DOVER
DISTRICT
COUNCIL

# State of the District

# May 2010

‘A future of strong economic growth within safe and sustainable communities’

*Regeneration*

*Value for Money Services*

*Enabling Others Through Partnerships*

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# Overview:

**Population Profile:**

- Dover District faces demographic changes over the next 20 years that, unchecked, would see the population age dramatically - leading to 5,000 fewer children and 7,400 fewer people of working age. By 2016 over 55s will have increased by almost 17% against an overall population increase of only 0.75%.
- The ageing population and contrasting strong employment growth bring an imbalance to the future of the District, if not addressed.

DDC, through both the longer-term and Interim Corporate Plans, supports the delivery of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy, which recognises the impacts of such demographic projections and starts addressing the challenges now by going for a high growth option, providing 14,000 new homes. Alongside this Dover's regeneration plans have the potential to increase the population by more than 15,000.

**Economy Business and Employment:**

- Employment and unemployment rates appear to be following national trends and in comparison with other Districts in Kent, Dover appears to be averaging around the middle of the table.
- The average full-time earnings (residence) have steadily increased from 2006 to 2009 and Dover District has the highest gross weekly pay of full-time workers (residence based) in East Kent. People who are full-time workers in Dover (+6%) and Dartford (+1.2%) have average weekly full-time earnings which are greater than the average weekly earnings of workers who live there. This is likely to be the effect of the domination of individual companies in the District.
- Business survival rates have fallen slightly in 2009 but this is mirroring national figures and is not unexpected taking into account the economic climate. In 2008 Dover District had the lowest number of deaths of enterprises of all the Kent districts.
- Unemployment is highest in some of the most deprived wards.

The Corporate Plan vision 'A future of Strong Economic Growth within Safe and Sustainable Communities' reflects the Council's commitment to build on our economic progress and identify and realise opportunities. The longer-term Corporate Plan has the aims of 'maximising the level of retail spend kept within the District, excellent strategic transport links…maximising international gateway status…and…employment opportunities for all'

The Plan to 2020 recognises the right numbers and choice of housing need to be provided to support economic growth. Whilst the Interim Plan continues the theme of regeneration highlighting the Waterfront as a key project that should pave the way for the longer-term improvements to the town and shopping facilities, plus attractions to bring visitors to the area.

Both Plans acknowledge the LDF as the delivery mechanism for these aims, with the Core Strategy including such key features as:
'…increase the potential workforce by some 4,300 people. Combined with other measures to increase the proportion of people in work, this would provide a workforce to support the forecast jobs growth of around 6,500 without the likelihood of significant increase in in-commuting.
'To realise around 54,000 square metres gross of additional shopping floorspace and reduce the need for residents to make shopping trips outside the District'.

In July 2008, Dover was awarded Growth point and Regional Hub Status leading to new houses and employment growth.
The District is also recognised as an International Gateway, is now accessed by the High Speed Train and is benefiting from the Sea Change programme.

## Education and Skills:

- Dover residents qualified to NVQ4+ rose from 16.2% in 2005 to 22.1% in 2008.
- Dover residents with no qualifications fell slightly from 16.4% in 2005 to 15.0% in 2008.
- School performance in Dover is relatively good[1] compared with averages for Kent and South East region, but there remain challenges in raising the skills of the existing working age population.
- There are relatively few people with degree level qualifications compared with Kent and the South East region, but a relatively high proportion of people with no or lower level qualifications. Many lower qualified people are in work, but they can find it difficult to progress and are more vulnerable to losing their jobs in difficult economic conditions.
- Left unchecked this trend could mean potential inward investors may choose not to relocate to Dover District if they are not persuaded the working age population has the skills they need.
- School performance varies significantly in terms of achievement. The percentage of students achieving 5 GCSE's at grades A* to C in 08/09 ranged between 69.8% and 72.8% in the areas 12 secondary schools – with Dover District at 69.8%; under-performing compared to other Local Authorities.
- The achievement and attainment tables 2009 for the District's primary schools show the average point score across the District for Key Stage 2 assessments to be below that of the Local Authority Average.
- The Local Authority average point score is 27.6, the Dover District average is 25.12
- Post –16 achievement varied either side of the local authority average.
- With regards those Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET), Dover District 3.2% - under the KCC area average of 3.7%. However, of those NEETs Dover District has one of the highest proportions unavailable for work because of illness. The wards with the highest percentages are those of St.Radigunds and Castle.

[1] The Dover Employability and Skills Plan 2009-2016

The Council's longer-term Corporate Plan recognises the need to have 'employment opportunities and access to learning for all' and the need to have 'developed our role of co-ordinating and influencing the skills and education agenda, encouraging a life-long learning journey for all, whilst continuing to equip all skills levels for the anticipated growth in the labour market.
By 2026 the Corporate Plan aims to improve 'skills levels and opportunities for learning will be improved with a new Higher and Further Education campus in Dover and improved adult education and attainment in schools from 2007 levels.'

The Interim Corporate Plan, in recognising our role in education of enabling others through partnership, commits the Council to continuing to 'work with our partners to offer support and an advocacy role for an improved further education establishment in Dover and outreach for all our residents to access should they so wish. With regards education provision, we will continue to work with partners to start the Building Schools for the Future programme to improve school provision and further improve the learning environment, with community use facilities…'.

The future skills needs of Dover District will very much depend on how the economy develops in the future, something the Council is committed to improving through both Corporate Plans and delivery of the LDF and ensuring it is inter-related to the skills and education agenda and future provision.

The Dover Pride Partnership commissioned the Dover Employability and Skills Plan 2009-2016 that, through six priorities for Dover, addresses:

- Raising awareness and aspirations
- Providing the right support and skills seamlessly for Learners and Employers
- Engaging employers
- Developing Specialisms (for example marine-related skills and visitor economy skills)
- Responding to Dover Town developments
- Transformation through partnership

## Housing:

- Dover District saw a decline in house prices in 2009, however, this is reflected nationally.
- With regards annual house sales the District has the 4th highest percentage change increase in transactions in 2009.
- East Kent Strategic Housing Market Assessment identified a high level of need for affordable housing in the 3 urban areas of Dover, Deal and Sandwich.
- Within the private sector there is a market imbalance with private rented stock over 20% higher than the national average and the proportion of social housing lower.
- There are concentrations of poor quality housing in areas with high levels of deprivation.
- There is a concern over the low number of vulnerable households living in decent homes.
- The proportion of empty homes in the District is higher than the national average.

The longer-term Corporate Plan recognises the importance of housing offer and provision in regenerating the District, 'with the many ambitious regeneration programmes in the District, it is important that our housing choice and quality must also be developed…we must provide the right numbers and choice of housing to support economic growth as well as meeting the needs of the community…'
Throughout both the Corporate Plans and the delivery mechanism of the LDF, the Council demonstrates this commitment through the inclusion of a number of developments to reflect this importance, with proposed increases in housing in:
Whitfield – 6000 houses with the Masterplanning process starting
Aylesham – 1200 houses
Connaught Barracks – mixed use development incorporating 500 new units, housing. With the masterplanning also commencing, appropriate community and employment uses

Buckland Mill – 400 units
North Deal- 70 units and new community centre
Dover Waterfront – up to 800 units.
Both plans commit to improving the current picture of long-term empty properties, with the longer-term plan having the target of no long term empty dwellings in the District by 2015; and the Interim Plan seeking to return 75 private sector empty dwellings into occupation (or demolished).
The Interim Plan also seeks to ensure clear strategies and actions are in place for housing services. This can already be seen with the development of the draft Housing Strategy (currently out for consultation), containing the following housing priorities:

1. Delivering housing growth in support of our regeneration and economic development objectives.
2. Delivering more affordable homes to ensure we meet the housing needs of the whole community.
3. Improving the condition of the existing housing stock and making better use of it.
4. Addressing social and health inequality and enabling vulnerable people to access good quality housing and to live independently.

Delivery of the Strategy will be via a range of specific actions contained in a five-year action plan. Many of these originate from work undertaken in preparation of a suite of housing sub strategies and are brought together in a consolidated action plan.

The LDF Core Strategy has the key features of:

- Allocate land for around 14,000 new homes with the aim of providing at least 10,100 by 2026, and;
- Provide homes that meet the changing needs of the home population but that also attract working age people and families to the District.

## Health, Deprivation and Quality of Life:

- The health of people in the District is broadly similar to the England average.
- Dover District has below average levels of violent crime, drug misuse and hospital admissions due to alcohol.
- Dover District has above average rates of smoking in pregnancy, incapacity benefits for mental illness and people diagnosed with diabetes.
- Life expectancy for women living in the most deprived areas is nine years lower than for those in the least deprived areas – the gap is eight years for men.
- Dover District has less deprived areas in 2007 than in 2004, according to the Imdices of Multiple Deprivation.
- The most deprived wards in the District are St.Radigunds, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Buckland, Aylesham and Tower Hamlets.
- Dover District has a higher proportion than average of residents who are satisfied with their local area as a place to live.
- The most important things our residents think make an area a good place to live include: the level of crime, health services, clean streets, affordable housing and shopping facilities.

The Council's longer-term Corporate Plan recognises these areas through the vision of' a Future of Strong Economic Growth within Safe and Sustainable Communities'.
Through working as part of the Community Safety Partnership crime reduction targets continue to be met and exceeded. Each of the wards that still have high levels of deprivation have a dedicated Community Development Officer to encourage community groups to be more involved in seeking improvements for their areas and access external funding opportunities.

The Interim Corporate Plan identifies further the Council's role as one of working in partnership to realise opportunities for increasing health provision and reducing health inequalities by undertaking a Health Impact Assessment with the Eastern and Coastal PCT.

The Council continues through the Interim Corporate Plan to support and enable leisure opportunities throughout the District and enabling and delivering events to promote the District, such as the Rolls Royce Event, Open Golf and Olympic related activity.

One of the objectives of the LDF Core Strategy is to have no areas within the District falling within 20% of those most deprived in England and 'to transform Dover to become a location of choice to live, work, visit, shop and spend leisure time and be a beacon for the District'.

Much of the Council's regeneration work seeks improvements and benefits for the most deprived areas within the District. Where decisions and delivery are outside the Council's control, the Council commits to be an advocate and play a lobbying role on behalf of the communities.

## Summary


**Regeneration remains the Council's main priority in both the longer term and Interim Corporate Plans. The Council can and does take the role of both delivery agent and an advocate and enabler of change and development in the District, facilitating both ourselves and partners to move forward with the means to address the current and projected challenges presented in this report.**

**Regeneration is the lynch pin that seeks to address the demographic projections, the housing needs and developments, health inequalities, the skills and learning agenda, economic projections and needs of our communities. Physical regeneration is however, one of the hardest to promote as delivery of an end product does take time.**

**However, for the reasons outlined, it is the main ambition of the longer term Corporate Plan. The Interim Plan remains committed to these ambitions but also recognises the full impact of the economic downturn and uncertain financial climate. It makes clear the Council is still working hard to turn aspirations into real delivery, and, with all partners facing budget pressures, it recognises the importance of working together and enabling others, setting out clearly what the Council is committed to doing and what we will support and enable partners to undertake – all for the benefit of the District and residents.**

**The backward look in the Interim Plan demonstrates how the efforts of the Council and partners are addressing the challenges faced by the District, ensuring effort is co-ordinated and targeted to those areas most in need, whilst proving benefits to all.**

# Population Profile

Based on the 2001 census the population of Dover District is 104,566.

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2008 estimates the population of the District to be **106,900**, of that:

- 51,500 are males and 55,400 are females
- Working age population 61,500, of that 32,000 are males and 29,500 are females.

The proportion of older households (60 and over) has been increasing over a number of years and currently there is a higher than national and south-east average population of older people within the district.

### Urban and Rural Population of the Dover District 2008

| DOVER | No. of wards | Population | % of Total Population | Area (Ha) | Density |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban | 13 | 68,810 | 64.4% | 6,556 | 10.50 |
| Rural | 8 | 38,060 | 35.6% | 25,506 | 1.49 |

Source: KCC Research & Intelligence

**Dover District faces demographic changes over the next 20 years that, unchecked, will see the population age dramatically - leading to 5,000 fewer children and 7,400 fewer people of working age.**

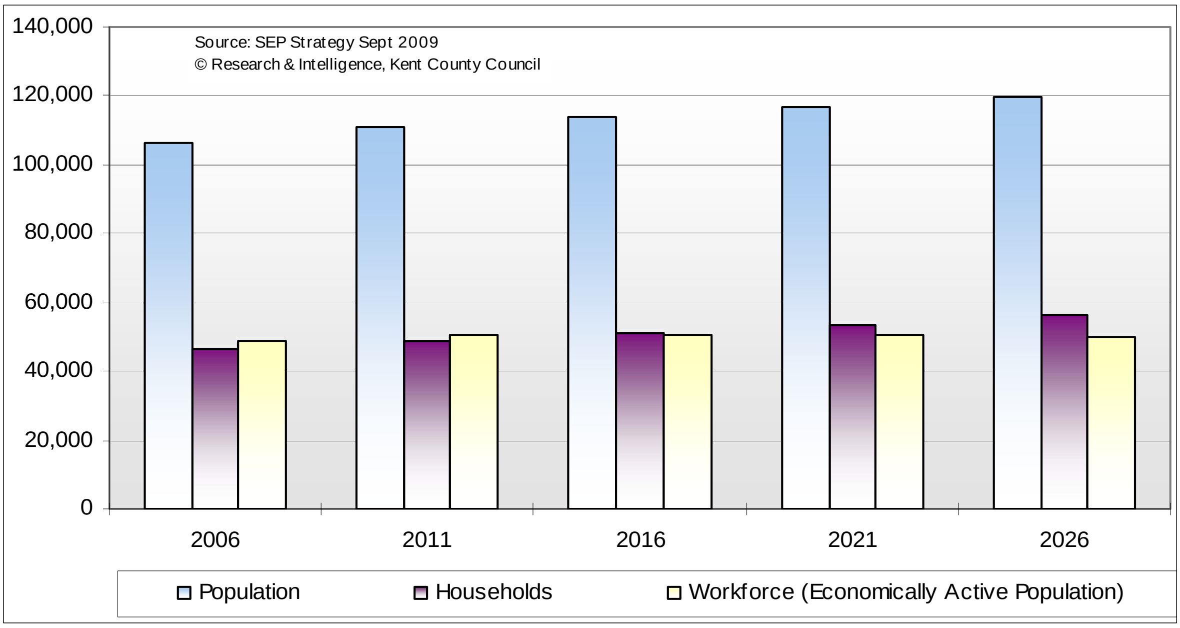
**The majority growth projected is in the 65 to 74 year-old age band and it is expected to increase by almost 38% - an additional 4,000 people.**

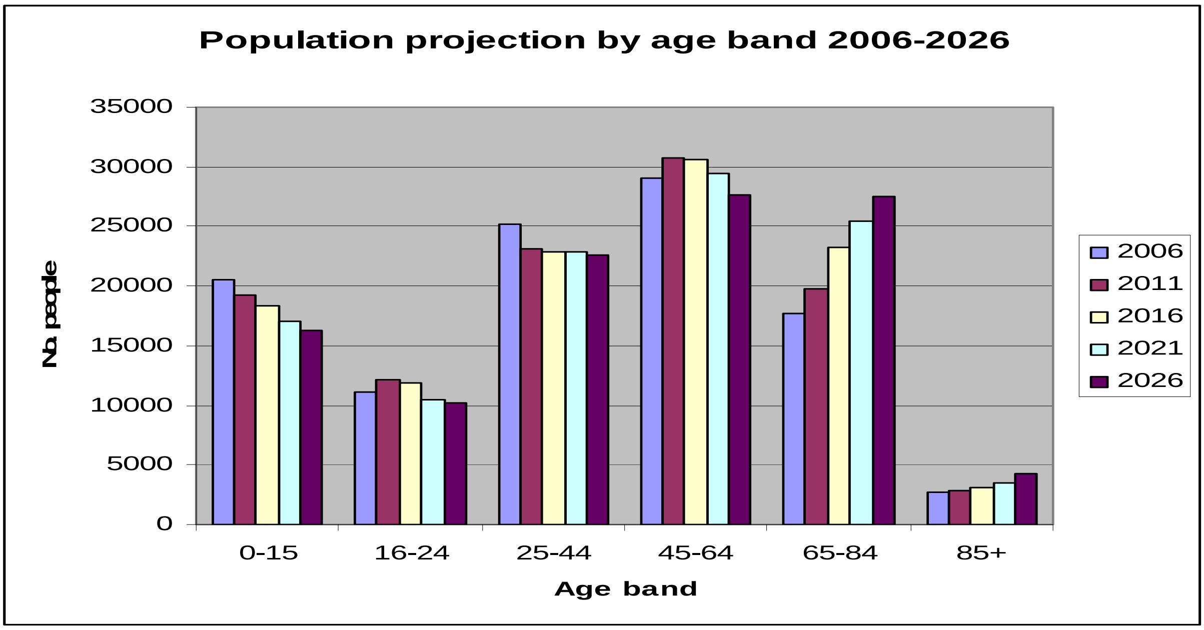
The projection for the district is that by 2016:

- Over 55s will increase by almost 17% (against an overall population increase of only 0.75%).
- The 74 year age band will increase by almost 38% or a total of 4,000 people.
- Over 75 year olds will increase by around 16% or a total of 1,500 people.
- Over 85's will also increase by 16%, or around 500 people.

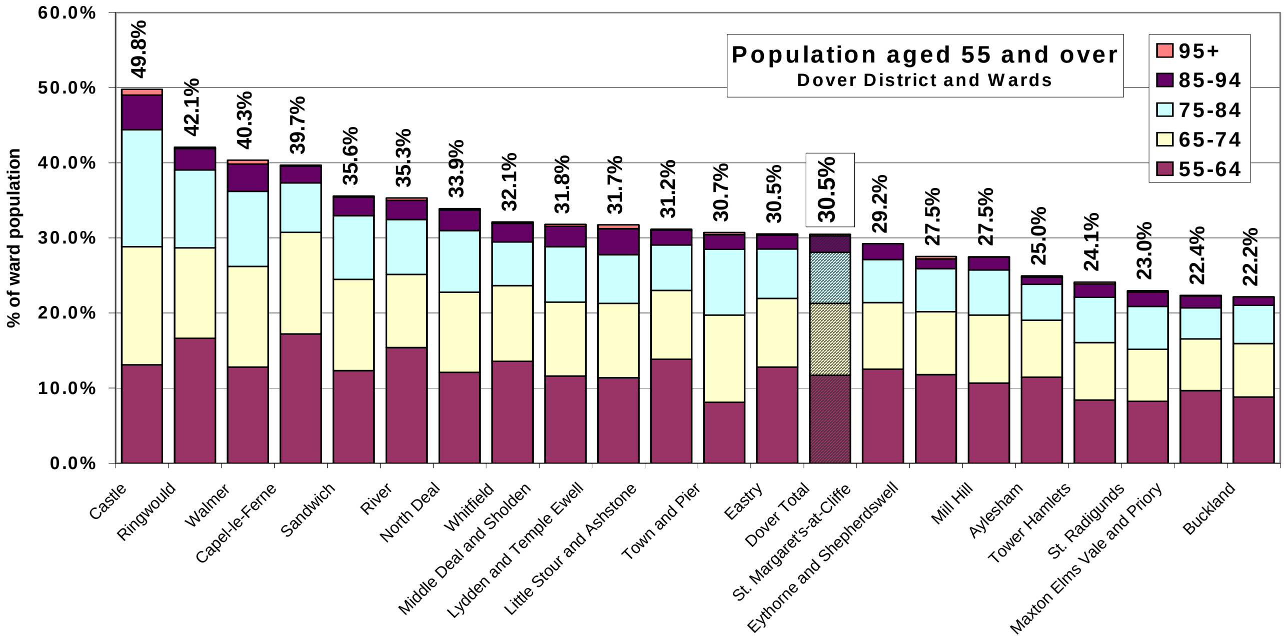
This demographic trend is a major challenge given its potential impact in terms of a declining working age population and increased public spending in areas of health and social care.

The following graphs show the population projections by age band and with household and workforce breakdowns, plus the breakdown by wards of those aged 55 years and over:




*Source: South East Plan Strategy forecasts 2007 Kent County Council*




## DDC Corporate Plan direction:

**Dover's regeneration plans, have the potential to increase the population by more than 15,000, provide up to 6,500 new jobs and 14,000 new homes. This aims to change both the economy and image of the District to become one of the South East's most thriving and prosperous towns. These plans include:**

- **6000 houses at Whitfield**
- **1200 houses in Aylesham**
- **500 new units at Connaught Barracks**
- **400 new units at Buckland Mill**
- **70 new units and a Community Centre in North Deal**
- **up to 800 new units at Dover Waterfront**

**DDC has taken a leading position with our Local Development Framework, with one of the objectives being to combat these population projections through 'fostering population growth particularly in working age families to support forecast growth in the local economy – focused at Dover', and a key feature of 'reducing the ageing trend of the population structure…while planning to meet the needs of older people'.**

**This can also be seen in the Corporate Plan 2008 – 2020 and interim Plan, with the vision of 'A Future of Strong Economic Growth within Safe and Sustainable Communities' and regeneration as one of the 3 priority areas. Both Plans identify the growth option in practical terms of regeneration projects and community development.**

**'The Council is planning for the long-term future of the District and remains committed, with our partners, to the once in a life time opportunities we have for regeneration and redevelopment in Dover District. These ambitious plans for regeneration will bring new jobs and strong economic growth and help ensure the district's future prosperity'.**

# Economy, Business and Employment

In July 2008, Dover was awarded **Growth Point** and **Regional Hub** status, leading to new housing and employment growth.

The District is also recognised as an **International Gateway**, is accessed by the **High Speed Train** and is benefiting from the **Sea Change Programme**.

The status of our Local Development Framework is far more advanced than many others. The Core Strategy has been found “sound” following an independent examination in October 2009 and has now been adopted by full Council. The Site Allocations Document is the next step and includes further public participation.

There is a clear recognition in the LDF that housing growth and the economic performance of Dover District are intimately linked.

Dover Pride supports this regeneration work. The main focus is regeneration of the waterfront alongside planned port expansion at Western Docks. This includes links to the town centre, Dover Priory station, Dover castle, Dover Sea Sports Centre and mixed-use redevelopment of Grenville Docks.

**Dover District is home to 3,655 businesses**, broken down into:

| DOVER | Number |
|---|---|
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing | 185 |
| Production | 195 |
| Construction | 465 |
| Motor trades | 150 |
| Wholesale | 125 |
| Retail | 430 |
| Transport & storage (inc postal) | 220 |
| Accommodation & food services | 360 |
| Information & communication | 130 |
| Finance & insurance | 50 |
| Property | 90 |
| Professional, scientific & technical | 310 |
| Business administration & support services | 215 |
| Public administration and defence | 45 |
| Education | 120 |
| Health | 300 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation and other services | 265 |
| TOTAL | 3,655 |

*Source: ONS, UK Business: Activity, Size and Location – 2009, September 2009 (*Number of local units in VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises 2009).

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) account for 99.7% of businesses in the Dover District; employing less than 250 people. In particular:

- Micro businesses (from 0-4 employees) account for 63.9% of total businesses in the district
- Small businesses (from 5 to 49 employees) for 33.1%
- Medium businesses (from 50 to 249 employees) for 3.0%

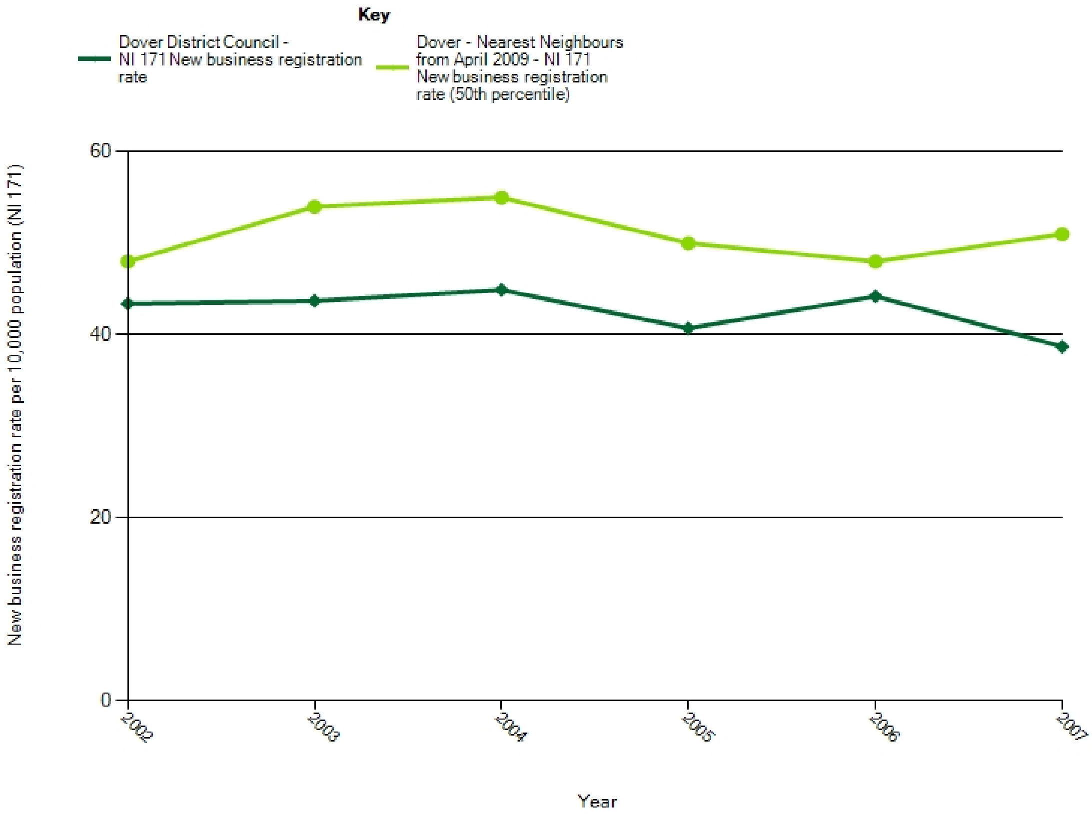
- Large businesses (over 250 employees) for 0.27%.

**3-year business survival rates in the Dover district fell from 65 in 2006 to 61 in 2009 (as compared to Kent which fell from 72 in 2006 to 66.6 in 2009).** The 3-year survival rate is the percentage of businesses still trading after three years and the stock of VAT registered businesses are the number of registered businesses that are liable for VAT at the beginning of the calendar year.

| **Dover District** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Employees** | 38,853 | 40,086 | 39,069 | 38,944 | 40,302 | 37,110 | 37,893 |
| **Stock of VAT registered businesses** | 2,490 | 2,515 | 2,580 | 2,625 | 2,640 | 2,670 | 2,745 |
| **3 Year Business Survival rates** | 67% | 70% | 70% | 65% | 60% | 64% | 61% |

Source: Research and Intelligence KCC

## New business growth over time:




**There were a total of 330 business start-ups in the Dover district in 2008 (6,220 in Kent)**.

**The table below shows the count of active enterprises over the previous years[2]:**

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dover | 3,085 | 3,085 | 3,095 | 3,175 |

**There were 300 deaths of enterprises in 2008 in Dover District – the lowest figure of all the Kent districts, with the highest number being 625 in Maidstone.**

[2] Source: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_commerce/Business-Demography-2008.xls

**The table below shows the figures over the previous years:**

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dover | 345 | 375 | 250 | 310 |

## Self-Employed Figures:

Self-employment in the Dover District has fluctuated significantly but is still slightly higher than the UK average at 9.4% in Sep 2009 (compared to 9.1% in the UK as a whole.

| | Oct 06-Sep 07 | | Oct 07 – Sep 08 | | Oct 08 – Sep 09 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** |
| **Dover** | 6,600 | 10.08% | 9,700 | 16.0% | 5,700 | 9.4% |
| **Canterbury** | 10,300 | 11.4% | 13,000 | 14.3% | 7,300 | 8.0% |
| **Shepway** | 7,500 | 13.3% | 9,300 | 16.3% | 6,900 | 12.3% |
| **Thanet** | 10,300 | 14.4% | 11,300 | 15.8% | 6,200 | 8.7% |
| **Kent** | 95,000 | 11.6% | 97,800 | 11.8% | 89,100 | 10.7% |
| **South East** | 549,000 | 10.9% | 539,200 | 10.7% | 532,600 | 10.05% |
| **UK** | 3,493,600 | 9.3% | 3,516,300 | 9.3% | 3,457,600 | 9.1% |

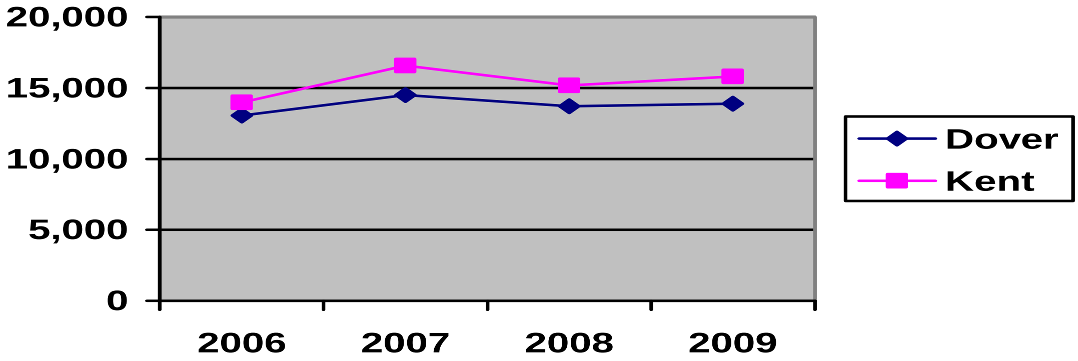
| | Employment Size Band | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **0 - 4** | **5 - 9** | **10 - 19** | **20 +** | **Total** |
| **UNITED KINGDOM** | **245,300** | **16,320** | **6,005** | **2,590** | **270,215** |
| **GREAT BRITAIN** | **240,180** | **15,960** | **5,860** | **2,525** | **264,525** |
| **ENGLAND AND WALES** | **225,645** | **14,735** | **5,430** | **2,375** | **248,185** |
| **ENGLAND** | **217,365** | **14,040** | **5,210** | **2,280** | **238,895** |
| Kent County | 5,665 | 360 | 160 | 35 | 6,220 |
| Ashford | 585 | 35 | 20 | 5 | 645 |
| Canterbury | 500 | 40 | 10 | 0 | 550 |
| Dartford | 355 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 390 |
| Dover | 295 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 330 |
| Gravesham | 350 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 380 |
| Maidstone | 650 | 45 | 15 | 0 | 710 |
| Sevenoaks | 590 | 35 | 20 | 5 | 650 |
| Shepway | 360 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 400 |
| Swale | 435 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 470 |
| Thanet | 385 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 425 |
| Tonbridge and Malling | 540 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 590 |
| Tunbridge Wells | 620 | 45 | 15 | 0 | 680 |

Source:
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_commerce/Business-Demography-2008.xls#'Table 1.1'!A2

**The Gross Value Added (GVA) per head of population in 2009 was £13,880, compared to £15,797 in Kent.**

GVA is used to measure regional economic performance. The national statistics definition is “GVA measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the economy”. The influences on GVA are: more people in work = greater earnings and higher productivity = greater profits. GVA per head is the total amount of GVA divided by the total population in the area, e.g., how big a slice each person has.

**Residence based GVA per head of population (£)**



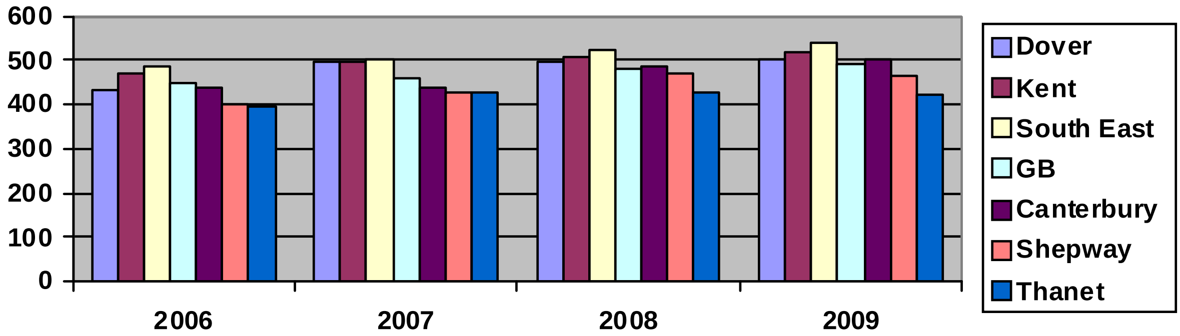

**The average full-time earnings (residence) have steadily increased from £433.20 in 2006 to £503.50 in 2009. In Kent the average earnings of workers in Thanet District are within the bottom 20% in GB. Earnings for workers in Dartford and Dover districts are within the top 20% in the country. People who are full-time workers in Dover (+6%) and Dartford (+1.2%) have average weekly full-time earnings which are greater than the average weekly earnings of workers who live there.** This is likely to be the effect of the domination of individual companies in the District (residents vs. workforce makes the case for sustainable development – keeping the economic benefit locally).

**Gross Weekly Pay – All Full-Time Workers Earnings 2009:**

| | Residents (£s) | Workforce (£s) | Difference (£s) | Difference (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Dover** | 503.5 | 533.7 | -30.2 | -5.99 |
| **South East** | 536.6 | 513.6 | 23.0 | 4.28 |
| **Great Britain** | 491.0 | 490.2 | 0.8 | 0.16 |
| **Canterbury** | 498.8 | 457.0 | 41.8 | 8.38 |
| **Thanet** | 422.7 | 374.2 | 48.5 | 9.72 |
| **Shepway** | 464.8 | 440.6 | 24.2 | 5.20 |
| **Kent** | 520.0 | 479.1 | 40.9 | 7.86 |
| **Medway** | 515.5 | 480.1 | 35.4 | 6.86 |

Source: ONS Annual Survey of hours and earnings – resident analysis
http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431807/report.aspx?c1=2038431814&c2=2092957698#tabearn

**Median Full-time Earnings (Residence)**

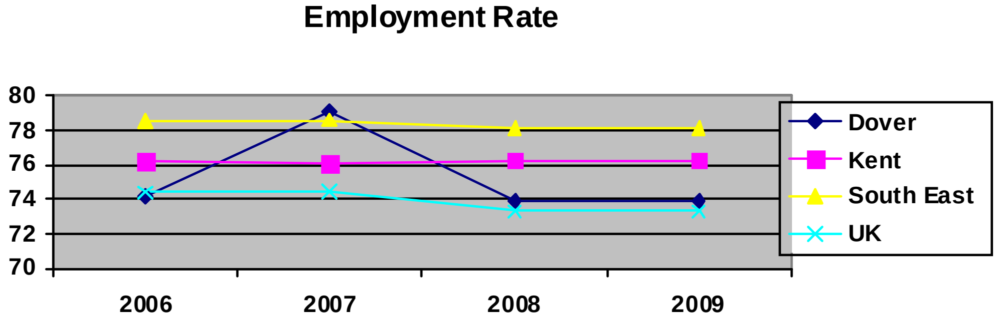


## Employment by Occupation:[3]

| | Dover % | | | South East % | | | Great Britain % | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jul 06 – Jun07 | Jul 07 – Jun 08 | Jul 08-Jun09 | Jul 06 – Jun07 | Jul 07 – Jun 08 | Jul 08-Jun09 | Jul 06 – Jun07 | Jul 07 – Jun 08 | Jul 08-Jun09 |
| **Managers and Senior Officials** | 7.1 | 8.6 | 10.6 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.6 |
| **Professional occupations** | 12.5 | 12.3 | 8.5 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 13.4 |
| **Associate professional & technical** | 12.5 | 14.1 | 18.3 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.7 |
| **Administrative and Secretarial** | 20.8 | 13.8 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.3 |
| **Skilled trades occupations** | 8.2 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.6 |
| **Personal Service occupations** | 12.8 | 8.7 | 14.6 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| **Sales and Customer Service occupations** | ^ | 7.6 | ^ | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| **Process Plant and Machine operatives** | 10.4 | 13.0 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| **Elementary occupations** | 12.7 | 11.5 | 13.9 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.3 |

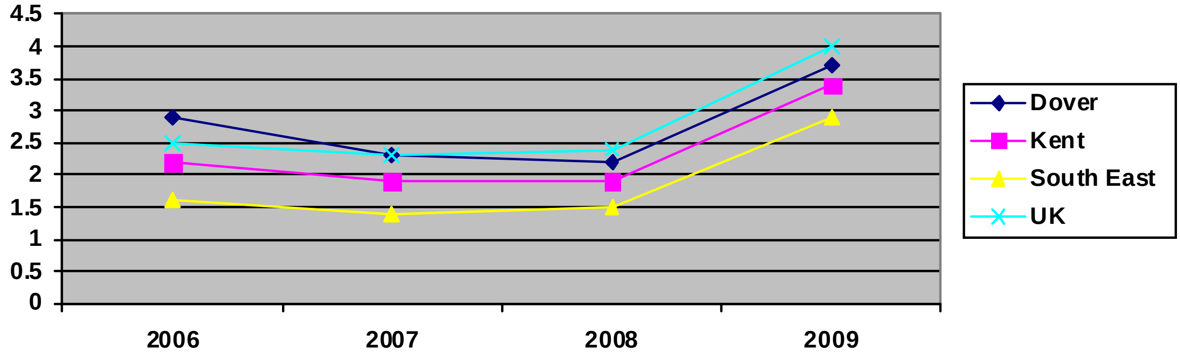
Note: No.s & % are for those 16+. % is a proportion of all persons in employment. ^ sample size too small for reliable estimate.

**Dover District (08/09) is in the top quintile in Kent for numbers in personal services occupations, including, for example, healthcare, childcare, animal welfare, leisure/travel, hairdressing etc...**
**The employment rate for people of working age in Dover was 73.9% in 2009, which is lower than Kent and the South East but slightly above the UK (73.3%).**




[3] Source: NOMIS official labour market statistics

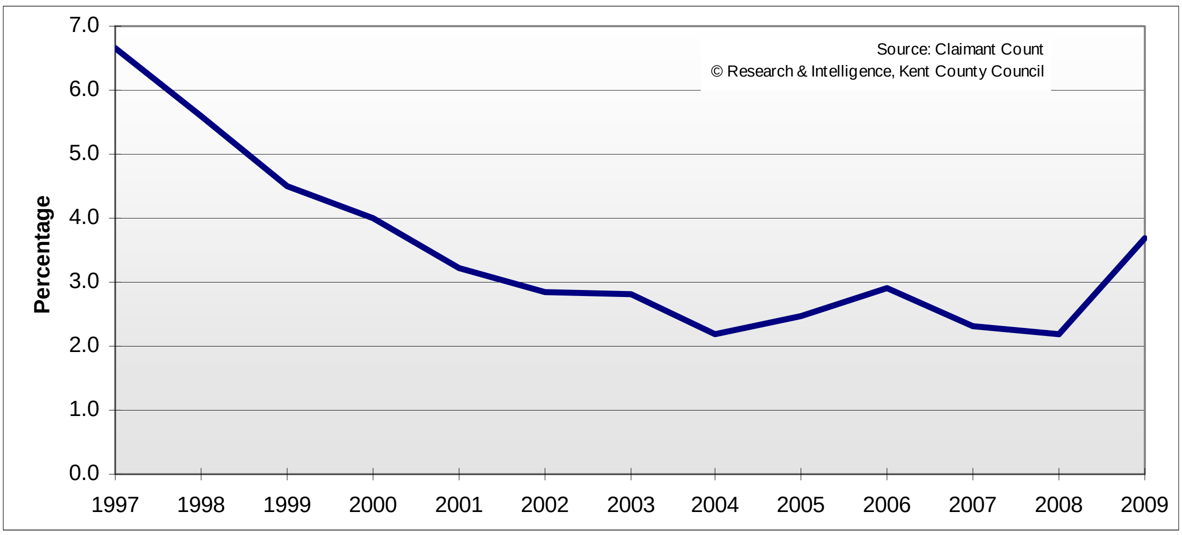
## Unemployment rate:



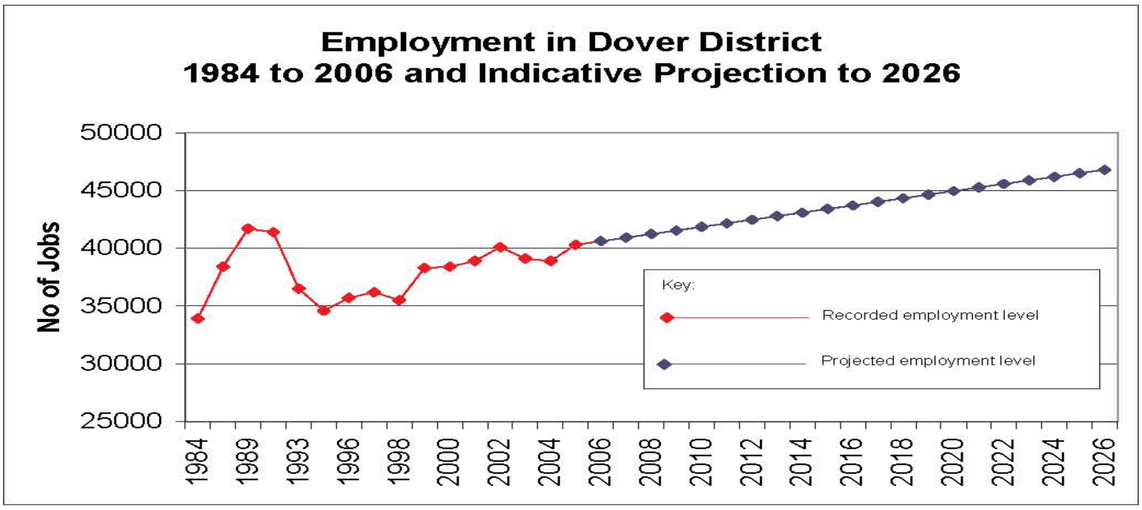

Source: https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/ecn-0809-kent-prospects.pdf

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GVA Per Head** | | | | |
| Canterbury | 13,912 | 14,626 | 15,187 | 16,053 |
| Dover | 13,065 | 13,491 | 13,705 | 13,880 |
| Shepway | 12,163 | 12,495 | 12,644 | 13,663 |
| Thanet | 10,095 | 10,997 | 11,429 | 12,042 |
| Kent | 13,988 | 14,729 | 15,177 | 15,797 |
| **Unemployment Rate** | | | | |
| Canterbury | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Dover | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 3.2 |
| Shepway | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| Thanet | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 5.0 |
| Kent | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| **Employment Rate** | | | | |
| Canterbury | 73.7 | 73.6 | 72.8 | 77.7 |
| Dover | 73.8 | 74.8 | 71.2 | 76.4 |
| Shepway | 74.1 | 77.8 | 75.8 | 77.7 |
| Thanet | 74.6 | 74.9 | 68.7 | 66.4 |
| Kent | 77.3 | 77.4 | 75.8 | 76.3 |

## Average annual unemployment rates 1997 – 2009:




Source: https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/district-profiles.xls




**Jobs Growth Forecast:**

| | 2006 | 2026 | Change 2006-2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture etc | 1,980 | 1,870 | -110 | -6% |
| Mining & Quarrying | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Manufacturing | 5,890 | 4,630 | -1,260 | -21% |
| Electricity, Gas, Water | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Construction | 2,950 | 3,450 | 500 | 17% |
| Distribution, Hotels & Catering | 8,820 | 10,940 | 2,120 | 24% |
| Transport & Communications | 5,240 | 4,640 | -600 | -11% |
| Financial & Business Services | 6,820 | 9,360 | 2,540 | 37% |
| Government & Other Services | 15,990 | 17,760 | 1,770 | 11% |
| **Sub Total** | **47,680** | **52,670** | **4,990** | **10%** |
| Plus net additional jobs from planned developments | | | 1,570 | |
| **Total** | **47,680** | **54,240** | **6,560** | **14%** |

Source: Dover District Economic Review 2008 and Cambridge Econometrics, LEFM 2008

The economy is perhaps too dependant on a narrow range of employment and a small number of major employers, Pfizer and the Port of Dover. However growth is forecast most in the financial and businesses services sector. This sector has been a key driver of economic prosperity in many parts of the country.

As of March 2010, resident based unemployment stood at 2,527, which is 4.1% (a drop in number of unemployment related benefit claimants of 81, or 3.1% sine the previous month – but a rise of 229, or 10% when compared to the same point last year). The KCC area average is 3.5%.
In March 2010, 11 out of the 12 Local Authorities in Kent saw a drop in claimants of unemployment related benefit since the previous month (Ashford being the only exception). Dover District was 5$^{th}$ (with 1 being the highest drop in numbers and 12 the lowest).

Over the last year, Dover district has seen a 10% increase in unemployment. In comparison to the other Districts in Kent, Dover is 9th in terms of increase in unemployment figures (with 1 being the lowest increase and 12 the highest).
At ward level our highest levels of unemployment in March 2010 were seen in the wards of: Castle, Tower Hamlets, St.Radigunds and Town and Pier. The lowest levels of unemployment are found in River, Capel-Le-Ferne, St.Margarets' -at -Cliffe, Lydden and Temple Ewell. The biggest increase since March last year can be seen in Aylesham and Tower Hamlets. The smallest increase since last year can be seen in River and Capel-le-Ferne.

As of March 2010 Dover is 6th (out of 12 districts) in terms of unemployment figures in Kent, with Thanet, Swale, Shepway, Gravesham and Maidstone having higher numbers of unemployment.

With regards the number of 18-24 year olds claiming unemployment benefit as of March 2010 Dover District is 4th highest with 775. (Thanet 1285, Swale 1155, Gravesham 825 and Canterbury 810).

The latest unemployment data shows a reduction in unemployment in all Kent Districts, with the exception of Ashford, where there was a small increase.

**Transport and Infrastructure:**

- Dover is home to the busiest passenger sea port in the UK with nearly 14 million passenger movements in 2006.
- The Port of Dover is also one of the world's busiest and most successful ports catering for roll-on roll-off freight and passenger traffic, cargo, cruise liners and private yachts.
- The port handles £80 billion of trade each year and supports around 22,000 jobs locally.
- The Port of Dover comprises of the Eastern Docks, Western Docks and the Marina (accommodating 10,000 visitor nights per annum). Between them, the two docks handle ferry, cruise, cargo (fresh produce), bulk and grain traffic.
- £557 million of employee and visitor purchases/spending, 91% in Kent and half in Dover
- £320 million of goods and services per annum bought in by port/port related businesses, 85% in Kent and mostly in Dover
- T2 provides approx 1,100 new additional jobs, or put another way T2 will create and safeguard approx 2,600 jobs

**Port of Dover: 4 Ferry Operators**
**Dover Cruise Port: 24 cruise lines**

Table showing forecast traffic growth (October 2009):

| **Ferry Business** | | **2005** | **2009 Forecast** | **2014** | **2024** | **2034** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Freight vehicles | Million units | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.0-2.5 | 2.5-3.2 | 3.0-4.1 |
| Tourist vehicles* | Million units | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Passengers | Million | 13.3 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 16.2 |

* Tourist vehicles are cars and coaches
**Source: Dover Harbour Board – Our Plan for the Next Generation – Ferry Terminal 2 (**January 2010)

**DDC Corporate Plan direction:**

**Over the last few years the Council has seen more commitment, enthusiasm, drive and determination from all partners. With a number of opportunities around the port development, business parks, housing developments and growth, waterfront redevelopments and Dover Town Centre Investment programme, partners are working hard to realise opportunities and improve the economy of the District.**

**The regeneration plans have the potential to provide up to 6,500 new jobs. The High Speed Train and marketing has the potential to bring more people into the area and boost the economy. The Open Golf held in 2003 saw 183,000 visitors to the area with an economic benefit of around £17.6m in East Kent – we hope to build on this when the Open returns in 2011, early predictions are for in excess of 200,000 visitors).**

**In Dover, a strong programme of urban regeneration and renewal is being planned through the Council's Local Development Framework supported by a number of strategic allocations in the Core Strategy. These include the creation of a new ferry terminal at the Dover Western Docks and Dover Waterfront, redevelopment of the former Connaught Barracks, mixed-use development of public sector uses in Dover Mid Town and the managed urban expansion of Whitfield, all of which have the ability to transform Dover.**

**The scale of growth in Dover presents the opportunity for the town to create a more sustainable pattern of living and a step change in public transport. Improvements to town centre appearance and facilities and to transport systems will need to be accompanied by an uplift in housing, population and jobs growth.**

**The aim is to encourage people to visit Dover because it offers easy public transport access to London and continental Europe, employment opportunities, distinctive, competitively priced housing, waterfront lifestyle, and a strong town centre in an unrivalled natural and historic setting.**

**One of the LDF Core Strategy's key features is to support a forecast population increase of around 15,500, which will increase the potential workforce by some 4,300 people. Combined with other measures to increase the proportion of people in work, this would provide a workforce to support the forecast jobs growth of around 6,500 without the likelihood of a significant increase of in-commuting.**

**The Corporate Plan seeks to 'maximise opportunities…and be well positioned to take forward development when economic conditions improve', with the LDF identifying where houses will be located, the employment sites needed to create jobs and the roads and transport links to support them. The Interim Corporate Plan continues to recognise regeneration as a priority, with the Dover Waterfront being a key project that will enable and open up opportunities for the town and District, paving the way for longer-term improvements for shopping facilities. The Interim Plan also adds the additional priority of support for local businesses during the recession.**

## Funding and investment

**South East England Development Agency investment into Dover District is as follows (rounded figures used):**

Dover, St. James (2005 to date) - £8.5m
Aylesham Employment Units (2004) - £1.5m
Buckland Mill (2003 to date) - £4.5m
Betteshanger (2001 to date) - £1.5m, in addition to HCA Coalfield Programme Funding.

**The Homes and Communities Agency investments into Dover District is as follows (rounded figures used):**

National Coalfields Programme – £26m
Aylesham Employment – (Investment committed) around £6m
Kickstart Round 1 (Cannon Street) - £2m
Dover Town Centre - £2.6m
Connaught Barracks - £19m
National Affordable Housing Programme investment (Schemes and Allocations for 292 affordable units 2007 - 2010) £6.4m

**Dover Pride:**

| Year | Funder | Project | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2006/7 | Nuclear Decommisioning Authority | Public Realm, Midtown, Enterprise Gateway, Maritime skills festival | 20,000 |
| 2006/7 | East Kent Partnership | Public Realm lighting projects | 42,500 |
| | | **2006/7 Total** | **62,500** |
| | | | |
| 2008/9 | Learning and Skills Council | Skills Plan | 4,285 |
| 2008/9 | KCC (Regen) | Skills Plan | 3,000 |
| 2008/9 | DDC | Skills Plan | 5,000 |
| | | **2007/8 Total** | **12,285** |
| | | | |
| 2009/10 | Sea Change | Cultural Framework | 8,000 |
| 2009/10 | KCC (Arts Development Unit) | Cultural Framework | 7,000 |
| 2009/10 | DDC | Cultural Framework | 5,000 |
| 2009/10 | English Heritage | Cultural Framework | 5,000 |
| 2009/10 | Arts Council England | Cultural Framework | 5,000 |
| 2009/10 | Dover Town Council | Town Centre Visuals | 5,000 |
| 2009/10 | KCC (Arts Development Unit) | NI11 Remade in Dover | 10,000 |
| | | **2009/10 Total** | **45,000** |
| | | | |
| 2010/11 | KHS LTP | River Dour Cycle Route | 300,000 |
| 2011/12/13 | Sustrans | River Dour Cycle Route | 450,000 |
| 2010/11 | KCC (Arts Development unit) | Cultural Delivery (public realm) | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 12,500 |
| 2010/11 | English Heritage | Cultural Delivery | 2,000 |
| 2010/11 | Development Trusts Association | Empty properties | 15,000 |
| | | **2010 onwards Total** | **779,500** |

Successful Sea Change programme bid of £3.85m

Supported by the Community Development Team the Coalfield Regeneration Trust has invested £744,857 over the period 20008-2010 on 3 projects in coalfield wards. From April 2010 another £100k for small project grants will be available and administered by the Team. In addition over 60 groups have been assisted to access external grants.

Over the last three years the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) has invested over £19m for physical Coalfield regeneration.

£48k has been secured from KCC to fund a Community Development Officer in the District.

**Private Investment information:**

**Dover Gateway Limited***:*
A statement from Kevin Dougall regarding Dover Gateway Limited's commitment to and intent with regards Dover[4]:

"*Dover Gateway Limited (DGL), as its name implies, has made a strong commitment to a long term investment in Dover District and, more widely, East Kent.*

*As a result of the forward thinking and creative vision, and plans, for the regeneration of Dover, DGL has determined to make a substantial financial investment in the District. There is already clear evidence of the successful implementation of the District Council's vision and delivery is actually happening on the ground. That has served to strengthen DGL's determination and resolve to play its part in the ongoing delivery of that vision and those plans.*

*Thus far, DGL has acquired land at Western Heights and Farthingloe and is working with the District Council and other stakeholders to bring forward plans for the regeneration of these two important areas.*

*The historic significance of Western Heights is well recognised and as such it requires a very well considered and carefully measured approach. It is anticipated that by creating an attractive and vibrant community that is woven in to the very fabric of the Heights, and indeed Dover itself, with unsurpassed architecture and facilities to attract tourists and visitors, Western Heights will be restored to its former glory and can be preserved for generations to come."*

*At Farthingloe, there is a unique opportunity to create a sustainable village environment, centred on traditional shared community facilities. The back-drop to Farthingloe Village would be a new Country Park, that will open up and share this part of Dover with the those who live in, work in and visit the town.*

[4] It must be noted this is a quote from Dover Gateway Limited and these proposals will be subject to all of the usual planning processes including full consultation and assessments of environmental impacts.

*At both Western Heights and Farthingloe village, the emphasis will be on quality. Not only quality of the built environment but enhancing the quality of life for all*".

**Baystore and Maudsley**: Total investment circa £3m, with 70% of that by Baystore.

**Mildvalley Developments:**
Statement from Andy Johnstone, Mildvalley Developments LLP:

"*CANNON STREET, DEAL - well underway at Cannon Street with the Remediation of the land which the HCA grant has gone towards helping with the cost.*

*In addition to that grant – Mildvalley Developments LLP is investing £1.5 million in a new Doctors Surgery for the Eastern & Coastal Kent PCT and a much needed Community Centre for North Deal. Liaised extensively with both the PCT and the North Deal Community Partnership in the process of delivering these two facilities. That liaison will continue through the specification, tender and build process. Foundations on both buildings is expected to commence in early June and completion is to follow at the end of March 2011. In constant dialogue with the NDCP in how we can help them make a success of this Centre and to that end have recently agreed a contract with them where we will support the salary of a project work starting Summer 2010 to start getting interest for prospective users and stakeholders in the Centre. This support is ongoing and we will continue to look at other requests for assistance as the project matures which will total a further £100,000 investment in local jobs.*

*Have a good relationship with the HCA and DDC on this project and hope to continue that partnership relationship in the future.*

*NORTH DEAL PLAYING FIELDS - making available £98,000 towards play equipment and facilities at this outdoor space which serves the community of North Deal.*

*ALBERT ROAD, DEAL - Later in the year at Albert Road we will be ready to start work on £600,000 worth of road improvements to the junction at Albert Road with Park Avenue Motors, The Builder Centre and Hutchings Timber Ltd. This will significantly improve the sightlines to the Railway Crossing and the road amenity for the surrounding residents in this area.*

*These projects total over £2.3 million of investment in the local community and we hope to allow similar community involvement to come from additional land that we hold within the local area".*

**Hillreed Homes***:*
Statement from Tony Hillier, Hillreed Homes Ltd:

"*The significant plans for the Regeneration of Aylesham by the provision of 1200 new homes and associated facilities has moved forward decisively with the resolution to grant planning permission. This has been a challenging scheme to bring forward during what has been the worst housing slump since the early 90's. It is a testimony to the commitment of our Partners in this project, Hillreed Homes and Ward Homes, that it is still very much alive and now looking like a real start is possible in the short term"*

*Not only will this bring with it much needed new homes but a significant refurbishment of the Public Realm in Aylesham, improvement to facilities, new jobs and a significant commercial investment by the H.C.A.*

*The first signs of this are now apparent on site with the improvement being made to the Welfare Sports Ground."*

**Spending by Local Public Services 2008/09:**

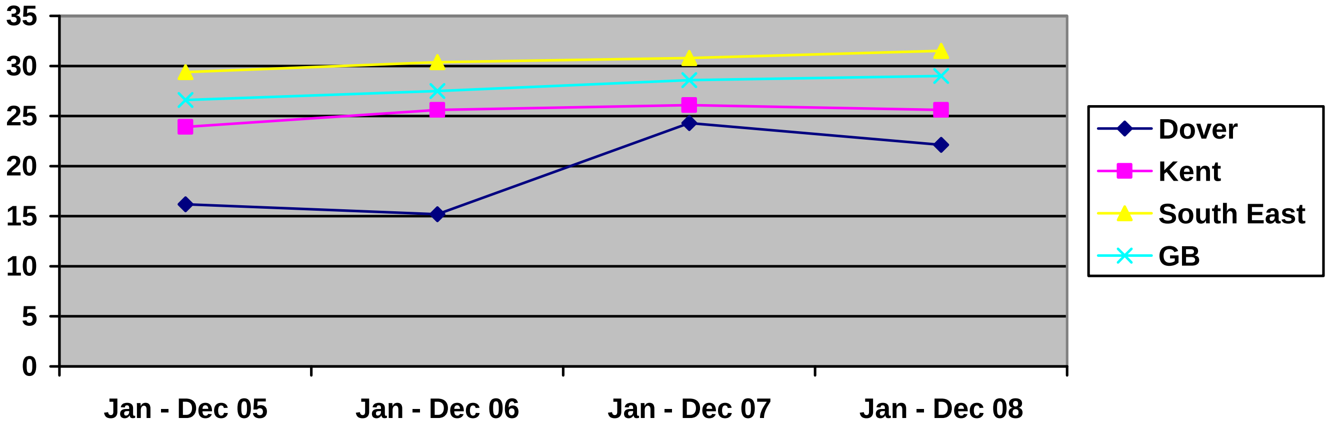
| | Revenue spending (£000's) | Average spending per head | England average spending per head |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashford Borough Council | £39,402 | £347 | £365 |
| Canterbury City Council | £54,810 | £366 | £365 |
| Dartford Borough Council | £32,521 | £353 | £365 |
| Dover District Council | £48,152 | £450 | £365 |
| Eastern and Coastal Kent Primary Care Trust | £1,101,497 | £1,505 | £1,492 |
| Gravesham Borough Council | £40,422 | £412 | £365 |
| Kent And Medway Fire And Rescue Authority | £72,921 | £44 | £45 |
| Kent County Council | £1,871,733 | £1,331 | £1,301 |
| Kent Police Authority | £322,200 | £194 | £207 |
| Maidstone Borough Council | £55,918 | £385 | £365 |
| Sevenoaks District Council | £38,661 | £337 | £365 |
| Shepway District Council | £49,800 | £498 | £365 |
| Swale Borough Council | £59,035 | £448 | £365 |
| Thanet District Council | £77,994 | £600 | £365 |
| Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council | £40,992 | £350 | £365 |
| Tunbridge Wells Borough Council | £41,221 | £384 | £365 |
| West Kent Primary Care Trust | £897,255 | £1,330 | £1,492 |

# Education and Skills

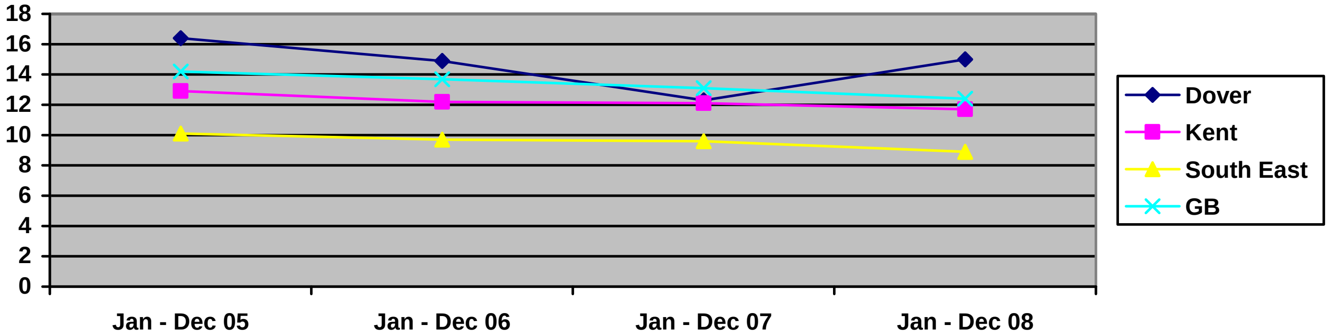
Qualification levels in the Dover District:

- Dover residents qualified to NVQ4+ rose from 16.2% in 2005 to 22.1% in 2008.
- Dover residents with no qualifications fell slightly from 16.4% in 2005 to 15.0% in 2008.

**Qualifications: NVQ4+ comparison**




**No Qualifications comparison**




**Key Stage 2 Results:**

The achievement and attainment tables 2009 for the District's primary schools show the average point score across the District for Key Stage 2 assessments to be below that of the Local Authority Average.

The Local Authority average point score is 27.6, the Dover District average is 25.12. The primary schools with the highest average point score include Eastry Church of England Primary School with an average point score of 31.0, Sibertswold Church of England Primary School at Shepherdswell at 29.9 and Temple Ewell Church of England Primary School at 29.5.
The primary schools with the lowest average point score include Aycliffe Community Primary School and Aylesham Primary School.

Of all the primary schools in the District only 40% are at or above the Local Authority Average.

**Primary School Attainment:**

**Key Stage One 2009**

| | % L2+ Reading | % L2B+ Reading | % L3+ Reading | % L2+ Writing | % L2B+ Writing | % L3+ Writing | % L2+ Maths | % L2B+ Maths | % L3+ Maths | % L2+ Science | % L3+ Science |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dover District | 80.7 | 66.4 | 24.2 | 76.4 | 53.5 | 10.9 | 86.6 | 71.6 | 20.4 | 86.8 | 23.4 |
| Kent | 84 | 72 | 28 | 79 | 59 | 14 | 89 | 74 | 23 | 90 | 26 |
| National | 84 | 72 | 26 | 81 | 60 | 12 | 89 | 74 | 21 | 89 | 22 |

Source: DCSF and Keypas

**Key Stage Two 2009**

| | % L4+ English | % L5 English | % L4+ Reading | % L5 Reading | % L4+ Writing | % L5 Writing | % L4+ Maths | % L5 Maths | % L4+ Science | % L5 Science |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dover District | 77.0 | 26.5 | 83.4 | 43.0 | 65.5 | 18.2 | 73.9 | 28.0 | 84.7 | 35.1 |
| Kent | 78 | 28 | 84 | 46 | 66 | 19 | 75 | 33 | 85 | 38 |
| National | 80 | 29 | 86 | 47 | 68 | 20 | 79 | 35 | 88 | 43 |

Source: DCSF and Keypas (December 2009 AAT Update)

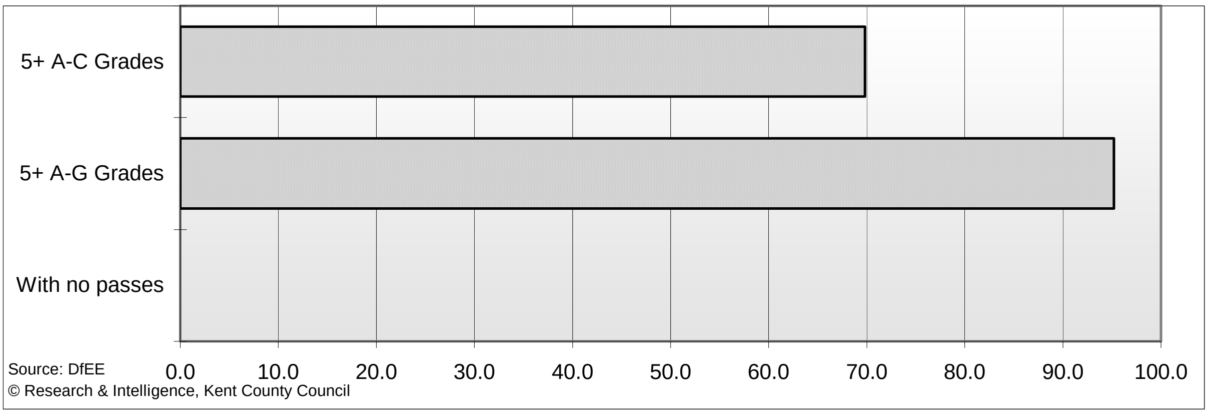
| | No Pupils from: | | | | | % Pupils from: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Primary in Dover District | Primary in Other Kent District | Kent Independent School | No Unmatched to Primary | Total Year 7 Pupils Autumn 2009 | Dover Primary schools | Primary in Other Kent District |
| Dover Grammar School for Girls | 97 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 125 | 77.6 | 20.8 |
| Dover Grammar School for Boys | 101 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 128 | 78.9 | 19.5 |

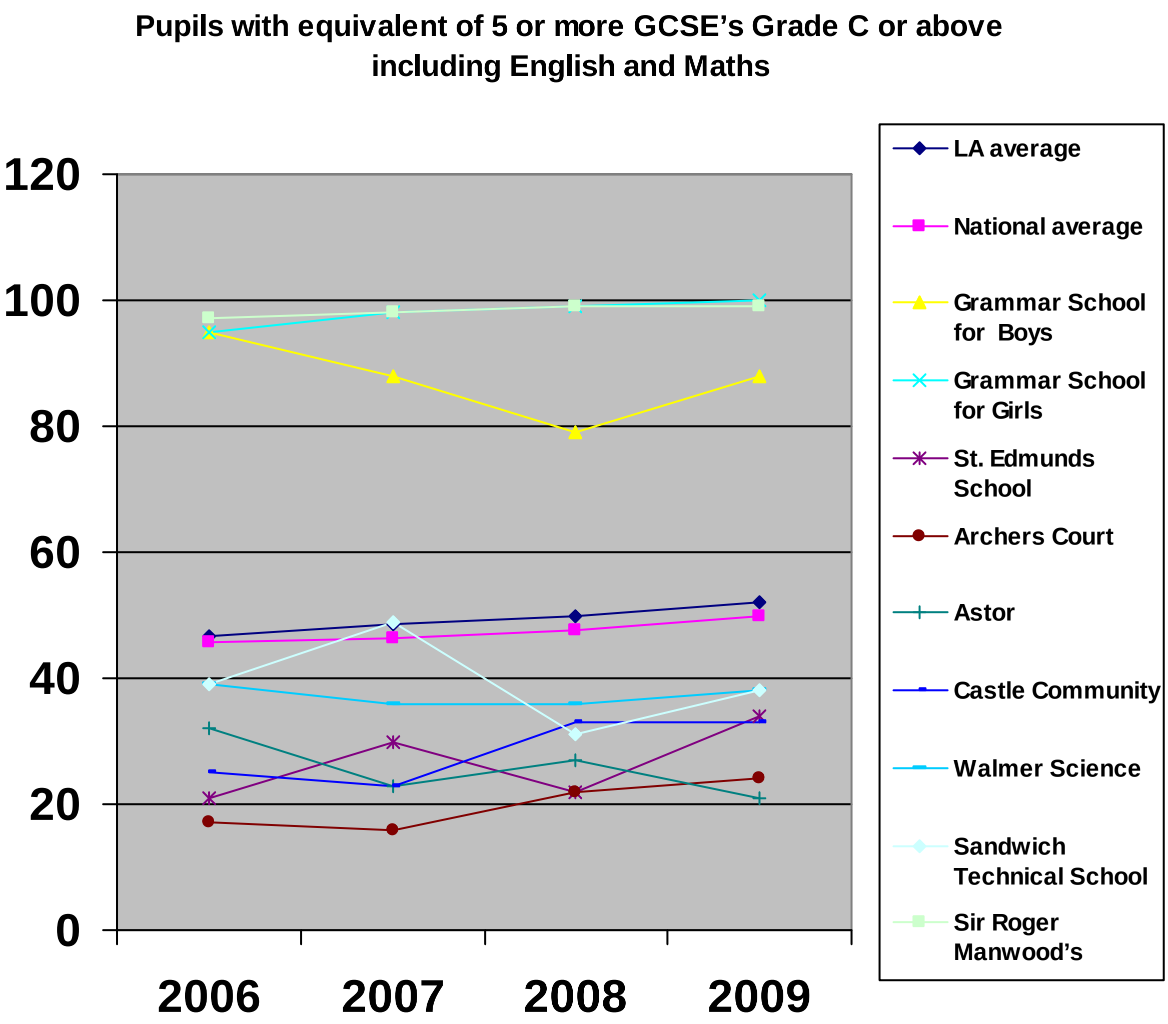
Data taken from Autumn 2009 Schools' Census for Year 7 Pupils in selected Grammar Schools
Data taken from Summer 2009 Schools' Census for matching pupils to their Primary School

**GCSE Results 08/09, Percentage of Pupils achieving:**

| | **5+ A-C Grades** | **5+ A-G Grades** | **With no passes** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Canterbury** | 72.8 | 93.9 | N/a |
| **Dover** | 69.8 | 95.2 | N/a |
| **Shepway** | 70.0 | 89.8 | N/a |
| **Thanet** | 70.6 | 90.3 | N/a |

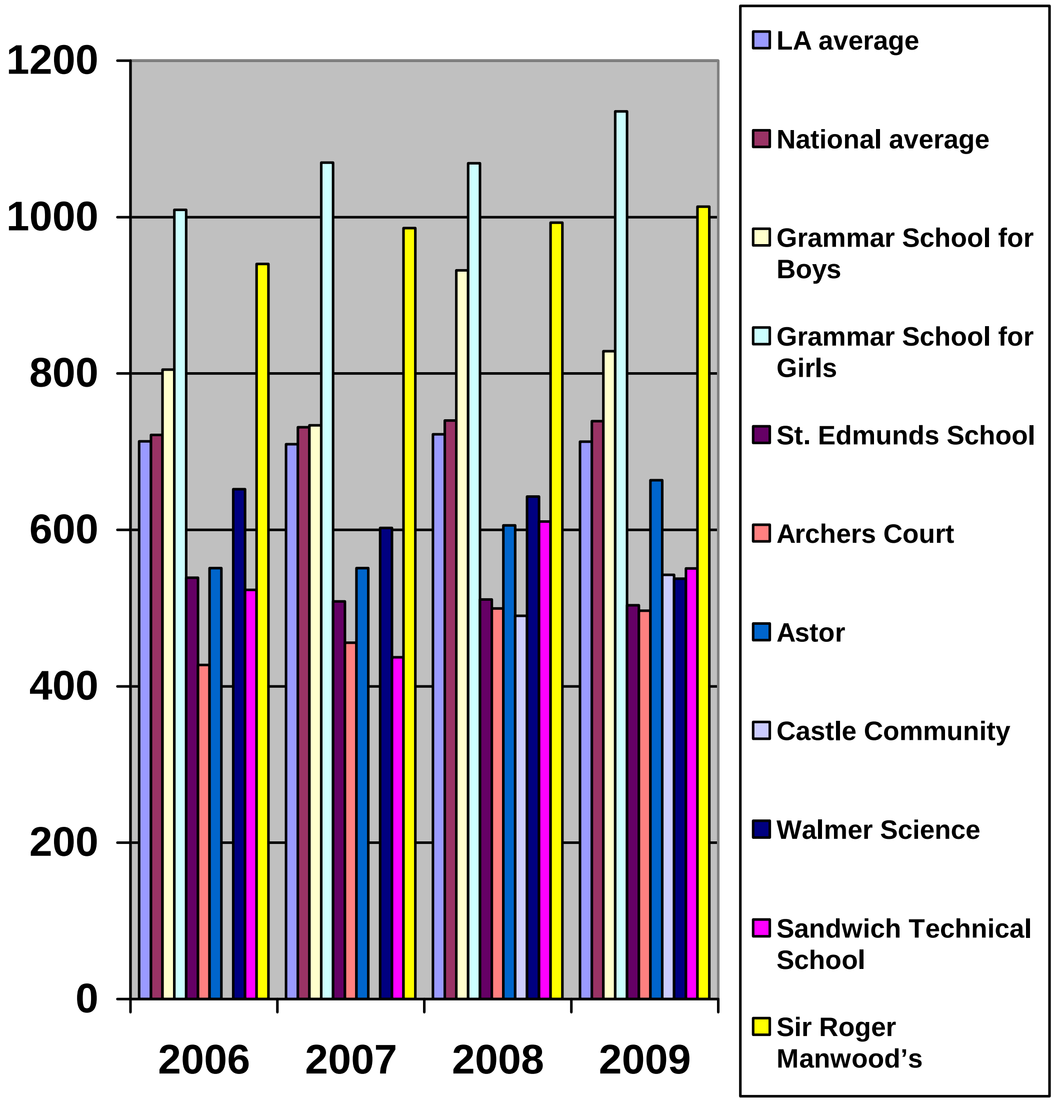
**GCSE Results 2008/09:**




**Only the Girls Grammar School and Boys Grammar School in Dover, and Sir Roger Manwood's in Sandwich achieved above the Local Authority and National average.**

**A / AS Level Performance:**

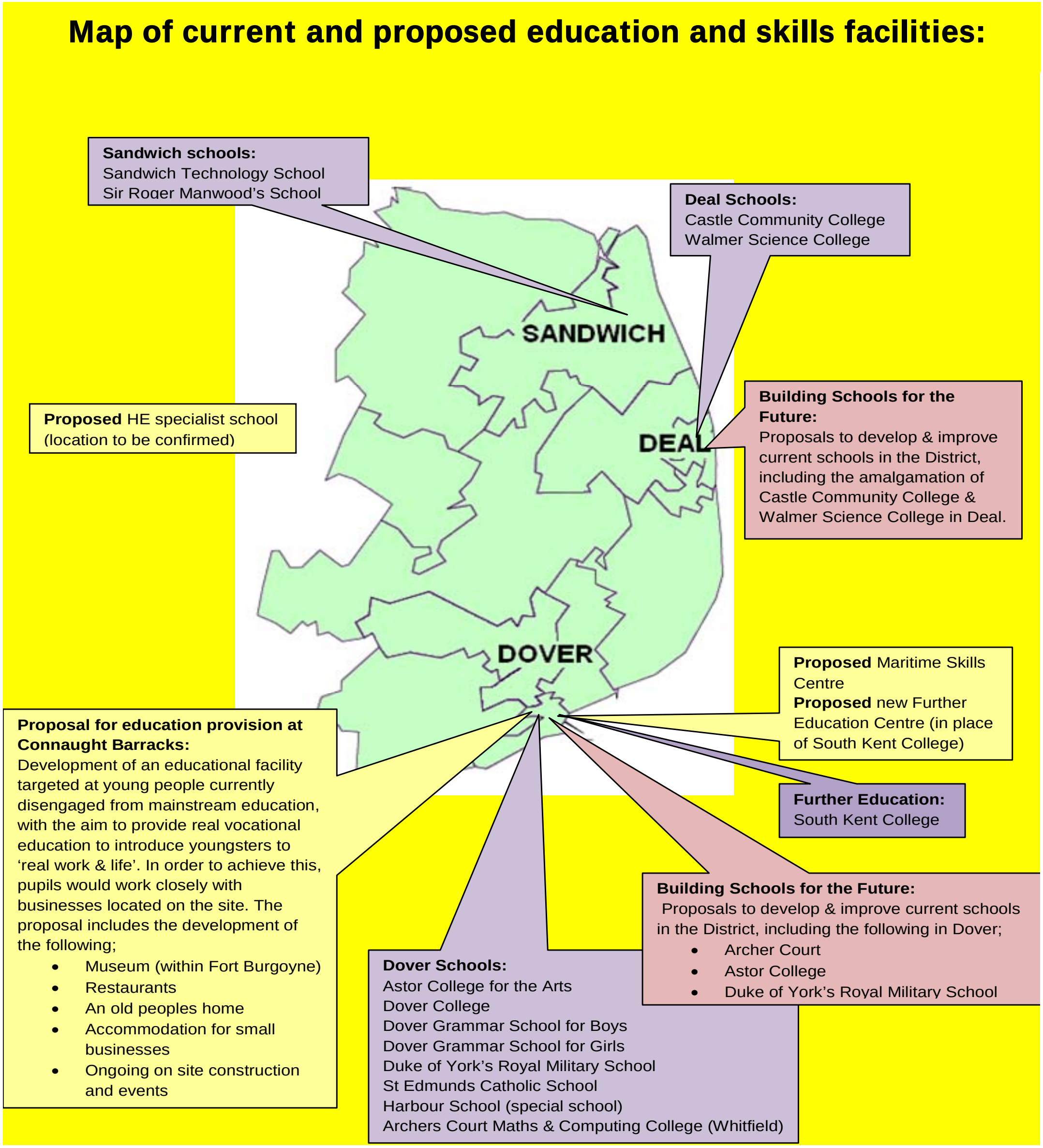



**Further Education and Higher Education presence:**

Further Education (FE): South Kent College is the main FE provider in Dover, which is merging with West Kent College.
Higher Education (HE): Three institutions based in Canterbury provide HE. A limited HE offer can also be accessed through FE Colleges within Dover, with both South Kent College and Canterbury College having significant numbers of HE students.
There are also providers involved in work-based learning and Train to Gain for Dover residents
The further education sector is insufficiently developed to meet local demand, with a high proportion of post-16 learners choosing to travel to Canterbury to continue their studies

Dover District needs to provide a broad-based curriculum at entry level that raises aspirations and equips local residents with the transferable skills to adapt to the changing labour market.
Learning provision needs to be responsive to learner demand, but flexible enough to develop the skills that businesses need in the workplace. It needs to be forward-looking and to focus on the skills that are needed in the future workforce and to build on the strengths of its local

economy by developing a regional specialism in marine-related activities that attracts people from across the region to study in Dover.

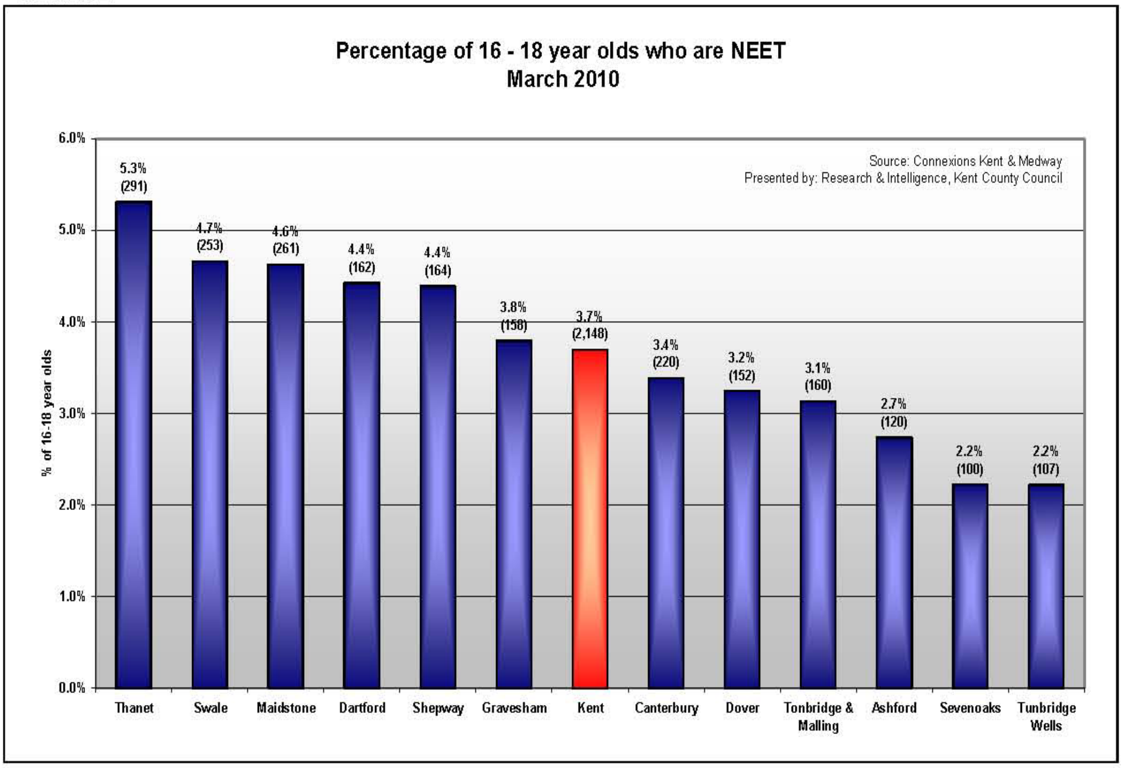



## NEETS – Those Not in Employment, Education or Training

As of March 2010 there was 3.7% (2,148) of 16 to 18 year olds classed as NEET in the KCC area. 82.6% of these were available to the labour market. 49.3% who were not available to the labour market were teenage parents. Of the KCC districts Thanet has the highest number and proportion of 16-18 year olds who are NEET at 5.3%, Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells have the lowest proportion at 2.2% each**. Dover District has 3.2% of 16-18 year olds classed as NEET.**

**Teenage parents make up the biggest proportion of those NEETs who are unavailable for work in all of the KCC local authority Districts except Dover, Gravesham and Tonbridge & Malling, where more NEETs are unavailable for work because of illness. Dover District also has a high percentage of the age group classed as young carers.**

Within the Dover District area (at March 2010), the wards with the highest percentage of NEETs are those of **St.Radigunds**: where the total population aged 16 to 18 years is 240 and the percentage of NEETs is 9.5% and; **Castle**: where the total population aged 16 to 18 years is 40 and the percentage of NEETs is 8.1%. Those with the lowest percentage are the wards of Eastry, whose total population of 16-18 years is 220, and proportion of NEETs is 0.0% and St.Margarets -at –Cliffe, whose total population of 16-18 years is 340 and percentage of NEETs is 0.3%.




**Reasons for not being available for work March 2010:**

| | Teenage parents | Illness | Pregnancy | Young carers | Unlikely to be economically active |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashford | 50.0% | 25.0% | 17.9% | 7.1% | 0.0% |
| Canterbury | 56.3% | 31.3% | 9.4% | 3.1% | 0.0% |
| Dartford | 45.2% | 19.4% | 32.3% | 3.2% | 0.0% |
| Dover | 32.0% | 44.0% | 16.0% | 8.0% | 0.0% |
| Gravesham | 34.6% | 42.3% | 15.4% | 7.7% | 0.0% |
| Maidstone | 59.3% | 22.2% | 18.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Sevenoaks | 42.1% | 42.1% | 10.5% | 5.3% | 0.0% |
| Shepway | 66.7% | 28.6% | 4.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Swale | 55.6% | 27.8% | 13.0% | 0.0% | 3.7% |
| Thanet | 52.4% | 22.2% | 19.0% | 4.8% | 1.6% |
| Tonbridge & Malling | 36.4% | 40.9% | 13.6% | 4.5% | 4.5% |
| Tunbridge Wells | 48.0% | 40.0% | 12.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **KCC Area** | **49.3%** | **30.3%** | **15.8%** | **3.5%** | **1.1%** |

**March 2010- Dover District Ward Level NEETs data:**

| Ward name | Total Population aged 16 to 18 | NEETS as at March 2010 | | NEETS Available for work | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | % | Total | % |
| Aylesham | 250 | 7 | 2.8% | 5 | 71.4% |
| Buckland | 370 | 17 | 4.6% | 17 | 100.0% |
| Capel-le-Ferne | 70 | 3 | 4.5% | 3 | 100.0% |
| Castle | 40 | 3 | 8.1% | 2 | 66.7% |
| Eastry | 220 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Eythorne and Shepherdswell | 190 | 5 | 2.7% | 4 | 80.0% |
| Little Stour and Ashstone | 280 | 5 | 1.8% | 4 | 80.0% |
| Lydden and Temple Ewell | 100 | 3 | 3.0% | 1 | 33.3% |
| Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory | 340 | 16 | 4.7% | 13 | 81.3% |
| Middle Deal and Sholden | 300 | 14 | 4.6% | 10 | 71.4% |
| Mill Hill | 370 | 13 | 3.6% | 12 | 92.3% |
| North Deal | 250 | 7 | 2.8% | 7 | 100.0% |
| Ringwould | 70 | 1 | 1.4% | 1 | 100.0% |
| River | 170 | 2 | 1.2% | 1 | 50.0% |
| St Margaret's-at-Cliffe | 340 | 1 | 0.3% | 1 | 100.0% |
| St Radigunds | 240 | 23 | 9.5% | 18 | 78.3% |
| Sandwich | 330 | 5 | 1.5% | 4 | 80.0% |
| Tower Hamlets | 220 | 16 | 7.3% | 13 | 81.3% |
| Town and Pier | 120 | 5 | 4.2% | 5 | 100.0% |
| Walmer | 280 | 3 | 1.1% | 3 | 100.0% |
| Whitfield | 160 | 3 | 1.9% | 3 | 100.0% |
| **Dover District** | **4,700** | **152** | **3.2%** | **127** | **83.6%** |

**DDC Corporate Plan direction:**

**The ambitions of the longer-term corporate plan also remain focused on developing the Council's 'role of co-ordinating and influencing the skills and education agenda, encouraging a life-long learner journey for all, whilst continuing to equip all skills levels for the anticipated growth in the labour market' and 'employment opportunities and access to learning for all'.**

**The Interim Corporate plan notes the Council's role in 'Enabling Others Through Partnerships' as a priority. As a district council we understand and appreciate some very important functions and priorities for our residents sit outside our remit and control. However, we continue to work with our partners to offer support and an advocacy role for an improved further education establishment in Dover and outreach accessibility for all our residents.**
**We continue to work with partners on the Building Schools for the Future Programme to improve school provision and further improve the learning environment.**

**The LDF notes 'Improved education and training facilities will ensure that local people are better equipped to join the active workforce'.**

# Housing

**Average house prices rose from £156,318 in July 2008 to £176,441 in Quarter 2 of 2009, although for the year as a whole there has been a decline. However this is still the third lowest in Kent. Kent average house price is £209,830.**

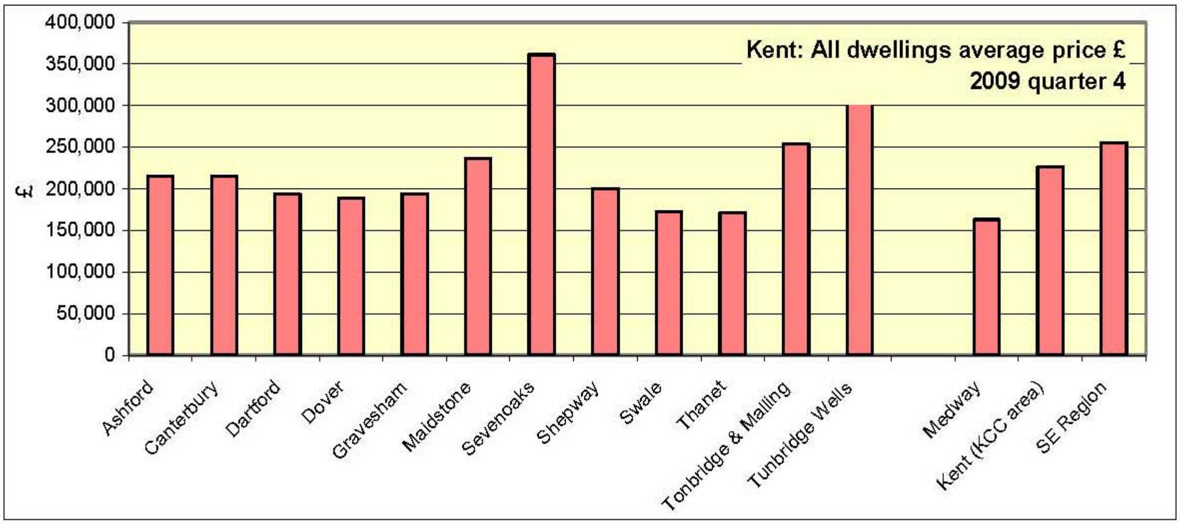
**It is likely that, based on experience elsewhere, the arrival of the full high- speed train service will see an appreciation in values.**

## Table 1

**Kent: Average house prices and transactions 2009 quarter 4**

Source: The Land Registry

| | Detached £ | Sales No | Semi-Det £ | Sales No | Terraced £ | Sales No | Flat/Mais £ | Sales No | **Ave £** | **Sales No** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashford | 319,295 | 165 | 189,790 | 156 | 158,602 | 160 | 119,378 | 44 | **215,085** | **525** |
| Canterbury | 290,457 | 195 | 198,238 | 190 | 183,495 | 155 | 141,708 | 91 | **214,963** | **631** |
| Dartford | 403,730 | 26 | 210,091 | 89 | 169,376 | 127 | 129,831 | 61 | **193,484** | **303** |
| Dover | 285,733 | 103 | 174,743 | 138 | 156,490 | 145 | 120,887 | 50 | **188,717** | **436** |
| Gravesham | 364,816 | 41 | 203,950 | 102 | 167,429 | 124 | 113,546 | 60 | **193,683** | **327** |
| Maidstone | 404,566 | 153 | 219,149 | 207 | 171,312 | 192 | 132,012 | 92 | **236,490** | **644** |
| Sevenoaks | 677,423 | 125 | 288,277 | 121 | 218,810 | 124 | 191,648 | 77 | **361,183** | **447** |
| Shepway | 285,663 | 152 | 180,958 | 139 | 155,325 | 125 | 144,010 | 84 | **200,173** | **500** |
| Swale | 253,242 | 104 | 170,082 | 166 | 150,004 | 204 | 118,254 | 64 | **172,379** | **538** |
| Thanet | 243,633 | 113 | 175,122 | 174 | 141,175 | 160 | 134,893 | 116 | **170,937** | **563** |
| Tonbridge & Malling | 409,355 | 121 | 226,161 | 148 | 185,064 | 165 | 184,872 | 50 | **253,684** | **484** |
| Tunbridge Wells | 570,502 | 116 | 261,890 | 126 | 239,227 | 108 | 193,651 | 110 | **318,075** | **460** |
| Medway | 265,002 | 100 | 174,186 | 255 | 141,701 | 413 | 120,780 | 102 | **162,942** | **870** |
| **Kent (KCC area)** | **370,426** | **1,414** | **205,844** | **1,756** | **172,041** | **1,789** | **146,479** | **899** | **226,137** | **5,858** |
| SE Region | 416,183 | 12,736 | 231,419 | 13,831 | 193,364 | 13,070 | 159,724 | 9,448 | **255,426** | **49,085** |



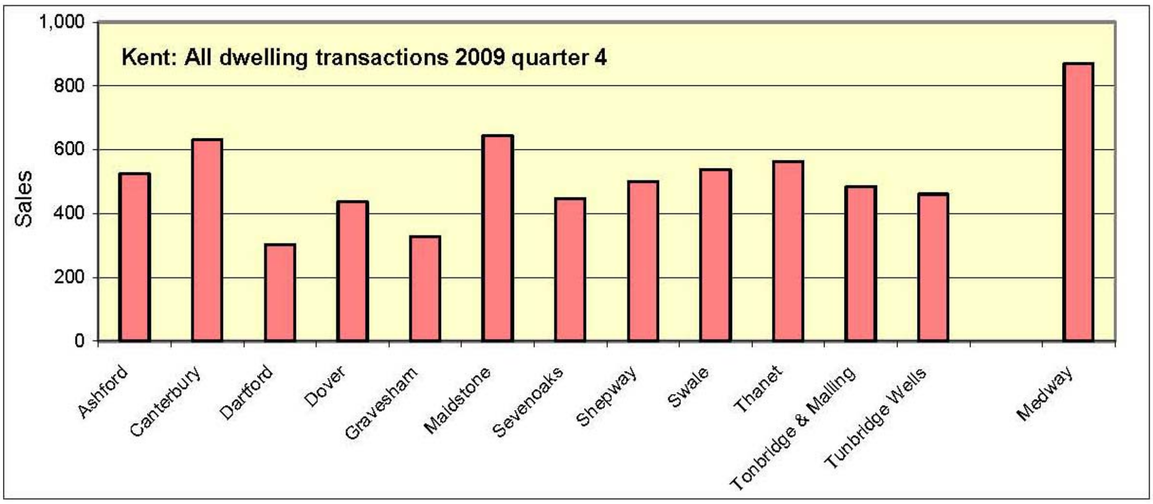



**Table 1**

**Kent : All dwellings annual house price and % change**

Source:The Land Registry

| | Ashford £ | Canterbury £ | Dartford £ | Dover £ | Gravesham £ | Maidstone £ | Sevenoaks £ | Shepway £ | Swale £ | Thanet £ | Tonbridge & Malling £ | Tunbridge Wells £ | Medway £ | Kent £ | SE Region (LR region) £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 77,514 | 61,107 | 65,882 | 58,278 | 72,588 | 72,968 | 111,419 | 56,441 | 53,037 | 50,083 | 77,281 | 87,840 | | 68,859 | 80,349 |
| 1996 | 79,395 | 62,829 | 64,849 | 57,765 | 64,556 | 75,764 | 114,307 | 58,881 | 55,954 | 49,904 | 82,092 | 90,504 | | 72,405 | 83,706 |
| 1997 | 85,985 | 68,852 | 72,475 | 61,951 | 70,309 | 83,193 | 129,017 | 64,500 | 59,787 | 53,210 | 92,455 | 99,183 | | 78,718 | 91,631 |
| 1998 | 93,277 | 79,681 | 79,952 | 68,803 | 78,719 | 93,627 | 137,431 | 71,875 | 69,159 | 58,346 | 111,282 | 121,487 | 65,833 | 89,449 | 102,343 |
| 1999 | 100,570 | 90,510 | 87,428 | 75,655 | 87,129 | 104,061 | 145,846 | 79,250 | 78,531 | 63,483 | 130,109 | 143,791 | 70,936 | 98,065 | 114,465 |
| 2000 | 118,388 | 106,845 | 105,460 | 84,584 | 97,951 | 122,669 | 186,065 | 89,179 | 88,849 | 74,797 | 153,784 | 159,104 | 82,716 | 115,559 | 135,853 |
| 2001 | 132,614 | 123,156 | 118,809 | 96,940 | 116,365 | 135,761 | 214,382 | 100,521 | 101,772 | 89,623 | 170,616 | 181,349 | 95,024 | 130,594 | 151,582 |
| 2002 | 155,784 | 146,021 | 145,236 | 116,801 | 135,752 | 160,391 | 246,332 | 121,124 | 123,312 | 106,257 | 196,064 | 206,199 | 111,864 | 152,949 | 176,596 |
| 2003 | 178,364 | 169,378 | 170,780 | 137,370 | 158,985 | 185,450 | 273,907 | 148,381 | 143,202 | 129,410 | 214,518 | 238,513 | 133,117 | 175,053 | 199,558 |
| 2004 | 196,196 | 194,806 | 183,889 | 162,453 | 176,301 | 202,402 | 300,129 | 170,328 | 161,626 | 147,639 | 242,670 | 266,109 | 149,244 | 197,438 | 217,955 |
| 2005 | 204,354 | 199,005 | 187,462 | 169,747 | 181,299 | 208,387 | 306,010 | 184,226 | 170,494 | 160,376 | 240,584 | 281,663 | 155,107 | 204,572 | 227,676 |
| 2006 | 223,639 | 207,748 | 196,855 | 175,183 | 189,216 | 225,205 | 334,042 | 190,510 | 179,095 | 168,436 | 265,679 | 293,129 | 161,950 | 218,020 | 242,056 |
| 2007 | 235,493 | 223,772 | 213,443 | 195,976 | 203,744 | 239,782 | 363,905 | 207,732 | 183,303 | 183,251 | 281,135 | 305,002 | 175,378 | 232,012 | 261,204 |
| 2008 | 240,573 | 226,807 | 212,218 | 196,142 | 201,307 | 229,287 | 392,476 | 205,251 | 190,626 | 182,304 | 269,366 | 303,292 | 171,147 | 234,136 | 262,921 |
| 2009 | 218,206 | 204,525 | 188,323 | 178,582 | 188,186 | 222,189 | 363,144 | 194,049 | 171,897 | 166,246 | 254,670 | 301,571 | 157,979 | 219,871 | 250,339 |
| | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg |
| 1996 | 2.43 | 2.82 | -1.57 | -0.88 | -11.07 | 3.83 | 2.59 | 4.32 | 5.50 | -0.36 | 6.23 | 3.03 | | 5.15 | 4.18 |
| 1997 | 8.30 | 9.59 | 11.76 | 7.25 | 8.91 | 9.81 | 12.87 | 9.54 | 6.85 | 6.62 | 12.62 | 9.59 | | 8.72 | 9.47 |
| 1998 | 8.48 | 15.73 | 10.32 | 11.06 | 11.96 | 12.54 | 6.52 | 11.43 | 15.68 | 9.65 | 20.36 | 22.49 | | 13.63 | 11.69 |
| 1999 | 7.82 | 13.59 | 9.35 | 9.96 | 10.68 | 11.14 | 6.12 | 10.26 | 13.55 | 8.80 | 16.92 | 18.36 | 7.75 | 9.63 | 11.84 |
| 2000 | 17.72 | 18.05 | 20.62 | 11.80 | 12.42 | 17.88 | 27.58 | 12.53 | 13.14 | 17.82 | 18.20 | 10.65 | 16.61 | 17.84 | 18.69 |
| 2001 | 12.02 | 15.27 | 12.66 | 14.61 | 18.80 | 10.67 | 15.22 | 12.72 | 14.54 | 19.82 | 10.95 | 13.98 | 14.88 | 13.01 | 11.58 |
| 2002 | 17.47 | 18.57 | 22.24 | 20.49 | 16.66 | 18.14 | 14.90 | 20.50 | 21.16 | 18.56 | 14.92 | 13.70 | 17.72 | 17.12 | 16.50 |
| 2003 | 14.49 | 16.00 | 17.59 | 17.61 | 17.11 | 15.62 | 11.19 | 22.50 | 16.13 | 21.79 | 9.41 | 15.67 | 19.00 | 14.45 | 13.00 |
| 2004 | 10.00 | 15.01 | 7.68 | 18.26 | 10.89 | 9.14 | 9.57 | 14.79 | 12.87 | 14.09 | 13.12 | 11.57 | 12.11 | 12.79 | 9.22 |
| 2005 | 4.16 | 2.16 | 1.94 | 4.49 | 2.83 | 2.96 | 1.96 | 8.16 | 5.49 | 8.63 | -0.86 | 5.84 | 3.93 | 3.61 | 4.46 |
| 2006 | 9.44 | 4.39 | 5.01 | 3.20 | 4.37 | 8.07 | 9.16 | 3.41 | 5.04 | 5.03 | 10.43 | 4.07 | 4.41 | 6.57 | 6.32 |
| 2007 | 5.30 | 7.71 | 8.43 | 11.87 | 7.68 | 6.47 | 8.94 | 9.04 | 2.35 | 8.80 | 5.82 | 4.05 | 8.29 | 6.42 | 7.91 |
| 2008 | 2.16 | 1.36 | -0.57 | 0.08 | -1.20 | -4.38 | 7.85 | -1.19 | 4.00 | -0.52 | -4.19 | -0.56 | -2.41 | 0.92 | 0.66 |
| 2009 | -9.30 | -9.82 | -11.26 | -8.95 | -6.52 | -3.10 | -7.47 | -5.46 | -9.83 | -8.81 | -5.46 | -0.57 | -7.69 | -6.09 | -4.79 |

Dover District saw a decline in house prices in 2009 by 8.95% - however, a decline in house prices is reflected across Kent and the South East Region. In comparison with other Districts Dover ranks 8th for the percentage decline (with 1 being the least decline and 12th being the most decline in house prices).

**Table 2**

**Kent : All dwellings annual house sales and % change**

Source:The Land Registry

| | Ashford | Canterbury | Dartford | Dover | Gravesham | Maidstone | Sevenoaks | Shepway | Swale | Thanet | Tonbridge & Malling | Tunbridge Wells | Medway | Kent | SE Region (LR region) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no | no | no | no | no | no | no | no | no | no | no | no | no | no | no |
| 1995 | 886 | 1,858 | 646 | 1,300 | 1,328 | 1,685 | 1,038 | 1,470 | 1,560 | 1,758 | 1,464 | 1,440 | | 24,929 | 200,587 |
| 1996 | 929 | 2,146 | 978 | 1,487 | 1,329 | 1,965 | 1,228 | 1,570 | 1,781 | 1,960 | 1,591 | 1,780 | | 28,701 | 248,825 |
| 1997 | 1,231 | 2,476 | 1,157 | 1,727 | 1,515 | 2,262 | 1,338 | 1,766 | 2,166 | 2,500 | 1,758 | 2,056 | | 34,447 | 283,393 |
| 1998 | 1,722 | 2,550 | 1,580 | 1,940 | *1,594* | 2,807 | 1,734 | 2,154 | 2,612 | 2,834 | 1,826 | 2,476 | 4,082 | 27,370 | 262,273 |
| 1999 | 2,212 | 2,623 | 2,003 | 2,153 | 1,672 | 3,351 | 2,130 | 2,541 | 3,057 | 3,167 | 1,893 | 2,895 | 5,945 | 29,849 | 304,144 |
| 2000 | 2,220 | 2,157 | 1,615 | 1,749 | 1,293 | 2,599 | 1,670 | 2,147 | 2,807 | 2,574 | 1,634 | 1,893 | 6,338 | 28,303 | 270,969 |
| 2001 | 2,883 | 2,954 | 1,939 | 2,133 | 1,708 | 2,923 | 2,155 | 2,567 | 2,797 | 3,102 | 2,454 | 2,410 | 6,656 | 32,698 | 301,186 |
| 2002 | 2,743 | 3,916 | 2,151 | 2,895 | 1,938 | 3,261 | 2,202 | 2,827 | 3,227 | 3,633 | 2,525 | 2,588 | 5,790 | 37,560 | 319,321 |
| 2003 | 2,776 | 3,635 | 2,137 | 2,580 | 1,634 | 3,103 | 1,863 | 2,871 | 3,196 | 3,480 | 2,026 | 2,165 | 5,514 | 33,645 | 283,281 |
| 2004 | 3,375 | 3,647 | 2,341 | 2,436 | 2,006 | 3,446 | 2,165 | 2,730 | 3,335 | 3,652 | 2,440 | 2,465 | 5,494 | 35,565 | 298,162 |
| 2005 | 2,672 | 2,699 | 1,874 | 2,127 | 1,655 | 3,310 | 1,814 | 2,240 | 2,667 | 3,174 | 2,098 | 2,249 | 4,808 | 28,535 | 246,384 |
| 2006 | 2,911 | 3,452 | 2,289 | 2,914 | 2,096 | 3,682 | 2,369 | 2,862 | 2,942 | 3,967 | 2,719 | 2,880 | 6,101 | 35,319 | 294,699 |
| 2007 | 2,723 | 4,063 | 2,680 | 2,606 | 2,004 | 3,717 | 2,300 | 2,781 | 3,500 | 4,458 | 2,855 | 2,839 | 6,567 | 36,526 | 298,054 |
| 2008 | 1,370 | 1,905 | 1,221 | 1,179 | 1,037 | 1,883 | 1,136 | 1,381 | 1,575 | 1,853 | 1,307 | 1,423 | 3,091 | 17,270 | 140,457 |
| 2009 | 1,479 | 1,996 | 933 | 1,237 | 966 | 1,732 | 1,300 | 1,387 | 1,577 | 1,732 | 1,375 | 1,387 | 2,643 | 17,322 | 148,132 |
| | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg | % chg |
| 1996 | 4.85 | 15.50 | 51.39 | 14.38 | 0.08 | 16.62 | 18.30 | 6.80 | 14.17 | 11.49 | 8.67 | 23.61 | | 15.13 | 24.05 |
| 1997 | 32.51 | 15.38 | 18.30 | 16.14 | 14.00 | 15.11 | 8.96 | 12.48 | 21.62 | 27.55 | 10.50 | 15.51 | | 20.02 | 13.89 |
| 1998 | 39.89 | 2.99 | 36.56 | 12.33 | 5.18 | 24.09 | 29.60 | 21.97 | 20.59 | 13.36 | 3.87 | 20.43 | | -20.54 | -7.45 |
| 1999 | 28.46 | 2.86 | 26.77 | 10.98 | 4.93 | 19.38 | 22.84 | 17.97 | 17.04 | 11.75 | 3.67 | 16.92 | 45.64 | 9.06 | 15.96 |
| 2000 | 0.36 | -17.77 | -19.37 | -18.76 | -22.67 | -22.44 | -21.60 | -15.51 | -8.18 | -18.72 | -13.68 | -34.61 | 6.61 | -5.18 | -10.91 |
| 2001 | 29.86 | 36.95 | 20.06 | 21.96 | 32.10 | 12.47 | 29.04 | 19.56 | -0.36 | 20.51 | 50.18 | 27.31 | 5.02 | 15.53 | 11.15 |
| 2002 | -4.86 | 32.57 | 10.93 | 35.72 | 13.47 | 11.56 | 2.18 | 10.13 | 15.37 | 17.12 | 2.89 | 7.39 | -13.01 | 14.87 | 6.02 |
| 2003 | 1.20 | -7.18 | -0.65 | -10.88 | -15.69 | -4.85 | -15.40 | 1.56 | -0.96 | -4.21 | -19.76 | -16.34 | -4.77 | -10.42 | -11.29 |
| 2004 | 21.58 | 0.33 | 9.55 | -5.58 | 22.77 | 11.05 | 16.21 | -4.91 | 4.35 | 4.94 | 20.43 | 13.86 | -0.36 | 5.71 | 5.25 |
| 2005 | -20.83 | -25.99 | -19.95 | -12.68 | -17.50 | -3.95 | -16.21 | -17.95 | -20.03 | -13.09 | -14.02 | -8.76 | -12.49 | -19.77 | -17.37 |
| 2006 | 8.94 | 27.90 | 22.15 | 37.00 | 26.65 | 11.24 | 30.60 | 27.77 | 10.31 | 24.98 | 29.60 | 28.06 | 26.89 | 23.77 | 19.61 |
| 2007 | -6.46 | 17.70 | 17.08 | -10.57 | -4.39 | 0.95 | -2.91 | -2.83 | 18.97 | 12.38 | 5.00 | -1.42 | 7.64 | 3.42 | 1.14 |
| 2008 | -49.69 | -53.11 | -54.44 | -54.76 | -48.25 | -49.34 | -50.61 | -50.34 | -55.00 | -58.43 | -54.22 | -49.88 | -52.93 | -52.72 | -52.88 |
| 2009 | 7.96 | 4.78 | -23.59 | 4.92 | -6.85 | -8.02 | 14.44 | 0.43 | 0.13 | -6.53 | 5.20 | -2.53 | -14.49 | 0.30 | 5.46 |

With regards annual house sales – Dover District has the 4th highest percentage change increase in transactions (with 1 being the most positive increase in house sales in 2009 and 12 being the least negative in 2009).

### Affordable housing:

The East Kent Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) has identified a need for 1,489 new affordable homes per year in order to meet the backlog of unmet need and newly arising need over the next five years.

Of the 21 Local Housing Market Assessments (identified by the SHMA within the sub-region) the three urban areas within Dover District were all ranked within the top six areas in terms of the assessed need for affordable housing (Deal and Sandwich ranked 2nd and 3rd).

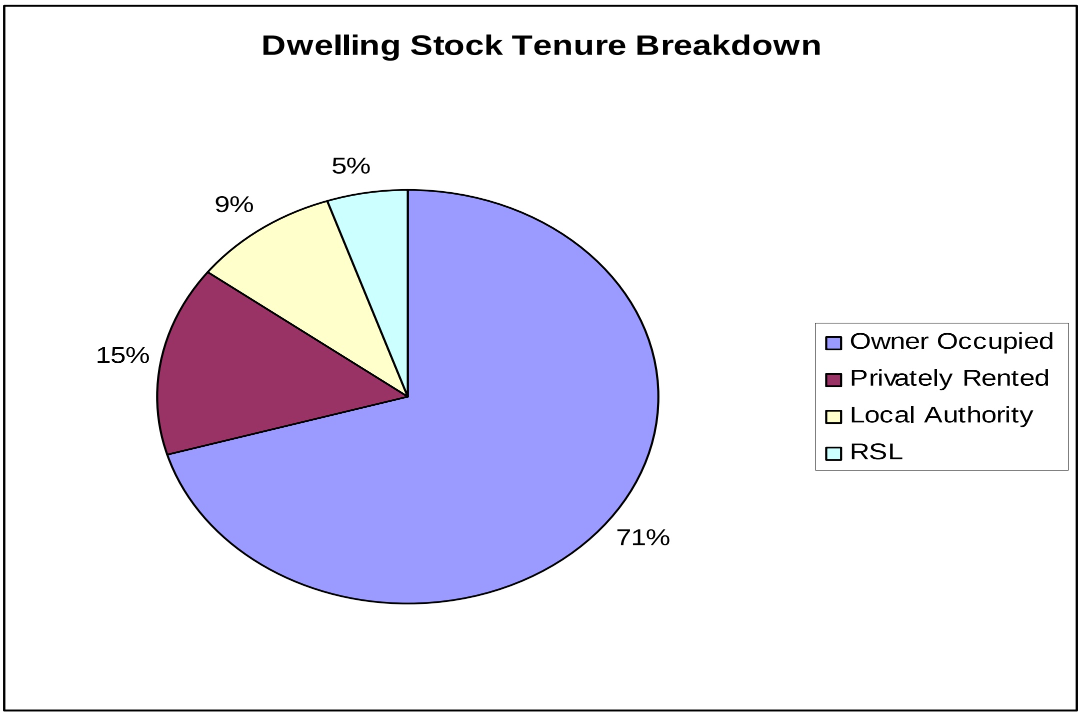
However in broad numerical terms the greatest need for affordable housing in the District is in Dover town.

There is also a strong need for more affordable homes in the rural area where house prices are generally higher and where incomes can be low.

### Private Sector:

Approximately 85% of the housing stock in the District is privately owned, which is consistent with the Kent and South East average, but slightly higher than the average for

England (83.6%)[5]. The privately rented stock is over 20% higher than the national average and the proportion of social housing is appreciably lower than nationally.




*Source: HSSA 2008 & House Condition Survey 2008*

We have substantial numbers of private sector homes built before the First World War, nearly 75% more than the national average. The figures show that almost 55% of our private sector homes were built before the Second World War compared with 39% nationally.

There are a high proportion of terraced homes, which is substantially higher than the national average.

There are also issues with poor stock condition and of particular concern is the low number of vulnerable households living in decent homes. There is a high percentage of non decent homes in the private rented sector (67.5% compared to 45% nationally).

A house condition Survey carried out in 2001 found that Dover district had the highest percentage of unfit homes in the south-east.

In 2008 a further survey was carried out. Direct comparisons with the 2001 figures are difficult to make as the condition of housing is now measured on the basis of a hazard rating system rather than unfitness measure. However, this new system shows that the rate of serious (Category 1[6]) hazards in the district's homes is 25.2%, which is above the national average of 23.5%[7].

The house condition surveys especially the 2001 survey also show that there is a concentration of poor housing in particular wards in Dover urban areas. These are also areas where there are relatively high levels of social and economic disadvantage.

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[5] CLG, Local authority housing strategy and business plan data
[6] Highest hazard rating as defined by the Housing Health & Safety Rating System
[7] English House Condition Survey 2007

Also of particular concern is the number of homes that have been empty for more than six months (long term empty homes).

As at 1 April 2009 there were 2006 empty homes in Dover district, of which 951 had been empty for six months or more. The proportion of empty homes (1.8% of the total stock) was higher than the national average (1.3%) and Dover district had the second highest percentage of long term empty homes in Kent.

With regards our demographics there is an important issue of an increasing proportion of older households, including:
The older population of Dover district is larger than the housing market and county averages. By 2026, those aged 65-84 will increase by 55.7% and those aged over 85 by 54%. This highlights the need to tackle the housing needs of older people now and in the future.
Although relatively well off now, the number of older people on lower incomes will increase over time and this has implications for the ability of people to meet their own housing needs
Currently, 48% all single person households in the Dover district are aged over 65 years and this will increase over time, so it is particularly important that new smaller homes should meet lifetime standards including lift access to upper floors
Over 8,000 retired households live in homes that are more difficult to keep warm, and over 1,100 live in homes that are very cold and expensive to heat. This places occupiers at severe risk of ill health.

**DDC Corporate Plan direction:**

**In the longer-term Corporate Plan DDC commits to ‘A wide range of good quality and accessible housing that meets the needs of the whole community’, with targets such as ‘new dwellings in Aylesham’, ‘all social housing meeting the Decent Homes Standard’, ‘major housing renewal for urban Dover’ and ‘enough good quality housing to meet our residents’ ambitions, including our community’s most vulnerable households’.**

**In recognition of the economic downturn and financial uncertainty, the Interim Corporate Plan acknowledges the impacts on the housing market, yet continues to strive for improvements in these areas. In particular with supporting and enabling the Homes and Communities Agency to construct new homes at Connaught Barracks, construction of housing in Whitfield and Aylesham, returning private sector vacant dwellings into occupation or demolishing them and ensuring clear strategies and actions are in place for housing services.**

**The Council has adopted a high growth approach to the provision of new housing and the underpinning rationale together with the framework for delivery is clearly set out in the LDF Core Strategy. Overall housing growth is seen as being a key element in the regeneration of parts of the district, delivering economic growth and helping to re balance the housing market and facilitate the delivery of affordable homes.**

**The relationship between jobs and housing growth together with milestones for delivering key elements of the Strategy is clearly set out in the Core Strategy. The delivery mechanism highlights the need for effective partnership working across the public, private and voluntary sectors.**

**The development of 14,000 new homes across the District is a challenging target and will require significant investment in supporting infrastructure development and improvements. The quality of new developments will also be important in terms of delivering new homes designed to minimise impact on climate change and new communities which are sustainable and well connected to key employment sites as well as retail and leisure amenities. The Single Conversation with the Homes & Communities Agency will provide a mechanism by which we can highlight to government the intrinsic link between essential infrastructure investment and housing delivery in order to achieve national, regional and local priorities.**

**The large number of new homes to be built provides good opportunities to secure the provision of new affordable housing through approved planning policies.**

**Because of significant issues relating to the age and decency of sizeable pockets of private sector housing and the impact on vulnerable households, the Council has developed a Private Sector Housing Strategy 2010-2015 which analyses the issues in more detail and sets out specific actions for addressing many of the problems.**

**With regards the issue of long- term empty homes and in recognition of the scale of the problem and the wasted resources, the Council has adopted an Empty Homes Strategy 2010-2015 which provides more detailed information about the issue, the tools that the Council will use to tackle the problem and a range of actions it intends to carry out.**

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# Health, Deprivation and Quality of Life

**The health of people in Dover is broadly similar to the England average. Dover has below average levels of violent crime, drug misuse and hospital admissions due to alcohol but above average rates of smoking in pregnancy, incapacity benefits for mental illness and people diagnosed with diabetes.**

**Health and housing are also intrinsically linked and while the number of homeless households has reduced in recent years the District is seeing a growth in the number of young (16-17 year olds) becoming homeless. Dover District also has a higher number of households in fuel poverty than the national average.**

**There is a link between deprivation and poor health. There are health inequalities within Dover. Life expectancy for women living in the most deprived areas is nine years lower than for those in the least deprived areas. The gap is eight years for men.**

In general, deprivation is measured 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' (Bartley and Blane, 1994).

**The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 show deprivation in the District is concentrated in a small number of wards: 6 wards in the top 20% of most deprived wards in Kent and Medway.**

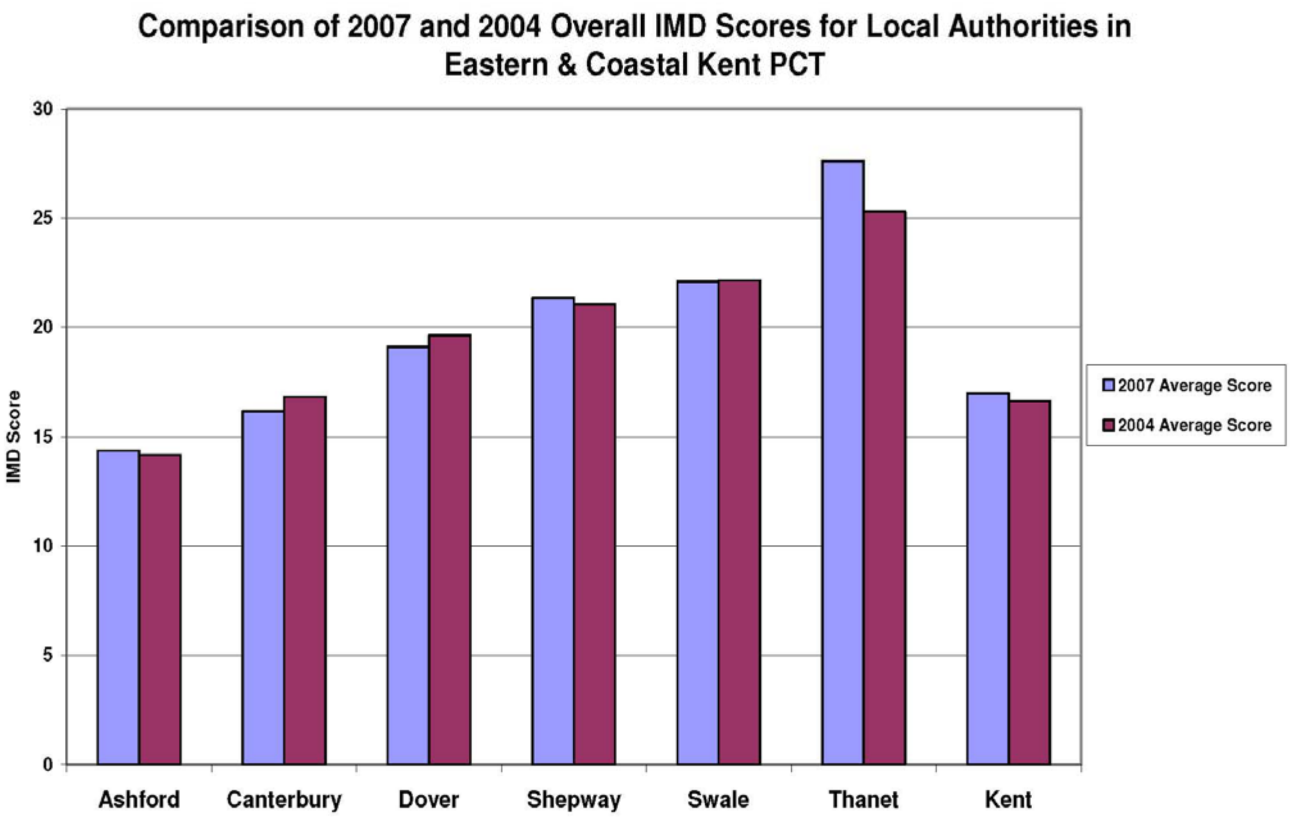
**The most deprived wards in the district are (total ward or parts of): St Radigunds, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Buckland, Aylesham and Tower Hamlets**.

**A health snapshot in 2009 shows over the last ten years, the death rate from all causes combined, and rates of early death from heart disease and stroke and from cancer have all improved and are currently close to the England average. Among children, GCSE achievement and physical decay and child poverty are better than average and childhood obesity is similar to the national average.**

**A comparison between the IMD 2004 and 2007 across all Local Authorities within the Eastern and Coastal Kent PCT demonstrates Dover District has less deprived areas in 2007 than in 2004, Canterbury being the only other Local Authority area to have achieved this. Those parts of Buckland and Aylesham wards that did fall within the 20% most deprived no longer do.**

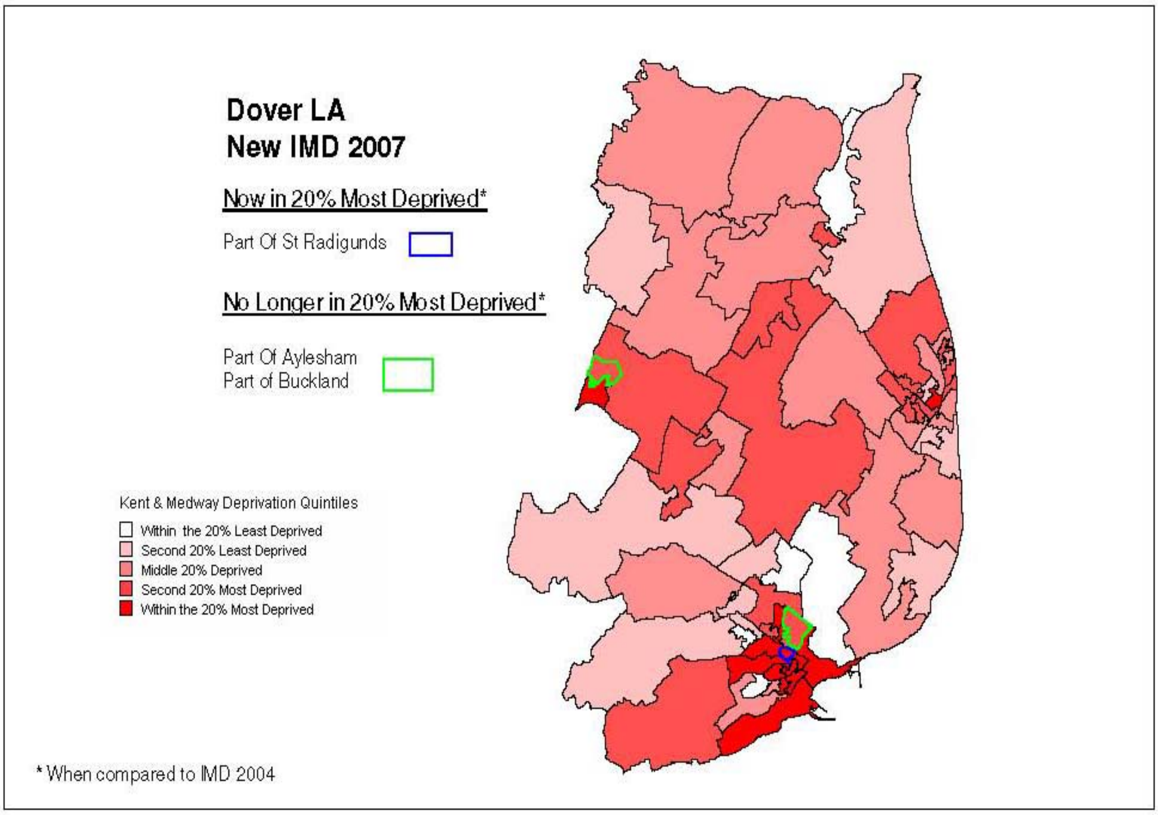
**We know that 'the people most affected by long term health problems and disability are more likely to live in the deprived areas of Kent'8 which includes parts of Dover town. This is shown in sharp relief by average life expectancy figures which show a difference of 8.7 years between the best and worst wards in the district.**

**IMD 2004 – IMD 2007 Local Authority comparison**




[8] Eastern & Coastal Kent PCT Strategic Commissioning Plan 2008-2013

## IMD 2004 – IMD 2007 comparison & Overall IMD 2007 Local Kent & Medway Quintiles




# Most and Least Deprived Areas In Dover LA

### Lower Level Super Output Areas in Dover that fall into the Worst Deprived 20% in Kent & Medway

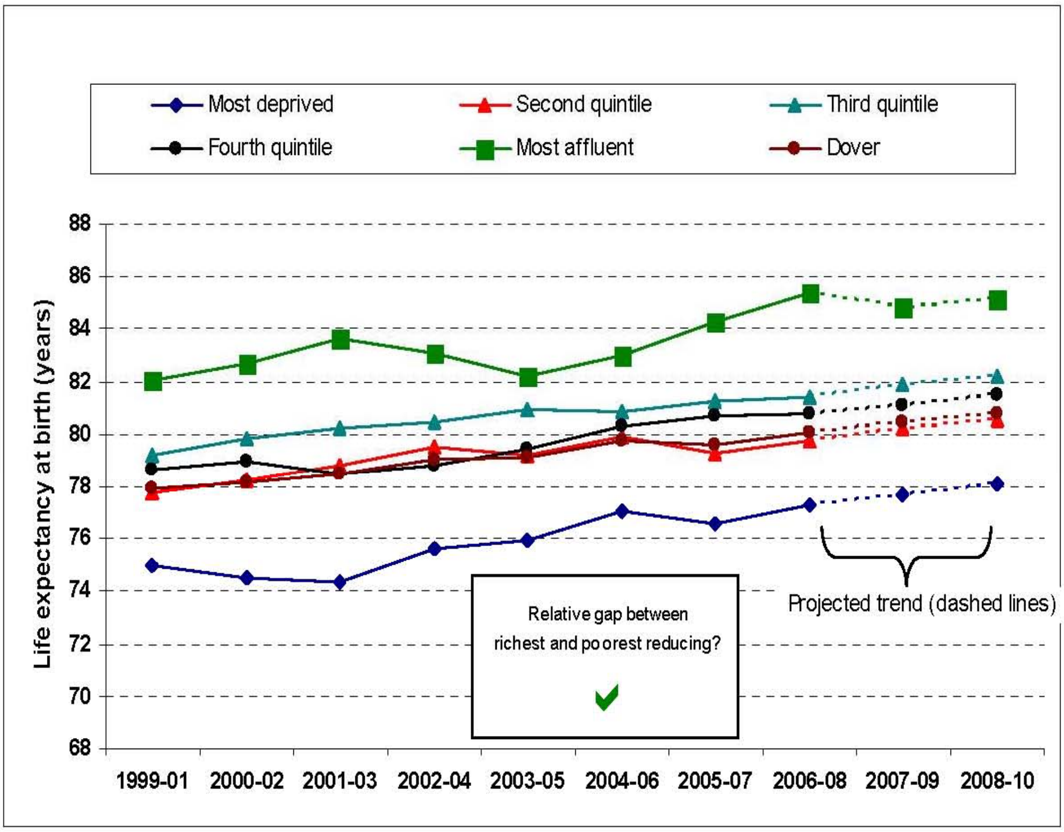
| SOA | Part of 'ELECTORAL WARD' | IMD SCORE | Kent & Medway Rank (where 1 is the most deprived, out of 1047 LLSOAs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| E01024240 | St Radigunds | 47.39 | 27 |
| E01024215 | Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory | 40.62 | 47 |
| E01024193 | Buckland | 37.09 | 66 |
| E01024196 | Buckland | 36.25 | 69 |
| E01024192 | Aylesham | 34.80 | 90 |
| E01024247 | Tower Hamlets | 34.46 | 94 |
| E01024249 | Town and Pier | 32.61 | 116 |
| E01024246 | Tower Hamlets | 32.45 | 119 |
| E01024199 | Castle | 31.80 | 122 |
| E01024214 | Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory | 31.56 | 124 |
| E01024248 | Tower Hamlets | 29.83 | 143 |
| E01024241 | St Radigunds | 29.49 | 154 |
| E01024239 | St Radigunds | 28.22 | 171 |
| E01024218 | Middle Deal and Sholden | 28.07 | 173 |

**Lower Level Super Output Areas in Dover that fall into the Least Deprived 20% in Kent & Medway**

| SOA | Part of 'ELECTORAL WARD' | IMD SCORE | Kent & Medway Rank (where 1 is the most deprived, out of 1047 LLSOAs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| E01024256 | Whitfield | 8.55 | 837 |
| E01024238 | St Margaret's-at-Cliffe | 8.27 | 849 |
| E01024213 | Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory | 8.06 | 856 |
| E01024244 | Sandwich | 7.85 | 867 |
| E01024233 | River | 4.63 | 985 |

## *Life Expectancy*

<u>**Figure 39 - Life expectancy trends by deprivation status, 3-year averages, Dover**</u>




The relative gap between richest and poorest is projected to decrease by the end of the decade. There is noticeable bunching of the intermediate quintiles. The richest and poorest appear to be isolated either side of the middle ranking quintiles. Dover's life expectancy is amongst the lowest in Kent and Medway. The percentage increase in overall life expectancy has however been amongst the highest in Kent and Medway but the gap between richest and poorest remains one of the widest.

# Health summary for Dover

The chart below shows how people's health in this local authority compares to the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which is shown as a bar. A green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- No significance can be calculated

* relates to National Indicator Set 2009

England Worst | Regional average | England Average | 25th Percentile | 75th Percentile | England Best

| Domain | Indicator | Local No. Per Year | Local Value | Eng Avg | Eng Worst | England Range | Eng Best |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Our communities | **1** Deprivation | 9027 | 8.5 | 19.9 | 89.2 | | 0.0 |
| | **2** Children in poverty * | 4050 | 19.7 | 22.4 | 66.5 | | 6.0 |
| | **3** Statutory homelessness | 83 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 8.9 | | 0.0 |
| | **4** GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) * | 631 | 44.1 | 48.3 | 26.5 | | 73.3 |
| | **5** Violent crime * | 1529 | 14.4 | 17.6 | 38.4 | | 4.8 |
| | **6** Carbon emissions * | 742 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 15.7 | | 4.6 |
| Children's and young people's health | **7** Smoking in pregnancy | 219 | 19.5 | 14.7 | 37.8 | | 3.7 |
| | **8** Breast feeding initiation * | 740 | 66.5 | 71.0 | 32.5 | | 92.2 |
| | **9** Physically active children * | 12039 | 86.7 | 90.0 | 77.5 | | 100.0 |
| | **10** Obese children * | 81 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 16.2 | | 3.9 |
| | **11** Children's tooth decay (at age 5) | n/a | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.2 | | 0.0 |
| | **12** Teenage pregnancy (under 18) * | 85 | 37.2 | 41.2 | 79.1 | | 15.0 |
| Adults' health and lifestyle | **13** Adults who smoke * | n/a | 25.5 | 24.1 | 40.9 | | 13.7 |
| | **14** Binge drinking adults | n/a | 15.4 | 18.0 | 28.9 | | 9.7 |
| | **15** Healthy eating adults | n/a | 29.4 | 26.3 | 15.8 | | 45.8 |
| | **16** Physically active adults | n/a | 8.6 | 10.8 | 4.4 | | 17.1 |
| | **17** Obese adults | n/a | 24.2 | 23.6 | 31.2 | | 11.9 |
| Disease and poor health | **18** Over 65s 'not in good health' | 3889 | 20.0 | 21.5 | 32.5 | | 13.5 |
| | **19** Incapacity benefits for mental illness * | 1820 | 29.4 | 27.7 | 59.4 | | 8.7 |
| | **20** Hospital stays for alcohol related harm * | 1729 | 1286.5 | 1472.5 | 2615.1 | | 639.9 |
| | **21** Drug misuse | 399 | 5.9 | 9.8 | 27.5 | | 1.3 |
| | **22** People diagnosed with diabetes | 4651 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 6.3 | | 2.6 |
| | **23** New cases of tuberculosis | 6 | 5.6 | 15.0 | 102.1 | | 0.0 |
| | **24** Hip fracture in over-65s | 141 | 519.0 | 479.8 | 699.8 | | 219.0 |
| Life expectancy and causes of death | **25** Excess winter deaths | 38 | 9.8 | 17.0 | 30.3 | | 4.0 |
| | **26** Life expectancy - male * | n/a | 77.4 | 77.7 | 73.2 | | 83.7 |
| | **27** Life expectancy - female * | n/a | 81.6 | 81.8 | 78.1 | | 87.8 |
| | **28** Infant deaths | 6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 9.6 | | 1.3 |
| | **29** Deaths from smoking | 207 | 219.1 | 210.2 | 330.2 | | 134.4 |
| | **30** Early deaths: heart disease & stroke * | 105 | 79.9 | 79.1 | 130.5 | | 39.6 |
| | **31** Early deaths: cancer * | 152 | 115.5 | 115.5 | 164.3 | | 75.7 |
| | **32** Road injuries and deaths * | 63 | 59.4 | 54.3 | 188.3 | | 18.4 |

**Notes** (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

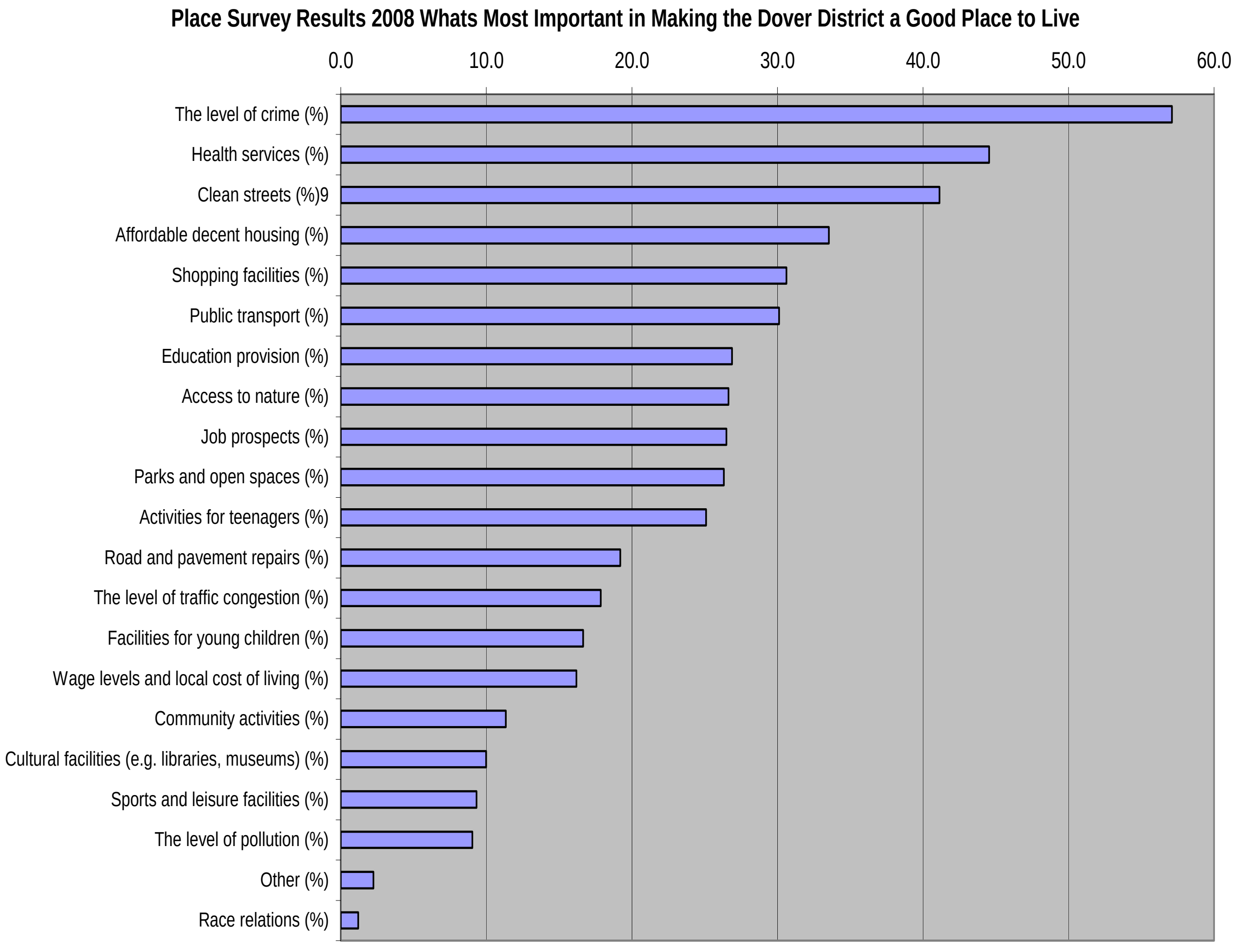
**1** % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2007 **2** % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2007 **3** Crude rate per 1,000 households 2007/08 **4** % at Key Stage 4 2007/08 **5** Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2007/08 **6** Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2006 **7** % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2007/08 **8** % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2007/08 **9** % 5-16 year olds who spent at least 2 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2007/08 **10** % of school children in reception year 2007/08 **11** Average number of teeth per child age 5 which were actively decayed, filled or had been extracted 2005/06 **12** Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2005-2007 **13** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 **14** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 **15** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 **16** % aged 16+ 2007/08 **17** %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003 -2005 **18** % who self-assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age and sex standardised) 2001 **19** Crude rate per 1,000 working age population 2007 **20** Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2007/08 **21** Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 15-64 2006/07 **22** % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2007/08 **23** Crude rate per 100,000 population 2004-2006 **24** Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 **25** Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.04- 31.07.07 **26** At birth, 2005-2007 **27** At birth, 2005-2007 **28** Rate per 1,000 live births 2005-2007 **29** Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate 2005-2007 **30** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 **31** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 **32** Rate per 100,000 population 2005-2007

More information is available in The Indicator Guide: www.healthprofiles.info For information on your area contact your regional PHO: www.apho.org.uk

**Results from the latest Place Survey** conducted in December 2008, with the final results released by Communities and Local Government (CLG) in late September 2009, provides information on people's perception of their local area and their local services they receive:

Dover District has a higher than average proportion of residents who are satisfied with their local area as a place to live: Overall 80.8% of people were satisfied with the district as an area to live with 90.6% being satisfied with their home as a place to live and 61.8% feeling that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood (compared to the average of 58.8%).

- 66.7% of residents felt that they well informed of how their Council Tax is spent. Dover scored particularly well compared to the national and county averages in residents feeling that they were well informed about public services (41.9%), what standards to expect from public services (39.4%), how public services are performing (39.5%), how to complain (35.6%) and what to do in the event of an emergency (23%).
- 88.4% of residents feel safe outside during the day but this falls to 52.8% after dark.
- The most important things that residents thought made an area a good place to live included the level of crime (cited by 57.1 %), health services (44.5%) clean streets (44.1 per cent), affordable decent housing (33.5 %) and shopping facilities (30.6%)
- Of all the different types of anti-social behaviour teenagers hanging around the streets causes the most concern with 44.2% of residents thinking that this was a big or fairly big problem
- 90.6% of residents thought felt that they knew how to pay bills to the Council and 41.6% thought that they were kept informed about the services and benefits it provides.



There was little differential in the scores for Dover when compared to other authorities in Kent and the national average. **However Dover did score in the top quartile for Kent in the following results:**

| | Dover District (% of residents) | Kent Average (% of residents) | National Average (% of residents) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residents who felt that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood | 61.8 | 58.3 | 58.7 |
| Satisfaction with local fire and rescue service | 86.5 | 80.4 | 80.6 |
| Satisfaction with local tips and household waste and recycling centres | 78.4 | 72.4 | 71.2 |
| Well informed about local transport information | 44.9 | 39.3 | 48.0 |
| Residents who feel well informed about: | | | |
| How to get involved in local decision making | 33.6 | 30.6 | 31.6 |
| What standard of service to expect from public services | 39.4 | 37.2 | 38.7 |
| How well public services are performing | 39.5 | 36.3 | 37.4 |
| How to complain about public services | 35.6 | 33.3 | 34.6 |
| What to do in the event of a large scale emergency | 23.0 | 15.6 | 15.3 |
| Public services generally | 41.9 | 37.6 | 39.0 |
| Residents who have in the last 12 months been a local authority, town or parish councillor | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Residents who have in the last 12 months been a member of a group set up to regenerate the local area | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| Residents who thought that older people received the services they need to live at home | 33.1 | 29.3 | 30.0 |

**The results for which the Dover District scores were in the bottom quartile for Kent were:**

| | Dover District (% of residents) | Kent Average (% of residents) | National Average (% of residents) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residents satisfaction with their local hospital | 61.8 | 69.4 | 72.6 |
| Residents satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities | 38.3 | 47.1 | 46.2 |
| Residents who think that people being drunk or rowdy in public places is a big problem | 31.5 | 26.9 | 29.0 |
| Residents who think that abandoned or burnt out cars is a big problem | 8.7 | 7.3 | 7.2 |

**Fear of crime survey figures show that overall 91% of people feel safe within the District and there has been a 15% reduction in the number of victims of crime within the District 2005-2008.**

**DDC Corporate Plan Direction:**

**The Councils longer-term Corporate Plan seeks to have communities that are 'strong and safe with a sense of identity, the envy of the world' and that are 'self-reliant and prosperous demonstrating self belief and self confidence'.**

**The Plan shows the Council's commitment to 'improving and enhancing the quality of life for all our residents…ensure all regeneration provides improved community facilities, involvement in service decisions and, through Health and Well-being Groups, enhanced health services'.**

**This to be achieved by recognising the link between regeneration and health impacts and reducing the number of super output areas within the top 20% most deprived nationally – which has already started. Each of the wards that remain currently in the top 20% have a dedicated DDC Community Development Officer.**

**After intense lobbying Cannon Street in North Deal is now a part of the National Coalfield Programme and therefore able to access the funding stream. Only four additional sites were chosen nationally.**

**The Plan also demonstrates commitment to 'increase healthy living and improve the uptake of leisure activities', already seen through such activities as; the very successful 'feel alive' events, opening of the Sea Sports Centre, and improvements to key play areas in consultation with residents – these and more are noted in the interim corporate plan.**

**The Interim Corporate Plan, in recognition of the economic climate and continued uncertainty, notes the pressures on all public services and commits to working in partnership on areas that sit outside our remit and control (including health), but that have been identified as important priorities by our residents. We therefore commit to use our ability to be advocates on behalf of our communities.**

**We will continue to work with our partners on the Community Safety Partnership to meet and exceed targets that reduce crime. We continue to work with local community forums, and through Neighbourhood Forums, to enable and support projects important to residents to improve quality of life, including encouraging our partners to be more accessible and transparent through the Forums. We continue to support and enable leisure opportunities throughout the District, from the Feel Alive events - to encourage increased participation in sport amongst all ages and ability groups, to providing a new indoor tennis facility in Deal.**

**Health Inequalities is a major issue for most local authority areas and ours is no different. Therefore, a Health Impact Assessment is planned, in partnership with the Eastern & Coastal Kent PCT to better understand the relationships between housing and health and identify any specific actions we can take to help reduce health inequality. The number of young people becoming homeless is a problem across most of the County and is reflected in the priorities set out in the draft Supporting People Strategy for Kent. The Council's draft Housing Strategy includes specific actions aimed at tackling the problem locally. The Private Sector Housing Strategy and Housing Strategy for Older People also aim to address health issues by improving safety within homes making housing more affordable to heat.**

**Another Place Survey is due to be conducted this year and should provide direct comparisons to the information gathered at the end of 2008.**