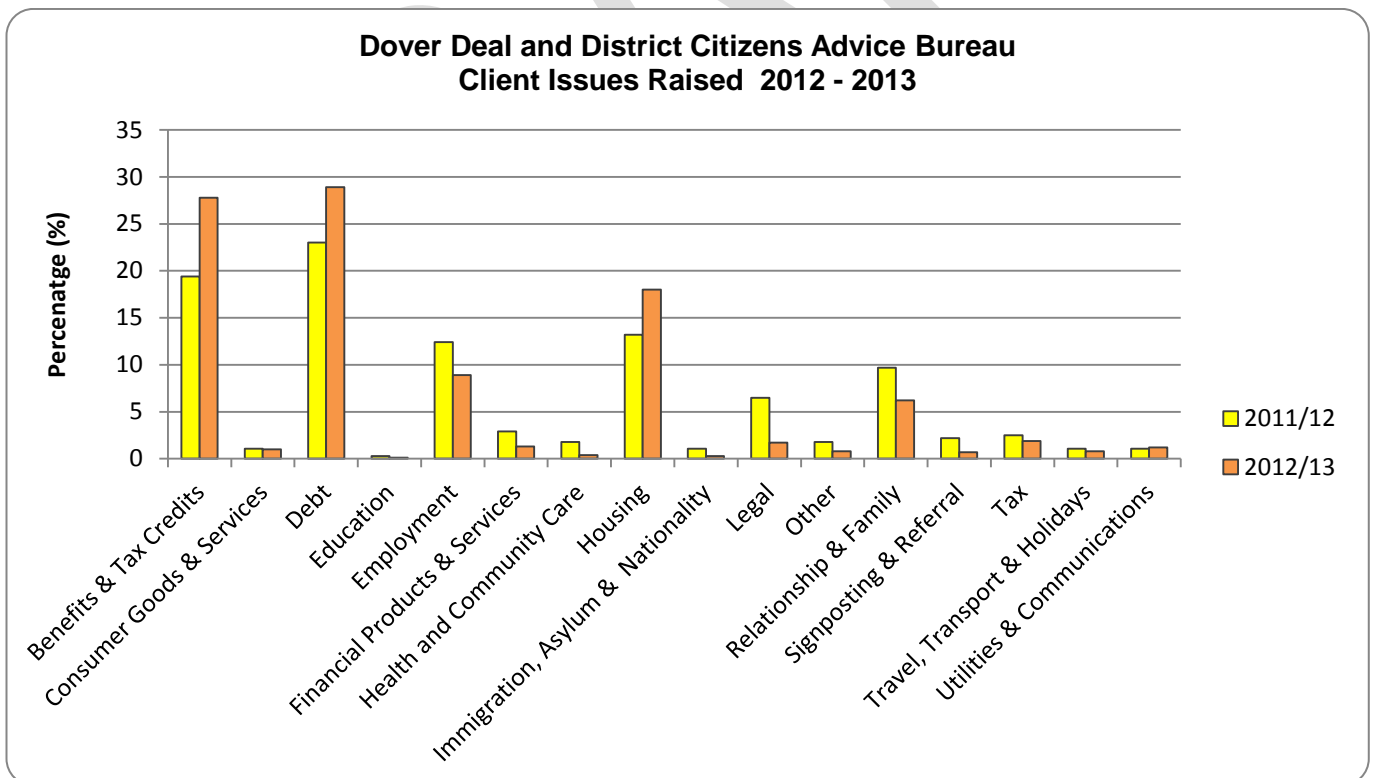
- The financial total impact of welfare reforms in Kent can be estimated at £392 million. Each District area can expect to lose several millions of pounds in current benefits with Dover losing £34m, which is equivalent to a financial loss of £491 per year per working age adult. Nationally, the Dover district is ranked 131 (out of 379 local authorities) with 1 being the hardest hit.
- Thanet is the worst effected in Kent (ranked 18), followed by Shepway (ranked 95) and Swale (ranked 123) and then Dover (ranked 131).

## Universal Credit

- Universal Credit (UC) is the bedrock of the government’s welfare reform agenda, merging 6 of the most commonly-claimed welfare benefits into one single household payment – including Housing Benefit and Income Support. Such is the scale of the change the government is seeking to make that the national roll-out timetable for UC has changed multiple times. There is still uncertainty around the speed of the national roll-out. Official statistics released on 19 March 2014 revealed that just 3,780 people were receiving UC. To put this into perspective, at full roll-out 8 million household UC accounts are expected.
- UC will be delivered ‘digital by design’, and paid direct to the claimant, monthly in arrears. This could present a budgeting challenge for families not used to receiving monthly payments, not being responsible for paying rent directly to their landlords. This may also negatively affect landlord behaviour.
- EK Services, who manage the benefit service on behalf of Canterbury, Dover and Thanet Councils’ are working with Jobcentre Plus’ locally to support customers, via the Local Support Services Framework and are currently mapping out local service provision. It is recognised that support will be needed to help people with digital and financial inclusion.

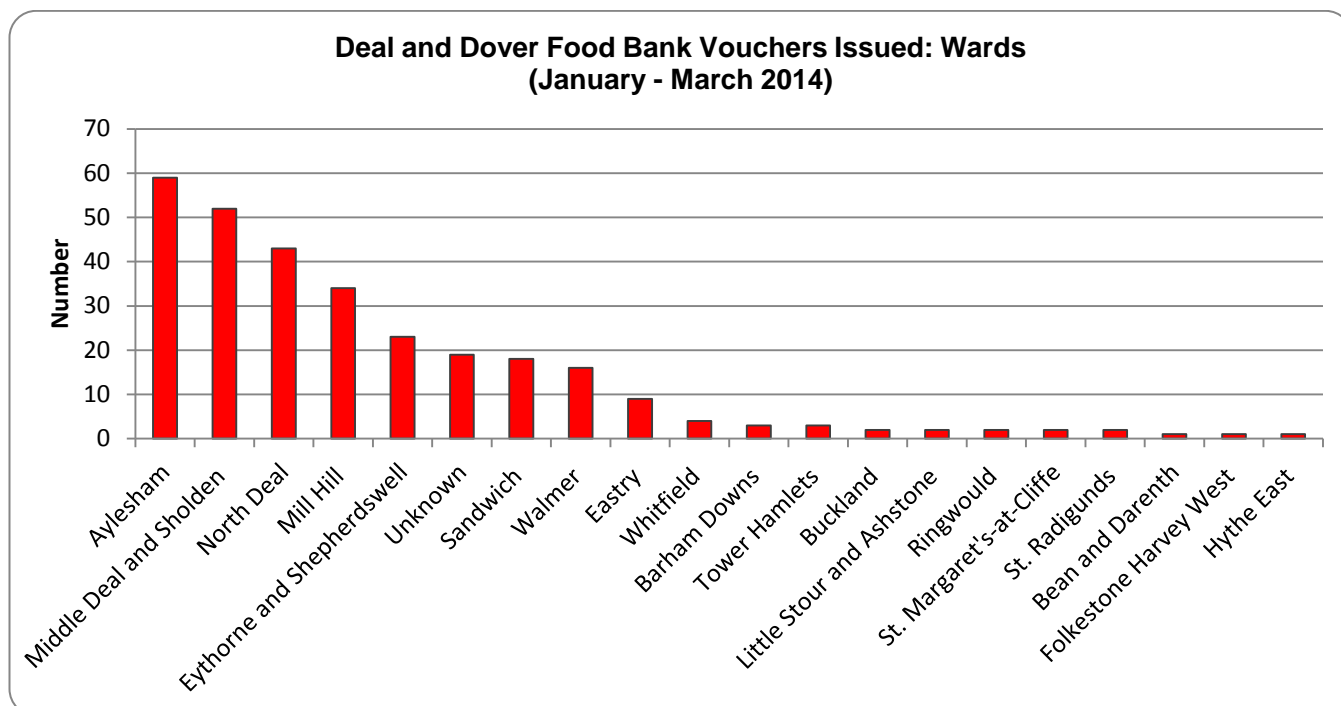
## Citizens Advice Bureau

- Dover District Council has maintained the level of its grant to the Dover Deal and District Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) for the last three years.
- During 2012/13, the CAB dealt with 11,050 client issues. The highest numbers were for Debt (3,194 or 28.9%); Benefit & Tax Credits (3,073 or 27.8%) and Housing (1,989 or 18%) – all of which saw an increase on the previous year.



## Food Banks

- The Trussell Trust foodbank network works in partnership with local churches and organisations to bring foodbanks to communities across the UK. There are now over 275 foodbanks in the network, two of which are in the Dover district, one in [Deal](#)<sup>38</sup> and one in [Dover](#)<sup>39</sup>.
- The Trussell Trust reports that, in the South East, it supported over 91,000 adults and children in 2013/14 up 105% from the previous years. It says drivers of the increased demand are static incomes, rising living costs, low pay, underemployment and problems with welfare, especially sanctioning. Half of all referrals to Trussell Trust foodbanks in 2013-14 were a result of benefit delays or changes.
- Locally, DAEF reports that it is averaging 250 people per month (from approx. 100 vouchers) with about 2,000 kgs of food, 40% are under 16 years old.



Source: Trussell Trust

- Figures for Q1 January to March 2014 show that that the Trussell Trust fed 970 people (624 adults and 346 children), living in wards across the district – and beyond.
- The highest numbers of vouchers were issued to those living in Aylesham (59), followed by Middle Deal and Sholden (52), North Deal (43), Mill Hill (34) and Eythorne and Shepherdswell (23).
- Referrals to the food banks were for a range of crisis types, with customers most frequently stating the reasons to be low income (33%), benefit delays (26%) and benefit changes (16%).
- No further data is available as to the reason why benefit payments have been delayed and further investigations will be made to understand the data regarding the delays.

<sup>38</sup> <http://dealarea.foodbank.org.uk/>

<sup>39</sup> <http://dover.foodbank.org.uk/>

## L. Community Safety

### 1. Dover District Community Safety Partnership

- The Dover District Community Safety Partnership is concerned with making sure the area is a safe place to live, work and visit.
- The Kent Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), Ann Barnes, has confirmed that she will fund Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) for the next three years. However, the Kent PCC has suffered a 4.8% cash reduction in 2014/15 and further 3.5% reductions in 2015/16 and in 2016/17 are forecast. With this in mind, the PCC intends to reduce the CSPs base allocation (after deducting the one-off support in 2013/14,) by 4.8% in 2014/15 and further reductions of 3.5% in both 2015/16 and 2016/17.

Funding for Dover District Community Safety Partnership		
2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
£29,905	£28,858	£27,848

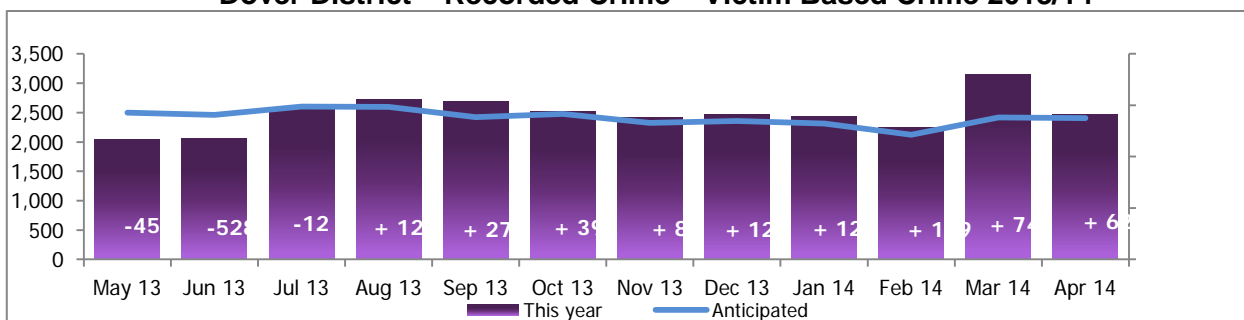
- The Dover District Community Safety Partnership Plan<sup>40</sup> sets out the aims and objectives for the partnership and looks to tackle the whole aspect of community safety as opposed to only crime and disorder. The current plan covers the period of April 2011 to March 2014 and the Dover District CSP is looking to produce a new one. However, it is first seeking clarification on the standing of CSP plans and whether or not there is a need to complete them, given that the Kent PCC produces a plan as well which CSPs contribute to.
- The Dover District Community Safety Partnership has delivered a range of projects and events during 2013/14 including the Community Safety Day and Regatta (with Dover Harbour Board); Operation Clean Sweep in Dover Town Centre; Reduce The Strength campaign; Road safety projects; Barton Path clean up and second clean-up of Clarendon Alleys; Challenger Troop and Troubled Families.

### 2. Dover District Recorded Crime Summary

- There have been some changes to both the crime categories (made by the Home Office counting rule) and the method in which performance is monitored. From April 2013 published data is no longer compared to the same month/time period as the previous year, instead recorded crime is compared to anticipated volumes.
- Kent Police have calculated the anticipated values for all the main crime types and if the actual values recorded are below the anticipated values (i.e. have a negative value) then the Force are on track for an end of year reduction.
- The Home Office has split All Crime into two main groups: Victim Based Crime and Crimes Against Society. Some of the sub-categories have also been changed in the counting rules, therefore it is not possible to directly compare this year's figures with previous years. There are no Kent Police force targets for 2013/14, only to improve on the 2012/13 financial year figures.
- Over the financial year 2013/14, it would appear that there has been an increase in Victim Based Crime and a decrease in Crimes Against Society in the Dover district. However, the Dover District CSP reports that during the last financial year, crime reduced considerably. At the same 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.
- In previous years it has been possible to measure the total recorded crime in the district and calculate the rate of crimes per 1,000 residents, to be used as a year-on-year comparison and against other areas. However, this information is no longer available at district level as there has been a reduction by Kent Police in the monitoring of crime performance figures.

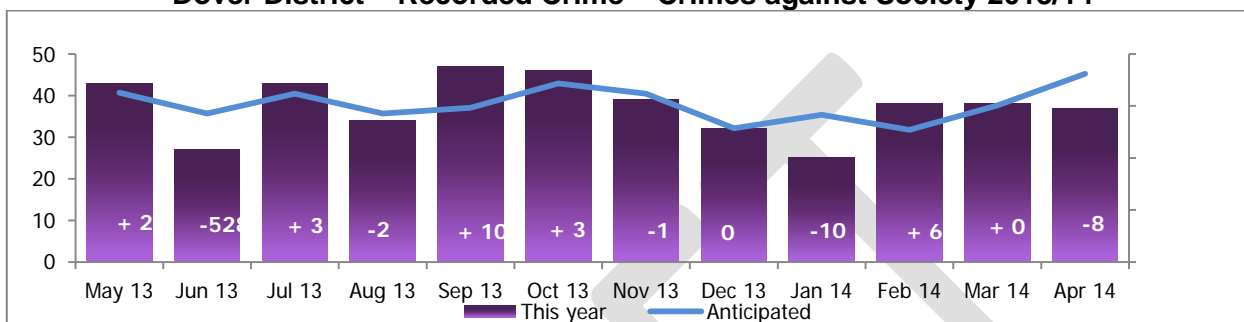
<sup>40</sup> [Dover District Community Safety Plan 2011-2014](#)

### Dover District – Recorded Crime – Victim Based Crime 2013/14



Source: Kent Police

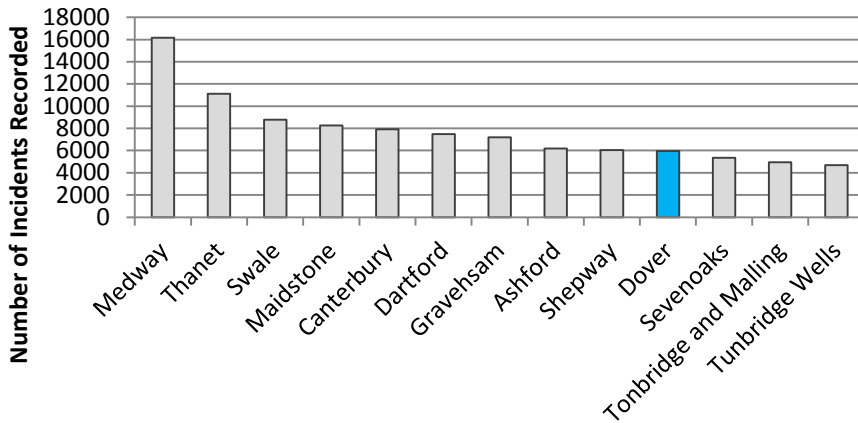
### Dover District – Recorded Crime – Crimes against Society 2013/14



Source: Kent Police

	April 2014	Anticipated	Number change		RY ending Apr 2014	RY ending Mar 2014	Number change
<b>Victim based crime</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>+3</b>		<b>6,075</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>+116</b>
Violent crime:	167	183	-16		2,104	2,044	+60
• Violence against the person	154	163	-9		1,901	1,850	+51
• Sexual offences	9	10	-1		149	141	+8
• Robbery	4	8	-4		54	53	+1
Burglary Dwelling	20	24	-4		294	304	-10
Burglary Other than dwelling	37	27	+10		322	307	+15
Vehicle crime:	46	43	+3		472	470	+2
• Theft of motor vehicle	15	7	+8		89	84	+5
• Theft from motor vehicle	31	35	-4		383	386	-3
Vehicle Interference	7	3	+4		37	33	+4
Theft and handling	132	124	+8		1,519	1,494	+25
• Shoplifting	40	38	+2		492	488	+4
• Theft pedal cycle	6	7	-1		97	98	-1
• Other Theft	86	78	+8		930	908	+22
Criminal damage	126	116	+10		1,327	1,307	+20
	<b>April 2014</b>	<b>Anticipated</b>	<b>Number change</b>		<b>RY ending Apr 2014</b>	<b>RY ending Mar 2014</b>	<b>Number change</b>
<b>Crimes against society</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-8</b>		<b>449</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>-6</b>
Drug offences	9	19	-10		143	152	-9
Possession of weapons	3	2	+1		26	26	0
Public order offences	21	13	+8		190	182	+8
Other crimes	4	10	-6		90	95	-5

### Victim Based Crime in Kent Rolling Year Ending March 2014



### Victim Based Crime

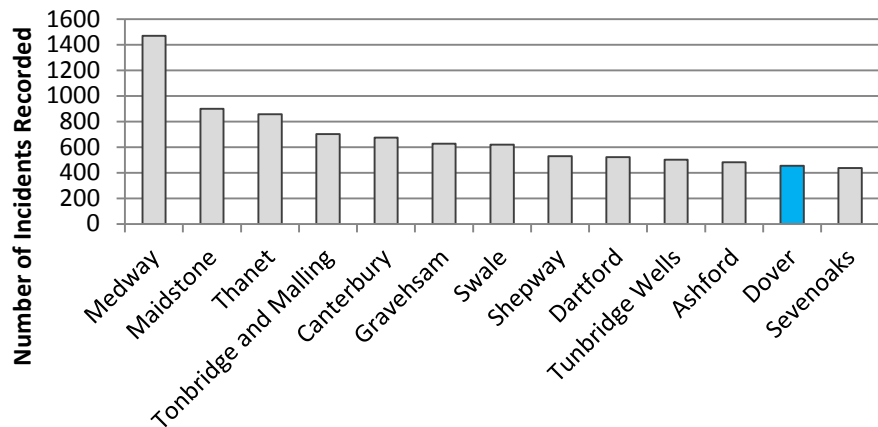
- For the rolling year ending March 2014, the Dover district had the fourth lowest recorded Victim Based Crime numbers in Kent, with 5,959.
- Medway had the highest number (16,167) and Tunbridge Wells the lowest (4,684).

Source: Kent Police

### Crimes Against Society

- For the rolling year ending March 2014, the Dover district had the second lowest recorded Crimes Against Society numbers in Kent, with 455.
- Medway had the highest number (1,470) and Sevenoaks the lowest (438).

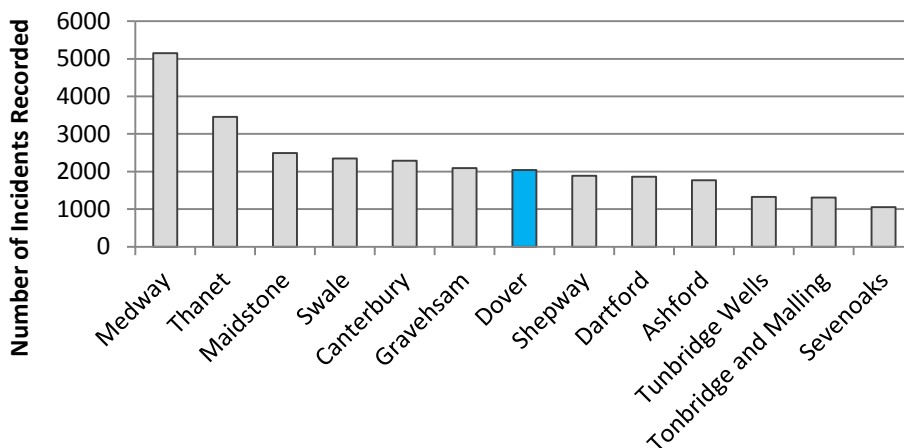
### Crimes Against Society in Kent Rolling Year Ending March 2014



Source: Kent Police

### Violent Crime in Kent: Numbers Rolling Year March 2014

### Violent Crime in Kent Rolling Year Ending March 2014



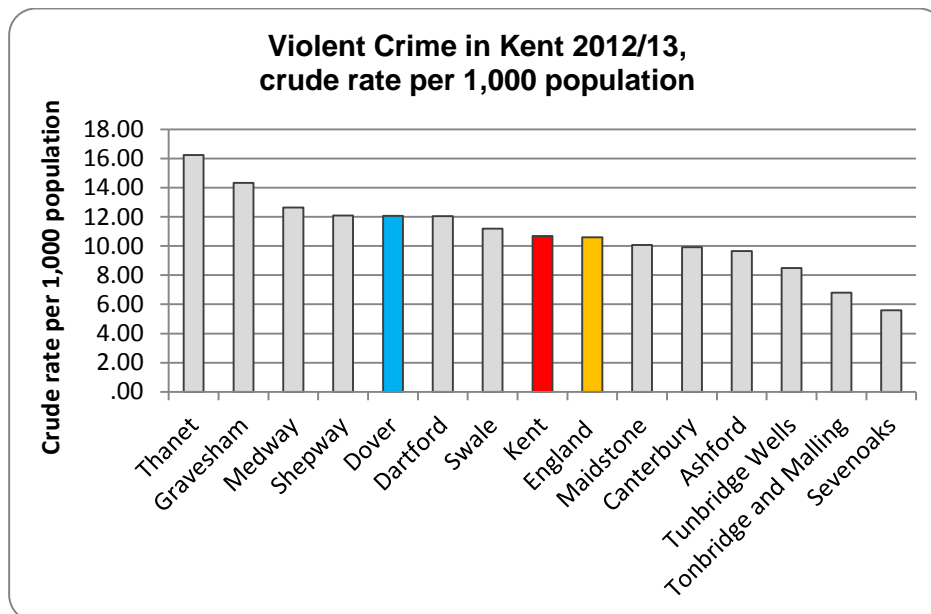
Source: Kent Police

- For the rolling year ending March 2014, the Dover district had the seventh lowest recorded Violent Crime numbers in Kent, with 2,044.
- Medway had the highest number (5,151) and Sevenoaks the lowest (1,051).



## Violent Crime in Kent: Rate per 1,000 population 2012/13

- Public Health England published the Health Profile 2014 on 08 July 2014. This shows how the health of people in this area compared with the rest of England.
- This profile highlights that the Violent Crime (violent offences) Indicator for the Dover district is significantly worse than the England average. This is based on 2012/13 figures (not 2013/14) and is calculated as a crude rate per 1,000 population.



Source: Public Health England, Health Profile 2014

- Using the rates per 1,000 population data published by PHE, Dover<sup>41</sup> and Shepway (12.09) had the joint fourth highest violent crime rate in Kent in 2012/13. Thanet has the highest (16.26) and Sevenoaks the lowest (5.60). This compares to a Kent average of 10.7 and an England average of 10.6.
- Any queries regarding these figures should be directed to Kent Police and Public Health England.

### 3. Kent Crime and Victimization Survey

- Changes have also been made to streamline the content and questions within the Kent Crime and Victimization Survey (KCVS). As a result, the survey will no longer include peoples' perceptions of different types of ASB or fear of crime but will have a greater focus on public satisfaction and confidence with the Police.

<b>KCVS<sup>42</sup> Year ending March 2014: Summary of questions and responses for Dover District</b>	
% of the public completely, very or fairly satisfied with the policing in their area.	77.4%
% of people who agree or strongly agree that Kent Police can be relied on to be there when needed.	73.3%
% of people who think their local police do an excellent or good job.	75.4%
% people who strongly agree/tend to agree that the police are dealing with ASB and crime issues that matter in their local area <sup>43</sup> .	62.7%
% of people who are very or fairly confident that Kent Police is fair.	95.2%
% of people who agree or strongly agree that Kent Police treats the local community with respect.	83.6%

<sup>41</sup> The rate for the Dover district has been calculated by dividing the number (1,350) by the population (111,700) x 1,000.

<sup>42</sup> KCVS sample size is 2975 surveys, meaning sample sizes at District or Unitary Authority level are not representative. Data is weighted by age and gender population data from ONS mid-2011 population estimates.

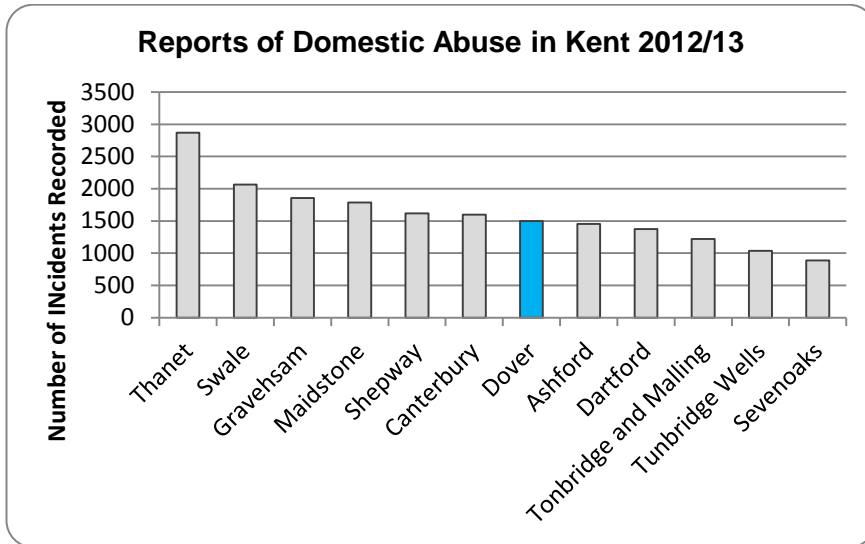
<sup>43</sup> This question previously included 'don't know' responses. 'Don't know' responses are now excluded from figures

#### 4. Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse is defined as:

“Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.” (Home Office).

Domestic Abuse occurs across the whole of society, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, age, class, income or where they live.



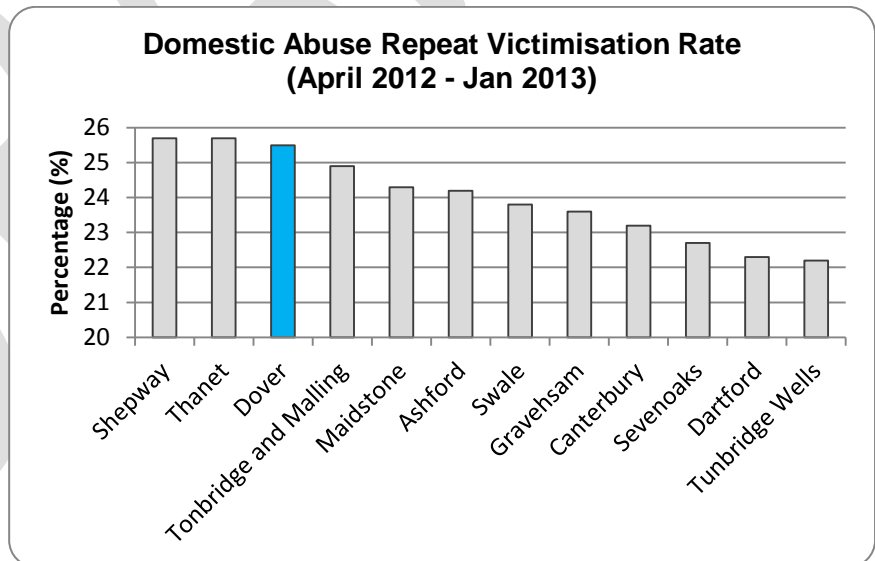
#### Reported of Domestic Abuse

- During 2012/13 a total of 1,500 incidents of Domestic Abuse were reported in the Dover district.
- This is an increase of 6.2% between 2010/11 to 2012/13.
- Thanet (2,871) and Swale (2,063) had the highest reported incidents, whilst Sevenoaks (886) and Tunbridge Wells (1,035) had the fewest.

Source: KMPHO, Domestic Abuse JSNA 2013/14

#### Domestic Abuse Repeat Victimization

- Overall, in Kent repeat victimisation rates are increasing.
- During April 2012 - January 2013, the highest proportion of reported incidents were in Shepway and Thanet (both on 25.7%), followed closely by Dover (25.5%).
- Tunbridge Wells (22.2%) and Dartford (22.3%) had the lowest repeat victimisation rates.
- Increasing reports of domestic abuse may be due to increased and improved processes for reporting.



Source: KMPHO, Domestic Abuse JSNA 2013/14

- Locally, there has also been improved recognition of the issue and better support, leading to an increase in confidence amongst victims of domestic abuse and higher reporting levels.

## 5. Troubled Families Programme

“Troubled Families are those that have problems and often cause problems to the community around them, putting high costs on the public sector” (Department for Communities and Local Government, December 2012)

- 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.
- Its main aims are to:
  - Get children back to school
  - Reduce youth crime and anti-social behaviour
  - Put adults on path back to work
  - Reduce amount public services spend
- The 5 Family Intervention Factors are:
  - One worker dedicated to a family
  - Practical hands on support
  - Persistent, assertive and challenging
  - Consider the family as a whole
  - Common purpose and agreed action
- 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.
- Troubled Families is also a sub-group of 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.
- In the first year of the Troubled Families Programme 113 families were supported in the Dover district. In 2013/14 114 families are being supported, of this number 42 are receiving intensive support.



Community Regatta 2013

# M. Quality of Life

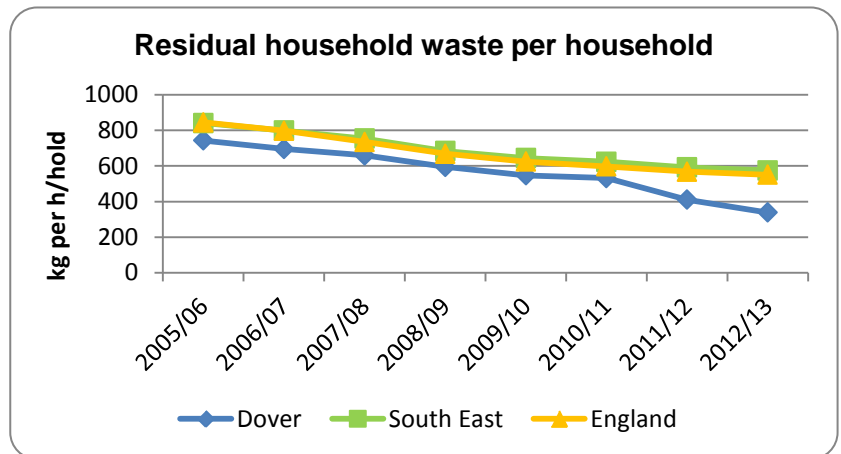
## NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### 1. WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING

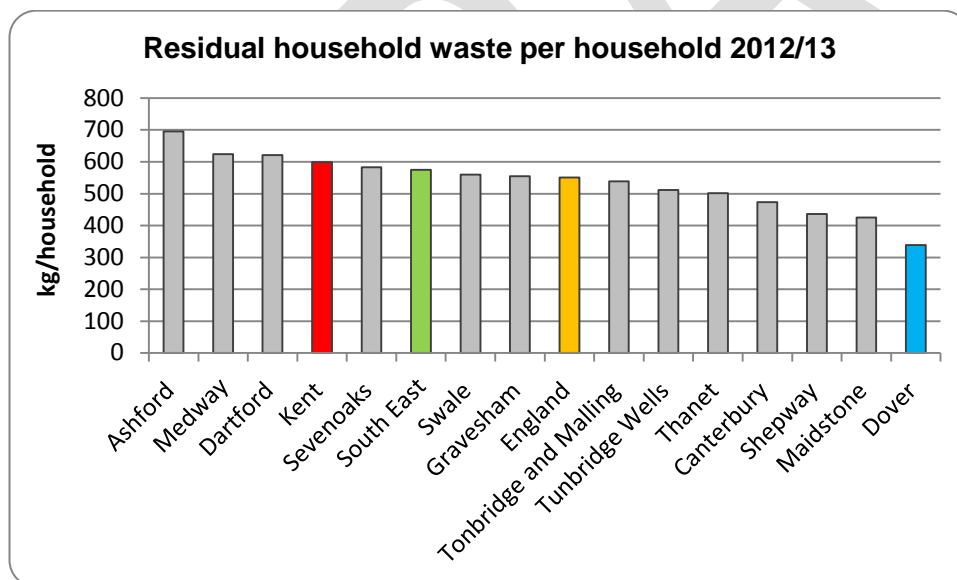
#### a) Residual Household Waste per Household (kg per household)

	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013
<b>Dover</b>	532	411	339
<b>South East</b>	624	592	575
<b>England</b>	598	568	551

- In the Dover district, 339kg of residual (non-recyclable) waste was recorded per household in 2012/13 (the latest data available from Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)).
- This is below the average waste per household figures for the South East and England and represents a decrease of nearly 55% on figures for the district for 2005/06.



Source: DEFRA ENV18 - Local authority collected waste tables



Source: DEFRA ENV18 - Local authority collected waste tables

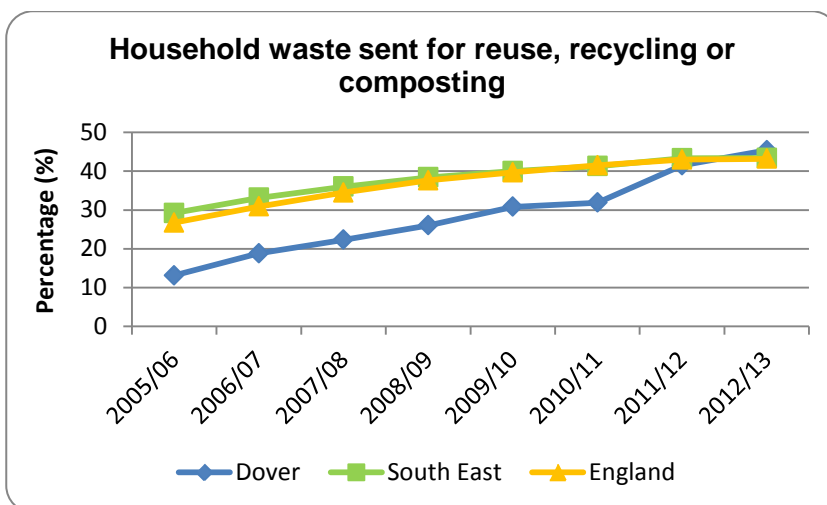
#### Kent Comparison

- In 2012/13, the Dover district had the lowest residual household waste figure in Kent.
- Performance figures for the Dover district 2013/14 show that the residual waste per household has risen to 352kg.
- 2013/14 figures for Kent, South East and England are not yet available for comparison.

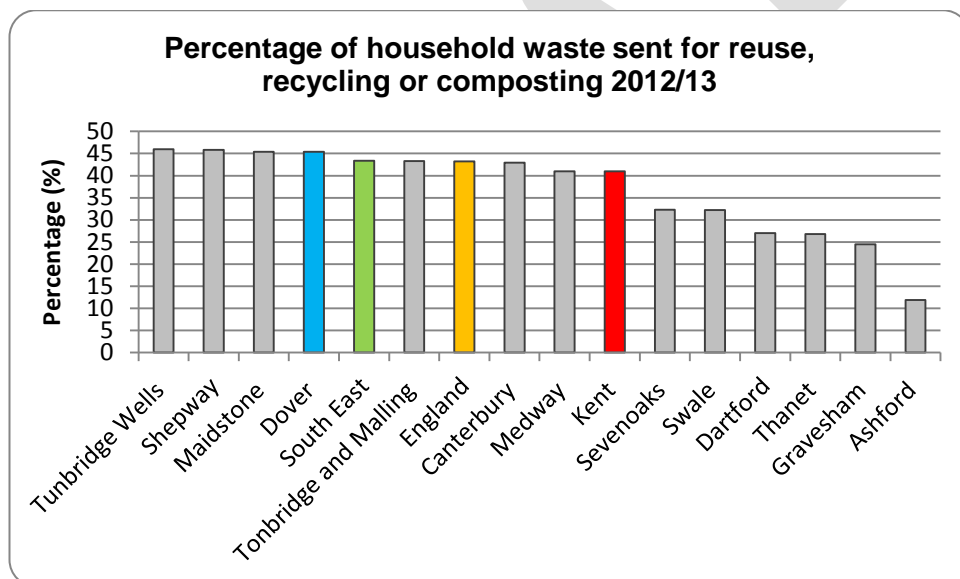
## b) Household Waste Sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Dover</b>	31.9	41.5	45.4
<b>South East</b>	41.3	43.3	43.4
<b>England</b>	41.5	43.0	43.2

- In the Dover district, 45.4% of household waste was sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2012/13 (the latest data available from Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)).
- This is the above the average figures for the South East (43.4%) and England (43.2%) and is a percentage point increase of 32.3% on the district's recycling rate for 2005/06, when it stood at 13.1%.



Source: DEFRA ENV18 - Local authority collected waste tables



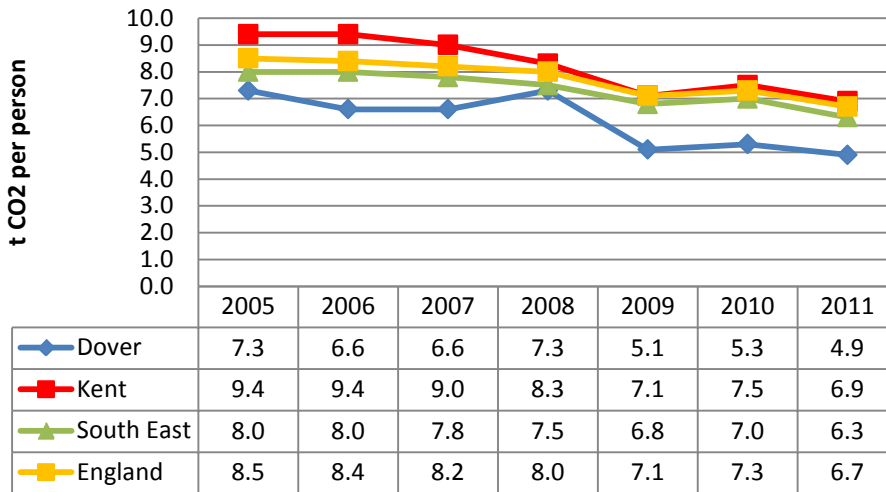
Source: DEFRA ENV18 - Local authority collected waste tables

### Kent Comparison

- In 2012/13, the Dover district had equal third highest percentage of household waste was sent for reuse, recycling or composting in Kent.
- Performance figures for the Dover district 2013/14 show that household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting has now fallen slightly to 45%. Figures for Kent, South East and England are not available for comparison.

## 2. AIR QUALITY

Per capita Local CO2 emission estimates 2005-2011



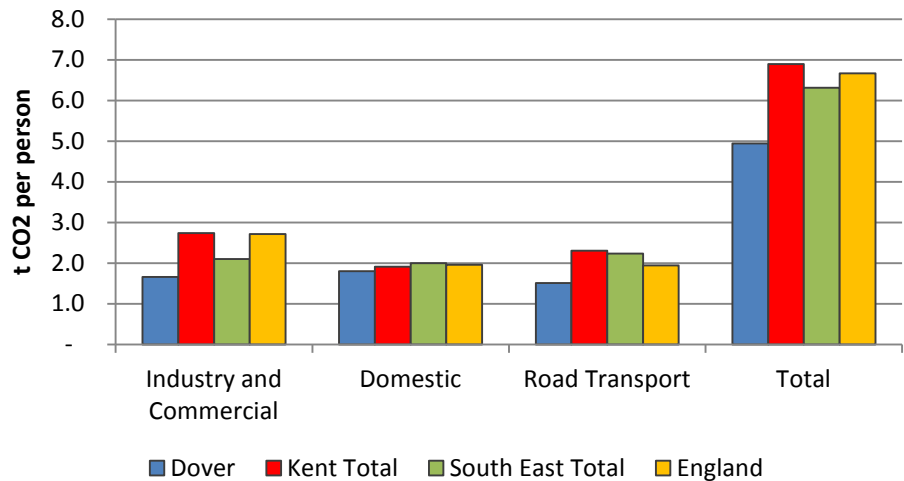
### Local Carbon Dioxide Emissions

- In 2011 (the latest data available) the estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for the Dover district was 4.9 tonnes per head.
- Since 2005 there has been a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 2.4 tonnes per head for the district.

Source: [Department for Energy and Climate Change Local authority carbon dioxide emissions](#) – published 11 July 2013

- Overall in 2011, 36.7% of end-user emissions were attributed to the domestic sector, 34.7% to the industry and commercial sector and 30.6% to road transport.
- There are wide local variations on this mainly because of the economy and geography of different local areas.
- 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.

Per capita Local CO2 emission estimates 2011



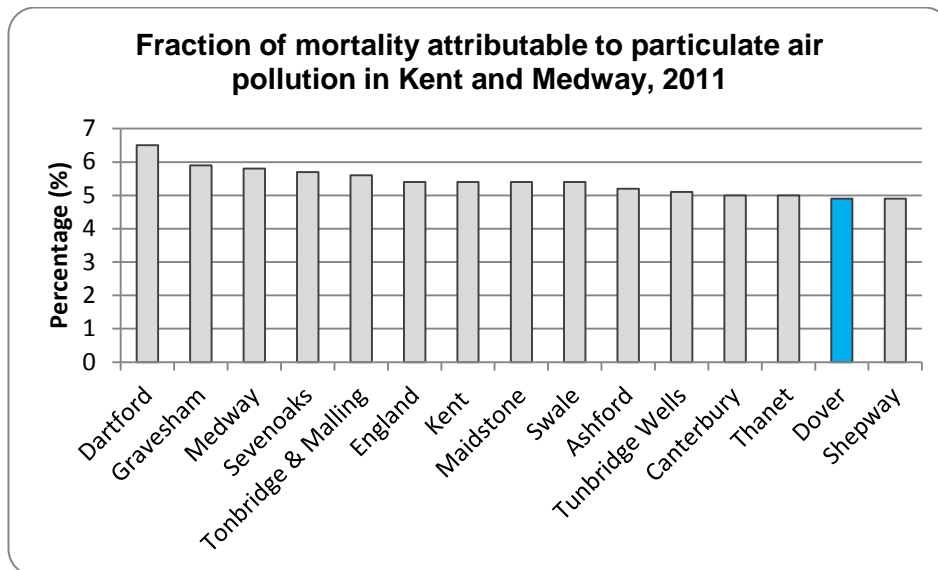
Source: [Department for Energy and Climate Change Local authority carbon dioxide emissions](#) – published 11 July 2013

- The Port retained the Carbon Trust Standard, awarded every two years, following four years of carbon reductions. Carbon Trust figures show that carbon emissions fell by 4.4% each year from April 2010 to March 2012 and that there has been a 25% reduction made since the carbon management programme started in 2006.

### Kent Air Quality Partnership

- Dover District Council is part of the Kent Air Quality Partnership, 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.
- 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



### 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)

### Air Quality Management Areas

- Until June 2014 there were 3 air quality management areas (AQMA) within the Dover district. Two are in respect of road traffic on the A20 Townwall St/Limekiln St and junction of High St/Ladywell. The third related to sulphur dioxide from shipping emissions and covers Marine Parade, Athol Terrace, East Cliff and part of Langdon Cliffs and Jubilee Way.
- Sulphur dioxide levels in the Eastern Dock port area have reduced over the past few years predominately due to the introduction of tighter EU controls on fuels used by cross-channel shipping. No exceedances of the 15 minute objective for sulphur dioxide were recorded during the last year and the AQMA was revoked in June 2014 following consultation. Improvements to the Eastern Docks which include additional parking areas for HGVs are currently underway. Modelling has indicated that marginal improvements in nitrogen dioxide levels as a result can be expected.
- The Council's most recent air quality report (2013 Annual Progress Report) evaluates air pollution monitoring results for the district and identifies new or significantly changed sources that could lead to potential air quality exceedances. Conclusions of the report are that there have been no exceedances of any of the objectives within the Dover District during 2012 (the last full year where data is available) outside of existing air quality management areas.
- Dover continues to face challenges in dealing with elevated levels of air pollution, mainly as a result of the increasing number of HGV movements on the A20 approach road to the Eastern Docks. Planned developments in the Western Docks which involve junction improvements on this trunk road have the potential to improve levels of nitrogen dioxide in the area. The Council continues to support lobbying of transport departments in Central Government in relation to the "Bifurcation" of traffic from Dover and the Channel Ports.
- A third Thames crossing offers a valuable opportunity to implement a system of "bifurcation" for traffic heading to and from the Channel Ports. Under this system, vehicles travelling to the Continent by way of Dover's Eastern Docks would be encouraged to route via the Lower Thames crossing and the M2/A2, while those travelling through the Western Docks or the Channel Tunnel would be routed via the Dartford Crossing and the M20/A20. These improvements would greatly increase the efficiency of Kent's motorway and trunk road network thereby facilitating the growth of Ashford, Dover and Maidstone by freeing up road capacity in the Channel Corridor. There is also the added benefit of a

predicted reduction in air pollution levels in the AQMA area of Dover A20 Townwall St should the changes be implemented.

- To further improve air quality and reduce pollution, the Council is responsible for regulating certain industries. This includes vehicle re-sprayers, waste oil burners, cement works, petrol stations, dry cleaners. Business operators must apply for permits and have to meet conditions on controls and emissions. Once issued the Council carries out regular inspections for compliance. In the 2013-14 the Council dealt with 33 of these processes.
- Officers have also responded to 116 complaints relating to smoke from bonfires on domestic, industrial and agricultural sites

### 3. 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 2013-14 a total of 620 noise complaints were investigated as broken down below:

	2012/13	2013/14
Commercial premises, e.g. pubs	64	65
Industrial and agricultural premises	22	20
Domestic premises	267	266
Animals e.g. barking dogs	151	157
Burglar alarms	21	11
Cars, trains, railway, aircraft and car alarms	31	52
Construction sites	24	28
Other miscellaneous sources	41	21
Total	621	620

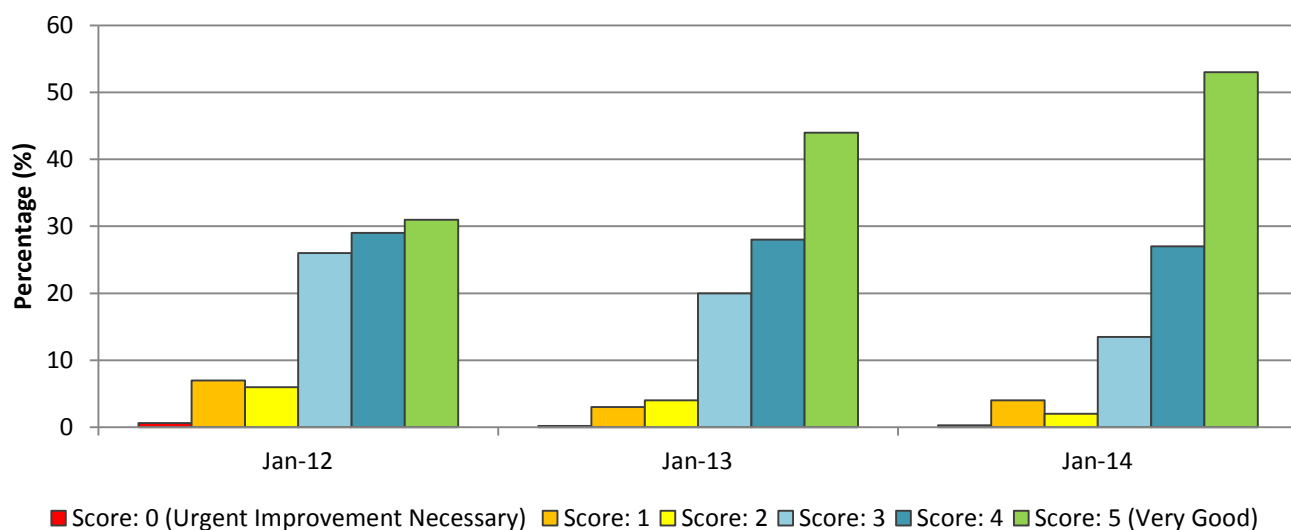
### 4. FOOD HYGIENE

- 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 which means Urgent Improvement Necessary to a top rating of 5 which is 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 80% of rated businesses within the district have a rating of 4 or 5, an increase of 20% within the last 2 years.

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
0	4 (0.6%)	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.3%)
1	47 (7%)	27 (3%)	40 (4%)
2	42 (6%)	39 (4%)	21 (2%)
3	171 (26%)	180 (20%)	133 (13.5%)
4	189 (29%)	248 (28%)	265 (27%)
5	202 (31%)	390 (44%)	522 (53%)
Total	655	886	984



**National Food Hygiene Scores in the Dover District, April 2012 to 2014**



## 5. LICENSING

License/Registration Type in the Dover District	2012/2013	2013/2014
Premises licences	429	482
Club Premises Certificates	45	42
Personal licence holders	1339	1463
Adult Gaming Centres	10	10
Family Entertainment Centres	3	3
Amusement centres needing a permit for machines for under 18s	9	11
Bingo Halls	2	2
Betting Shops	12	13
Clubs and pubs with permits for 2 or fewer low stake gaming machines	97	82
Animal Boarding Establishments	12	13
Dog Breeders	2	2
Pet Shops	4	5
Riding Establishments	8	8
Zoos	2	2
People licensed to keep Dangerous Wild Animals	2	2
Licensed Hackney Carriage vehicles	69	69
Private Hire operators	31	31
Private Hire vehicles	122	136
Licensed drivers	293	315
Pleasure boats	3	3
Premises registered offering "body piercing"	15	23
Persons registered to conduct skin piercing procedures	72	58
Promoters registered to hold "small society lotteries" i.e. raffles etc	102	76
Registered scrap metal dealers	11	9
Street Traders	5	5

### Scrap metal:

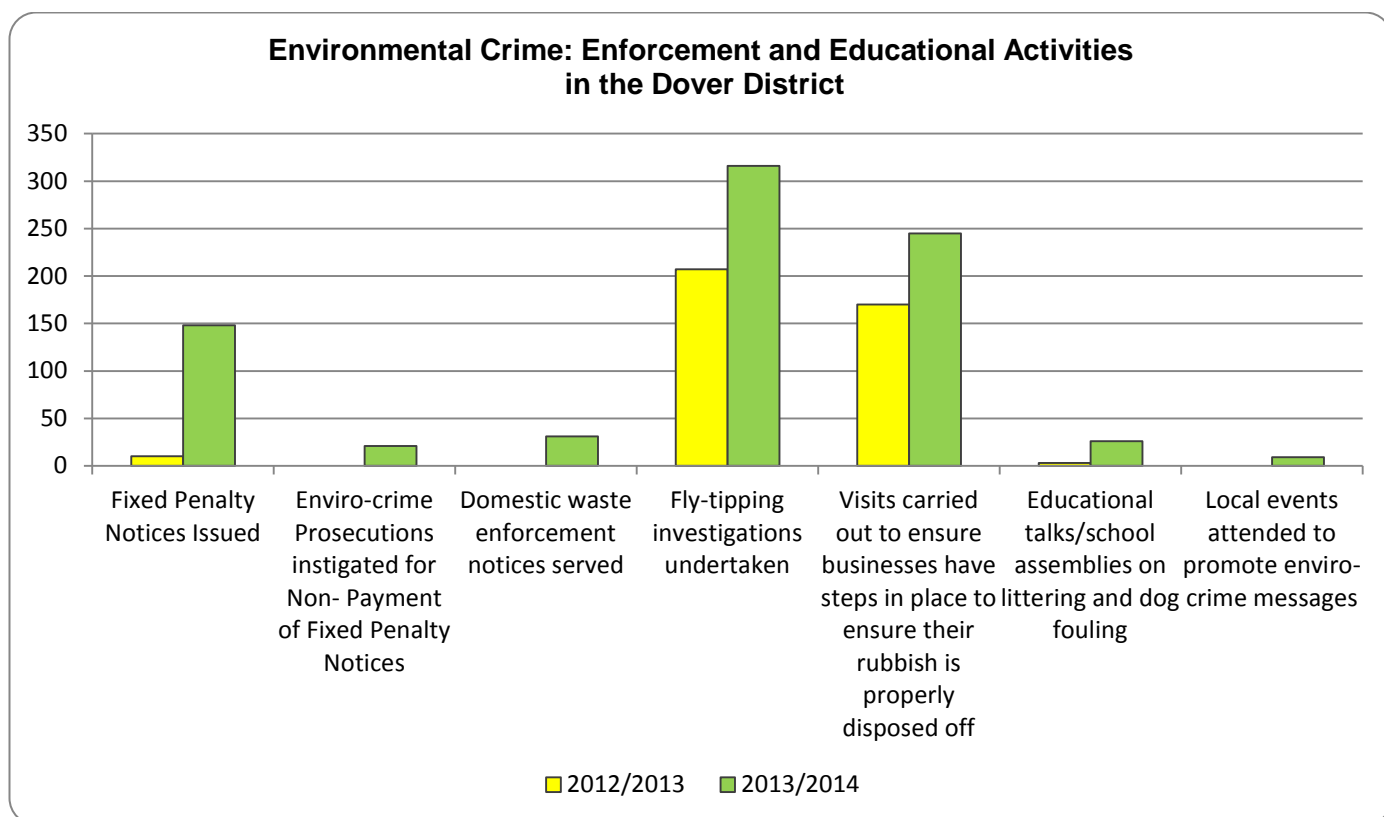
- The Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 achieved Royal Assent on 28 February 2013 and its measures started to come into force from 1 October 2013 when councils began to accept applications for new licences. The legislation has been introduced to combat the damage and loss from scrap metal theft and prohibits scrap metal dealers from paying cash for scrap metal. DDC, working with the Police and Environment Agency, has been working to process license applications to ensure they are granted to reputable businesses.

## 6. ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

- Littering and dog fouling are criminal offences and are key concerns from residents in the Dover district. As part of an ongoing commitment by Dover District Council and its partners to work to make sure the district remains a safe place to live, work and visit, three new Environmental Enforcement Officers posts have been created. The highly visible, uniformed presence patrol between 6am and 9pm, seven days a week and have powers to issue fixed penalties of £75 littering and £50 for dog fouling. The aim is to work with the community to prevent offences.
- Ongoing enforcement and educational activities are carried out on a regular basis to improve the street environment in the Dover district. In 2013/14 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.
- The list below provides some detail on activities undertaken in 2013/14:

Environmental Crime: Enforcement and Educational Activities	2012/2013	2013/2014
Fixed Penalty Notices Issued	10	148
Enviro-crime Prosecutions instigated for Non- Payment of Fixed Penalty Notices		21
Domestic waste enforcement notices served		31
Fly-tipping investigations undertaken	207	316
Visits carried out to ensure businesses have steps in place to ensure their rubbish is properly disposed off	170	245
Educational talks/school assemblies on littering and dog fouling	03	26
Local events attended to promote enviro-crime messages		9

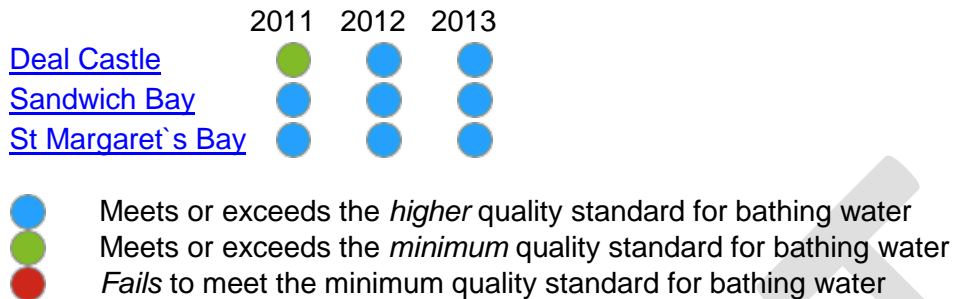
Source: DDC Figures taken from flycapture returns 01/04/2013-31/03/2014 and Northgate M3 database



## 7. 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



Source: Environment Agency

## CULTURE AND SPORT



Dover Castle

## 8. 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 was approved in July 2013. It is one of the first such strategies in the country since the Government published its heritage policies in the National Planning Policy Framework. It 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 Council is one of only ten local authorities to have made a successful application to the scheme. 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.

### **Heritage Lottery Fund: Parks for People**

- Dover District Council has secured £3.1m grant funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and the Big Lottery Fund for a major restoration of both Kearsney Abbey and Russell Gardens. Please Budget, Funding and Investment Chapter for further information about this project.

### **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, which aims to conserve and celebrate the landscape heritage of Dover and Folkestone.
- This will be achieved through practical measures to enhance and conserve the built and natural heritage and encouraging participation in and enjoyment of one of the country's most easily recognisable landscapes. 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.
- Some of the projects happening in 2013/14 are:
  - Chalk downland restoration with partners Kent Wildlife Trust, National Trust and White Cliffs Countryside Partnership
  - Mapping and surveying local 20th Century military heritage with Canterbury Archaeological Trust
  - Building an education shelter at Samphire Hoe
  - Employing apprentices in Environmental Conservation
- Up on the Downs also administers grants of between £1,000 and £15,000 for 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.

### **Connaught Park**

- A £36,000 programme of repairs and renovations to two of the Parks important heritage assets, the pond and the Victorian Shelter, has been carried out in 2013. Volunteers from the local community, the Connaught Park Appreciation Group, have also been actively involved with a range of other improvements to the park, working with Dover District Council.

## **9. ARTS AND CULTURE**

The arts can help individuals and communities by bringing people together, removing social barriers and improving wellbeing. They also contribute to the district's work in economic and social regeneration, tourism, environmental protection, planning, health, community safety, skills development and education.

- In 2013, Dover District Council backed the bid by East Kent to become the UK City of Culture 2017 and, although unsuccessful, we have welcomed the opportunity to further our work with partners to promote the assets and facilities that the Dover district has to offer.
- Please see [www.whitecliffscountry.org.uk](http://www.whitecliffscountry.org.uk) to discover all that you can do in the Dover district.

## **10. 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 sports facilities in the Dover district<sup>44</sup>.

<sup>44</sup> For more information, please see the DDC website [www.dover.gov.uk/leisure](http://www.dover.gov.uk/leisure)

- The Council continues to work with Your Leisure to ensure the Leisure Centres it owns in the district are effectively managed.

### **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 during the 2013 / 14 reporting period.
- New look play areas have been launched in Elms Vale Road, Northbourne Avenue and Sheridan Road in Dover. The work is part of Dover District Councils commitments to develop strategic play areas and upgrade some existing facilities to strategic status.
- The Council has also started consulting on the refurbishment of play areas at Colton Crescent, Dover and the Butts in Sandwich and the preferred location and facilities for a new play area for Aycliffe
- Community volunteers have been working in partnership with Dover District Council, and with the support of Sandwich Town Council and other funders, to maintain the Poulders Play area in Sandwich.

### **Gazen Salts**

- Sandwich Town Cricket Club has been awarded £50,000 from Sport England's Inspired Facilities Fund to upgrade its cricket pavilion at Gazen Salts. The Cricket Club has matched a further £50,000 funding and grants have also been received from Kent County Council and Sandwich Toll Bridge Fund.
- Dover District Council, who own the pavilion and sports ground, supported the bid 'in kind' with professional input and advice.

### **Portrait Bench**

- An innovative national arts project from charity Sustrans was launched in summer 2013. The life-size two-dimensional still figures stand alongside a simple wooden bench on Dover's promenade.
- The bench has been gifted to Dover to mark the River Dour Greenway, which is providing a way for the community to make more of their everyday journeys on foot, bike or scooter. The Greenway stretches from Buckland Bridge through to Dover Promenade.
- The three local heroes are: Dame Vera Lynn, whose sung the wartime classic song 'The White Cliffs of Dover'; Jamie Clark, who brought the Olympic Torch into Dover on 18 July 2012 and Ian Fleming, the author of the James Bond novels.

### **Families and Schools Together (FAST) programme**

- The FAST programme, backed by Save the Children, supports families by working with parents and children in schools and has been endorsed by the United Nations. To date, the local programme has now been delivered at several schools across the district including Green Park Community Primary School, White Cliffs Primary College for the Arts and Capel-le-Ferne Primary School.

### **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.