

Chapter Nine

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

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INTRODUCTION

9.01 The quality of the District's historic environment is extremely high. Archaeological sites and remains of international importance date from the prehistoric period onwards. Dover's importance as the 'gateway to England' has resulted in a network of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and later defences. Sandwich, which has the highest ratio of listed buildings to households in the country, is considered one of the most complete medieval towns in the country. Deal is also a town of national historic importance with some 466 listed buildings, making it second only to Canterbury in Kent and equivalent to Chichester, Hastings and Lewes, elsewhere in the South East. The District contains over 2,600 listed buildings, 57 conservation areas, several historic parks and gardens, and a network of historic routes. The planning system is an important means of conserving and enhancing this heritage. The Council is fully committed to using its planning powers to this end.

9.02 This chapter supplements the development and design policies of Chapter 8.

Applying the Plan's Aims and Objectives

9.03 Conserving the historic environment is important to sustainable development (Aim 1). Objective 8 recognises that the District's cultural heritage is an irreplaceable resource and its protection is part of good environmental stewardship. In addition, care of historic buildings extends their useful life and so saves using new resources (Objective 7).

9.04 The conservation of the historic environment can play a key part in promoting economic prosperity, for instance by fostering tourism, and providing the attractive living and working conditions which encourage inward investment into the area. In this way, conservation supports Aim 2, especially Objective 21. Tourism initiatives are considered in Chapter 3.

9.05 Caring for the historic environment supports Objective 23 (Aim 3), which seeks an attractive built environment. Accessibility issues (Objective 22) are dealt with in Chapter 8.

Conservation Strategy

9.06 Based on the Aims and Objectives, the Plan's historic environment strategy will seek to:-

- (a) preserve the District's built and archaeological heritage so that it may be enjoyed by future generations;
- (b) preserve and enhance the special historic and architectural character and setting of the historic towns of Dover, Deal and Sandwich;
- (c) encourage development which would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of historic areas; and
- (d) provide assistance through professional conservation advice, design guidance and, wherever practicable, grant aid.



Part of Eastry Conservation Area

CONSERVATION AREAS

9.07 Conservation areas are defined by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to

preserve or enhance. The District Council, together with the County Council, place importance on preserving and enhancing conservation areas in the District. Although special measures are needed to protect conservation areas, they are not open-air museums and change must be accepted if they are to remain vital and prosperous. If not, buildings can quickly become unoccupied, fall into a state of disrepair or become derelict, so downgrading the whole environment.

Designation and Review of Conservation Areas

9.08 The designation and review of conservation areas, which involves extensive local consultation, is undertaken independently of the Plan process. However, PPG15 requires the Plan to set out the Council's broad criteria for designating and reviewing conservation areas, and to provide a clear policy framework for the role of character assessments and statements of proposals for individual conservation areas.

9.09 Existing conservation areas have been reviewed and new designations made concurrently with this Plan. These are shown on the Proposals Map. However, during the Plan Period, all conservation areas will be reviewed on a regular basis and new designations may be made. In addition, character assessments for each conservation area in the District will be drawn up. Once this task is completed, schemes for enhancement will be prepared. Each assessment will be based on the following criteria and will be used to determine whether conservation area status is, and continues to be, appropriate:-

- (a) origins and development of topographical features such as medieval road pattern, former defensive lines, formal layouts and the relationship of buildings to open spaces;
- (b) archaeological significance and potential, including any scheduled ancient monuments;
- (c) architectural and historic quality, character, and coherence of the buildings, both listed and unlisted, and the contribution they make to the special interest of the area;
- (d) character and hierarchy of spaces, and townscape quality;
- (e) range of traditional materials prevalent in an area, particularly those which are characteristic of local vernacular styles;
- (f) contribution made by greens or green spaces, trees, hedges and other natural or cultivated elements to the character of the area;
- (g) prevailing or former uses within the area and their historic patronage, and the influence of these on the plan form and building types;
- (h) relationship of the built environment to landscape or open countryside, including definition of ~~significant landmarks, vistas and panoramas;~~
- (i) features which detract from the special character of the area; and
- (j) neutral features, which neither enhance nor detract from the character or appearance of the area.

Policy HE1

Proposals for development will not be permitted if they do not preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area as identified in the character assessment document. If the conservation area does not have a formal character assessment, proposals for development will be judged within the context of the historic environment policies in the Plan.

Environmental Appraisal

The policy supports the Objective of protecting the historic environment. No Objectives are adversely affected.

Development in Conservation Areas

9.10 In order to ensure that the full impact of proposals within or adjoining conservation areas can be assessed, the Council will expect planning applications for development proposals to contain a sufficient level of detail. The Council may use its powers under the Town and Country Planning (Applications) Regulations 1988 to require applicants to submit additional information in support of such development proposals.

New Development in Conservation Areas

9.11 For the reasons set out in paragraph 9.07, the Council does not wish to prevent development taking place in or adjoining conservation areas. Nevertheless, there may be instances where new development is unacceptable, for example, in a rural location where the space between buildings is as important to the character of a conservation area as the buildings.

9.12 The Council is concerned to ensure that, when new buildings are acceptable in principle, they will preserve or enhance the conservation area concerned. To achieve this, new development should be of high quality and respect the overall character found in the particular conservation area, rather than be designed in isolation or necessarily imitate earlier styles. Indeed, buildings of a modern style may be appropriate provided they respect the character of a conservation area. The character of a conservation area is determined by factors such as the existing pattern of development, architectural form, local materials (or their equivalent) and any open spaces, trees, hedges and landscape features. The way in which buildings are used also shapes the character of an area. Applications for changes of use will also be carefully assessed to ensure that they would not detract from the character or appearance of a conservation area.



Development in Sandwich Walled Town Conservation Area

Applications for changes of use will also be carefully assessed to ensure that they would not detract from the character or appearance of a conservation area.

Policy HE2

Planning permission for development within a conservation area will only be granted if it:-

- (i) preserves or enhances the area's character or appearance;**
- (ii) respects street patterns, floorscape, roofscape, plot widths, existing building lines, footways, trees, hedges, landscape, open spaces and any other features which contribute to the area's special character; and**
- (iii) respects the scale, form, materials and architectural character of the area's existing buildings.**

Development proposals which are outside a conservation area but which would adversely affect its setting, or views into or out of it will be refused.

Environmental Appraisal

The policy supports the Objective of protecting the historic environment. No Objectives are adversely affected.

Total or Substantial Demolition of Buildings in Conservation Areas

9.13 Demolition or part demolition of unlisted buildings may require Conservation Area Consent. Exceptions to this are set out in Section 75 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act

1990 and its relevant direction. In addition, case law (*Shimizu (UK) Ltd v Westminster City Council*) has established that only proposals which involve a large part of a building or structure to be pulled down, destroyed and broken up, will amount to substantial demolition. Proposals for demolition which is less than substantial, such as the removal of chimneys, small outbuildings and minor parts of walls will be considered as an alteration to the building and would not require Conservation Area Consent. When consent is required, demolition of buildings which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area will only be allowed if, in accordance with the advice in PPG15, the criteria relating to the demolition of listed buildings is met. The criteria relate to the condition of the building, efforts to retain it in use, and the merits of alternative proposals for the site.

9.14 When considering proposals to demolish an unlisted building, the following criteria will be used in assessing the building's contribution to a conservation area:-

- (a) age, style, materials and any other characteristic which is reflected in other buildings in the conservation area;
- (b) historical or other relationship to adjacent listed buildings and their setting;
- (c) contribution to the gradual development of the settlement;
- (d) historic association with features such as road layout, burgage plots and parks;
- (e) landmark qualities;
- (f) traditional functional character of, or former uses within the conservation area;
- (g) significant historical associations with local people or past events; and
- (h) if a public building, the contribution of its use and internal public space.

9.15 An unsightly vacant plot can result if demolition is not followed by new development. To prevent this, the Council will expect detailed proposals for redevelopment to accompany proposals for demolition. Any Conservation Area Consent will be conditional upon it not being implemented before a contract for redevelopment is made, and that the demolition work is not carried out more than six months before redevelopment.

Policy HE3

Conservation area consent for the total or substantial demolition of unlisted buildings in Conservation Areas will not be granted unless:-

- (i) the condition of the building and the cost of repairing and maintaining it outweighs its importance and the value derived from its continued use; or**
- (ii) appropriate marketing has been carried out without success to continue the present use or to find compatible alternative uses. There will be a presumption in favour of the retention of buildings which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area; and**
- (iii) the proposal for demolition is accompanied by a detailed scheme to redevelop the site which would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area; and**
- (iv) a contract for redevelopment is made before demolition work starts and such demolition is not carried out more than six months before the redevelopment starts.**

There will be a presumption in favour of the retention of buildings which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area.

Environmental Appraisal

The policy supports the Objective of protecting the historic environment. No Objectives are adversely affected.

Trees in Conservation Areas

9.16 With certain exceptions, all trees in conservation areas are protected. The Council must be given six weeks notice for any work on a tree. If not, and a tree is cut down, uprooted or damaged in such a way that it is likely to be destroyed, the Council may prosecute offenders.

LISTED BUILDINGS

9.17 Listed buildings are those of special architectural or historical interest and recorded on a statutory list. Buildings may be placed on the list as a result of regular surveys or by spot-listing on an individual basis. The Department of Culture, Media and Sport has listed over 2,600 buildings in the District for their architectural or historic importance. Listing is not restricted to buildings and can include walls, telephone kiosks and other structures. Listed buildings are grouped into three grades, indicating their relative importance. These are Grade I, II* (two star) and II, with Grade I buildings the most important. The majority of listed buildings in the District are Grade II. All three Grades are subject to the same legislation.



The Salutation, Sandwich - Grade I listed building

9.18 Special attention must be paid to maintaining the character of listed buildings. Buildings can be damaged inadvertently by unsympathetic alteration or extension. Demolition is regarded as a last resort and will not be approved, unless it can be demonstrated that every effort has been made to continue the present use or find a suitable alternative use for the building, the building is unsafe and cannot be made safe or demolition is for an unsympathetic later extension.

9.19 The Council recognises that the continued use of listed buildings is vital to long term maintenance. The most suitable use for any building is the one for which it was originally designed. However, as needs and standards change, this is not always possible. In such cases, the best way of conserving a listed building is to find a use which is both compatible with its character and setting, and requires the minimum change to the fabric of the building. This approach is consistent with Structure Plan Policy ENV19.

9.20 Not all uses are appropriate. To be appropriate a use must be economically viable and compatible - this may not mean the most profitable use if that would cause more destructive alterations than other viable uses. If a compatible use is preferred but restoration for that use is not likely to be economically viable, grant aid may be considered as a means of overcoming the problem. PPG7 recognises that conversions of historic farm buildings to residential use can often harm the character of the building and that the creation of a domestic curtilage can, in turn, harm the character of the countryside (see Chapter 10). More generally, particular skill is required for all listed building conversions if the character of the building is to be protected and its long term maintenance secured.

9.21 Listed Building Consent is required for any demolition and internal or external works which would affect the character of a listed building. This Consent is entirely separate from the need to obtain planning permission. Fixtures and curtilage buildings - any object or structure which is fixed to the building, or is within the curtilage and forms part of the land and has done so since before July 1948 - are treated as part of the building for the purposes of listed building control. The Council will apply paragraphs 3.16-3.19 of PPG15, Annex C in assessing applications to alter and demolish listed buildings. The Council has published general guidance in 'Listed Buildings - A Guidance Note to Owners and Occupiers'.

9.22 The character of a listed building is often determined by its setting, which may include its relationship to other buildings, local landscape features, planned grounds and gardens. Therefore, permission will not be granted for any proposals which would adversely affect the setting of a listed building and its contribution to the local scene.

9.23 Applications for Listed Building Consent should provide full information on proposed changes to the listed building. In some instances, planning permission is also required and such applications will be considered in the context of the relevant policies in the Plan. It is an offence to alter or extend a listed building without Listed Building Consent and offenders may be prosecuted.

Policy HE4

Planning permission and/or Listed Building Consent will not be granted for proposals which involve:-

- (i) total or substantial demolition of a listed building unless it can be conclusively demonstrated that no viable and compatible use exists for the building or is likely to materialise in the future, the building is unsafe and cannot be made safe at a cost reflecting its importance and value;**
- (ii) building extensions which would dominate the scale and form of the listed building or which are constructed from inappropriate materials;**
- (iii) hanging the use of a listed building to one which would adversely affect its character or setting;**
- (iv) externally or internally altering a listed building in a way which would adversely affect its character; or**
- (v) development which would adversely affect the setting of a listed building.**

Conditions will be imposed upon the grant of consent for the demolition of a listed building preventing its demolition, until a contract for the carrying out of works of redevelopment of the site has been made and planning permission granted for the redevelopment for which the contract provides.

Environmental Appraisal

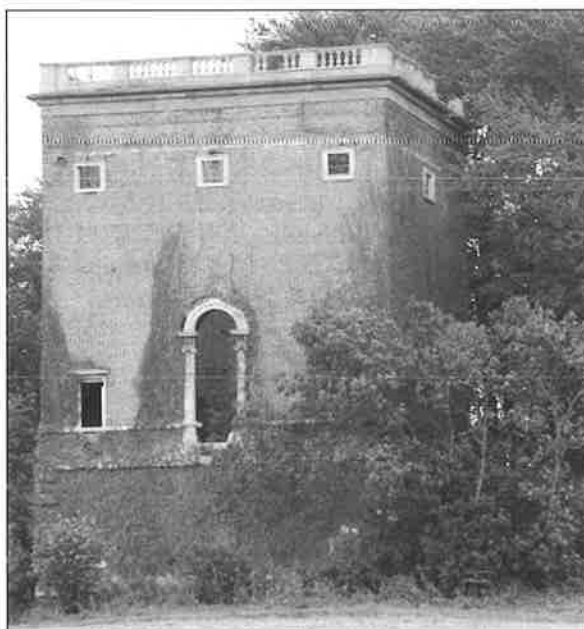
The policy supports the Objective of protecting the historic environment. No Objectives are adversely affected.

Buildings at Risk

9.24 The County and District Councils have together compiled a schedule of historic buildings which are most at risk from neglect. The register currently includes more than 150 entries for the District. The Council is concerned that these buildings are brought back into a good state of repair and many owners are actively trying to do so. However, when all other possibilities have failed, the Council will use its powers under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to carry out repairs and recover the cost from the owner. In some cases, the Council will consider compulsory purchase.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS

9.25 The District contains a wealth of archaeological remains, including the area in and around Dover which is of international importance. The Council, in conjunction with other bodies and

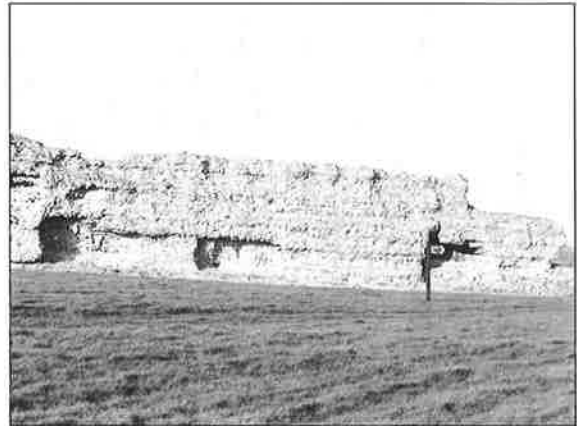


Listed building at risk

organisations, is committed to playing a positive role in ensuring optimum knowledge and benefit are obtained. English Heritage, in conjunction with the District and County Councils, intends to produce an urban archaeological strategy and database for Dover. The Council has drawn up a list of approved contractors for archaeological works. The Plan recognises the implications and value of archaeological remains, which constitute an irreplaceable resource for, and record of, the District's evolution. If properly protected and managed, it will:-

- (a) contribute greatly to understanding the past; and
- (b) contribute to the District's tourism and recreational potential.

9.26 Basic information on archaeological remains and Scheduled Ancient Monuments is contained in the Kent Sites and Monuments Record and on supporting documentation defining Areas of Archaeological Potential. Areas of Archaeological Potential are based on known archaeological sites where the implications of development need further consideration.



Richborough Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument

9.27 The County Archaeologist maintains the Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record and provides advice on the archaeological implications of development proposals. A primary concern will be the preservation, *in situ*, of archaeological remains. Where this is not possible or appropriate, developers will be expected to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for preservation by record in advance of development works. Preservation by record involves archaeological investigation and the presentation of results in a detailed written report. Early discussions with the County Archaeologist are, therefore, essential.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Other Archaeological Remains of National Importance

9.28 Scheduled Ancient Monuments are remains, buildings or structures of national importance and those currently Scheduled are shown on the Proposals Map. Not all nationally important sites are Scheduled and protection needs to be given to important non-Scheduled sites. Responsibility for Scheduled Ancient Monuments lies with the Department of Culture, Media and Sport, advised by English Heritage and any work affecting a monument will require Scheduled Monument Consent in addition to any permissions or consents required under the Planning Acts. Development which would cause damage to a site or its setting will not be permitted. Guidance on handling archaeological matters in the planning process is provided in PPG16 and a strategic policy framework is provided by Structure Plan Policy ENV18. The following policies develop this framework at the local level and are based upon the PPG advice.

Policy HE5

Development which would adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites and/or their settings will not be permitted.

Environmental Appraisal

The policy supports the Objective of protecting the historic environment. No Objectives are adversely affected.

Other Archaeological Remains

9.29 When justified by their intrinsic value, known archaeological remains should be preserved *in situ*. If archaeological remains are of particular importance and would be damaged or destroyed by development,

planning permission will be refused. Excavation and recording are secondary objectives, to be pursued where the importance of the remains does not justify preservation *in situ* and where preservation is impractical because of the nature of development proposals.

9.30 When proposed development would disturb the ground in any way, it is good practice for the applicant to carry out an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains through consulting the County Archaeologist. This will establish whether the applicant needs to arrange a further assessment. If this is needed, it should be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant. Assessment normally involves a desk-based study of existing information rather than fieldwork. The results of assessment should be submitted as part of the planning application. Should the Council receive an application without an assessment, it will consult with the County Archaeologist on the need for one. If the assessment shows that archaeological remains are likely to be affected, the Council will request the applicant, if he has not already done so, to demonstrate the impact of the proposed development through plans (including sectional drawings) and any other relevant information. When warranted by the importance, or likely importance, of the remains, the applicant will be asked to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out. In considering the need for evaluation, attention will be paid to sites of 0.5 Ha. or more, whether or not the site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance. Evaluation may involve a ground survey, geophysical survey and/or small-scale trial trenching carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeologist. The results of evaluation should provide a basis for identifying options for minimising or avoiding damage to remains by, for example, incorporating them into open space or redesigning foundations. Where piled foundations are proposed, careful consideration will need to be given to their impact on archaeological remains. If preservation *in situ* is not justified and it is considered that archaeologically damaging development should be permitted, arrangements will usually need to be made for the excavation and recording of the remains - see Policy HE7. Should relevant applications not be supported by the results of archaeological assessment and/or evaluation and the applicant is not prepared to arrange for such studies, permission will be refused.

Policy HE6

Development which would adversely affect archaeological remains of less than national importance will not be permitted unless:-

- (i) the application is supported by the results of archaeological assessment and, when justified, archaeological evaluation; and**
- (ii) when warranted by their intrinsic value, the remains are preserved *in situ*; or**
- (iii) in other cases, arrangements have been made for excavation and recording the remains in accordance with Policy HE7.**

Environmental Appraisal

The policy supports the Objective of protecting the historic environment. No Objectives are adversely affected

Town Centres of Archaeological Importance

9.31 The District’s three major settlements of Dover, Deal and Sandwich are all of historical importance. The centres of Dover and Sandwich are particularly important in archaeological terms and are therefore described as Town Centres of Archaeological Importance. Within the areas shown on Figure 9.1, it will be essential that archaeological assessment takes place prior to planning applications for redevelopment or extensions to existing buildings being determined and that, where preservation is not justified in accordance with Policies HE6 and HE7, investigation takes place before development or redevelopment.



Archaeological investigation

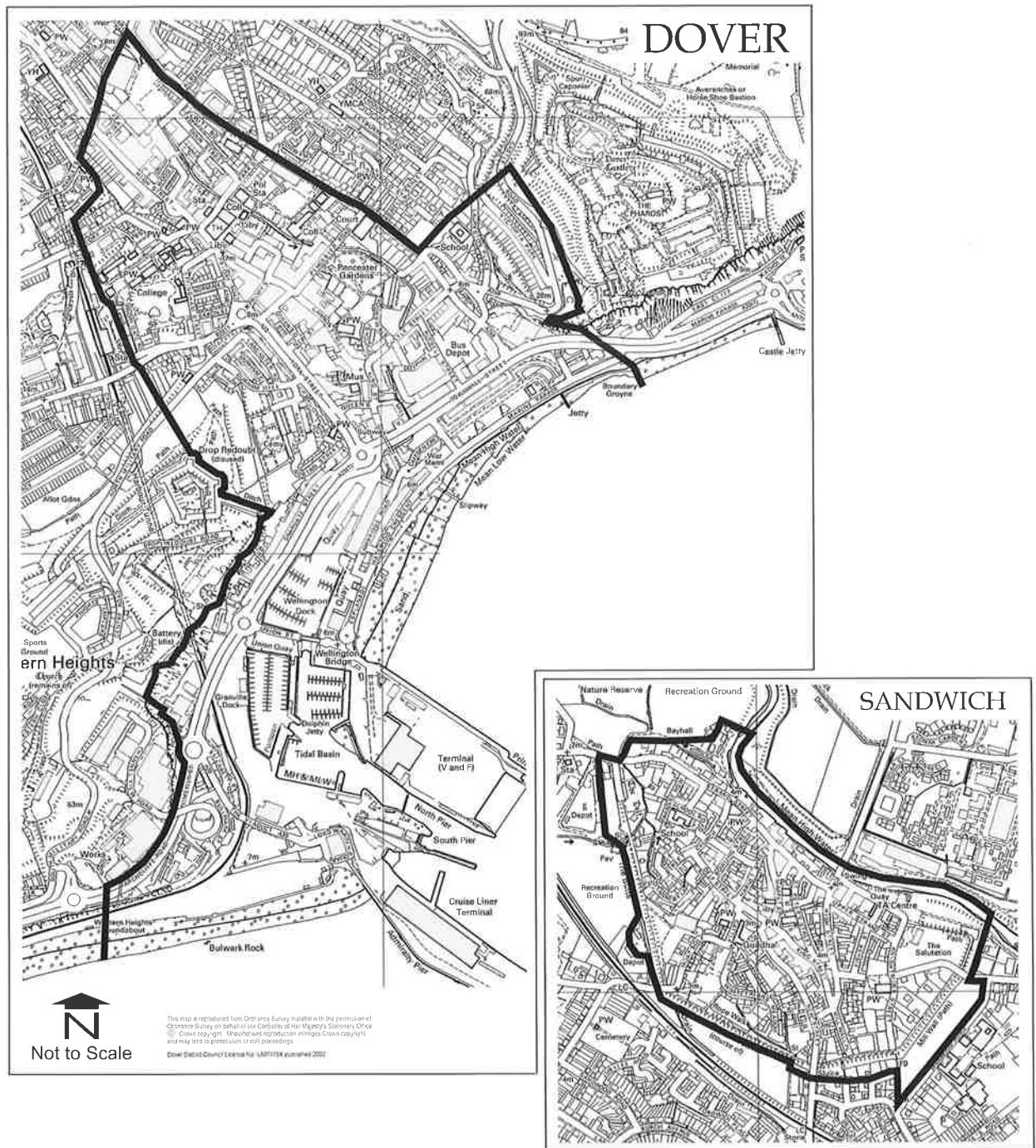


Figure 9.1: Town Centres of Archaeological Importance

Excavation and Recording

9.32 In cases where development would result in the loss of archaeological remains which are not important enough to warrant refusal of planning permission, the maximum archaeological information appropriate to the value of the remains must be extracted before development is completed. Before granting planning permission, the Council will require that arrangements have been made to ensure that time and resources are available for necessary archaeological investigation. Such investigation will consist of excavation and recording, to be carried out before development commences in accordance with an agreed programme, and the subsequent publication of the results.

Policy HE7

On sites where permanent preservation of archaeological remains is not warranted, development will not be permitted unless the applicant has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains and the subsequent publication of the results. Such excavation and recording is to be carried out in advance of development.

Environmental Appraisal

The policy supports the Objective of protecting the historic environment. No Objectives are adversely affected.

9.33 The Council will seek to encourage and develop the educational, recreational and tourist potential of archaeological sites and monuments through suitable management and Interpretation.

Landscape Setting of Sandwich

9.34 At Sandwich, the degree to which the adjoining open countryside affects the setting of the town is essential to its historic and townscape character. The Sandwich Informal District Plan for Conservation (1973) states that the historic image of Sandwich as an isolated rural town can only be perpetuated if its setting, characterised by a flat and rather open landscape, is retained. Much of this setting has been eroded. However, sufficient tracts of open countryside to the north of the town remain unspoilt and free from development to provide an apt setting for the medieval town. Views of this setting, which go well beyond the areas identified as green wedge (see Chapter 12), are readily gained from Sandwich Bypass/Richborough Castle and the North Stream. The Plan seeks to keep these views free from development. However, some features, such as pylons, cables and some agricultural buildings, do not normally need planning permission. Given the sensitive nature of this area, the Council will seek to negotiate the least visually intrusive siting of such structures. Where agreement cannot be reached, the Council will consider withdrawing permitted development rights either by an Article 4 Direction (see paragraph 9.38) or by condition on planning permissions. Countryside considerations are dealt with in Chapter 5.



The open landscape setting of Sandwich

Policy HE8

The Council will not permit development which would detract from the open landscape setting of the Historic Town of Sandwich.

Environmental Appraisal

The policy supports the Objectives of protecting the countryside and historic environment. No Objectives are adversely affected.

HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS

9.35 Historic Parks and Gardens are a valuable part of the District's heritage, and may be important for wildlife, tourism, recreation and education. They frequently contain listed buildings and structures, such as fountains and gazebos.

9.36 English Heritage has compiled a register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, which are shown on the Proposals Map. The purpose of the register is to draw attention to those important historic parklands, pleasure grounds and gardens laid out before 1939 which are considered to be an essential part of the nation's heritage. The Kent Gardens Compendium, which has been compiled by the County Council and the Kent Gardens Trust, lists these parks and gardens together with others of more local and modern interest. Historic Parks and important Gardens found in the District are listed in Figure 9.2.

| English Heritage List | | | Additional Entries (Parks only) in the Kent Gardens Compendium | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--|------------|-------------------------|
| Name | Grid Ref | Proposals Map Sheet No. | Name | Grid Ref | Proposals Map Sheet No. |
| Goodnestone Park | TR 255 545 | 4 | Betteshanger House | TR 310 525 | 4 |
| Northbourne Court | TR 333 523 | 4 | Fredville Park, Nonington | TR 255 513 | 3 |
| The Salutation, Sandwich | TR 333 581 | Sandwich Inset | Kearsney Court, Dover | TR 284 438 | 5, 6 |
| Waldershare Park | TR 289 480 | 3, 4, 5, 6 | Knowlton Court, Nonington | TR 275 534 | 3 |
| Walmer Castle | TR 378 501 | 4 | | | |

9.37 Identification in the register or the compendium does not provide statutory protection. Nevertheless, PPG15 makes it clear that the effect of development on a park or garden recorded in the English Heritage register is a material planning consideration and advises that registered parks and gardens should be protected in development plans. Through the Plan, the Council will resist any development which would cause loss or damage to, or adversely affect, the setting and amenities of any part of the grounds of a park or garden identified in Figure 9.2. The Council can also encourage conservation and restoration of historic garden structures in parks and gardens with grant aid under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Grant aid may also be available from other bodies such as the Countryside Agency and English Heritage.

Policy HE9

Development which would adversely affect the character, fabric, features, views to and from the park, setting or amenities of a park or garden of Special Historic Interest, shown on the Proposals Map, will not be permitted.

Environmental Appraisal

The policy supports the Objectives of protecting the countryside, open space and historic environment. No Objectives are adversely affected.

ARTICLE 4 DIRECTIONS

9.38 Under present legislation, certain categories of minor development can take place without the need for planning permission from the Council. This is known as permitted development. However, in some cases, for example in conservation areas, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other sensitive environments, such development can have a very noticeable and adverse effect. A typical example could be the use of plastic windows and modern roof materials on unlisted buildings in conservation areas. In such cases, the Council may make an article 4 direction. This means that specified types of permitted development require a planning application.

ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

IMPACT

9.39 In the three years to March 1996, the District and County Council's funded an IMPACT initiative for Dover and Deal. Working closely with local residents and the private sector, the role of IMPACT was to draw up agreed environmental improvement priorities for each town and then coordinate private and public investment to carry out the programme. This initiative concentrated on the A20 corridor (including Snargate Street and the Marine Parade Conservation Area), Bench Street and London Road in Dover, and Deal seafront and Middle Street car park.

URBED Study of Sandwich

9.40 In 1992, an independent study of Sandwich was jointly commissioned by the District Council, County Council, Sandwich Town Council, the Sandwich Society, Discover East Kent and Pfizer Ltd. Its purpose was to recommend ways of ensuring the town's future without compromising its outstanding conservation heritage. Limited tourism growth, based on short term pilot projects and several longer term flagship schemes, was recommended. Projects to develop Sandwich's tourism potential are considered in Chapter 3.

Tree Planting Schemes

9.41 The Plan gives protection to trees, proposes community woodlands and requires planting as part of new development (see Chapters 5, 8, 12, 14 and 15). In addition, tree planting can be an effective method of achieving environmental improvements, particularly in urban areas. Such schemes support the Objectives of creating open spaces, reducing pollution, making development more energy efficient (micro-climate effects) and, by concentrating investment there, making urban areas more attractive. As funds become available, the Council will develop and implement tree planting schemes for Dover and Deal.



Dover seafront improvements