State of the District 2012

OUR VISION: A HIGH SPEED DISTRICT OF GROWTH, ENTERPRISE AND OPPORTUNITY

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A. Summary and Links to Corporate Plan:

State of the District Reports are produced annually and provide a snapshot and trend analysis of the current social, economic, environmental, health and well-being of our district. With other local information, this report has been designed to support and inform local decision-making and setting of priorities, as well as to provide an overview for all those who currently, or wish to, live, work, visit or invest in the Dover district.

The objective of the report is to inform members, officers and partners about the key challenges facing the district.

In line with the national picture, the impact of the economic downturn on the district is likely to be continued to be felt for some time yet. The climate for the district and its partners remains difficult with increased financial pressures and reductions in public spending. The Government's spending plans continue to require public sector organisations to consider changes to the way that local services are delivered.

Decisions about the most effective use of resources, targeting the most needed areas and responding to residents' aspirations continues to be a challenging agenda. This report presents information that can contribute to informed decision-making.

The report highlights key factors about the district and how the Corporate Plan 2012-2016 aims to enable priority actions to be taken forward.

1. Shaping the future of the Council

Dover District Council, like others, continues to face unprecedented challenges to its budget and services, as a result of government reductions, falling income, increasing costs and changes to national policy.

Over the next few years, we are facing a changing local government environment with new partnerships and alternative ways of working and a shift from councils directly delivering a multitude of services to an environment of enabling others, where appropriate, to deliver services for themselves.

The coalition government is introducing many significant changes to national policies affecting the Council and the way we deliver services to our communities. These include the Localism Act 2011; proposals for Open Public Services and the Reform of Local Government Finance. These changes will involve residents, communities and the Council working together to identify suitable and sustainable solutions.

We will need to identify work streams to take these policies forward over the next months and years. The most significant for the Council in financial terms are:

- Localising Support for Council Tax Benefit
- Retention of Business Rates
- Implementation of Universal Credits
- Self-financing of Council Housing
- Neighbourhood Development Plans

A number of these are still in development and therefore the Corporate Plan 2012-2016 is an evolving document.

2. Regeneration and Joint Plans with Partners

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

Despite the disbanding of two regeneration partnerships in the district from 31 March 2011 (Dover Pride and East Kent Local Strategic Partnership) the Council continues making progress with our plans to regenerate the district. Our development status is good, following adoption of the Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy and associated awards, our growth point and regional (transport) hub status. The LDF Core Strategy contains a number of strategic allocations and we are now working on the Site Allocations Document, following public consultation.

The district is recognized as an International Gateway, and the high-speed rail link (HS1) is also up and running improving connectivity. A range of projects continues to move forward, including work on site at Cannon Street in Deal; Aylesham regeneration and Betteshanger Colliery redevelopment; Development of the Dover Town Investment Zone in the St James' area of Dover and the Buckland Mill development. We have also recently seen the opening of a new £1.3m indoor tennis centre in Deal and the Dover Sea Sports Centre.

Expansion East Kent (ExEK) is a Government backed initiative, which will provide £35million of financial support for business investment over the next four years, from the Regional Growth Fund. Kent County Council is leading on its delivery with support from partners, including Dover District Council. The overarching aim is to support new jobs and business growth in Canterbury, Dover, Shepway or Thanet and ExEK financial support is available to firms as repayable business finance, also known as interest free or soft loans. Almost all business sectors in East Kent can potentially benefit from the scheme, although it has to comply with EU State Aid rules, which places restrictions on the types of business activities and industries it can support Please see **KCC website** for further details.

Our achievements reflect the Council's positioning as a district doing all that it can to support and enable economic growth, enterprise and regeneration, creating job opportunities and prosperity.

3. Population Profile:

- In general terms the age profile has not altered greatly over the last three years. We are still a District with a higher percentage of 50-64 year olds, and 65+ year olds. When compared to the South East and England average this will have a knock-on effect on the provision of, and access to, local services and being able to provide appropriate services as we go forward.
- The Dover district has gradually become more diverse, however in the past year the figures have plateaued and the district has the lowest percentage of black and minority ethnic (BME) compared to the rest of Kent and Medway.
- The Mosaic profiling (introduced last year) does not highlight any real change in the pattern of the population location, demographic, lifestyle and behaviours.

Links to the Corporate Plan

SP1 Outcome:
- Encouraging investment and development in areas to support the continuing prosperity of the District and improve the quality of life for all.

SP2 Outcome:
- Supporting economic growth and prosperity through carefully managed housing growth.

SP3 Priority Actions:
- Creating, in partnership, a local Health and Well-being Board, to identify health and social care needs and improve health outcomes.

- Developing a Locality Board of County and District members to bring more democratic accountability to local services and identify local priorities

4. Economy Business and Employment

- Nationally the economy is still struggling with a fragile recovery. This is evident in the district and, although a number of major projects are continuing, the effect on the economy will be felt in future years.
- The Dover district has a relatively high level of dependency on public sector jobs.
- Job densities in Dover are relatively low and have been falling, as they have been nationally.
- As an average, the unemployment rate over the last three years has changed very little. However, in year May 2011 – May 2012, there has been an increase in unemployment.
- Dover remains near the middle of the table for unemployment compared with the other Kent districts. However, there is a high level of 18-24 year olds claiming unemployment in the district compared to the national average.
- The employment rate on average has increased slightly over the last three years.
- There has been a significant decline in the number of people self-employed in the Dover district.
- The average full-time earnings (residence) has remained fairly static (although increased since 2010), however the workplace earnings have fallen slightly, although the gap between the two remains very close.
- There has been no overall change in the number of businesses in the district, although undoubtedly the effects of downsizing at Pfizer and the loss of SeaFrance are still affecting the overall economy of the District.
- Within the overall static picture, the number of micro-businesses (from 0-4 employees) in the District has grown by 9.2%, however the number of small, medium and large businesses has fallen.
- There was a notable increase in businesses that ceased trading in 2009 (as in all Kent Districts), reflecting the initial impacts of the national economic downturn, however this appears to be stabilising.
- The Pfizer site renamed 'the Discovery Park' has been successfully designated an Enterprise Zone and a package of £40m to support growth in East Kent (including the Discovery Park, has been secured from the Government's Regional Growth Fund).
- Unemployment is still highest in some of the most deprived wards, with Castle having the highest level of unemployment in the district, followed by St Radigunds, Town and Pier and Tower Hamlets.
- An independent economic impact study, commissioned by the R&A, for the Open Golf Championship in July 2011, showed an economic boost of £24.1m for Kent and a destination marketing benefit of £52.6m.

Links to the Corporate Plan

SP1 Key Outcomes:

- Encouraging investment and development in areas to support the continuing prosperity of the District and improve the quality of life for all.
- To further develop the District to enhance business growth and employment opportunities.

SP1 Priority Actions:

- Continue the District's regeneration programme with the following as a priority focus:
  - The Dover Waterfront, St James' and Town Centre improvements;
  - The 1st Phase of the Whitfield Expansion programme;
  - Connaught Barracks;
  - The new development at Aylesham;
  - The White Cliffs Business Park
- The Local Development Order (fast-track for Pfizer site and potential for improved superfast broadband) will be in place.
- Working with the Homes and Communities Agency and Hadlow College to develop the Betteshanger Colliery and Fowlmead Country Park sites as a Sustainable Futures Campus, a mixed use educational, employment and tourism facility, to secure the long-term future of the area.
- Working with partners to enable and facilitate a centre of excellence for the Marine Skills sector.

- Refresh the existing employment land and retail assessments and review business terms and conditions to ensure support for businesses to stay in the District.

SP3 Priority Action:
- Increasing funding into the District (Council or communities).
- Co-ordinating high-profile events to support the economy and profile of the District such as the Olympic Torch Relay.
- Reviewing funding opportunities to ensure an accredited Museum and integrated Visitor Information Centre.
- Working with partners to promote the District as a visitor destination and maintaining a clean and green approach to the appearance of the District.

The economic impact of the Olympic Torch Relay and Evening Celebrations will be included in the next report.

5. Education and Skills

- There has been an increase in residents to NVQ4+, a good improvement on the previous couple of years.
- The number of residents with no qualifications continues to fall.
- Secondary school performance continues to vary significantly, however Dover Grammar School for Girls, Dover Grammar School for Boys and Sir Roger Manwood's remain above the Kent and national average for achievements. They have now been joined by Sandwich Technology and St Edmund's.
- We are still awaiting information on Primary School KS2 results, Kent and National comparison, at the time of going to print.
- As at March 2012 the number of people not in education, employment, or training (NEETS) has risen, along with the Kent and national average. Five Districts, including Dover, are higher than the Kent average. In 2010 the ward with the highest number of NEETS was St Radigund's, in 2012 this is now Tower Hamlets, followed by St Radigund's; Town & Pier; Castle and Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory wards.
- In May 2012, DDC General Purposes Committee approved an Apprenticeship Policy working with K College to encourage links between education providers and enabling work experience and life skills for young people in the district.

Links to the Corporate Plan

SP1 Outcome:
- Raising aspirations, educational attainment and skills: Training and education is linked to economic growth and we will continue our enabling role working with local employers and training providers to identify skills shortages to meet local business needs and improve access to local job opportunities.

SP1 Priority Actions:
- Working with the Homes and Communities Agency and Hadlow College to develop the Betteshanger Colliery and Fowlmead Country Park sites as a Sustainable Futures Campus, a mixed use educational, employment and tourism facility, to secure the long-term future of the area.
- Working with partners to enable and facilitate a centre of excellence for the Marine Skills sector.

6. Housing

- House prices have dropped across most of the Kent local authorities in 2011. Dover district fell by 5.74% – compared to 3.17% across Kent. However Dover has recorded an increase in house sales – this may be as Dover is one of the most affordable Districts in Kent.
- There is no update on the East Kent Strategic Housing Market Assessment, so there remains a high level of need for affordable housing in the urban areas of Dover, Deal and Sandwich.
- In line with a number of other planning authorities there has been a decline in the number of housing completions in the district.

- The proportion of empty homes in the district is higher than the average rate compared to England and the South-East; the Council is addressing this through its Empty Homes Strategy 2010.
- The Council is developing further Section 215 projects in targeted areas to improve existing dwellings and is looking to implement lessons learnt from Hastings.

Links to the Corporate Plan

SP1 Priority Actions:
- Continue the District's regeneration programme with the following as a priority focus:
  - The Dover Waterfront, St James' and Town Centre improvements;
  - The 1st Phase of the Whitfield Expansion programme;
  - Connaught Barracks;
  - The new development at Aylesham;
  - Betteshanger Colliery;
  - Provision of extra parking at Dover Priory;
  - The White Cliffs Business Park.
- Adoption of the Land Allocations Document to identify land for development through the Local Development Framework.
- Review to identify our potential housing construction role, working with partners and available Government initiatives.

SP1 Key Outcome:
- Addressing the 5-year land supply deficit and identifying the inward investment/regeneration delivery actions needed to help ensure the most significant development schemes, once permitted, are implemented.

SP2 Priority Action:
- Through the Housing Strategy we will enable housing growth and the delivery of more affordable homes, as well as improving the condition of existing homes, addressing inequality, and enabling vulnerable people access to quality housing to live independently.

SP2 Key Outcome:
- Supporting economic growth and prosperity through carefully managed housing growth.

SP3 Priority Action:
- Creating, in partnership, a local Health and Well-Being Board, to identify health and social care needs and improve health outcomes.

7. Health and Deprivation

- The health of people in Dover remains mixed compared to the England average.
- The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are revealed every three years, so the figures for 2010 are still the most up to date available – the most deprived wards in the District remain as St Radigund's; Buckland; Tower Hamlets; Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory; Castle and Aylesham.
- The Life expectancy gap, between the ward with the highest life expectancy and the ward with the lowest life expectancy, remains 9.3 years – although male life expectancy has increased slightly and female life expectancy decreased slightly).
- The biggest issue for the gap in life expectancy for men is heart disease and stroke (18%) and women is cancer (38%).
- Obesity, smoking in pregnancy and male life expectancy continue to be health priorities.
- Following the introduction of the Health & Social Care Act, GPs Practices are now covered by CCGs. South Kent Clinical Commissioning Group covers Dover and Shepway and has health objectives of:
  - Prevent people from dying prematurely.
  - Enhance quality of life for people with long term conditions.
  - Help people to recover following episodes of ill health or after injury.
  - Ensure that people have a positive experience of care.
  - Treat and care for people in a safe environment and protect them from avoidable harm.

  - In addition to these tackle health inequalities.
- The Dover and Shepway Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board is focusing on local needs, service provision and gaps and has a work programme in place. The Shadow Board has also recommended two projects to be commissioned to address healthy eating and pharmacies as community health 'one stop shops'.
- Although the Dover district has above regional average levels of child poverty – it is in line with national figures. St Radigund's has with the highest percentage of children in poverty.

<u>Links to the Corporate Plan</u>

SP1 Key Outcome:
- Encouraging investment and development in areas to support the continuing prosperity of the District and improve the quality of life for all.

SP2 Key Outcome:
- Thriving and self-reliant communities, able to identify their own community needs and how to address them.

SP3 Key Outcomes:
- Maintaining a clean, green and safe District.
- Improve ease of travel and encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport.

SP3 Priority Actions:
- Improve the health, safety and welfare of people working in, living in and visiting the District by:
  - Providing an efficient, effective and consistent customer focused Environmental Health & Licensing Service;
  - Supporting and identifying sport, leisure and recreation opportunities through the delivery of the Local Development Framework;
  - Providing a co-ordinated and integrated Parking Service that is complementary to traffic management strategies, ensuring enough parking is available where needed;
  - Implementing the National Food Hygiene Rating System (formerly Scores on the Doors);
  - Increasing the level of street scene related enforcement activities.
- Creating, in partnership, a local Health and Well-being Board, to identify health and social care needs and improve health outcomes.
- Working with partners to promote the District as a visitor destination and maintaining a clean and green approach to the appearance of the District.
- Delivering, with partners, the new River Dour Greenway.
- Developing a Locality Board of County and District members to bring more democratic accountability to local services and identify local priorities.

8. Community Safety and Quality of Life

- All crime in the Dover District has increased by 3.0% over the year - however, the number of crimes per 1,000 population is still below the Kent average.
- Over the year, incidents of vehicle crime, drug and sexual offences have fallen. However, there has been an increase in violent crime, burglary and robbery, criminal damage and fraud.
- In 2008 the Government removed the requirement to undertake a bi-annual Place Survey, we are awaiting a 'happiness index' as a general measure of quality of life.
- Last year's residents survey highlighted the top three most importance services as:
  - Waste collection.
  - Street cleansing.
  - Working with communities.
- Further consultation is due to be undertaken in 2012/13 to identify if priorities have changed.

Links to the Corporate Plan

All priorities in the Corporate Plan have a major impact on residents' quality of life, however the main objectives include:

SP1 Key Outcome:
- Encouraging investment and development in areas to support the continuing prosperity of the District and improve the quality of life for all.

SP1 Priority Action:
- Introducing the Community Infrastructure Levy to maximise income and investment.

SP2 Key Outcome:
- Thriving and self-reliant communities, able to identify their own community needs and how to address them.

SP2 Priority Action:
- Holding Neighbourhood Forums meetings and Participatory Budgeting events, with partners, a cross the District. This will en sure residents are able t o have a say in the services provided for them and allocating grant funding.
- Helping local groups to acce ss ava ilable fu nding, for example, through particip atory budgeting and Bridging the Gap.
- Enabling smarter use of the CCTV s ervice and working with partners to reduce crime and the fear o f crime.
- Continue co-ordinating the activities of the Dover District Commun ity Safety Partnership (CSP), ensuring it achieves the objectives in the CSP Plan to make the District a safer place in which to live.

SP3 Key Outcomes:
- The Council will act as a community leader to influence a fair share of resources for the District and hold partners to account.
- Maintaining a clean, green and safe District.
- Improve ease of travel and encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport.
- Effective communications to encou rage reside nt involvement in developing and d elivering ser vices and alternative service delivery.

SP3 Priority Actions:
- Increasing funding into the district (Council or communities).
- Co-ordinating high-profile events to support th e economy and profile of the Dist rict su ch as th e Olympic Torch Relay.
- Creating, in partnership, a local Health and Well-being Board, to identify health and social care needs and improve health outcomes.
- Reviewing funding opportunities to ensure an accredited Museum and integrated Visitor Information Centre.
- Developing a Locality Board of County and District members to bring more democratic account ability to local services and identify local priorities.

B. District Overview

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

Political Make-Up
Dover District Council is Conservative controlled (at time of drafting)
The district is divided into 21 electoral wards, and there are 45 serving councillors[1]; of these 26 represent the Conservative party and 19 the Labour party. Please see link for further details.

Members of Parliament			
Constituency	**MP**	**Party**	**Majority**
Dover:	Charlie Elphicke	Conservative	5,274
South Thanet:	Laura Sandys	Conservative	7,617

Dover District covers an area of 31,892 hectares (123 square miles), with a coastline of 20 miles, and is one of twelve districts that make up the county of Kent. The district contains two urban areas, a market town and a large rural area made up of dozens of villages and hamlets. It is home to the internationally famous White Cliffs and is the UK's Gateway to Europe, within easy access of London and the continent. About 6,900 hectares (22%) of the District are designated as part of the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AoNB) and of this 876 hectares (3% of the District) are designated as Heritage Coast, centred on the white cliffs either side of Dover.

The district is steeped in history and has a tradition of strategic, commercial and symbolic importance, attracting visitors from across the world - please see www.whitecliffscountry.org.uk for details on what to see and visit.

C. Population Profile

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

Size, Population and Density	
Area (hectares)	**31,892**
Population (Mid 2010)	**106,900**
Density (persons per hectare)	**3.35**
Proportion Rural (% by Area)	**80**

People living in the urban areas of the Dover district make up nearly 65% of the population but occupy only approximately 20% of the total land area. The remaining 35% of the population live in rural areas but occupy 80% of the land.

Based on the 2001 census the population of Dover District is **104,566**. However, the Office of National Statistics (ONS) estimates the population of the district to have grown to **106,900** (mid 2010), of that:

- 51,600 (48.3%) are males and 55,300 (51.7%) are females
- Working age (16 – 64 years) population of the district to be 65, 000, of that 31,700 are males and 33,300 are females.

Dover has the fourth smallest local authority population in the Kent – equivalent to 7.5% of the Kent population. Dartford has the smallest local authority population at 6.6% and Canterbury the highest with 10.7%. Dartford is the most densely populated district with 12.99 persons per hectare. Ashford is the least densely populated district with 1.99 persons per hectare.

[1] **http://www.dover.gov.uk/council__democracy/councillors,_decisions__meeti/councillors/alphabetical_list.aspx**

Age Profile

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012 Rank
Population aged 0-15 (%)	19.0	18.7	18.5	18.3	174
Population aged 16-64 (%)	61.4	61.2	61.0	60.8	276
Population aged 65+ (%)	19.7	20.1	20.5	20.9	64
Population BME (%)	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.1	265

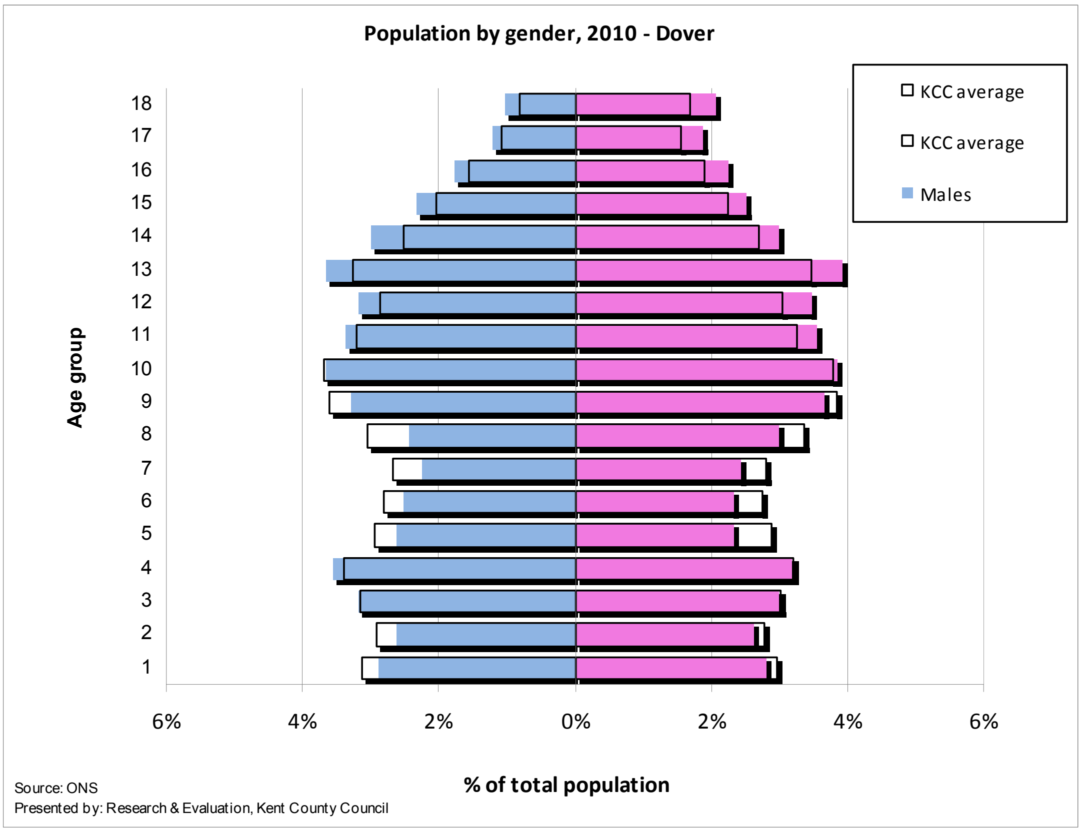
Source: KCC Equality and Diversity Profile May 2012

Area rank out of 326 English local authority districts and unitary authorities (a rank of 1 indicates highest value in the country).

	Total Persons		Males		Females	
	No.	% of total population	No.	%	No.	%
All People	**106,900**	**100%**	**51,600**	**48.3**	**55,300**	**51.7**
0-15	19,500	18.3%	10,000	9.4%	9,500	8.9%
16-64	65,000	60.8%	31,700	29.6%	33,300	31.1%
65+	22,400	20.9%	9,900	9.3%	12,500	11.7%

Source: Office for National Statistics

Gender Profile



- At 18.3%, Dover has a slightly lower percentage of 0 – 15 year olds than the South East (18.9%) and England (18.7%)
- At 10.4%, Dover has a lower percentage of 16 – 24 year olds than the South East (11.4%) and England (12.0%)
- At 29.4%, Dover has a lower percentage of 25 – 49 year olds than the South East (33.9%) and England (34.8%)
- At 17.1%, Dover has a higher percentage of 50 – 64 year olds the South East (15.4%) and England (15.0%)

- At 24.9%, Dover has a higher percentage of 65+ year olds the South East (20.4%) and England (19.5%)
- The proportion of older households has been increasing over a number of years and the district has a greater proportion of older people than the south-east or national averages.
- There are fewer people of working age in Dover compared to the regional and national profile.
- The wards with the highest numbers of the working age population (16 – 64 year olds) are Buckland, Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory, Middle Deal & Sholden, Mill Hill, North Deal, Sandwich and Walmer with over 4,000 residents.
- Capel-le-Ferne, Castle, Lydden & Temple Ewell, Ringwould, Town and Pier all have less than 1,500 people of working age.
- There are relatively high numbers of older people (65+) found in the River, Whitfield, Walmer, Deal and Sandwich wards.

Population Forecasts:

Dover District faces demographic changes over the next 25 years that, unchecked, will see the population age dramatically. The identified demographic trend is one of the main challenges for the Dover district given its potential impact in terms of a ***declining working age population, increased public spending in areas of health and social care and being able to provide appropriate services.***

Population forecasts Dover 2006-2026

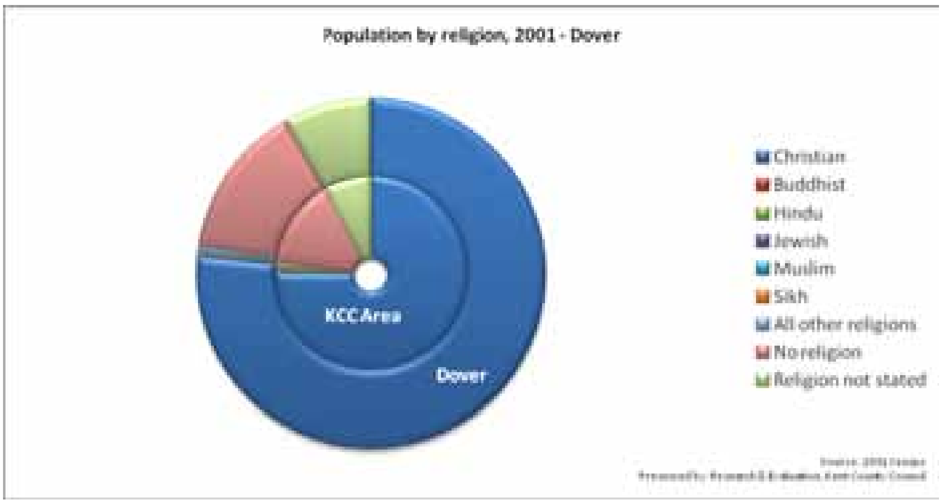
	Total	0-15	16-64	65+
2006	105,600	20,300	64,700	20,600
2011	108,600	19,700	65,700	23,200
2016	115,000	20,300	67,400	27,300
2021	121,700	21,800	69,300	30,700
2026	128,700	22,500	71,400	34,800

KCC Strategy Forecasts - October 2011
Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

- The overall population is expected to rise by 20% by 2026, which would increase the population size to 128,700.
- Population forecasts show the 65+ age group will rise by 50.0% from 2011 – 2026, which is a significantly faster rate of increase than the 0 – 15 and 16 – 64 year olds age groups, which are predicted to rise by 14.2% and 8.67% respectively.

Religion

The religious question in the census was first introduced in 2001, as a voluntary option. The same question appeared in the 2011 Census – but this information has not yet been published - therefore, 2001 data is still being used. At that time, 75.1% of Dover residents described themselves as Christian, whilst just over 14% stated they had no religion. Please see table below:

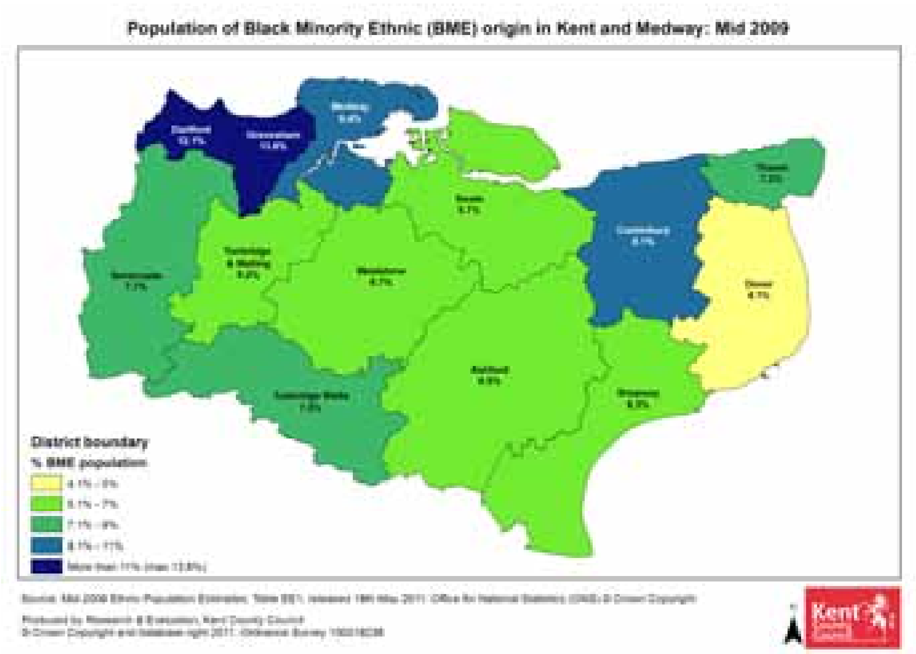


Ethnicity

Figures from ONS show that the population in Dover is predominately white – 101,700 or 95.9% (compared to 87.5% for England).

The largest group in the Dover district is white non-British / Irish (2.7%). Irish, Indian and African groups are all above 0.5%.

The percentage of the BME population is higher in those of working age compared to the 0 to 15 age group and retirement age.

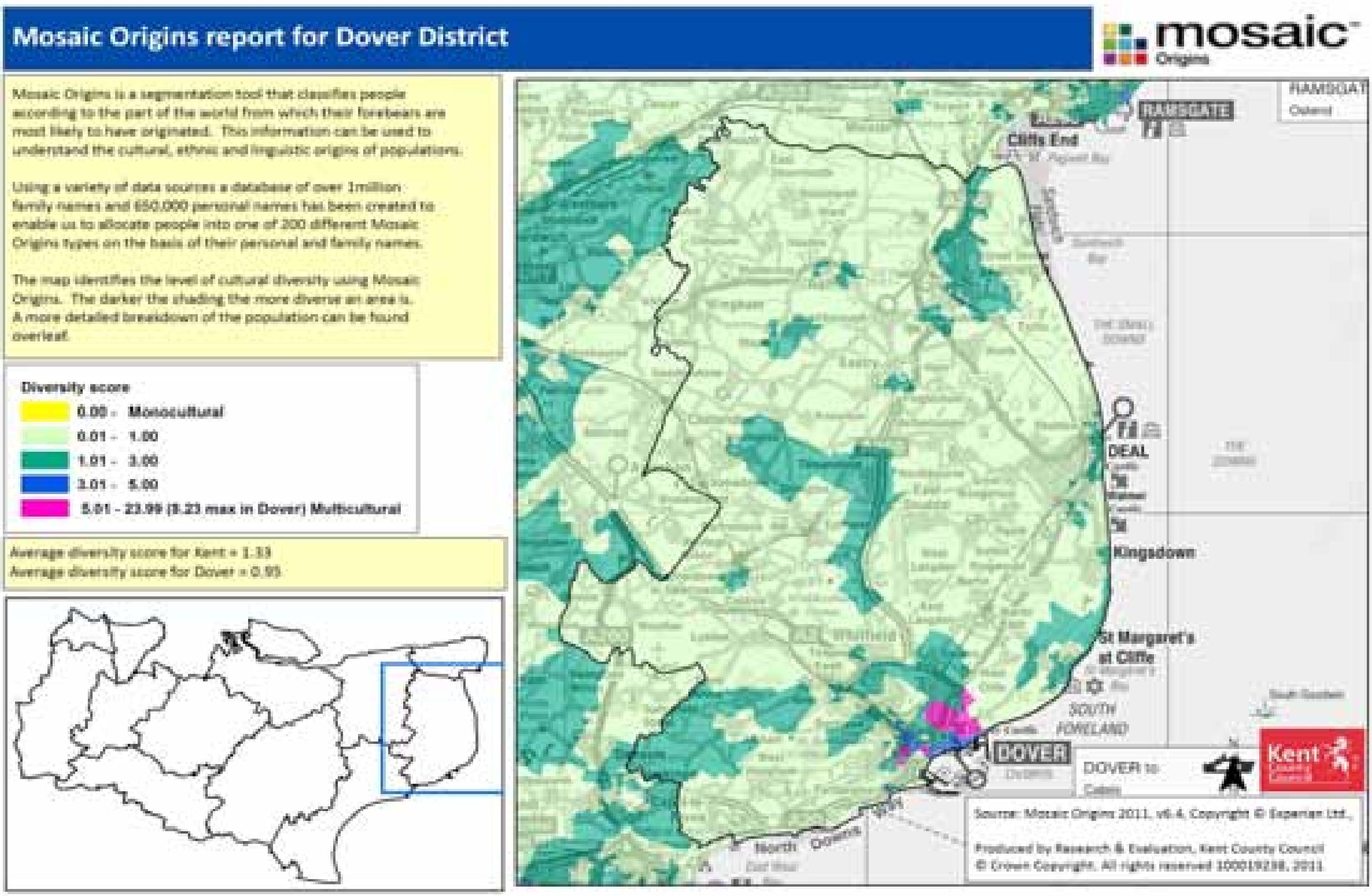


The district is slowly becoming more diverse, with the Black and Ethnic Minority (BME) population rising from 3.9% in 2001 to 4.1% (4,400 people) in 2009 (falling back from 5.7% in 2006).

This is the lowest percentage in Kent and Medway. Dartford (12.1%) and Gravesham (13.6%) have the highest population of BME origin in Kent and Medway.

Mosaic Origins Report for Dover District

Mosaic Origins is a segmentation tool developed by Experian that classifies people to a part of the world based on the origin of their personal and family name. Using the electoral register, Experian has produced a profile of the Dover district population (all people aged 18 and over only) based on their likely country of origin. Despite differing levels of accuracy Origins does provide a more detailed picture of the origin of Kent residents than the standard ethnic group classification (2001 census), and is also more up to date.

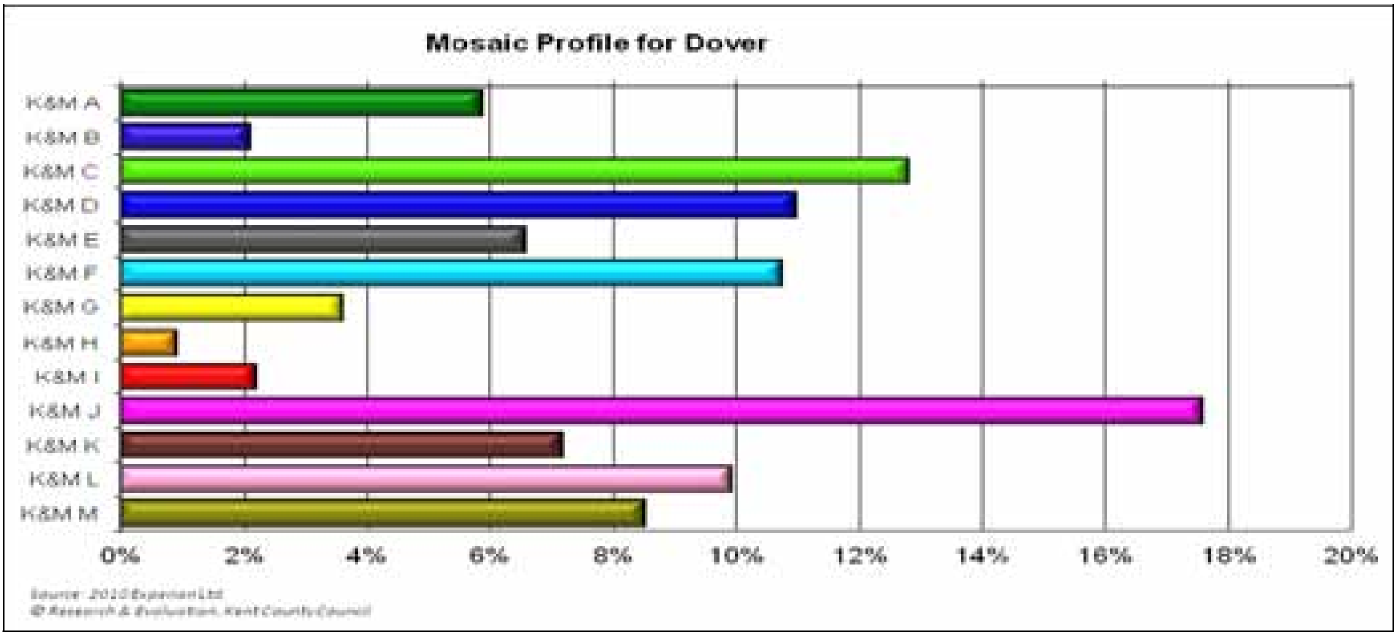


According to the Mosaic Origins Group Profile, the dominant Origins Group (excluding English, Celtic and Irish) is Western European with 2.6%. These 5 types account for 94.6% of all people aged 18+ in Dover. Compared to the rest of Kent, Dover has a greater proportion of the 18+ population who are classified as being of Celtic, Eastern European, English, and Irish origin.

Origins Type	Dover		KCC Area
	Number	%	%
British Isles	79,940	91.7	89.2
Germany	769	0.9	1.0
France	652	0.7	0.8
Italy	562	0.6	0.7
Poland	532	0.6	0.7
Eastern Europe	1599	1.8	1.7

Source: KCC Mosaic Origins Dover District Profile

Eastern European is the next highest in the district with 1.8% classified as this group. Of the top 5 Types in Dover, the district has a greater proportion of people from the British Isles compared to the KCC average.



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

According to this data, the largest grouping in the Dover district is **K&M J - Middle aged parents receiving benefits, living in neighbourhoods of social housing with higher levels of unemployment** at 17.8%. This is higher than the Kent average of 14.5%. The next highest grouping is **K&M C - Retired people living comfortably in large bungalows and houses, often close to the sea** at 12.9%. Again, this is higher than the Kent average of 9.6%.

The Dover district has a low percentage of **K&M H - Young singles and couples in small privately rented flats and terraces on moderate incomes** (0.9%; this is lower than the Kent average of 2.8%) and **K&M B - Well off families with older children, working in managerial and professional careers** (2.1%; this is lower than the Kent average of 8.6%)) and **K&M I Transient young singles on benefits and students, renting terraces in areas of higher ethnic diversity** (2.2% compared to a Kent average of 3.3%).

D. Economy, Business and Employment

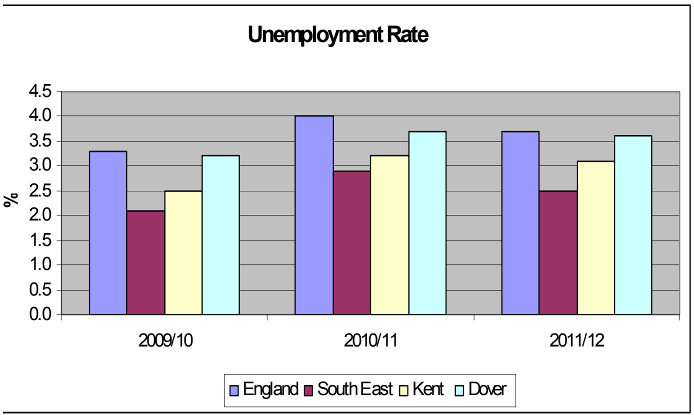
Enabling and supporting growth of the economy and opportunity for investment and jobs is one of the Council's strategic priorities to deliver the Council's vision of **'A high-speed district of growth, enterprise and opportunity'** (Corporate Plan 2012 – 2016).

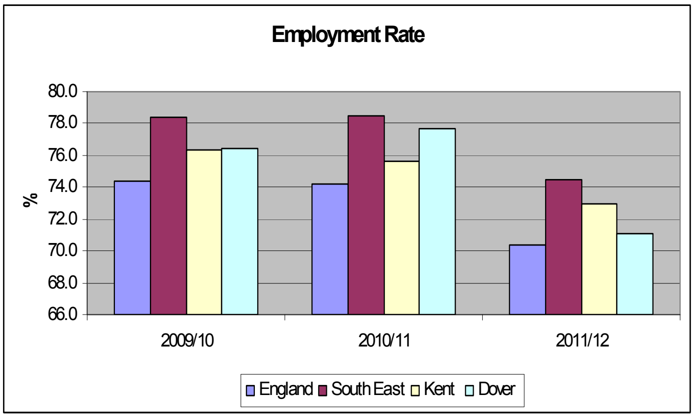
Key Economic Indicators - Summary

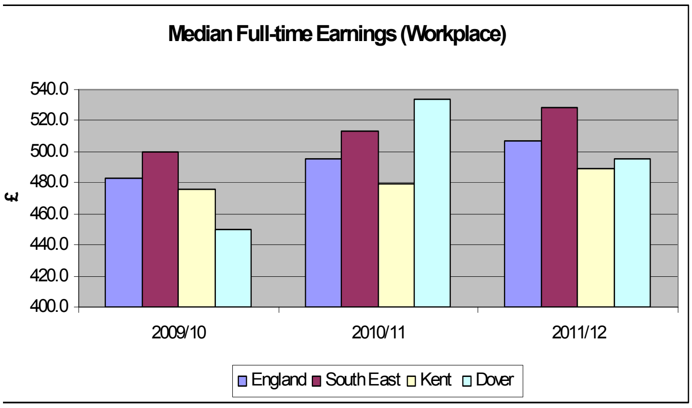
Dover	2010	2011	2012	
% 16-64 claiming out of work benefits	12.6	13.1	12.7	↓
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.5	3.4	3.6	↑
Median Gross Weekly Workplace Earnings (£)	531.0	508.60	495.80	↓
Median Gross Weekly Resident Earnings (£)	500.6	510.0	510.4	↑
Employment Rate (%)	75.5	70.6	71.1	↑
3-year Business Survival Rate (%)	61.7	61.8	60.9	↓
GVA per Head (£)	15,312	14,853	14,686	↓
% Employees in the Knowledge Economy	12.8	14.4	13.6	↓
% NVQ4+	21.5	21.6	29.7	↑
↓ Down from 2011 ↑ Up from 2011 --- No change from 2011				

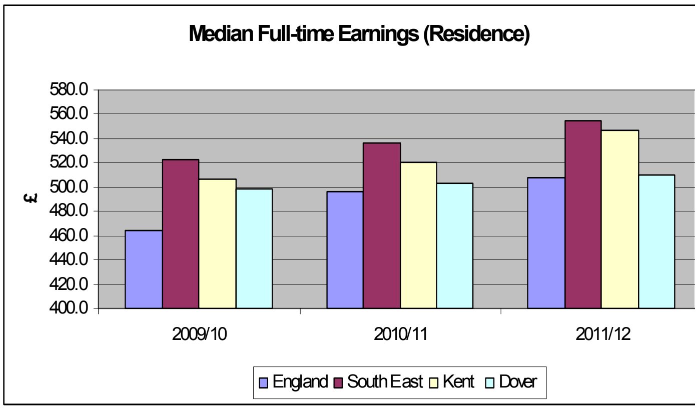
2012	England	South East	Kent	Dover
% 16-64 claiming out of work benefits	14.2	10.6	13.1	12.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.7	2.5	3.1	3.6
Median Gross Weekly Workplace Earnings (£)	507.2	528.1	489.20	495.80
Median Gross Weekly Resident Earnings (£)	507.6	554.4	546.20	510.4
Employment Rate (%)	70.4	74.5	73.0	71.1
3-year Business Survival Rate (%)	62.9	66.1	63.8	60.9
GVA per Head (£)	1,061,973	179,317	17,183	14,686
% Employees in the Knowledge Economy	19.1	20.3	14.2	13.6
% NVQ4+	31.1	33.9	30.0	29.7

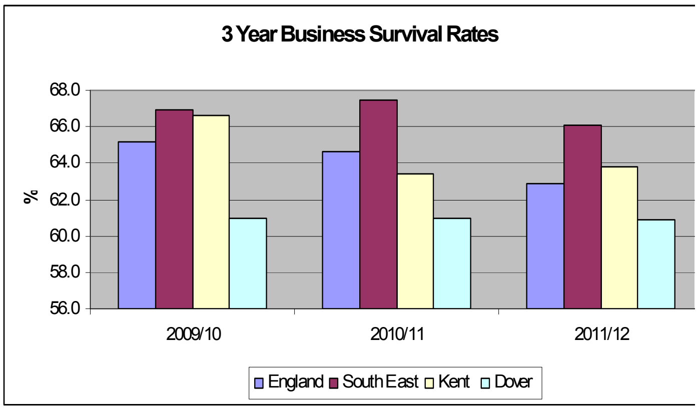
Key Economic Indicators – Comparisons

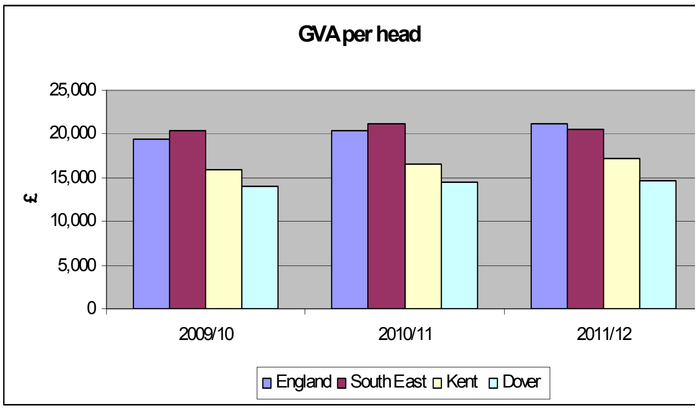


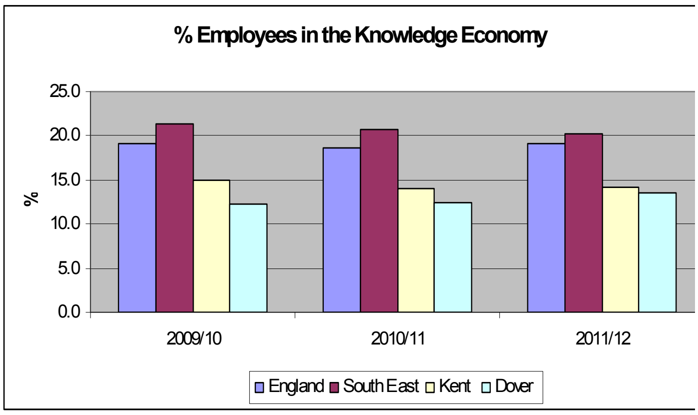


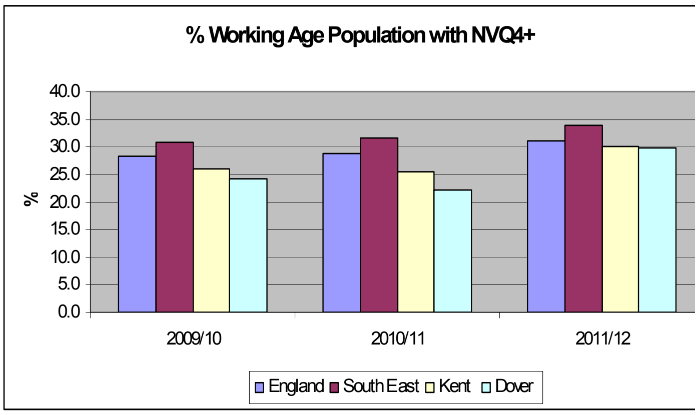












Business Demography

Analysis of UK VAT and/or PAYE based Enterprises

Please note: Data from Table A1.1 used in previous version of the State of the District Report

The Dover District is home to **2,800 businesses** – over the past year there has been no overall change in the number of businesses, although there have been some changes within each broad industry groups. This is broken down as follows:

DOVER		2011	2010	2009
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	↓	**175**	180	175
Production	---	**165**	165	180
Construction	↓	**415**	430	455
Motor trades	---	**120**	120	125
Wholesale	↓	**100**	105	110
Retail	---	**280**	280	285
Transport & storage (inc postal)	↓	**160**	170	175
Accommodation & food services	↓	**255**	265	285
Information & communication	↓	**120**	125	120
Finance & insurance	↑	**30**	25	25
Property	↑	**75**	65	55
Professional, scientific & technical	↑	**325**	295	305
Business administration & support services	↓	**155**	160	150
Public administration and defence	↑	**10**	5	10
Education	↑	**60**	55	50
Health	---	**145**	145	145
Arts, entertainment, recreation and other services	---	**210**	210	220
TOTAL	---	**2800**	2800	2870

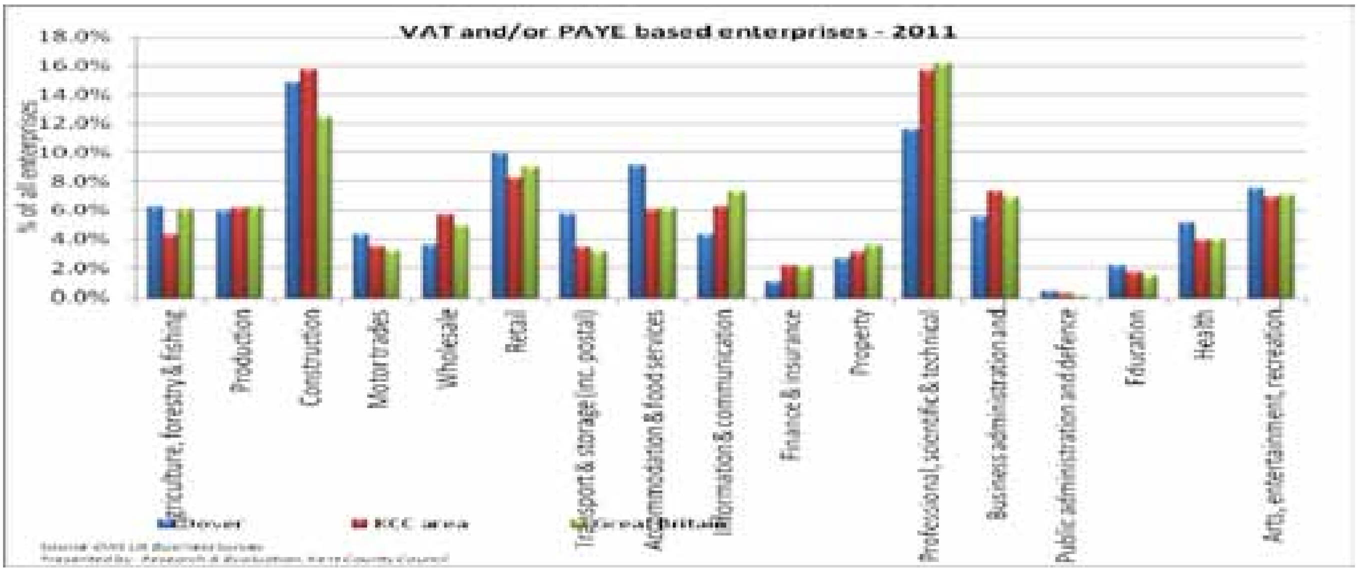
↓ Down from 2010 ↑ Up from 2010 --- No change from 2010

Source: ONS: UK BUSINESS: ACTIVITY, SIZE AND LOCATION – 2011 / 2010 / 2009;
TABLE B1.1 UNITED KINGDOM - NUMBER OF VAT and/or PAYE BASED ENTERPRISES: BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP – 2011 / 2010 / 2009.
Please note: Data from Table A1.1 used in previous version of the State of the District Report

Types of Business

At 11.6%, the Dover district has a lower percentage of Professional, scientific & technical businesses than county (15.7%) and national (16.2%) figures; Transport and storage is higher in the district (5.7%) than county (3.4%) and national figures (3.2%). Although construction businesses in the district (14.8%) are below the county figure (15.7%), they are above national levels (12.5%).

Broad Industry Group



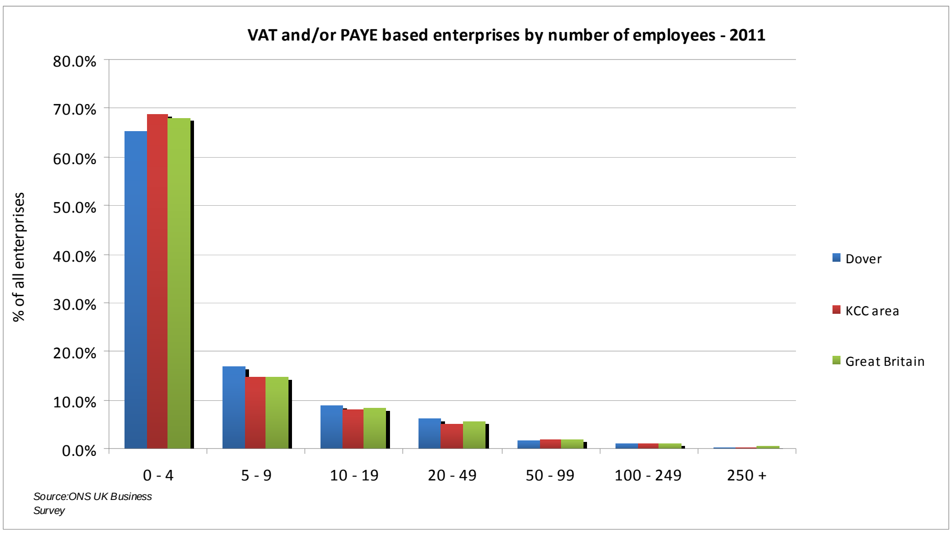
Public sector dependency

KCC carried out research in January 2011 to assess public sector dependency and the effects of public sector job cuts in Kent. This study found that public sector dependency varies greatly across the South East region, with the percentage of public sector employees ranging from 6.8% to 28.3%, suggesting that potential job losses through public sector cuts could affect some areas more than others. The Kent areas appearing in the top quintile (top 20% with the highest proportion of public sector employees) include: Maidstone (19,700 or 27.9%), Dover (8,500 or 23.7%) and Shepway (8,300 or 23.4%). Sevenoaks has the lowest level of public sector dependency of all the Kent districts (5,700 or 13.3%).

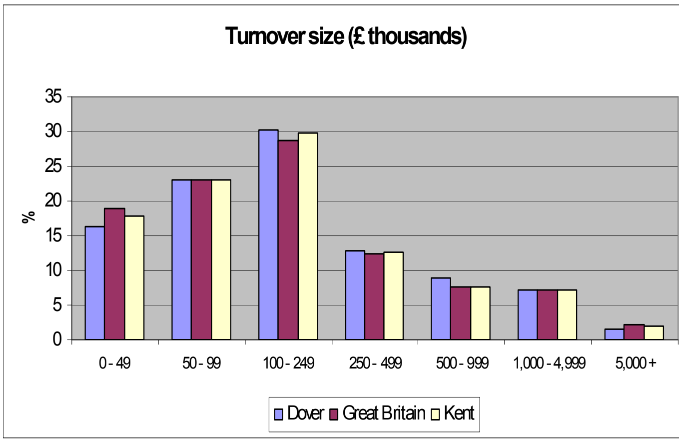
Number of Employees

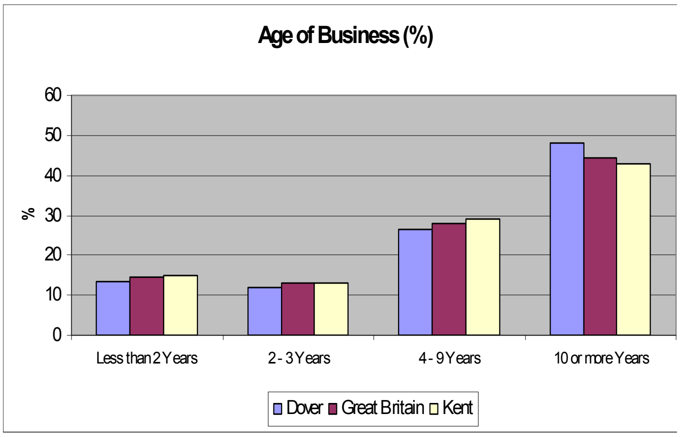
As across England and the South East, the majority of businesses in the district are small businesses. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs), employing less than 250 people, account for 99.8% of businesses in the Dover District; In particular:

- Micro businesses (from 0-4 employees) account for 73.0% of total businesses in the district (up from 63.8% previous year)
- Small businesses (from 5 to 49 employees) account for 25.5% (down from 33.1% previous year)
- Medium businesses (from 50 to 249 employees) account for 1.25% (down from 2.78% previous year)
- Large businesses (over 250 employees) account for 0.18% (down from 0.28% previous year)



Turnover and Age of Business





48.2% of businesses are over 10 years old. This compares well with Kent and Great Britain.

Dover (Number)	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
All Active Enterprises	3,175	3,170	3,140	3,025
Births	335	325	290	260
Deaths	305	305	365	360

Source: ONS: BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHY – 2010 Enterprise Births, Deaths and Survivals

Ratio of Births to Deaths of Enterprises 2004 – 2010

	2004	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
England	1.15	1.19	1.23	1.24	1.20	0.85	0.79
South East	1.13	1.17	1.20	1.21	1.19	0.86	0.82
Kent	1.21	1.12	1.23	1.19	1.14	0.86	0.78
Ashford	1.21	0.97	1.38	1.34	1.21	0.81	0.71
Canterbury	1.24	1.13	1.31	1.14	1.09	0.82	0.90
Dartford	1.17	1.27	1.35	1.22	1.12	0.94	0.85
Dover	**1.12**	**0.93**	**1.52**	**1.10**	**1.05**	**0.79**	**0.72**
Gravesham	1.10	1.03	1.19	1.04	1.15	0.85	0.71
Maidstone	1.36	1.18	1.07	1.26	1.08	0.78	0.84
Sevenoaks	1.27	1.08	1.10	1.47	1.30	0.89	0.83
Shepway	1.05	1.03	1.34	1.06	1.05	0.87	0.73
Swale	1.25	1.28	1.29	1.02	1.00	0.82	0.69
Thanet	1.14	1.07	1.31	1.15	1.12	0.87	0.71
Tonbridge and Malling	1.32	1.20	1.21	1.28	1.22	0.93	0.80
Tunbridge Wells	1.13	1.22	1.02	1.14	1.27	0.95	0.77

A ratio less than 1 indicates that the number of deaths is greater than the number of births. There was a noticeable increase in deaths in 2009, not just in Dover but across all Kent districts, reflecting the initial impacts of the recession.

Between 2004 and 2009, annual growth in the number of businesses in England was 1.6%. The equivalent figure for the south east was 1.2% and in Kent 1.3% per year. In Dover, the number of businesses grew by 10 (0.3%) which is below average growth. Over 2009-2010, there has been a widespread decline in the number of businesses across the country. Down by 1.9% in England, 1.5% in the south east and 1.8% in Kent. The largest decline, in the Kent districts, in the number of businesses over the last year was seen in Dover, down 3.7%, followed by Gravesham and Swale (both down 2.9%), Tonbridge & Malling (down 2.8%) and Shepway (down 2.7%).

	Ave annual change 2004-2009 (%)	Change 2009-2010 (%)	Change 2004-2010 (%)
England	1.6	-1.9	6.2
South East	1.2	-1.5	4.6
Kent	1.3	-1.8	4.6
Ashford	2.2	-1.2	9.4
Canterbury	1.3	-0.5	5.9
Dartford	2.0	-1.1	9.3
Dover	**0.3**	**-3.7**	**-1.9**
Gravesham	0.7	-2.9	0.2
Maidstone	1.1	-2.5	3.0
Sevenoaks	1.5	-0.5	7.0
Shepway	0.9	-2.7	1.9
Swale	1.1	-2.9	2.5
Thanet	0.9	-1.9	2.0
Tonbridge and Malling	2.0	-2.8	7.0
Tunbridge Wells	1.0	-0.2	5.1

Source: KCC Business Demography 2010

3 Year Business Survival rates	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dover District	**61.0**	**61.7**	**61.8**	**60.9**
Kent	68.3	63.4	65.1	63.8

In 2012, in the Dover district, 60.9% of new businesses remained trading after 3 years of trading, down from 61.8% the previous year.

Annual Growth

Gross Value Added GVA (the value of the goods and services produced in the economy) is used to measure the overall economic well-being of an area. The latest GVA data is for 2009 (for upper tier and unitary authorities) and the effects of the recent recession are beginning to show more clearly. The data shows that total GVA in the KCC Area is £24,249m and GVA per head is £17,185. This compares with a national figure of £20,341 and a regional figure of £21,257 for the South East.

KCC has calculated unofficial estimates of GVA and GVA per Head for all the Kent Districts. These estimates show a fall in the Dover district from £1,622m in 2007 to £1,558m in 2009. The Gross Value Added (GVA) per head of population in the district fell from £15,312 in 2007 to £14,686 in 2009. Most Most Kent districts, with the exception of Ashford and Shepway, saw declines in GVA during the 2008-09 period.

Employment

Working Age Population
There are fewer people aged 16-64 years old (working age) in Dover compared to the national profile.

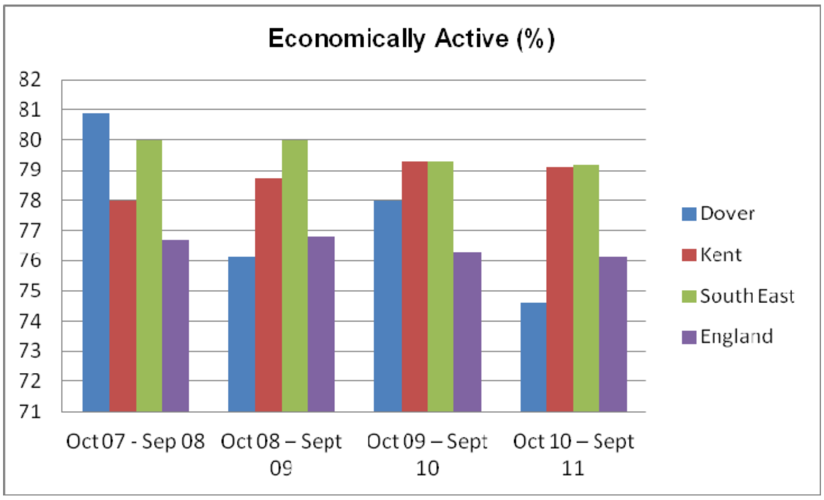
Population aged 16 – 64 (Working age)					
Mid 2010	Dover (Numbers)	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People	**65,000**	**60.8**	62.7	63.9	64.8
Males	**31,700**	**61.4**	63.4	64.8	65.8
Females	**33,300**	**60.2**	62.0	63.0	63.8

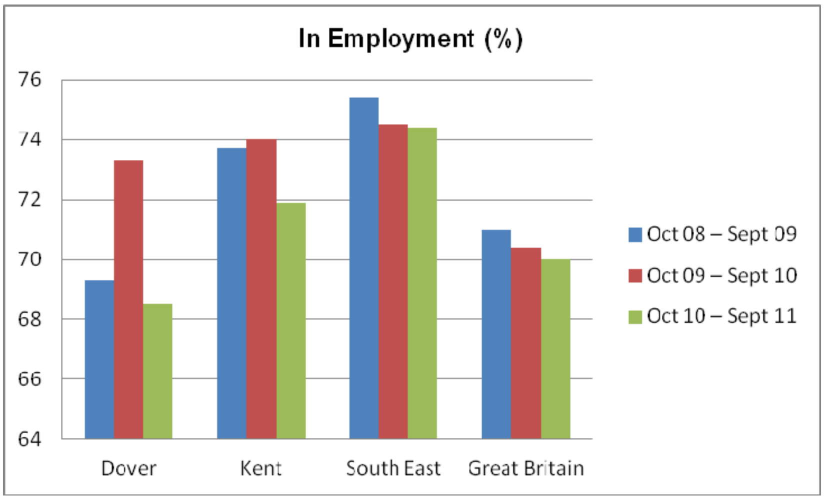
Source: ONS Mid Year Estimates

All People - Economically Active

Economic activity refers to the proportion of people that are either employed or unemployed.

74.6% of the population in the Dover district were economically active last year (down from 78.0% the year before).



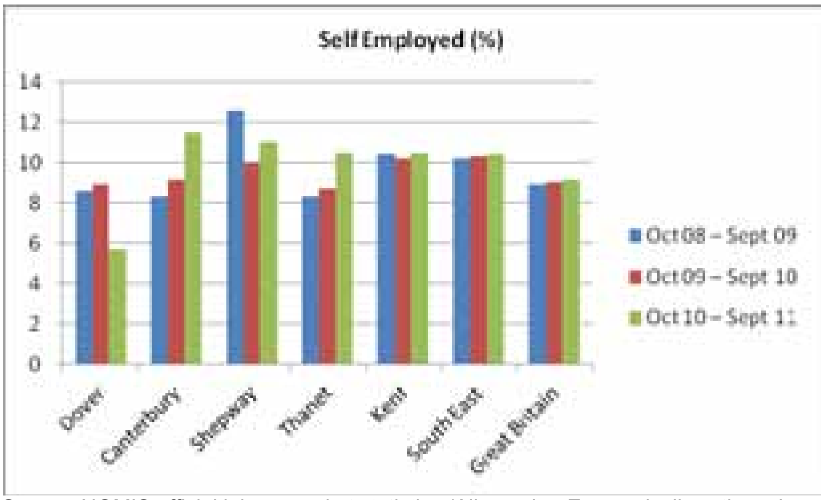


In Employment

In 2011 there were an estimated 39,800 employees (61.1%) and a further 3,700 self-employed (5.7%), taking total employment in the district to 44,600 people (68.5%). This is a fall from 47,200 (73.3%) in 2010 and 46,500 (69.3%) in 2009.

Self-Employed

There has been a significant drop in the number of people self-employed in the Dover district falling from 5,600 (8.9%) in Sept 2010 to 3,700 (5.7%) in Sept 2011. This trend is not reflected locally, regionally or nationally.



Source: NOMIS official labour market statistics (All people - Economically active – In employment – Self employed

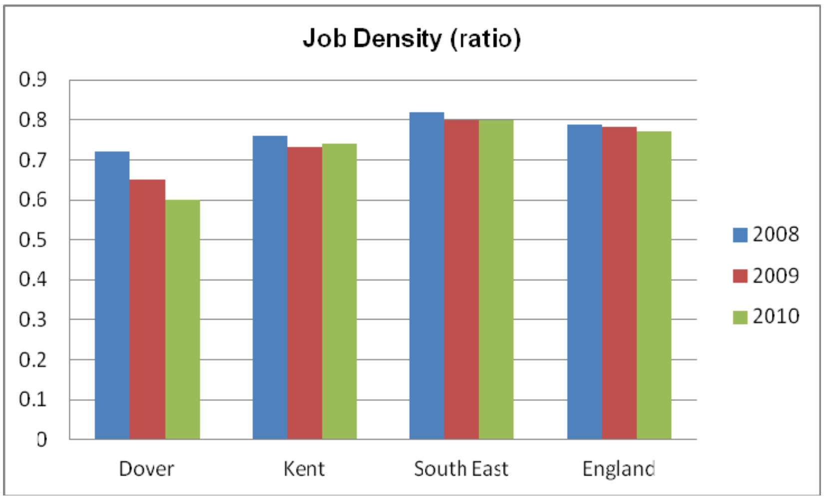
Earnings by residence

The average full-time earnings (residence) have steadily increased from £433.20pw in 2007 to £510.40pw in 2011. Dover has higher average earnings than England, Thanet and Shepway, although lower than the South East, Canterbury and Kent average.

Job Density

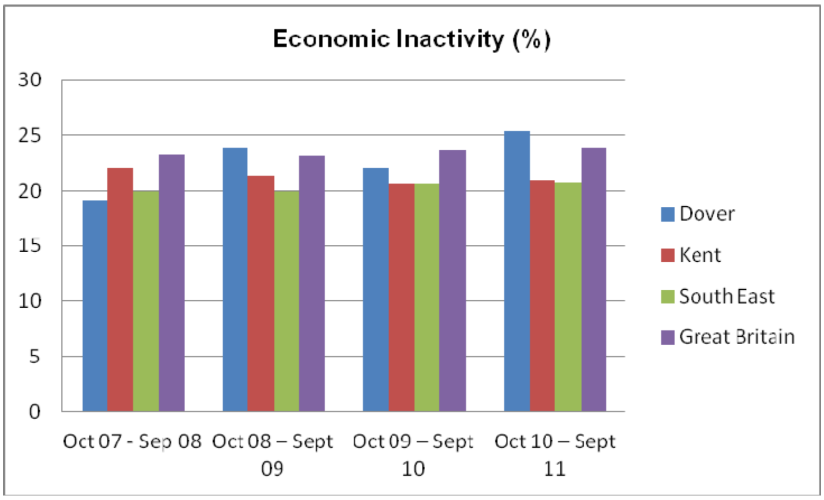
Job density is the number of jobs in an area relative to the size of the working age population and is a measure of availability of employment for residents in an area.

Job densities in Dover are relatively low and have been falling from 2007, as might be expected in a recession and this decrease has been seen nationally.



In 2010, the job density in the district was 0.60 i.e. for every 100 people of working age there were 60 jobs in the local economy. This was lower than for Great Britain (0.77), South East (0.80) and Kent (0.74). Of the Kent districts, only Gravesham has a lower job density – with 0.52. Thanet is the same on 0.60.

Unemployment



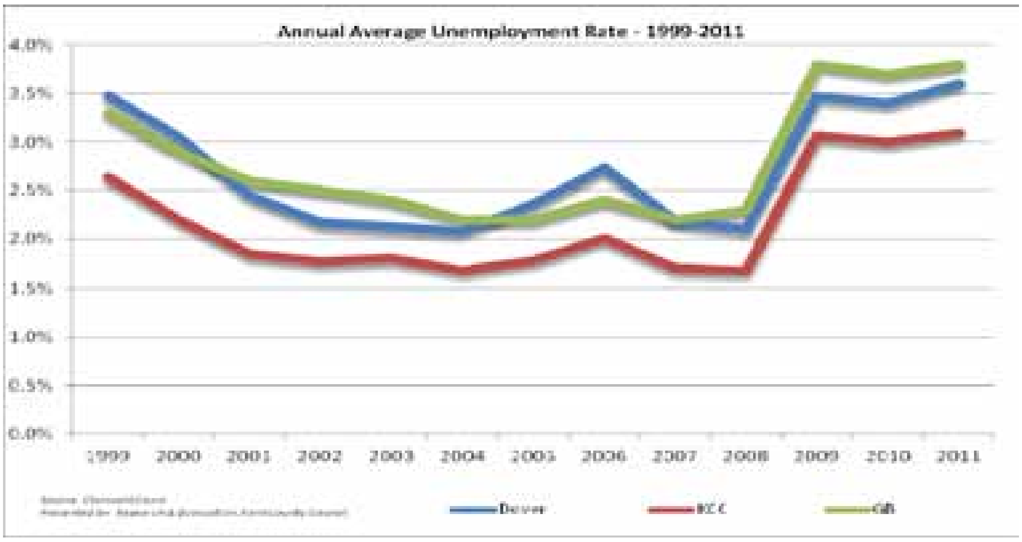
All People - Economically Inactive

Economic inactivity refers to people who are neither in employment nor unemployed and includes, for example, those looking after a home, long term sick or retired.

16,200 (25.4%) of the population in the Dover district were classed as economically inactive last year. Of these, 6,100 wanted a job and 10,100 did not want a job.

Unemployment Rate

In 2011, the average unemployment rate in the Dover district was 3.6% - this is above Kent average of 3.1% but below the average for Great Britain of 3.8%.



In May 2012, unemployment across the Kent districts varied from a low of 1.7% in Tunbridge Wells to a high of 6.2% in Thanet. Dover district unemployment had gone up to 4.2%.

Districts	Number Unemployed	Resident based	Change since Previous Month		Change Since Last Year	
		% Rate	Number	%	Number	%
Ashford	2,027	2.8	32	1.6	99	5.1
Canterbury	2,455	2.5	69	2.7	169	7.4
Dartford	1,938	3.1	68	3.4	49	2.5
Dover	**2,704**	**4.2**	**-79**	**-2.8**	**435**	**19.2**
Gravesham	2,819	4.4	45	1.6	211	8.1
Maidstone	2,481	2.6	68	2.7	115	4.9
Sevenoaks	1,301	1.9	27	2.0	54	4.3
Shepway	2,768	4.5	9	0.3	310	12.6
Swale	3,537	4.2	63	1.8	471	15.4
Thanet	4,866	6.2	36	0.7	450	10.2
Tonbridge & Malling	1,604	2.2	45	2.7	166	11.5
Tunbridge Wells	1,126	1.7	25	2.2	5	0.4
KCC Area	29,626	3.3	-566	-1.9	2,436	9.0
Medway	7,308	4.3	102	1.4	553	8.2
South East	140,960	2.6	-2,423	-1.7	5,260	3.9
Great Britain	1,528,998	3.5	-25,550	-1.6	82,729	5.7

Although unemployment fell in the Dover district by 2.8% between April to May 2012, the district saw the highest jump in unemployment claims for the year May 2011 to May 2012 – up 19.2%.

The table below shows the unemployment rate for each age group in the Dover district compared to the Great Britain average. Higher than national average rates are shown in red – some of which are significantly above the national average .

May 2012	Total aged 16-64	17 & under	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
Dover	4.2%	0.1%	9.8%	6.4%	5.2%	4.0%	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%	2.9%	0.8%
GB	3.9%	0.3%	7.5%	5.1%	4.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.2%	2.7%	0.7%

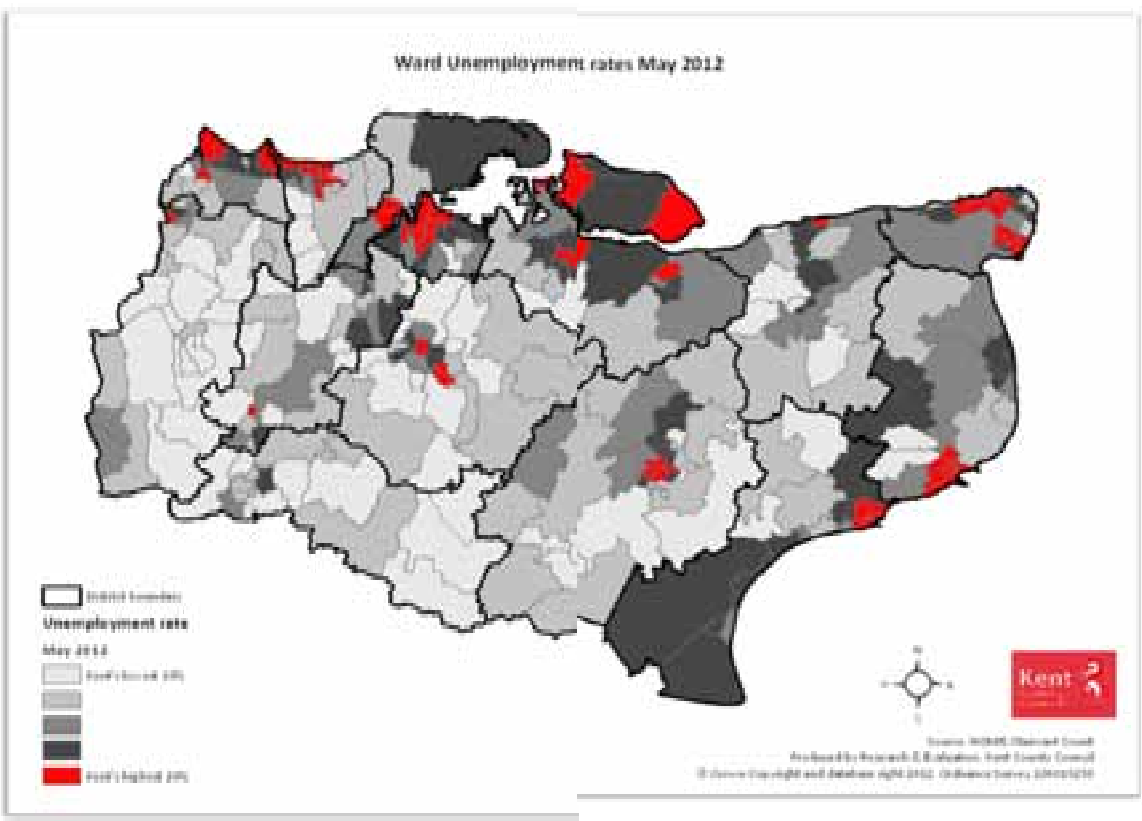
18-24 year olds claiming unemployment benefit

Across Kent, the 18 – 24 year old group have the biggest proportion of unemployed at 7.1%. In Dover 9.8% of this age group are unemployed, which is higher than the national average of 7.5%. Thanet has the highest proportion with 13.4% and Canterbury the lowest at 3.1%.

Districts	% 18-24 year olds claiming unemployment benefit
Ashford	6.8
Canterbury	3.1
Dartford	6.9
Dover	**9.8**
Gravesham	9.7
Maidstone	6.1
Sevenoaks	4.7
Shepway	9.8
Swale	10.1
Thanet	13.4
Tonbridge & Malling	5.5
Tunbridge Wells	3.9
KCC Area	7.1
Great Britain	7.5

Within the South East, Dover is equal 4th highest with Shepway for 18 – 24 year old unemployment (behind Thanet, Hastings and Swale).

The map below shows the levels of unemployment across Kent (including Medway) at ward level. The red areas show the 20% of wards in Kent and Medway with the highest rates of unemployment, which highlights wards in the Dover district.



In May 2012, within the Dover district wards, Castle had significantly higher levels of unemployment at 14.4%, followed by St Radigunds and Town and Pier on 8.6% and Tower Hamlets with 8.2%. The lowest unemployment rate was in Lydden and Temple Ewell at 1.2%.

May 2012 Monthly Summary of Unemployment Dover District Wards (Resident Based)						
Wards	**Unemployed May 2012**		**Change Since Last Month**		**Change Since Last Year**	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Aylesham	110	3.8	-8	-6.8	12	12.2
Buckland	261	5.7	-14	-5.1	23	9.7
Capel-le-Ferne	30	2.3	4	15.4	11	57.9
Castle	160	14.4	-2	-1.2	54	50.9
Eastry	81	2.6	-1	-1.2	-4	-4.7
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	92	3.2	-3	-3.2	25	37.3
Little Stour and Ashstone	88	2.1	-12	-12.0	22	33.3
Lydden and Temple Ewell	16	1.2	1	6.7	-1	-5.9
Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	340	7.3	-9	-2.6	70	25.9
Middle Deal and Sholden	173	4.0	1	0.6	36	26.3
Mill Hill	168	3.6	-21	-11.1	22	15.1
North Deal	162	3.8	10	6.6	19	13.3
Ringwould	23	2.0	-1	-4.2	1	4.5
River	40	1.5	1	2.6	2	5.3
St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	53	1.7	-8	-13.1	13	32.5
St Radigunds	260	8.6	-2	-0.8	37	16.6
Sandwich	89	2.2	2	2.3	11	14.1
Tower Hamlets	280	8.2	1	0.4	32	12.9
Town and Pier	109	8.6	-1	-0.9	27	32.9
Walmer	105	2.5	-13	-11.0	22	26.5
Whitfield	64	2.3	-4	-5.9	1	1.6

Total JSA claimants / JSA claimants by age and duration

	May 2008		May 2009		May 2010		May 2011		May 2012	
	Dover	UK	Dover	UK	Dover	UK	Dover	UK	Dover	UK
Total JSA Claimants	2.0	2.1	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.2	3.9
18-24 year olds claiming JSA	5.6	4.3	9.1	7.7	8.0	7.0	7.7	7.0	9.8	7.6
People claiming JSA for more than 12 months	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	1

http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc6/jsamap.html

In May 2012, the total JSA claimant count was higher in the Dover district than the UK average. 18-24 year olds claiming JSA was also significantly higher, However, there were fewer people claiming for more than 12 months in the district than the UK average.

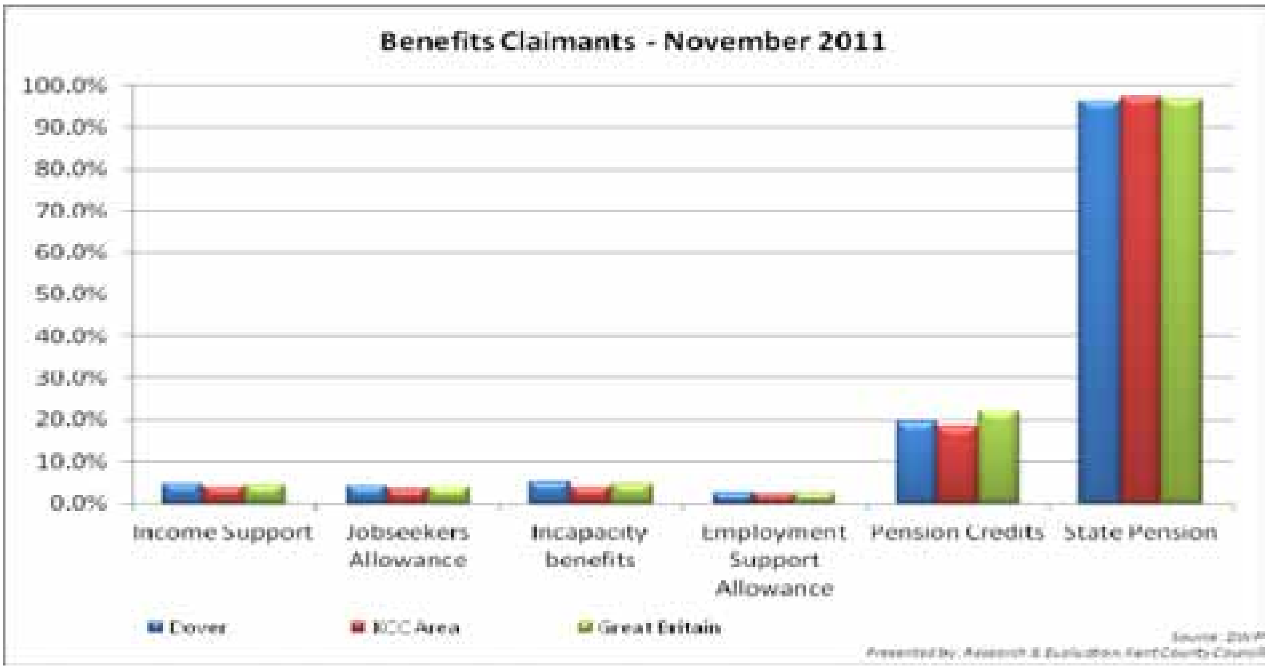
Job Centre Plus vacancies

	May 2010			May 2011			May 2012		
	Dover	SE	GB	Dover	SE	GB	Dover	SE	GB
Unfilled jobcentre vacancies per 10,000 population aged 16-64	66	68	72	66	68	72	66	68	72
JSA claimants per unfilled jobcentre vacancy	5.3	3.9	5.2	5.3	3.9	5.2	5.3	3.9	5.2

Source: Nomisweb

In May 2012, there were 312 unfilled jobcentre vacancies.

Key Benefit Claimants: working-age client group



In November 2011, numbers in the Dover district claiming benefits were as follows:

Benefit	Number	%
Income Support	2,750	4.8
Job Seekers Allowance	2,500	4.1
Incapacity Benefit	3,180	5.2
Employment Support Allowance	1,470	2.4
Pension Credits	5,190	19.5
State Pension	25,610	96.3

E. Regeneration Delivery

The vision for this Council is to ensure we support delivery, growth and enterprise. Our development status is good following adoption of the Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy and associated awards, our growth point and regional (transport) hub status.

Despite the tough economic climate facing the district, and the UK as a whole, the Council continues making progress with our plans to regenerate the district. We are engaging in increased partnership working with a range of partners and, where available, providing match-funding to enable and encourage delivery of a number of projects that will transform the district.

Discovery Park Enterprise Zone

The decision by Pfizer to significantly contract its operations at Sandwich and sell its landholding, led to the formation of a Ministerial Task Force, with representatives from Dover District Council, Kent County Council and key government agencies, focused on supporting the future of Pfizer's staff and contractors, the Sandwich site and the East Kent economy. The Task Force has been successful in bringing forward a number of measures and reported its achievements in its final report to Government, published in March 2012. This package of achievements included securing Enterprise Zone designation, awarded by Government in August 2011.

The key benefits of Enterprise Zone designation include:

- All businesses locating on the site in the three years after April 2012 will be eligible for **business rate discounts** worth up to £275,000 per business over five years;
- The site will be subject to a **simplified planning regime** through the adoption of a Local Development Order;
- Potential for improved **superfast broadband** and future **capital allowances** to investors and occupiers on the site.
- As one of a limited number of EZs nationally, designation has **marketing value** as an indication of longer-term Government commitment.

The Pfizer site covers nearly 100 hectares has now been renamed 'Discovery Park'. The site will be particularly challenging in view of the substantial buildings already on-site and major environmental concerns including nature conservation, flooding and access that will all need to be addressed. This will be a huge focus and area of work for the Council.

Since the designation of the Zone the following has been achieved:

Site Ownership:
- Pfizer have marketed the site as Discovery Park to investors and end-users, and announced in January 2012 that it has entered exclusive negotiations with a consortium led by **London & Metropolitan International Developments Ltd**, which could lead to the sale of the Discovery Park site. Legal work and due diligence are in progress. In the meantime, the Sports and Social Club and Child Care centre have been sold.

Business Growth:
- Over **800 jobs have now been retained on the site**. This includes a retained presence by Pfizer of 650 jobs (focused on pharmaceutical science research) and jobs in a number of research firms locating on the site – providing a core of activity on the site;
- Several **spin-out proposals** are currently being developed. To support new business starts while they seek venture capital and other forms of finance, Kent County Council has launched an **Accelerator Grant** programme of flexible financial support linked with business support and advice offered through the High Growth Kent team.

New Access to finance for business in East Kent:
- To support businesses at Discovery Park and elsewhere in East Kent, a £35 million **Regional Growth Fund** allocation secured by the Sandwich Task Force to provide the **Expansion East Kent** programme of financial support for business was launched on 27 April. The programme offers interest-free loans to businesses seeking to invest to expand their businesses and create jobs. So far, there have been over 100 expressions of interest in the scheme, and we are working closely with banks and intermediary organisations to ensure that investment through Expansion East Kent unlocks private finance.

Planning: the Local Development Order:
- Dover District Council is currently preparing the Local Development Order (LDO), and work is ongoing between DDC and Pfizer and a number of other landowners to understand and agree the use of land and buildings in the Enterprise Zone.
- The LDO will put in place measures that will actively encourage companies to locate in the Zone by including specific categories of development that will not need conventional planning permissions. This will help to give developers certainty and save them time and expense. The LDO is being designed to enable buildings to be adapted to meet the needs of a range of companies – effectively changing the site from a single to a multiple occupation. DDC is also considering other initiatives that could be put in place which would help to streamline the planning process.
- It is anticipated that a programme for the processing of the LDO will be agreed with DDC before going out to 28 days' public consultation. After public consultation, DDC will prepare any modifications and submit to the Secretary of State.

Securing the site:

- The site's attractiveness to investors has been reinforced with a full £25 million funding flood alleviation package to deliver 1 in 200 year flood protection for the Pfizer site and the town of Sandwich; Funding contributed by Government, Kent County Council and Pfizer. The Environment Agency is progressing with the submission of a planning application for the whole of the flood works.

Transport connections

- A number of transport improvements are underway. Direct access to Sandwich from London St Pancras via High Speed rail started in September, funded by Kent County Council – bringing Discovery Park to within 1 hour 30 minutes of central London at peak times until the end of the current Franchise in 2014. In addition, funding through Network Rail and the Regional Growth Fund has been secured to support enhancements to the Ashford-Ramsgate rail line and reduce journey times to East Kent.
- The completion and opening of Phase 2 of the East Kent Access Scheme on 23 May has improved connectivity to Discovery Park and the wider East Kent area. In addition, DDC is engaging with the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) over the inclusion of the junction at Brenley Corner in the Highway Agency's "Pinch-Point" programme, as part of a wider range of strategic transport connections.

Skills

- The Skills Funding Agency has recently made available £100,000 to Kent County Council to support skills development at Discovery Park and East Kent. Work is underway to take this forward.

Support

- Pfizer has given support to staff and contractors seeking to establish new businesses, retaining the skills base in the area.

Other Major Projects Update

Dover Town Investment Zone

- Major plans for the comprehensive multi-million pound redevelopment of Dover town centre have been given the go ahead. Planning consent for the first phase was granted in March 2012, with permission for a new hotel, and an application for the second phase – including the retail element – approved in May 2012.
- DDC and developer partner Bond City are progressing the necessary procedures for site assembly.

Port of Dover Expansion

- The Port continues with plans to build an additional terminal. Government go-ahead for Dover's second ferry terminal in December 2011, paves the way for early infrastructure improvements, comprising new junctions at the A20 together with interim flood attenuation works.
- A Government decision on the future ownership of the Port is linked to the Dover Harbour Boards proposals for privatization, which are subject to an enhanced offer currently being consulted on.

Western Heights / Farthingloe

- The developer has been consulting widely and a planning application for comprehensive development has been submitted, at a cost of around £1.9m, and is now being considered.

Connaught Barracks

- The Homes and Communities Agency has prepared a masterplan for the site and is marketing the opportunities, which would see a mixed-use development of around 500 homes.

Other Housing Developments

- Work has r ecently commenced on Buckland M ill, Maison Dieu Road, Dover and elsewhere i n the District where a range of sites such as at Cannon Street in Deal and Sandwich Road Whitfield are coming forward.
- The development proposals at Aylesham, Whitfield, Deal and Sholden have secu red resolutions for approval by Planning Committee and are progressing through the subsequent processes.

Leisure Facilities

- A new indoor tennis centre alongside Tides Leisure Pool in Deal opened in July 2011 and a new £2m Dover Sea Sports Centre opened in summer 2010.
- Extensive refurbishment of the esplanade on Dover seafront has also been unveiled following multimillion pound Sea Change funding. Deal Pier and Dover Seafront have also both won awards.

World-focus Events

- The district hosted the return of the Open Golf Championship to Sandwich in July 2011. An independent economic impact study commissioned by the R&A, showed an economic boost of £24.1m for Kent and a destination marketing benefit of £52.6m.
- DDC has met with KCC and the Royal and Ancient to scope out further improvements to the transport network in anticipation of an Open Championship returning.
- The eyes of the world will be on the district again in July 2012 with the Olympic Torch Relay and evening celebration.

Improved connectivity

- The high-speed rail link to London (HS1) is up and running, with improvements made to Dover Priory Station. A trial service is also operating from Sandwich and Deal.
- Planning a pplications for Dover Priory St ation are being developed follo wing the recent announcement by the Department of Transport allocating partnership funding to the project.

F. Budget

Dover District Council, like others, is facing unprecedented challenges to its budget and services, as a result of government cuts, falling income and increasing costs. Demand for local services continues to increase as a consequence of a growing, and ageing, population, high expectations and continuing economic challenges. We have been successfully driving down costs and making savings but, to achieve a balanced budget, we will need to continue undertaking reviews of what we do, and how we do it, through our Delivering Effective Services programme.

Dover District Council is the most participative of the East Kent authorities and is delivering shared services in a number of ways as a partner in: the Joint Waste Partnership; East Kent Services for Revenues and Benefits, ICT and Customer Services; East Kent Housing; East Kent HR & Payroll and East Kent Audit. We will continue to work with our partners to deliver these services as efficiently and effectively as possible for our residents.

Medium Term Financial Plan

The key features of the Medium Term Financial Plan 2011-12 include:

- Year on year reduction in budget of £500k;
- Prudent General Fund balances maintained in 2012/13;
- Council Tax increase of 3.45% for 2012/13, equating to an increase of less than 1 1p a week fo r Band D properties;
- Government grant reduced by 12.7% in 2012/1 3, and estimated to be reduced by 3.9% in 2013/14 and 7.0% in 2014/15;
- Savings target of £500k for 2013/14 and a further £500k for 2014/15 required;

National Changes

Over the next few years, we are facing a changing local government environment with new partnerships and alternative ways of working and a shift from councils directly delivering a multitude of services to an environment of enabling others, where appropriate, to deliver services for themselves.

The coalition government is introducing many significant changes to national policies affecting the Council and the way we deliver services to our communities. These include the Localism Act 2011; proposals for Open Public Services and the Reform of Local Government Finance. These changes will involve residents, communities and the Council working together to identify suitable and sustainable solutions.

We will need to identify work streams to take these policies forward over the next months and years. The most significant for the Council in financial terms are:

- Localising Support for Council Tax Benefit
- Retention of Business Rates
- Implementation of Universal Credits
- Self-financing of Council Housing
- Neighbourhood Development Plans

Due to the uncertain nature of these changes, our Corporate Plan is an evolving document and as new policies are developed nationally, regionally and at county level, we will considers the effects of these policies and take action where necessary.

Pfizer: The business rate discount regime came into effect from 1 April and the Enterprise Zone Board is working to ensure that the incentive can be used to best effect. However, the loss of Pfizer as a major ratepayer, in the context of the Government's proposals for business rates localisation and the inclusion of the Pfizer Enterprise Zone site within Dover District Council's baseline, presents an unsustainable challenge to the Council. Work is underway to support the exclusion of Discovery Park from the ratings baseline.

Council tax in Dover

Average Council Tax Bill

Council Tax Band D is considered to be the average council tax band and, according to DCLG figures, the average Band D council tax set by local authorities in England for 2012-13 is £1,444 (excluding town and parish precept) - an increase of 0.3%.

In Kent, the average council tax for local authorities for a Band 'D' property ranges from £1,359.51 a year in Tunbridge Wells to £1,585.89 in Shepway; this compares to £1,418.84 for the year in the Dover district.

Where your money goes

Dover District Council, Kent County Council, Kent Police Authority and Kent and Medway Fire and Rescue Authority and the town and parish councils together deliver most of the local services in the district. Dover District Council collects the council tax payable on behalf of all these authorities.

Joint Council Tax Breakdown in Dover District 2012-13 *(*excluding town and parish precept)**:**

For every £1	Kent County Council gets	Dover District Council gets	Kent Police gets	Kent and Medway Fire and Rescue gets	Town & Parish Councils get
	71.4p	11.2p	9.4p	4.6	3.4p

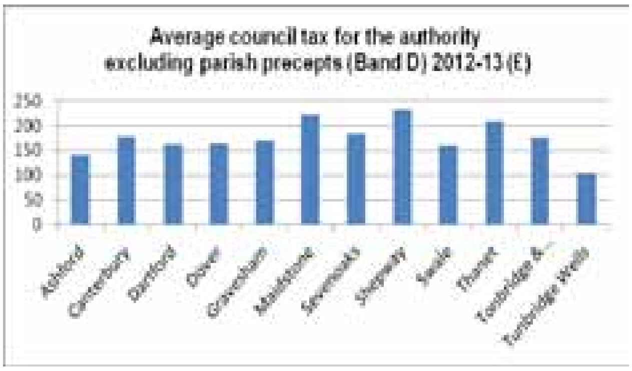
Source: DDC Council Tax Leaflet 2012-13

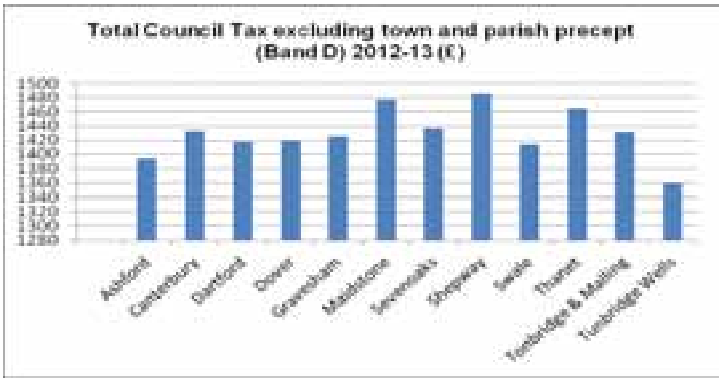
House Band	Kent County Council	Dover District Council	Kent Police	Kent and Medway Fire & Rescue	Total Council Tax (excluding town and parish precept)
D	1,047.78	164.43	138.68	67.95	1,418.84

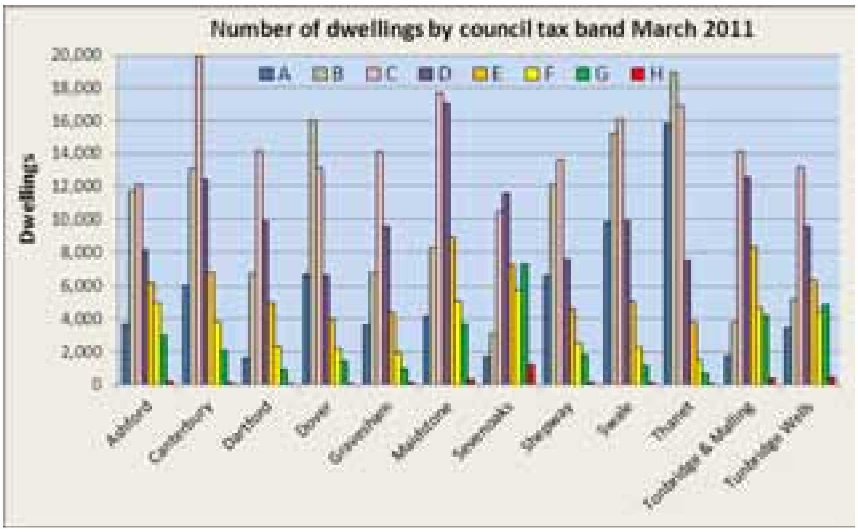
Dover District Council's share of the total average bill for 2012-13 is 11.2%, which is £164.43 on a Band D property – an increase of £5.49 per year (or 11p a week), to help protect frontline services. Three other Kent districts also increased their share of the council tax bill.

Out of the Kent local authorities, the district has the 5th lowest charge. Shepway has the highest average council tax bill (£231.48), followed by Maidstone (£222.39) and Thanet £209.97 – all three local authorities share being over £200.

Local Authority	Average council tax for the authority excluding parish precepts (Band D) 2012-13 (£)	Total Council Tax (excluding town and parish precept) (£)	Position (1 = lowest)
Ashford	140.67	1395.08	2
Canterbury	178.65	1433.06	8
Dartford	162.90	1417.31	4
Dover	164.43	1418.84	5
Gravesham	171.45	1425.86	6
Maidstone	222.39	1476.80	11
Sevenoaks	181.89	1436.30	9
Shepway	231.48	1485.89	12
Swale	159.93	1414.34	3
Thanet	209.97	1464.38	10
Tonbridge & Malling	176.90	1431.31	7
Tunbridge Wells	105.10	1359.51	1







In 2011, 13.2% of Dover properties fit into Band D (2011). The largest proportion of Dover dwellings fall within Band B, followed by Band C. The average Council Tax bill for a Band B property is £1,103.54.

The average town and parish precept in the Dover district in 2012-13 is £50.11 (up from £47.71 in 2011-12).

G. Funding and investment

The vision for this Council is to ensure we support delivery, growth and enterprise. Our development status is good following adoption of the Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy and associated awards, our growth point and regional (transport) hub status. Please see Regeneration Delivery Section for an update on major projects in the district.

Growth Point
The Council's regeneration agenda is underpinned by the award of Growth Point status in recognition of the Council's commitment to delivering higher rates of new house building. In return, the government provides funding for related infrastructure projects and essential studies to support sustainable growth.

The capital and revenue grant funding received by DDC is set out in the table below:

	2009/10	2010/11	Total
Capital	£ 954,092	£ 856,916	£1,811,008
Revenue	£ 77,504	£ 103,339	£180,843
Total	**£ 1,031,596**	**£ 960,255**	**1,991,851**

This capital and revenue funding, which is reported through the Medium Term Financial Plan, has been used to enable progress on a range of initiatives across the district consistent with the councils growth agenda.

Enabling and supporting growth of the economy and opportunity for investment and jobs is the first Strategic Priority in the Corporate Plan 2012-16. Priority actions include:

A. Continuing the district's regeneration programme with the following as a priority focus:
   - o The Dover Waterfront, St James' and Town Centre improvements;
   - o The 1st Phase of the Whitfield Expansion programme;
   - o Connaught Barracks;
   - o The new development at Aylesham;
   - o The White Cliffs Business Park.

B. Making land available at Western Heights / Great Farthingloe Farm to enable progress towards the comprehensive proposals for regeneration, linked to the Town Centre, and maximise the tourism potential of this area, enabled and facilitated through a Planning Performance Agreement.

C. Implementing the Local Development Order (fast-track for Pfizer site and potential for improved superfast broadband).

D. Adoption of the Land Allocations Document to identify land for development through the Local Development Framework.

E. A review to identify our potential housing construction role, working with partners and available Government initiatives.

F. Providing improved parking and access facilities to support and promote HS1.

G. Introducing the Community Infrastructure Levy to maximise income and investment.

H. Following the granting of the Harbour Revision Order for Terminal 2, supporting the development of the Port of Dover to regenerate the area and keep apace with the Port of Calais development.

Inward Investment in the Dover District

- We continue to work hard on a committed growth programme and to bring external funding into the area. A part-time External Resourcing Officer has recently been appointed to take responsibility for preparing funding bids and capture opportunities which are aligned to the Council's Corporate Priorities (in post from June 2012).
- The Council will continue to work with partners, including Homes & Communities Agency (HCA) and Kent County Council (KCC) to maximise the resources available. With the demise of South East England Development Agency (SEEDA) and budget cuts at the HCA, the Council will rely

more on the public and private sector partnership, for example through the Local Investment Plan and Local Enterprise Partnership.

- The Council will continue to seek new inward investment opportunities whilst supporting those who are already planning to develop in the District. The LDF Core Strategy was adopted in 2010 and now the Council will prioritise and allocate its resources towards the regeneration delivery phase.

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)
- The Council is engaged at executive level at the LEP and is seeking to ensure that the interests of the Dover district are fully represented and that funding opportunities are considered.

Regional Growth Fund
- A package of £40 million to support business growth in East Kent – has been secured from the Government's Regional Growth Fund. The successful bid was made by Kent County Council, working with the four East Kent Councils (Canterbury, Dover, Shepway and Thanet). £5m has been allocated to improve high speed rail services, with £35m available to businesses – including at Discovery Park.

Homes and Communities Agency (HCA)
- The HCA is actively involved in supporting projects in the Dover district both directly and following on from obligations transferred from SEEDA. These projects include:
  - Completion of the Coalfields Programme at Betteshanger Colliery;
  - Provision of employment opportunities at Aylesham;
  - Development at Buckland Mill;
  - Connaught Barracks;
  - Dover Town Centre.

S106 Agreements
- £242,707 funding was secured by S106 agreement during 2010-2011.
- The majority of the funding secured through S106 agreements is passed to Kent County Council, to support functions such as education, adult social services and library provision. However during the financial year Dover District Council used £114,000 as part of its programme to renovate strategically important play areas.

New Homes Bonus
- The Government introduced the New Homes Bonus to incentivise housing supply in April 2011, commencing 2011-12. The Bonus is intended to be a permanent feature of the local government finance system.
- The New Homes Bonus is based on the council tax of additional homes and those brought back into use, with a premium for affordable homes and paid for the following six years. The Government has used the Department for Communities and Local Government statistics on gross affordable housing supply, published annually, to calculate the affordable homes enhancement:

New Homes Bonus * inc empty homes, inc Affordable Homes premium	**Year 1 * (£):**	**Year 2 * (£):**	**Total 2012-13**
	294,113	154,955	449,067

Arts Council		
2012-13	Olympic Torch Relay & Evening Celebration	£100,000
Coalfield Regeneration Trust		
2010-11	Investing in community projects in the former coalfield wards, supported by the Community & Leisure Team.	£100,000
2011-12		£103,500
2012-13		£95,000
Environment Agency		
2011-12	Dover Flood Protection Works	£110,000
DECC: Community Energy Saving programme (CESP)		
2011-12	Support for the solar panels project in St. Radigunds	£30,000
2011-12	Measures installed in the district under The Warm Front Scheme	£250,000

H. Transport and Infrastructure:

Dover has good transport links, with the A20/M20 connecting Dover with Ashford, Maidstone and London and the A2 linking to Canterbury, North Kent and London. The District is also recognised as an **International Gateway**, with the ferry port connecting to Calais, Dunkirk and Boulogne in France. Dover is benefiting from the **Sea Change Programme** and can now be accessed by the **High Speed Train,** with journey time to London of just over one hour.

Port of Dover

- The Port of Dover is a significant asset for Dover, East Kent, the South East and the Nation. It has great national and international importance as one of the UK's main trade gateways with Continental Europe. The English Channel, at its narrowest point in the Straits of Dover, is the busiest shipping lane in the world.
- The Port of Dover is one of the world's busiest international ferry ports, the second busiest UK cruise port and the fourth largest UK port for fresh produce imports. Dover marina is a popular facility for resident berth holders and visiting yachts.
- Dover is home to the busiest passenger sea port in the UK with over **12.7 million** passenger movements in 2011.
- The port handles **£80 billion of trade** each year and supports around **22,000 jobs**, many in the local community.
- During 2011, there were 136 cruise ship calls bringing 224,000 passengers to the Port.
- The Dover Harbour Board (DHB) is the responsible authority for the running of the Port of Dover, which is the largest UK trust port.

Annual Traffic Statistics

Year	Passengers	Tourist Cars	Coaches	Road Haulage Vehicles
2009	13,090,309	2,775,174	81,209	2,300,468
2010	13,154,638	2,818,380	86,035	2,091,516
2011	12,764,699	2,653,127	84,938	2,069,945

Future of the Port

- In January 2010, Dover Harbour Board (DHB) announced privatisation plans to help secure funding for a £420 million Terminal Two project to help the Port grow.
- In May 2011 Government launched for consultation a revised set of criteria for the sale of all trust ports, which was formally published on 3 August 2011.
- Following a period of inactivity, pending resolution of the recent inquiry under Section 31 of the Ports Act relating to fair tariffs, the Dover Harbour Board has submitted revised, enhanced proposals to the Secretary of State for Transport for voluntary privatisation under the Ports Act. The enhanced submission was made by the DHB on 13 June 2012 and representations are invited through a 42 day representation period expiring on 27 July 2012.
- DHB's proposals to the Government are that Port of Dover Community Trust will be established to ensure tangible benefits are delivered to the local community. This is a vital component and accords with the Government's revised criteria.
- It is proposed that the Trust will be established with the active involvement of local stakeholders. DHB's proposal to the Government is that the Trust will hold £20m in value of shares, with an initial endowment of £10m in cash, a guaranteed level of dividends of £1m per year for the first five years and a flow of dividends thereafter at the same rate as received by other stakeholders. It is noted that an increased cash endowment to the Trust could be justified.
- Running in parallel with the above processes, DDC negotiated a resolution to the objections to the Harbour Revision Order (HRO). This enabled the HRO to be confirmed by the Secretary of State for Transport in November 2011 and requires that, among other matters, the infrastructure improvements to the A20 are undertaken by DHB – or any other possible owner – with a three year period.

Improved Connectivity

DDC is working with a range of partners, including Stagecoach, Network Rail, Southeastern and Sustrans, to improve connections for the district.

High Speed Train Services, which have reduced journey times from Dover to London to just over one hour, have been extended to Deal and Sandwich. Proposals to improve parking at Priory Station are also being worked on.

I. Education and Skills

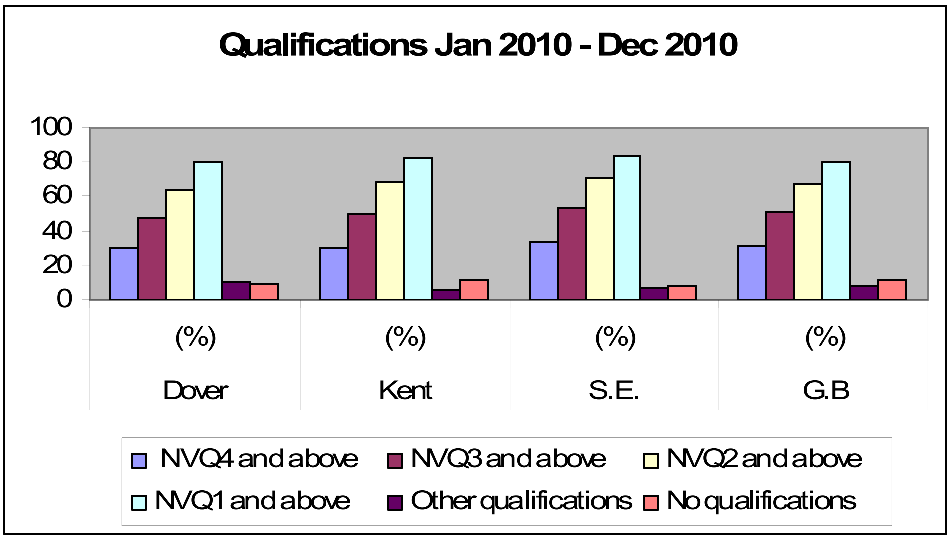
Skills levels and educational attainment in the resident population are low compared to the regional average – however they are improving.

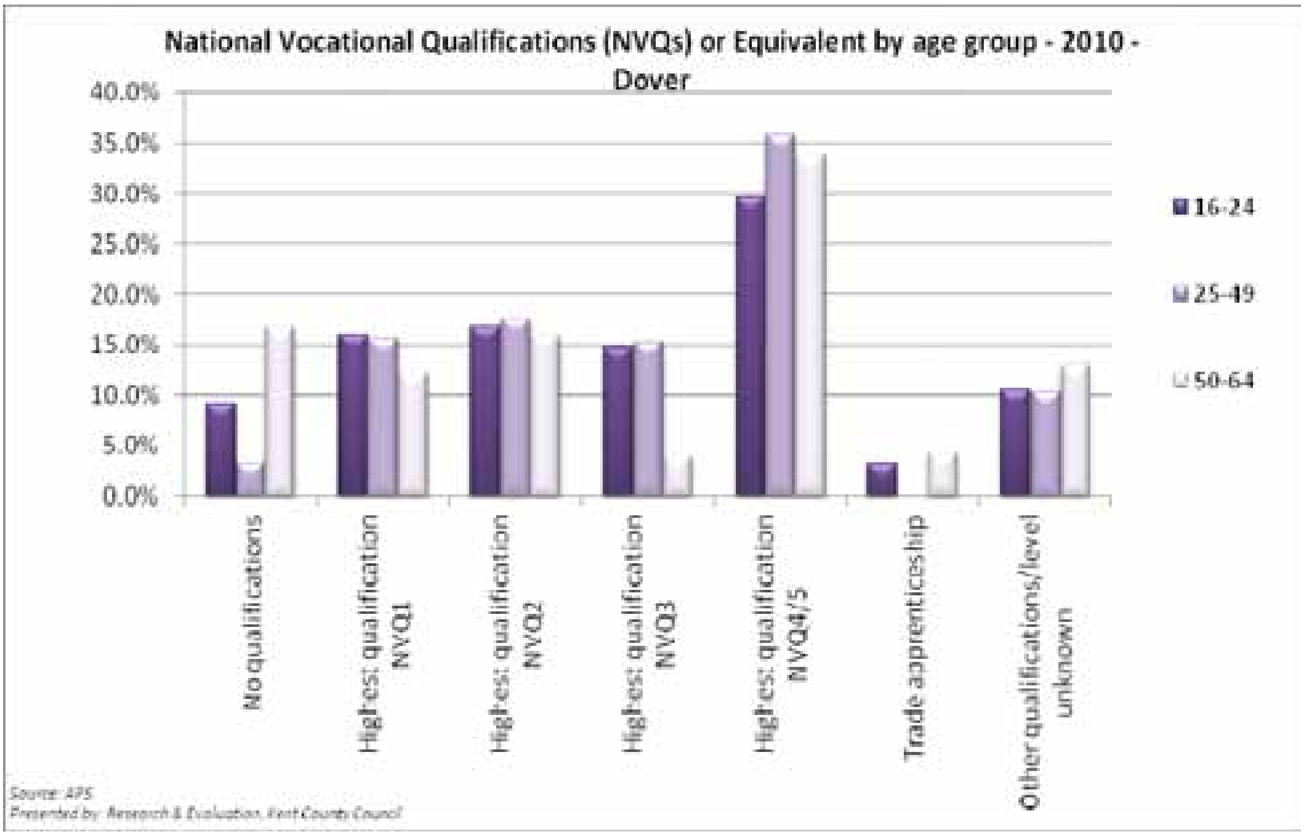
Qualification levels in the Dover District:

- Dover residents qualified to NVQ4+ rose from 22.1% in 2008 to 29.7% in 2010.
- Dover residents with no qualifications fell from 15.0% in 2008 to 9.15% in 2010.

Qualification levels in the Dover District:

Jan 2010 – Dec 2010	Dover (no)	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	S.E. (%)	G.B (%)
NVQ4 and above	18,500	29.7	30.0	33.9	31.3
NVQ3 and above	29,700	47.5	49.7	53.8	51.0
NVQ2 and above	40,200	64.3	68.9	70.8	67.3
NVQ1 and above	50,200	80.3	82.4	84.1	80.2
Other qualifications	6,600	10.5	6.0	7.5	8.5
No qualifications	5,700	9.1	11.7	8.5	11.3

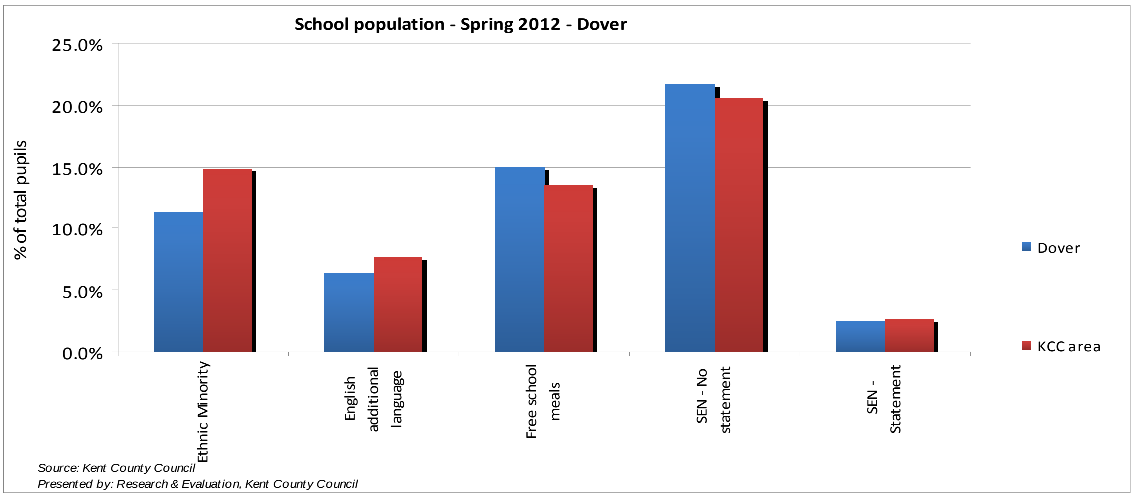




Population aged under 20 in Dover area (Mid-2010)						
	Total Persons		Males		Females	
Age group	No.	% of total population	No.	%	No.	%
All Ages	**106,900**	**100.0%**	**51,600**	**48.3%**	**55,300**	**51.7%**
0-3 - Early Years children	4,900	4.6%	2,500	50.4%	2,400	49.0%
4-10 - Primary age children	7,800	7.3%	3,900	50.7%	3,900	49.7%
11-18 - Secondary age children	11,500	10.7%	6,000	51.9%	5,500	47.6%
10-17 - age group covered by youth offending service	11,000	10.3%	5,700	52.2%	5,300	48.1%
14-19 - age group for Key Qualifications	8,700	8.1%	4,500	51.9%	4,100	47.5%
0-19 - All children & young people	25,400	23.7%	13,100	51.3%	12,300	48.6%

Number of schools March 2012	Dover
Primary	41
Secondary - Academy	5
Secondary - Grammar	2
Secondary - High	2
Secondary - Wide ability	1
Total Secondary	10
Total Secondary & Primary	**51**
Total incl. special schools	**53**

Source: KCC



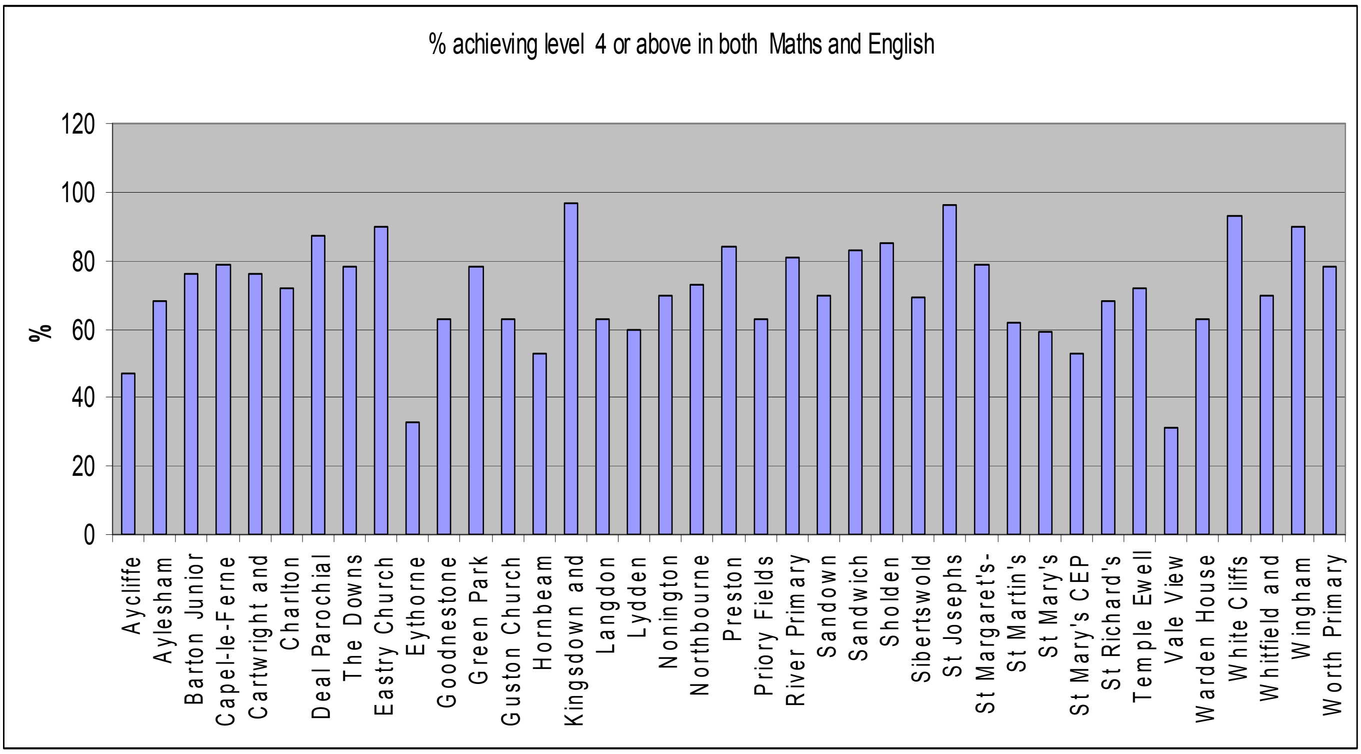
	Dover Number	Dover %	Kent %
Ethnic Minority	1,840	11.4	14.9
English additional language	1,043	6.4	7.7
Free school meals	2,420	14.9	13.5
SEN - No statement	3,510	21.7	20.6
SEN - Statement	408	2.5	2.7

- Dover has a lower percentage of Ethnic minority school children than the Kent average.
- Free school meal entitlement is higher than the Kent average.

Key Stage 2 Results:

The primary schools with the highest average point scores in the Dover district are: **Eastry** Church of England Primary School with 31.2; St Joseph's Catholic Primary School with 30.7; **Kingsdown and Ringwould** CofE Primary School with 30.4 and **Wingham** Primary School with 30.4. The national average is 27.5

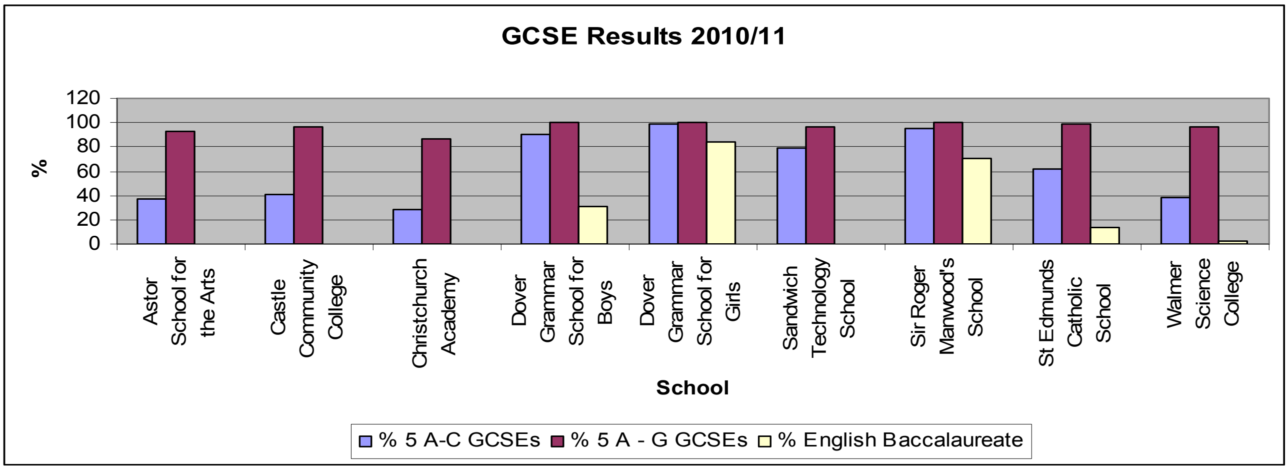
The primary schools with the lowest average point scores are: **Vale View** Community School with 23.3; **Eythorne Elvington** Community Primary School with 24.3 and **Aycliffe** Community Primary School with 24.5.



GCSE and English Baccalaureate Result

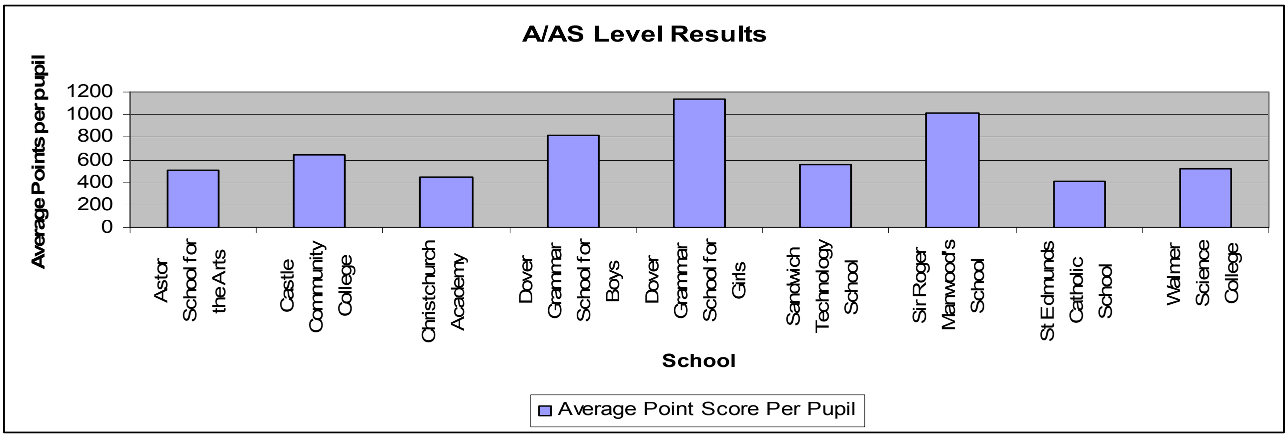
GCSE Results 2010/11	% of pupils
5+ A*-C grades	74.2
5+ A*-C grades inc. English and mathematics	51.8
5+ A*-G grades	95.0

Individual School Results



- % 5 A*-C GCSEs: Dover Grammar School for Girls, Dover Grammar School for Boys, Sir Roger Manwood's, Sandwich Technology and St Edmunds achieved above the Kent (59.4%) and National (58.9%) average.

- The English baccalaureate is a new measure introduced in 2010 and, in addition to English and Maths, includes two science subjects, a language and history or geography. Dover Grammar School for Girls is in the top 200 English schools for best baccalaureate results with 84%. The National average was 17.6% and Kent average 20.6%.



Dover Grammar School for Girls, Dover Grammar School for Boys and Sir Roger Manwood's achieved higher than the Kent (741.1) and National average (746.0).

Further Education and Higher Education presence:

- Further Education (FE): South Kent College, the main FE provider in Dover, has now merged with West Kent College to form K College.
- Higher Education (HE): Three institutions based in Canterbury provide HE. A limited HE offer can also be accessed through FE Colleges within Dover. Proposals from Hadlow for a college at

Maritime Skills

DDC is developing proposals with Viking Recruitment for a maritime training facility.

NEETS – Those Not in Employment, Education or Training

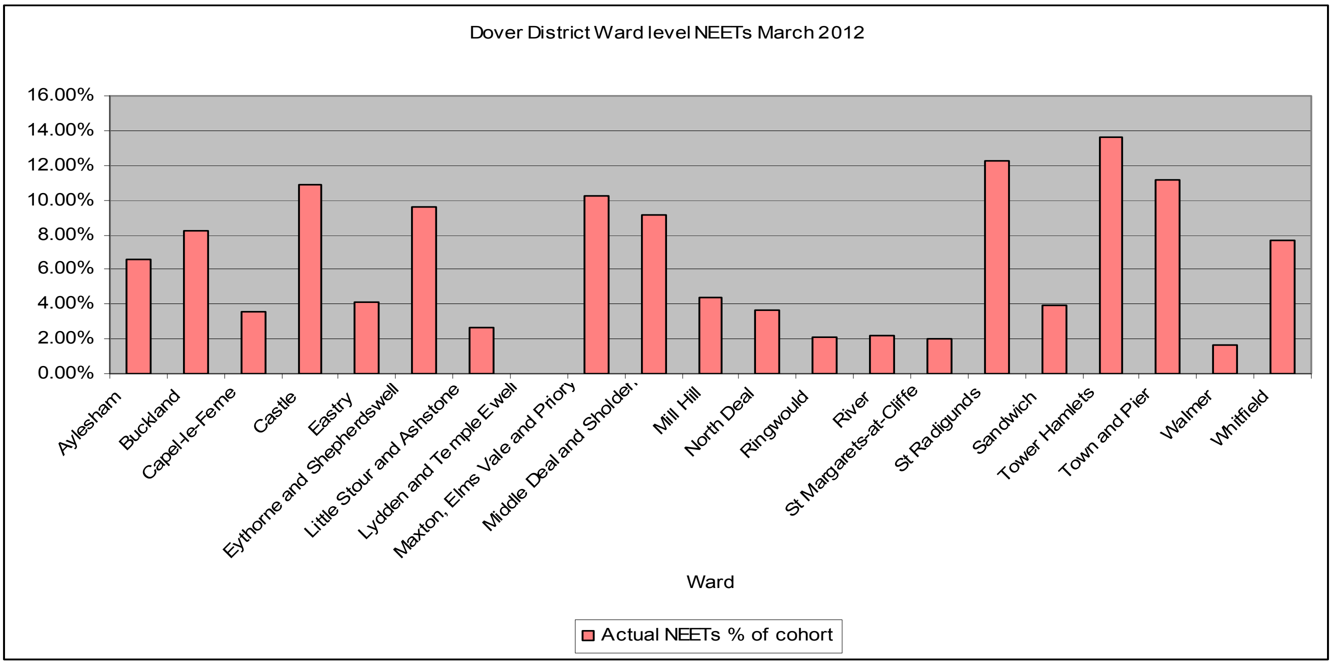
Area	Adjusted NEETs % of cohort	NEET Numbers	Cohort 16-18
Ashford	4.88	161	3,721
Canterbury	5.49	192	3,855
Dartford	6.03	143	2,664
Dover	**7.04**	**214**	**3,252**
Gravesham	6.28	176	3,187
Maidstone	5.73	234	4,508
Sevenoaks	4.20	115	2,914
Shepway	7.41	221	3,171
Swale	7.26	287	4,249
Thanet	9.61	374	4,112
Tonbridge & Malling	4.86	154	3,638
Tunbridge Wells	4.25	119	3,011
Kent Total	**6.16**	**2,390**	**42,282**

As at March 2012, there were 6.16% (2,390) of 16 to 18 year olds classed as NEET in the Kent - up from 4.99% (2148) in December 2010. Of the Kent districts, Thanet has the highest number and proportion of 16-18 year olds who are NEET at 9.61% and Sevenoaks the lowest with 4.20%.
The Dover District had 7.04% (214) of 16-18 year olds classed as NEET, which is higher than the Kent average; this has risen from 6.19% in December 2010.

Ward level NEETs data

DOVER LA Wards	Actual NEETs % of cohort	NEET Numbers	Cohort 16-18	Direction of travel *
Aylesham	6.59	11	167	↓
Buckland	8.27	23	278	↓
Capel-le-Ferne	3.57	2	56	↑
Castle	10.91	6	55	↑
Eastry	4.08	6	147	↑
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	9.56	13	136	↑
Little Stour and Ashstone	2.66	5	188	↑
Lydden and Temple Ewell	0.00	0	69	↓
Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	10.24	26	254	↑
Middle Deal and Sholden	9.18	19	207	↑
Mill Hill	4.36	12	275	↓
North Deal	3.68	6	163	↓
Ringwould	2.13	1	47	↑
River	2.16	3	139	↑
St Margarets-at-Cliffe	2.02	2	99	↑
St Radigunds	12.24	24	196	↓
Sandwich	3.96	8	202	↑
Tower Hamlets	13.61	26	191	↑
Town and Pier	11.11	6	54	↑
Walmer	1.64	3	183	↓
Whitfield	7.64	11	144	↑

* Comparison made to figures reported in December 2010.



Teenage parents make up the biggest proportion of those NEETs who are unavailable for work across Kent, followed by illness, pregnancy and being a young carer.

As at March 2012, within the Dover District area, **Tower Hamlets** had the highest percentage of NEETs with 13.61%. This is up from 11.3% in December 2010. St Radigunds has moved from 1st to 2nd place, having fallen from 14.3% in December 2010 to 12.24%. Town and Pier, Castle and Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory all have over 10%.

There were no NEETs reported in Lydden and Temple Ewell.

J. Housing

The Council recognises that access to good quality housing which people can afford is at the heart of achieving the social and economic well-being of communities.

The Local Development Framework Core Strategy is a key document setting out the Council's 'big picture' development objectives for the District as a place to live, work, relax and visit. The LDF Core Strategy acknowledges that the housing market in Dover district is weaker than in Kent and the South East as a whole with average lower house prices. An assessment of the current housing market and future need for housing in relation to regeneration objectives, economic growth and associated population growth is a key element of the Strategy. The Strategy provides a rationale for a 'high growth' policy in relation to housing with an overall target of 14,000 new homes.

The Core Strategy provides more detailed information regarding the Council's approach to future housing growth and the mechanisms for delivering the strategic objectives:
http://www.dover.gov.uk/pdf/Adopted%20Core%20Strategy%20February%202010.pdf

Unfortunately, while the Council has been putting the building blocks in place to deliver its growth and regeneration objectives this has coincided with a dramatic economic downturn which has had a significant impact on the housing market. The 'credit crunch' and tighter lending criteria imposed by mortgage lenders has resulted in a significant reduction in house buyers and fall in house prices and loss of confidence amongst buyers and house builders. The general economic position remains fragile and the speed of recovery remains uncertain.

2011 Average house price	£190,002
Detached	£302,844
Semi-detached	£178,903
Terrace	£156,097
Flat	£116,952

Source: KCC Research & Evaluation

There has been a fall in average house prices in the district from £201,563 in 2010 to £190,002 in 2011 a reduction of 5.74%.
The figure for Kent is just over £235,600 and the regional average is just over £273,750.

Year	Detached	Semi-Detached	Terraced	Flat/ Maisonette	All dwellings
2000	151.478	80,608	63,907	52,464	84,584
2002	200,063	111,043	92,600	71,406	116,801
2004	261,753	161,968	130,294	105,139	162,453
2006	285,319	174,485	144,908	119,254	175,183
2008	324,879	189,013	159,454	122,201	196,142
2010	334,866	184,241	154,390	113,991	201,563
2011	302,844	178,903	156,097	116,952	190,002

Source: HM Land Registry

Average house prices across Kent

2011	£
Ashford	216,888
Canterbury	225,198
Dartford	204,123
Dover	**190,002**
Gravesham	205,223
Maidstone	224,905
Sevenoaks	402,085
Shepway	197,647
Swale	180,113
Thanet	168,894
Tonbridge and Malling	294,111
Tunbridge Wells	323,222
Kent	235,670
South East	273,756

Property sales in Dover based on Land Registry

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number	2,583	1,225	1,287	1,359

Source: CLG Local level house prices live tables

- Dover has seen an increase in sales over the last few years. Dover is one of the most affordable districts in Kent along with Swale and Medway, all with house prices to income ratios less than 7 and close to national average of 6.69.
- The most expensive districts are Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells where property prices are more than 10 times salary.
- Dover also has lower quartile entry level prices at around £120,000. The most expensive lower quartile price is in Sevenoaks where prices are on average £223,000.
- The average for SE England is £165,000.

Dover House Prices (£) and Transactions

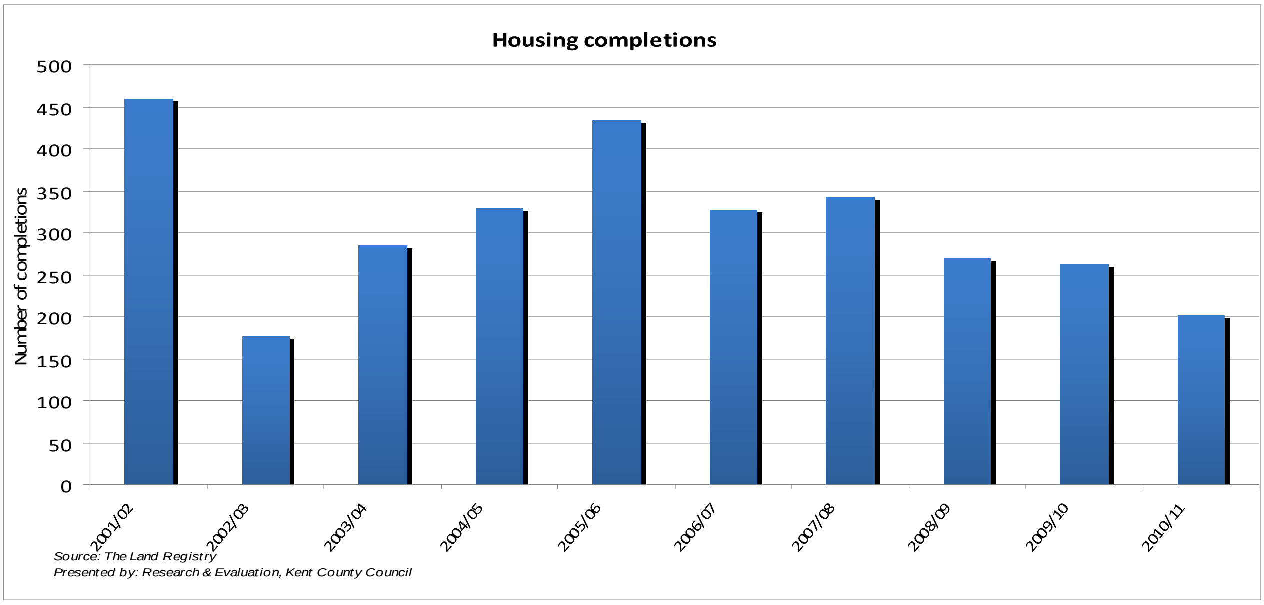
Dover	Detached		Semi-Detached		Terraced		Flat/ Maisonette		All Dwellings		% Price Change
	£	No	£	No	£	No	£	No	£	No	%
2000	151,478	339	80,608	529	63,907	675	52,464	206	84,584	1,749	11.80
2001	165,273	441	92,666	651	73,289	844	59,423	197	96,940	2,133	14.61
2002	200,273	591	111,043	769	92,600	1,175	71,406	360	116,801	2,895	20.49
2003	230,712	516	136,787	719	107,192	1,014	85,575	331	137,370	2,580	17.61
2004	261,753	479	161,968	726	130,294	928	105,109	303	162,453	2,436	18.26
2005	284,362	436	163,627	565	135,990	833	106,971	293	169,747	2,127	4.49
2006	285,319	532	174,485	851	144,908	1,077	119,254	454	175,183	2,914	3.20
2007	316,179	498	192,311	733	163,696	1,010	128,657	365	195,976	2,606	11.87
2008	324,879	242	189,013	322	159,454	446	122,201	169	196,142	1,179	0.08
2009	266,922	282	168,129	391	148,287	441	117,728	123	178,582	1,237	-8.95
2010	334,866	315	184,241	366	154,390	468	113,991	155	201,563	1,304	12.87
2011	302,844	283	178,903	446	156,097	771	116,952	148	190,002	1,354	-5.74

Source: HM Land Registry

% Change in House Prices across Kent

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ashford	2.16	-9.30	7.51	-7.55
Canterbury	1.36	-9.82	13.04	-2.59
Dartford	-0.57	-11.26	12.02	-3.24
Dover	**0.08**	**-8.95**	**12.87**	**-5.74**
Gravesham	-1.20	-6.52	11.35	-2.06
Maidstone	-4.38	-3.10	7.58	-5.91
Sevenoaks	7.85	-7.47	7.72	2.79
Shepway	-1.19	-5.46	7.36	-5.13
Swale	4.00	-9.83	4.63	0.14
Thanet	-0.52	-8.81	4.33	-2.62
Tonbridge and Malling	-4.19	-5.46	15.09	0.35
Tunbridge Wells	-0.56	-0.57	13.41	-5.50
Kent	0.92	-6.09	10.69	-3.17
South East	0.66	-4.79	11.18	-1.64

Housing completions in the Dover district:



Source: Regeneration Delivery, DDC

Housing Completions across Kent					
	2006/07	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
Ashford	359	566	536	501	555
Canterbury	638	1284	965	305	471
Dartford	659	603	610	152	362
Dover	**327**	**342**	**269**	**262**	**201**
Gravesham	305	235	436	187	185
Maidstone	714	992	441	581	649
Sevenoaks	141	261	290	213	281
Shepway	146	402	562	180	132
Swale	835	767	494	709	433
Thanet	651	606	726	520	889
Tonbridge and Malling	850	839	889	372	351
Tunbridge Wells	515	517	411	104	315
Kent	6140	7414	6629	4086	4824

Whilst housing completions in the District have been relatively low there has been a number of resolutions to grant planning permissions that are in the final stages of being issued that should, subject to market conditions, be delivered in the medium to long term.

Dwelling Stock estimates

Dover	Local Authority	Housing association	Other public sector	Private sector	Total
2009	4,640	2,138	231	41,596	48,605
2010	4,590	2,220	231	41,830	48,870
2011	4,579	2,239	231	42,000	49,040

Source: CLG Live Tables

http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/stockincludingvacants/livetables/

Estimates of the total dwelling stock, stock changes and the tenure distribution for each country are made by the Department for Communities and Local Government. Vacant dwellings and second homes are included in all English stock figures. In 2011, Dover had an estimated Local Authority dwelling stock of 4,579 dwellings; this is a decrease of 789 from 2000, with dwelling stock reducing every year. The Government has recently reinvigorated the Right to Buy with increased discounts of up to £75,000 and local councils will be under a legal duty to inform tenants about the new opportunities – this could result in an increase in the number of properties sold under the Right to Buy.

Dwelling Stock by Tenure and Condition

LA Dwellings that Fall Below the 'Decent Home Standard'

Dover	%
April 2012	0
April 2011	0
April 2010	8.1
April 2009	14.6
April 2008	18.7
April 2007	24.8

Empty Properties

The majority of empty properties in Kent are found in the East Kent districts of Thanet and Dover. Dover has 1.79% of its dwelling stock (878 properties) classified as long term vacant, the second highest in Kent and South East England – behind Thanet with 2.07% (1322 properties). In contrast, Tonbridge and Malling has 0.49% long term vacant properties (247) one of the lowest in the region.

Dover all long-term vacant dwellings from 2004

	2004	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Number	733	750	743	748	808	952	908	878
% of dwelling stock	1.526	1.559	1.524	1.526	1.636	1.958	1.858	1.790

Source: Council Tax Base KCC Vacant and empty dwellings Annual 2010/11

The DCLG HSSA annual return for 2010/11 showed there were 8,558 private sector long term empty properties in Kent, which is 1.59% of the private sector housing stock. The largest proportion of which, approximately 46% of the county total, were in Thanet and Dover, with 2,404 (4.29%) and 1,500 (3.57%) dwellings respectively. This is significantly above the national level of 1.55% and regional level of 1.04%.

The Council adopted an Empty Homes Strategy in 2010 and since then has consistently met its target for bringing empty homes back into use. To help achieve this the Council has been successfully working in partnership with Kent No Use Empty. This scheme provides loans to property owners so as to enable them to bring empty properties back into use. To date No Use Empty has supported in Dover:

Dover	No of Loans	No Use Empty Loan	Public/Private Leverage	Total Project Cost	Total Number Of Units
2007-08	**3**	275,000	1,946,404	£ 2,221,404	**39**
2008-09	**4**	350,000	307,879	£ 657,879	**15**
2009-10	**3**	175,000	118,087	£ 293,087	**7**
2010-11	**12**	371,310	253,060	£ 624,370	**17**
2011-12 to date	**5**	357,500	343,129	£ 700,629	**17**
Total	**27**	**£ 1,528,810**	**£ 2,968,559**	**£ 4,497,369**	**95**

Second Homes

In Dover district 2.46% of the total stock are second homes, which is the highest number in Kent. This is followed by Thanet (2.21%), Shepway (1.89%) and Swale (1.71%). The exact geographic location is not known but they are generally thought to be on or near the coast or in rural areas. This is above the Kent average of 1.15%. Gravesham and Dartford (both with 0.23%) and Maidstone (0.25%) have the lowest percentage of second homes relative to existing stock.

Future housing priorities in the district include:

- Reducing the number of long term empty homes,
- Increasing the number of decent homes for vulnerable households and
- Developing a neighbourhood renewal policy to improve areas containing poor housing.

The delivery of more affordable housing is a strategic priority and while this has also been challenging in recent years there have been a number of successes. 59 new affordable homes were built in 2011/12 in the second phase phase of the Astor Avenue development in Dover and the Council also successfully supported grant bids to the Homes & Communities Agency to enable housing association partners to build 40 new homes on Maison Dieu Road, Dover and 56 homes as part of the Buckland Mill development in Dover. These two schemes should be completed later this year along with the completion of a rural housing scheme in Goodnestone providing 8 new homes to meet the housing needs of people either living in, or with a strong connection to the village.

The recent introduction of Housing Revenue Account (HRA) self financing also provides a potential opportunity to support the delivery of this priority. The HRA Business Plan financial model is sustainable over the long term and there is flexibility to provide investment that will enable the delivery of more affordable homes either directly by the Council or through partnerships with other affordable housing providers.

As well as building new homes the Council wants to make best use of the existing stock of affordable homes. It is therefore consulting on a draft Tenancy Strategy which will provide guidance to social landlords when developing their own tenancy policies in the light of new flexibilities introduced in the Localism Act 2011. These flexibilities allow landlords to grant fixed term tenancies which can be reviewed in the light of changed household circumstances and should help address the issue of under occupied homes.

Housing Needs

Social Rented Housing: Demand and Supply LA Dwellings Let (Dwellings)			
	Dover	South East	England
April 2010 to March 2011	356	13,884	146,422
April 2009 to March 2010	431	15,102	155,838
April 2008 to March 2009	283	14,774	151,662
April 2007 to March 2008	411	15,713	157,808

Source: Communities and Local Government;

Social Rented Housing: Demand and Supply All Households on the LA Register (Households)			
	Dover	South East	England
April 2010 to March 2011	2,283	225,250	1,837,042
April 2009 to March 2010	2,197	215,373	1,751,982
April 2008 to March 2009	2,350	205,371	1,763,140
April 2007 to March 2008	3,033	203,161	1,769,939

Source: Communities and Local Government;

Council house waiting list			
	Transfer	Waiting list	Total Applications
1 April 2008	841	2143	2984
1 April 2009	887	2350	3237
1 April 2010	779	2197	2976
1 April 2011	754	2283	3037
1 April 2012	752	2226	2978

Youth homelessness (16 – 17 yr olds)	
2007-08	19
2008-09	18
2009-10	17
2010-11	11
2011-	11

Youth homelessness is also being successfully tackled in the District falling from 19 in 2007-08 to 11 in 2011-12.

306 DDC lets were made in 2011-12.

Number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need	
2007-08	83
2008-09	61
2009-10	62
2010-11	49
2011-12	65

The numbers had been reducing year on year mainly due to early intervention such as working closely with landlords. However, like all local authorities we saw an increase in households accepted as homeless and in priority need during 2011-12.

Approaches for housing advice:

08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
1137	1126	1314	994

The numbers approaching for housing advice dropped last year. However, could be due to the fact that the Housing Options Team moved back to Whitfield from the Gateway.

We're still working hard to achieve prevention wherever possible, but there are limited numbers affordable, private rented property available. The reasons for homelessness are still mainly as a result of exclusion by family and friends but we're seeing a rise in the no fixed addresses and relationship breakdowns.

Annual mortgage possession claims issued in England and Wales:

There has been a rise in mortgage possession claims in the Dover district from 140 in 2010 to 145 in 2011.

Dover	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number	165	200	240	255	270	155	140	145
Per 1,000 households	3.59	4.35	5.22	5.54	5.87	3.37	3.04	3.15

Source : Ministry of Justice

Housing Growth

The Council has won awards for its Local Development Framework (LDF); a major document setting the future pace, scale, pattern and quality of development in the district including a key housing growth objective of 14,000 new homes over the next twenty years. It will play an essential part in shaping the district to improve lives and prosperity.

The Core Strategy identifies four key development opportunities which are “of such scale and significance that they are central to the success of the Strategy”. These are:

- Dover Waterfront
- Mid Town, Dover
- Former Connaught Barracks, Dover
- Expansion of Whitfield, Dover

These developments have the potential to deliver around 7,000 new homes and are therefore key to the delivery of the Housing Strategy.

Connaught Barracks, which is owned by the Homes and Communities Agency, has been identified as a site for accelerated disposal and work will commence on the preparation of a masterplan in 2012. It is also intended that masterplans will be prepared for Dover Waterfront and Dover Mid Town in 2012/2013. St James's Site, Dover: Work has been progressing on a revised re-development scheme for this key town centre site following the withdrawal of the key operators of the initial scheme. A revised planning application has subsequently been submitted at the end of December 2011 for a hotel and retail units.

K. Health

Dover District at a glance: The health of people in Dover is mixed compared to the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however 4,315 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for men is lower than the England average. Life expectancy is 8 years lower for men and 2.3 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Dover than in the least deprived areas. Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. Early death rates from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have also fallen and are similar to the England average. Estimated levels of adult obesity are worse than the England average and about 17.3% of Year 6 children were classified as obese. Priorities in Dover include smoking in pregnancy, breast feeding and male life expectancy.

Source: Health Profile 2011; Public Health Observatory

Health inequalities

Health inequalities are a challenge in the Dover district.
Aylesham, Buckland and Capel-le-Ferne are in the top 20% deprived nationally.

There is a link between deprivation and poor-health. Dover is similar to all local authorities with health inequalities existing within the Dover district – this can be highlighted by gaps in life expectancy between the affluent and those living in relative deprivation.

Life expectancy

80.3: average life expectancy

9.3 years: life expectancy gap

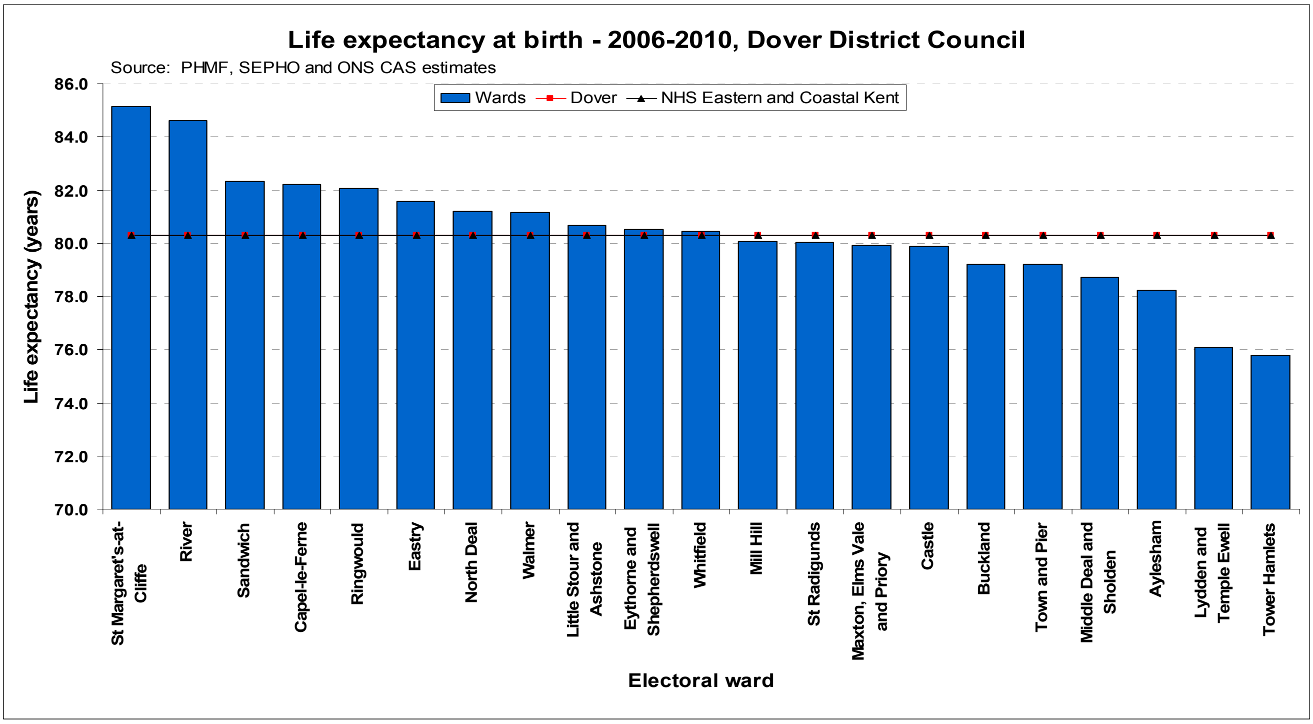
- The average life expectancy in the Dover District (from 2006 – 2010, pooled) is estimated to be 80.3 years (Male 78.2 years and Female 82.2 years). This is an improvement on the 2005 – 2009 pooled figures when the average life expectancy was 79.9 years; male 77.5 years and female 82.0 years).
- The Life Expectancy Gap in the Dover District (number of years between highest and lowest life expectancy at birth) is estimated to be 9.3 years. (Male 11.7 years and Female 8.4 years). Previously in the 2005-2009 pooled figures this was 9.3 years (Male 11.3 years and Female 8.9 years).
- At 82.4 years, life expectancy from birth in females is 4 years higher than males in Dover. Female life expectancy at birth is below the KCC average of 82.7 but above the national average of 82.3. Life expectancy at birth for males is 78.4 years. This is below the KCC average of 79.1 and above the national average of 78.2 years.
- Life expectancy for men living in Tower Hamlets (one the most deprived wards in the district) is just over eleven years lower than for men living in St.Margarets. The largest gap for women is just over nine years (River and St Margaret's both on 86.8 years compared with Lydden & Temple Ewell 78.4 years).
- The ward with the highest life expectancy is St Margaret's (85.1 years), which is 9.3 years more than the lowest life expectancy which is in Tower Hamlets (75.8 years).

Life Expectancies for district authorities in Kent & Medway 2006-10

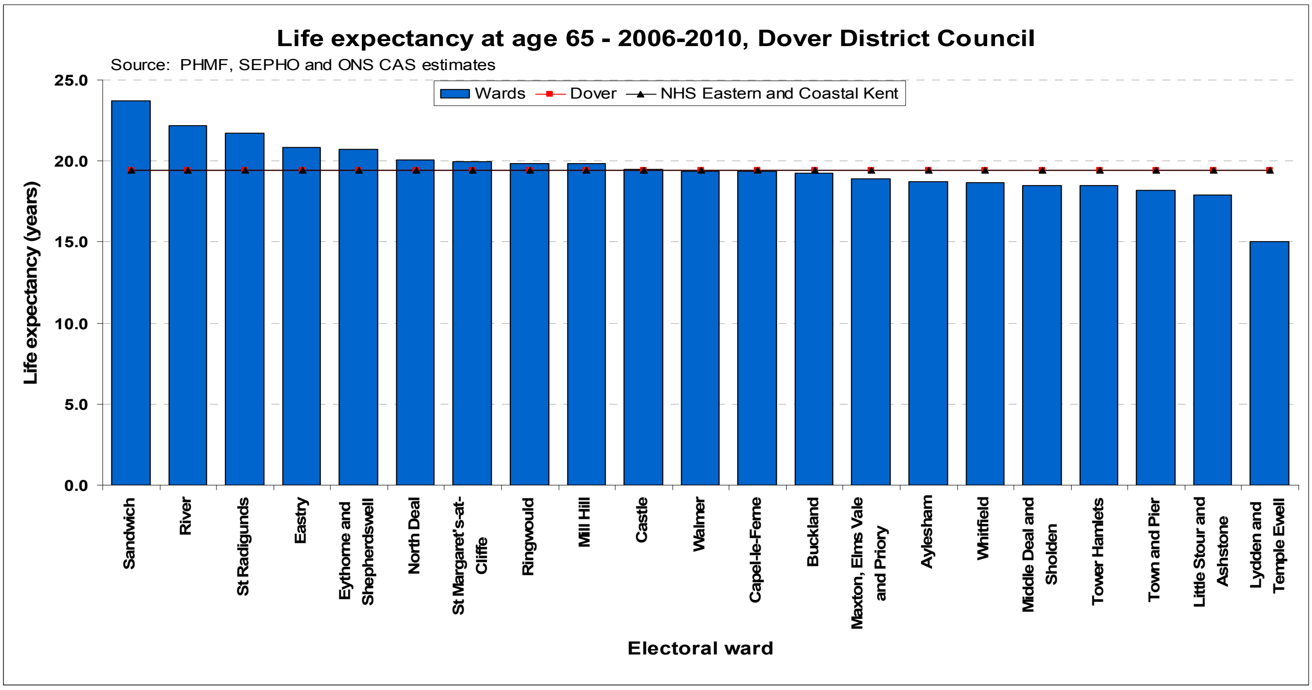
Local Authority	Male	Female	Total
Ashford	80.8	83.2	81.9
Canterbury	78.9	82.4	80.8
Dartford	78.8	81.5	80.1
Dover	78.2	82.2	80.3
Gravesham	78.7	82.3	80.5
Maidstone	78.9	82.5	80.8
Sevenoaks	81.0	83.9	82.6
Shepway	78.5	82.8	80.7
Swale	77.4	81.4	79.4
Thanet	76.6	81.6	79.2
Tonbridge & Malling	80.1	83.8	82.0
Tunbridge Wells	80.2	83.3	81.8
Medway	77.2	81.5	79.4

Source: Health and Social Care Map – Dover

Life Expectancy at birth



Life Expectancy at age 65



Ward name	Male	Female	Total
Aylesham	75.2	80.6	**78.2**
Buckland	75.4	82.8	**79.2**
Capel-le-Ferne	81.1	83.1	**82.2**
Castle	75.1	84.8	**79.9**
Dover	**78.2**	**82.2**	**80.3**
Eastry	80.7	82.3	**81.6**
Eythorne & Shepherdswell	79.9	80.9	**80.5**
Little Stour & Ashstone	80.2	81.0	**80.7**
Lydden & Temple Ewell	73.6	78.4	**76.1**
Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory	77.0	82.8	**79.9**
Middle Deal & Sholden	75.6	81.2	**78.7**
Mill Hill	77.1	82.5	**80.1**
North Deal	79.9	82.2	**81.2**
Ringwould	81.7	82.2	**82.0**
River	82.3	86.8	**84.6**
Sandwich	80.6	83.7	**82.3**
St Margarets at Cliffe	83.8	86.8	**85.1**
St Radigunds	76.0	83.6	**80.0**
Tower Hamlets	72.1	79.6	**75.8**
Town & Pier	75.1	83.1	**79.2**
Walmer	79.8	81.1	**80.4**
Whitfield	79.8	81.1	**80.4**

Ward name	Male	Female	Total
Aylesham	17.0	20.4	**18.7**
Buckland	17.2	21.2	**19.2**
Capel-le-Ferne	18.0	20.7	**19.4**
Castle	17.4	21.6	**19.5**
Dover	**18.1**	**20.6**	**19.4**
Eastry	20.6	21.2	**20.9**
Eythorne & Shepherdswell	21.0	20.5	**20.7**
Little Stour & Ashstone	16.8	19.0	**17.9**
Lydden & Temple Ewell	13.8	16.3	**15.0**
Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory	17.2	20.6	**18.9**
Middle Deal & Sholden	17.5	19.5	**18.5**
Mill Hill	18.2	21.5	**19.8**
North Deal	18.1	22.0	**20.1**
Ringwould	18.1	21.6	**19.8**
River	21.2	23.2	**22.2**
Sandwich	20.4	27.0	**23.7**
St Margarets at Cliffe	19.1	20.9	**20.0**
St Radigunds	20.2	23.2	**21.7**
Tower Hamlets	15.5	21.5	**18.5**
Town & Pier	16.9	19.5	**18.2**
Walmer	18.8	20.0	**19.4**
Whitfield	17.7	19.6	**18.6**

People are living longer and managing better with long term conditions. Sandwich, Middle Deal and Sholden, North Deal and Walmer have the highest concentration of residents aged 65 and over (with 1,500+). As the population ages the need for health care increases.

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

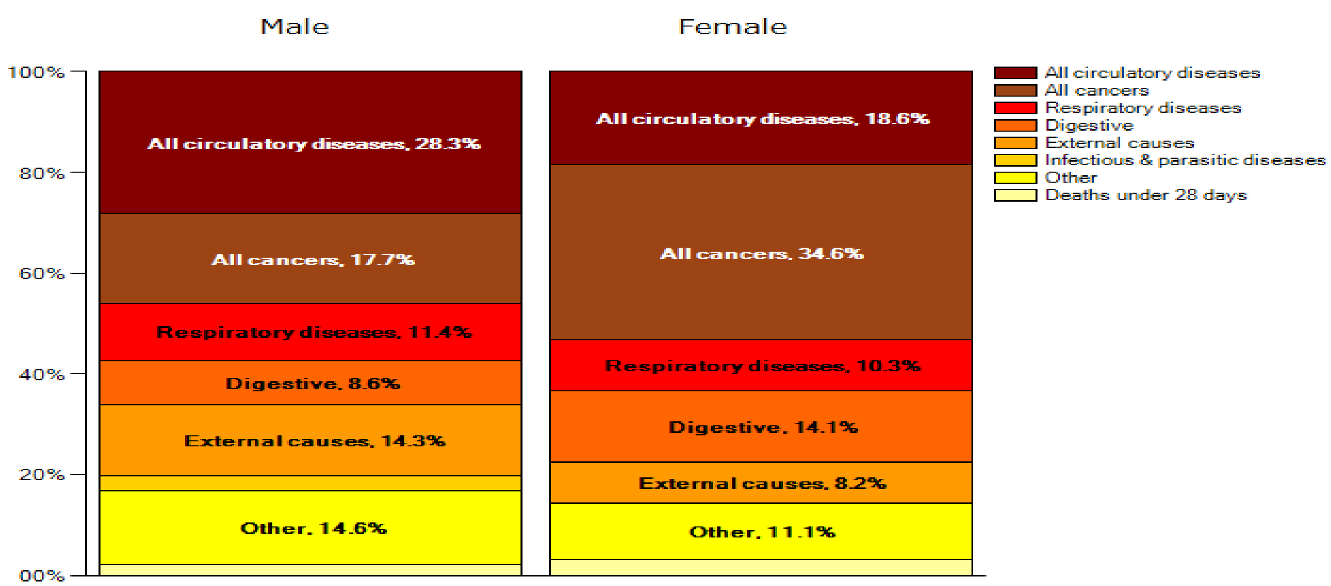
In Dover the highest concentrations of relative deprivation can be found in the town centre as well as the ex-mining village of Aylesham. Mosaic highlights concentrations of older people with active lifestyles in the coastal areas of St Margaret's, Walmer, Deal and Sandwich, and a dispersed pattern of older families in outer Dover and the outlying villages in the north of the district. Significant numbers of people live in rural areas, far from urbanisation.

By and Large: where people from deprived areas are coming into contact with health services and primary care in time– their health is improving but still too many are seeking urgent care and die early.

There is a statistically significant relationship between living in the poorest wards in Dover and the likelihood of having an urgent hospital admission. The wards with the highest emergency admissions (2008-11):

- Buckland (stroke)
- Eythorne and Shepherdswell (stroke)
- Lydden and Temple Ewell
- St Radigans (COPD, hip)
- Aylesham (COPD)
- Tower Hamlets (COPD, hip)
- Town (COPD, hip)
- Castle (hip fracture)

Percentage Contribution of Diseases to the Life Expectancy Gap in Dover: Most deprived to Least deprived quintile



The biggest issue for the Gap in Life Expectancy:

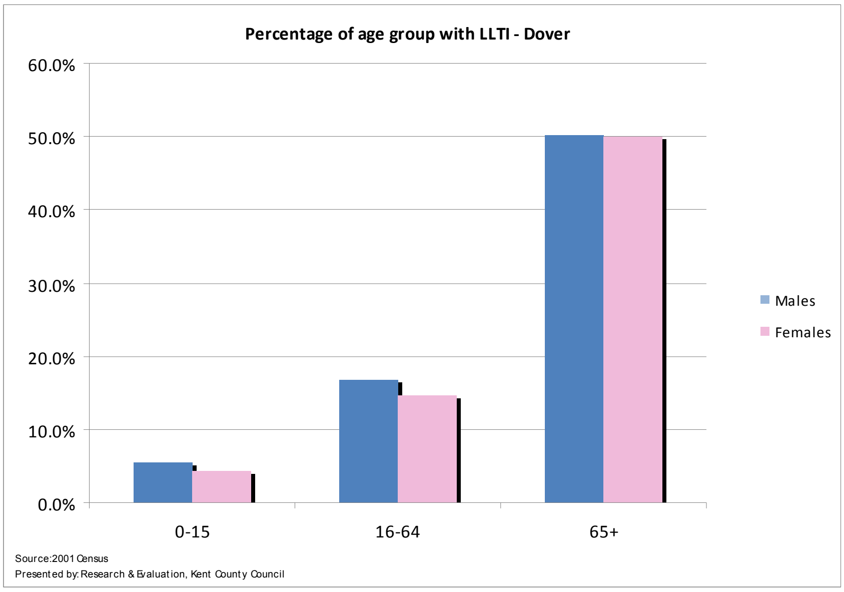
- For men is Heart Disease and Stroke (28%);
- For women is Cancer (35%).

Key killers: the main causes of death in the Dover district is from circulatory disease (37%), followed by cancer (26%) and respiratory disease (23%).

Limiting Long Term Illness - Dover

Dover	All People LLTI		Males LLTI		Females LLTI	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	20,070	19.7	9,605	19.7	10,465	19.8
0-15	1,013	4.9	585	5.6	428	4.2
16-64	9,765	15.6	5,088	16.8	4,677	14.6
65+	9,292	50.1	3,932	50.2	5,360	50.1

Source: 2001 Census, ONS



Estimated Disability Prevalence by Type of Disability by Age – Dover

Type of Disability		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Locomotor	Moderate	189	252	650	1,198	2,030	1,951	1,867	1,100
	Serious	-	100	143	299	681	651	996	903
Personal Care	Moderate	61	591	430	749	1,358	1,085	983	775
	Serious	-	49	143	150	224	326	251	188
Sight	Moderate	128	100	143	150	229	273	424	303
	Serious	-	-	-	-	151	109	221	314
Hearing	Moderate	128	100	210	522	823	1,080	944	722
	Serious	-	-	-	-	73	53	117	200
Communication	Moderate	128	100	143	150	151	109	134	115
	Serious	67	-	67	-	73	53	74	53
All Types	**Moderate**	**633**	**1,144**	**1,577**	**2,768**	**4,590**	**4,497**	**4,353**	**3,015**
	Serious	**67**	**149**	**353**	**449**	**1,202**	**1,191**	**1,659**	**1,658**

Totals may not sum due to rounding errors. Derived from Household Survey for England
Source: Health and Social Care Maps Overview: KCC and Eastern & Coastal Kent PCT

Disability benefits claimants by health condition November 2011

Dover	Number	Percent
Mental Health	*1,229*	*12.0%*
Learning Difficulty	*982*	*9.6%*
Physical Disablity	*7,608*	*74.2%*

Source: DWP 5% sample data

Lifestyle

Smoking: The percentage of people in Dover district smoking is higher in deprived areas than in non-deprived areas. Figures from the Kent and Medway Public health Observatory show the percentage of people smoking is highest (over 40%) in St Radigunds, one of the most deprived electoral wards and lowest (20%) in River, one of the least deprived electoral wards. Adults smoking in the district in estimated to have fallen from over 25% in 2006 to 23.2% in 2009/10. This compares to 19.8% in the South East and 21.2% in England.

Smoking prevalence estimates: The wards in the Dover district with the highest levels of smoking are St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets, Buckland, Aylesham and Town and Pier.

Alcohol: Binge drinking is highest in the most deprived areas around Dover, Eastry and Deal, with a prevalence of 16 to 20%. High risk alcolhol consumption is overall not significantly different from the South East or England.

Binge drinking prevalence estimates: The wards in the Dover district with the highest levels of binge drinking are Middle Deal and Sholden, Mill Hill, Walmer, St Margarets-at-Cliffe, Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Town and Pier, St Radigunds and Eastry.

Obesity: Obesity prevalence in the district is higher in high deprivation areas, with 30-35% of the population being classed as obese. Obesity, however, is not confined to areas of deprivation. Obesity in adult is significantly higher in the Dover district at 26.8% than in England (24.2%) and South East (23.7%).

Adult obesity prevalence estimates: The wards in the Dover district with the highest levels of obesity are Aylesham, Eythorne and Shepherdswell, River, Capel-le-Ferne, Middle Deal and Sholden, Mill Hill and Eastry.

Health and Wellbeing Boards

The future of health care, public health and social care is changing, with the Government's plans to reform the NHS. The NHS reforms are legislated through the Health and Social Care Act, which received Royal Assent on 27 March 2012. There are a number of key changes to the NHS in England, including the abolition of Primary Care Trusts and Strategic Health Authorities, and the introduction of Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) for the commissioning of health services. The implementation of the Act will enable clinical leaders, patients' representatives and local government to take new roles in shaping services.

Local government can have a tremendous impact on health – through sports, open space, housing, planning, social care and a range of other services and the council has been working hard to ensure "local" input into planning the right services for the Dover district and our communities.

The Act makes provision for the establishment of Health and Wellbeing Boards and it is envisaged that these will become operational from April 2013 at which point they will become responsible for the discharge of a range of statutory responsibilities.

Early 2011 the Government invited expressions of interest for 'early implementer Health and Wellbeing Boards', as part of the wider NHS reforms proposals and to gain democratic accountability into the health and social care processes. Kent County Council and Dover District Council responded, supporting each others bids, and were both successful. The Dover district was one of the first districts to launch a district level Health and Wellbeing Board (and is still only one of a very small handful of Districts), which is a sub-committee of the Kent Health and Wellbeing Board (upper-tier local authority). This has since become the **Dover & Shepway Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board**[2] to reflect the areas covered by the South Kent Coast CCG.

Health and Wellbeing Boards exist in "shadow" status until April 2013 as a non-statutory forum. During this shadow year, governance arrangements for the Board will be established. At the moment there is no legislation covering governance for Health and Wellbeing Boards and we are awaiting secondary legislation from the Act to be published.

The Dover & Shepway Board will complement the County-wide Board and ensure the local views are fed into the overarching Kent strategy and that local issues are determined locally. Developing a local delivery plan to inform the countywide Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy is a key action for the Board.

JSNA: The 6 Big Issues for Dover and Shepway:

- Tackling Health Inequalities
- Improving Long Term Conditions
- Urgent Care: Avoiding unnecessary admissions to hospital
- Improving Mental Health and Well being
- Supporting Children and Families
- Prevention of Illness

The Dover and Shepway Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board is focusing on local needs, service provision and gaps and has a work programme in place. The Shadow Board has also recommended two projects to be commissioned to address healthy eating and pharmacies as community health 'one stop shops'.

Health Summary for Dover 2011 - Please see next page:

[2] http://www.dover.gov.uk/dover_health__wellbeing_board.aspx

Health summary for Dover

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average

* In the South East Region this represents the Strategic Health Authority average

Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	8027	8.5	19.9	89.2		0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty	4315	18.9	20.9	57.0		5.7
	3 Statutory homelessness	62	1.35	1.86	6.29		0.09
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	883	50.3	55.3	38.0		78.6
	5 Violent crime	1281	11.9	15.8	35.9		4.6
	6 Long term unemployment	315	4.9	6.2	19.6		1.0
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	232	20.5	14.0	31.4		4.5
	8 Breast feeding initiation	808	70.0	73.6	38.9		95.2
	9 Physically active children	9492	63.6	55.1	26.7		80.3
	10 Obese children (Year 6)	174	17.3	18.7	26.6		10.7
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 12)	n/a	0.4	0.7	1.6		0.2
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	60	38.4	40.2	69.4		14.6
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults smoking	n/a	23.2	21.2	34.7		11.1
	14 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	19.9	23.6	38.4		11.5
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	26.0	28.7	19.3		47.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	11.4	11.5	5.8		19.5
	17 Obese adults	n/a	25.8	24.2	30.7		13.9
Disease and poor health	18 Incidence of malignant melanoma	14	12.4	13.1	27.2		3.1
	19 Hospital stays for self-harm	261	284.5	198.3	497.5		46.0
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	2155	1566	1743	3114		849
	21 Drug misuse	457	7.0	9.4	23.8		1.8
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	5302	5.95	5.40	7.87		3.29
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	8	5	15	120		0
	24 Hip fracture in 65s and over	124	389.4	457.6	631.2		310.9
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	48	12.8	18.1	32.1		5.4
	26 Life expectancy - male	n/a	77.4	78.3	73.7		84.4
	27 Life expectancy - female	n/a	82.4	82.3	79.1		89.0
	28 Infant deaths	7	3.55	4.71	10.63		0.88
	29 Smoking related deaths	221	225.7	216.0	361.8		131.8
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	104	75.4	70.5	122.1		37.9
	31 Early deaths: cancer	154	115.5	112.1	159.1		76.1
	32 Road injuries and deaths	51	47.7	48.1	155.2		13.7

Indicator Notes

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England 2007 2 % children in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income 2008 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2009/10 4 % at Key Stage 4 2009/10 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2009/10 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged16-64, 2010 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2009/10 8 % of mothers initiating breastfeeding where status is known 2009/10 9 % of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2009/10 10 % of school children in Year 6, 2009/10 11 Weighted mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in 12-year-olds, 2008/09 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2007-2009 (provisional) 13 % adults aged 18+, 2009/10 14 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008 15 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) 16 % aged 16+ 2009/10 17 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) 18 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2005-2007 19 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2009/10 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2009/10 21 Estimated problem drug users using crack and/or opiates aged 15-64 per 1,000 resident population, 2008/09 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2009/10 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admission 65+, 2009/10 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.06-31.07.09 26 At birth, 2007-2009 27 At birth, 2007-2009 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2007-2009 29 Per 100,000 population aged 35 +, directly age standardised rate 2007-2009 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009

Source: Public Health Observatories

L. Deprivation

As is the case across the country there are parts of the Dover District where people tend to be poorer, or less healthy, or more likely to be out of work than people from other parts of the District.

The highest concentrations of relative deprivation are to be found in the town centre wards of Dover. The ex-mining village of Aylesham also should be noted in this regard. The Mosaic pattern highlights concentrations of older people with active lifestyles in the coastal areas of St Margaret's, Walmer, Deal and also Sandwich and a dispersed pattern of older families in outer Dover and the outlying villages in the north of the district. Significant numbers of people live in rural areas far from urbanisation.

The English Indices of Deprivation are the most detailed and frequently used measure of deprivation. The main measure is called the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), and it is calculated for every neighbourhood in England every three years. It combines many variables on subjects such as income, employment, education, crime and housing.

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).

In the **English Indices of Deprivation 2010**, the Dover district has a national rank of average score of 127 (out of 326 local authorities) and is the 4th deprived area of Kent behind Thanet, Shepway and Swale. This compares to 2007 when Dover had a national rank of 153 (out of 354 local authorities) and lay in 5th position in Kent behind Thanet, Swale, Shepway and Gravesham.

The district has suffered from a lack of investment for a number of years and the **Indices of Multiple Deprivation** (IMD) 2010 show deprivation is concentrated in a small number of wards. The Dover district has eleven super output areas (SOA) in the 20% most deprived nationally (this is up from six in 2007).

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

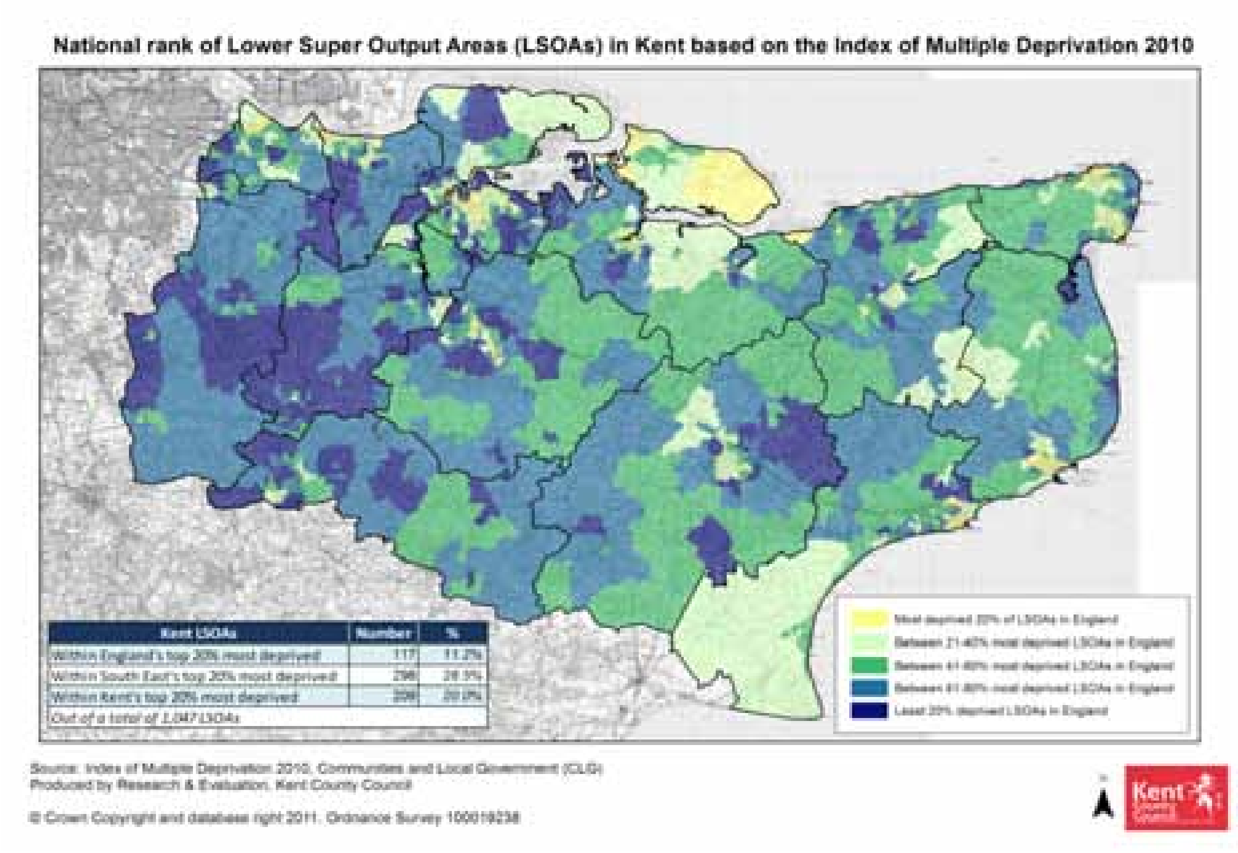
The **most deprived** area in the Dover district is in the St Radigunds ward (with a rank of 1228 out 32,482: 1 being the most deprived). The **least deprived** area in the district is in the River ward (with a rank of 30,069 out of 32,482).

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

We are aware that there are small pockets of deprivation across the district not always identified within the IMD – for example rural areas such as Elvington. Further work is being undertaken to drill down to postcode level the areas suffering deprivation.

Summary of Deprivation in the Dover District

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



Seven distinct domains have been identified in the English Indices of Deprivation, reflecting the broad range of deprivation that people can experience: Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Crime and Living Environment.

The Dover district is divided into 67 LSOAs.

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI		Employment Domain	
Year	**2007**	**2010**	**2007**	**2010**	**2007**	**2010**	**2007**	**2010**	**2007**	**2010**
0 – 20% Most deprived No. of LSOAs	6	11 ↑	7	8 ↑	6	8 ↑	1	3 ↑	11	12 ↑

Position on national scale	Health & Disabiity Domain		Education, Skills & Training Domain		Crime Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Living Environment	
	2007	**2010**	**2007**	**2010**	**2007**	**2010**	**2007**	**2010**	**2007**	**2010**
0 – 20% Most deprived No. of LSOAs	7	9 ↑	11	14 ↑	0	6 ↑	12	14 ↑	2	3 ↑

Overall IMD
The Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation combines these seven individual domains, using appropriate weights, and can be used to rank each LSOA in England according to the deprivation experienced there.

- **St Radigunds** is in the top 10% deprived nationally (1 LSOA)
- St Radigunds, **Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Castle** and **Aylesham** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 11 LSOAs – up from 6 in 2007).
- Castle is a new ward in this category.
- A further 4 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

Income Domain
This domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation related to low income.

- **St Radigunds** and **Buckland** are in the top 10% deprived nationally (2 LSOAs).

- St Radigunds, Buckland, **Tower Hamlets, Middle Deal and Sholden, Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 8 LSOAs – up from 7 in 2007).
- A further 11 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

A further two supplementary indices concerning income deprivation are also produced:

- **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)** which represents the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households:
  - **St Radigunds** is in the top the top 10% deprived nationally (1 LSOAs)
  - St Radigunds, **Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Middle Deal and Sholden a**nd **Whitfield** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 8 LSOAs – up from 6 in 2007).
  - A further 11 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally
- **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)** which represents the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households.
  - **St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets** and **Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory** are **i**n the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 3 LSOAs – up from 1 in 2007).
  - A further 8 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally

Employment Domain

This domain measures employment deprivation in an area conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

- **St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets, Castle, Buckland** and **Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory** are in the top 10% deprived nationally (5 LSOAs)
- St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets, Castle, Buckland, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, **Aylesham** and **Middle Deal and Sholden** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 12 LSOAs – up from 11 in 2007).
- A further 8 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

Health & Disability Domain

This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health.

- Aylesham is in the in the top 10% deprived nationally (3 LSOAs)
- Aylesham, **Buckland** and **Capel-le-Ferne** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 9 LSOAs – up from 7 in 2007).
- A further 10 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

Education Domain

This domain measures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in an area. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

- **St Radigunds** and **Aylesham** are in the top 10% deprived nationally (2 LSOAs)
- St Radigunds and Aylesham, **Buckland, Town and Pier, Tower Hamlets, Middle Deal and Sholden** and **Mill Hill** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 14 LSOAs – up from 11 in 2007).
- A further 10 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

Crime Domain

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

- **Buckland** is in the top the top 10% deprived nationally (1 LSOAs)
- Buckland, St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 6 LSOAs – up from 0 in 2007).
- A further 5 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

Barriers to Housing & Services Domain

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

- **Capel-le-Ferne, Little Stour and Ashstone, Eastry, St Margaret's-at-Cliffe** and **River** are in the top 10% deprived nationally (6 LSOAs)
- Capel-le-Ferne, Little Stour and Ashstone, Eastry, St Margaret's-at-Cliffe, River, **Aylesham, Town and Pier, Sandwich, Eythorne** and **Shepherdswell** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 14 LSOAs – up from 12 in 2007).
- A further 3 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

Living Environment Domain

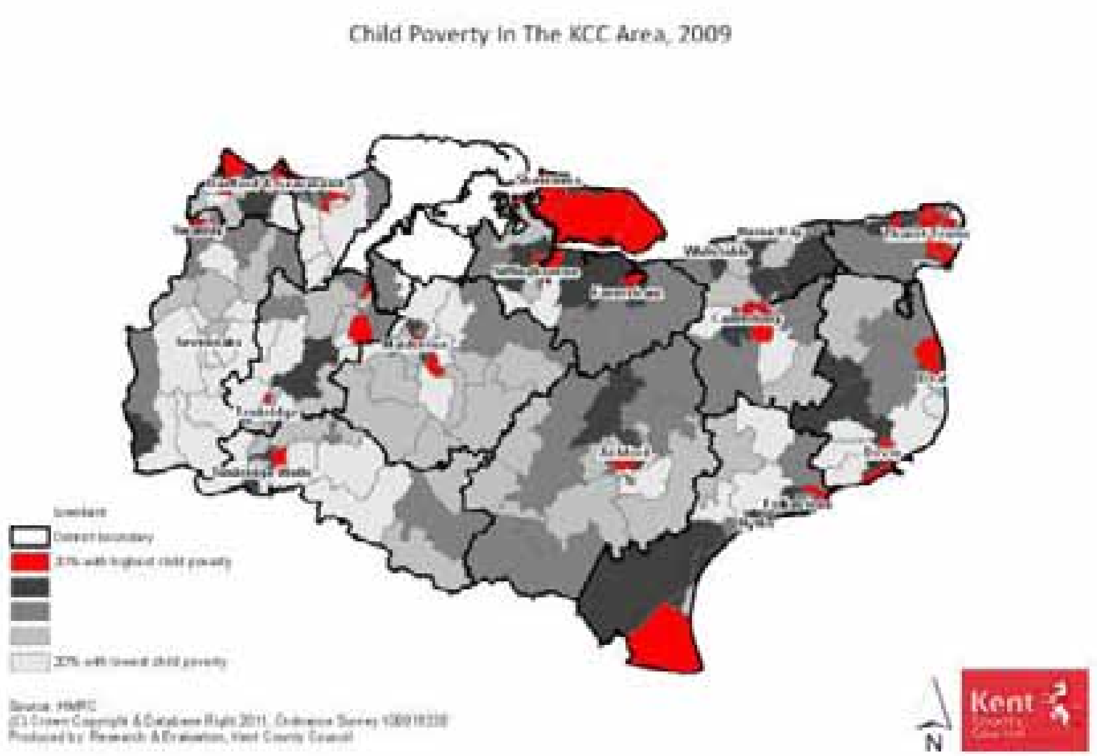
This domain measures the quality of individuals’ immediate surroundings both within and outside the home. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: the ‘indoors’ living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the ‘outdoors’ living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents.

- **Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory** and **Tower Hamlets** are in the 10% deprived nationally (2 LSOAs)
- Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory, Tower Hamlets and **St Radigunds** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 3 LSOAs – up from 2 in 2007).
- A further 13 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

Children in Poverty

Child poverty is calculated as the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60% of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) Jobseekers Allowance, divided by the total number of children in the area. Figures are produced by Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs and represent a snapshot in time. The latest data available is for August 2009.

18.0% of children (56,830 children) in the Kent County Council area are living in poverty. This is above the regional average of 15.4% but below the England average of 21.3%. Within Kent there is considerable variation across districts ranging from 12.3% in Sevenoaks to 26.7 in Thanet. Dover has 21.6% of Children under 16 in Poverty; and 20.5% of All Children in Poverty.



Under 16	Dover	Kent	England
Children under 16 in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA	4,210	50,635	2,131,350
Children under 16 in families receiving child benefit	19,485	269,465	9,746,375
% of Children - under 16 in "Poverty"	21.6%	18.8%	21.9%

All Children	Dover	Kent	England
Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA	4,740	56,830	2,429,305
Children in Families receiving child benefit	23,120	316,005	11,409,945
% of Children in "Poverty"	*20.5%*	*18.0%*	*21.3%*

20% Highest Child Poverty		21-40%		41-60%		61-80%		20% Lowest Child Poverty	
No of Wards	%	No of Wards	%	No of Wards	%	No of Wards	%	No of Wards	%
5	9.1	7	12.1	2	3.5	2	3.6	5	8.8

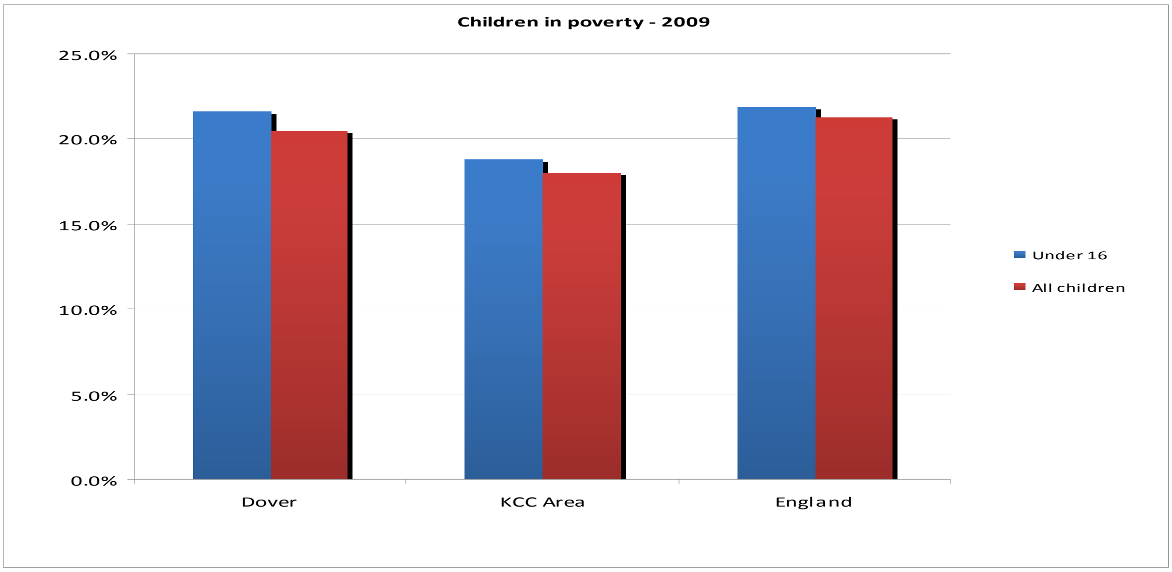
Number of wards in Dover district within Kent quintiles
% of Kent quintiles in the Dover district

Dover has 1 ward in Kent with the highest % of children in poverty:

	Children under 16	All children
St Radigunds	41.4%	39.7%

Dover has 1 ward in Kent with the highest number of children in poverty:

	Children under 16	All children
Buckland	650	710

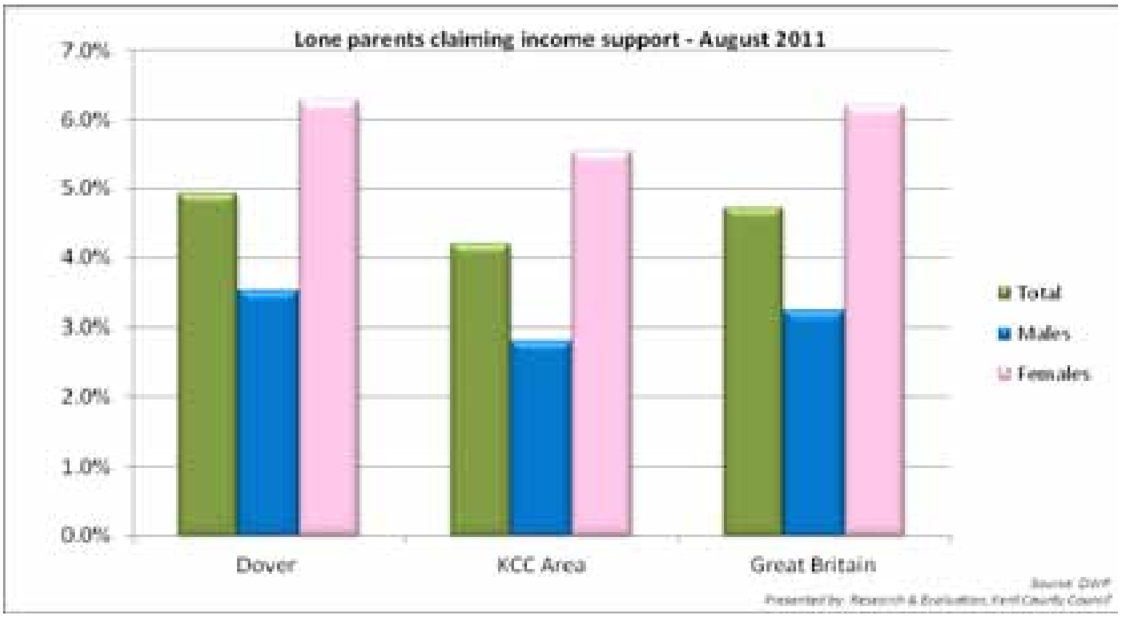


Children who are living in poverty are more likely to be living in lone parent households where the potential income is likely to be lower.

Children in poverty by family type

	Children in Poverty		% of children in poverty by family type	
	Couple	Lone Parent	Couple	Lone Parent
Dover	**1675**	**3065**	**35.3**	**64.7**
South East	82,445	198,310	29.4	70.6
England	784,555	1,644,750	32.3	67.7

Source: **KCC Child Poverty in Kent Report January 2012**



Dover has a higher percentage of lone parents claiming income support than the Kent and Great Britain average.

Vulnerable Children

As at November 2011, Dover has 188 Looked After children (83.1 per 10,000 aged 0-17) and 81 Children subject to a Child Protection Plan (35.8 per 10,000 aged 0-17).

Households in poverty

A new dataset has been published by the Office for National Statistics that estimates the proportion of households in poverty at a small area level. The measure of poverty that has been used is the proportion of households whose mean weekly income, after housing costs, is below 60% of the England and Wales average. The data used relates to the year 2007/08 and is the latest data available.

Dover	
Proportion of households in poverty	20.9%
Estimated number of households in poverty^	9,600
National rank	118 (1 = most deprived out of 326)

Proportion of households in poverty	%
Thanet	26.3%
Shepway	21.6%
Canterbury	21.1%
Kent (inc. Medway) average	19.7%
England average	21.4%

There is also a wide variation of poverty in the Dover district, which has MSOAs in both the national highest and lowest 20% of households in poverty.

Position on national scale: Distribution of MSOAs in Dover on the national scale of household poverty

England's Highest 20% in poverty		21-40%		41-60%		61-80%		England's Lowest 20% in poverty	
No of MSOAs	% of MSOAs	No of MSOAs	% of MSOAs	No of MSOAs	% of MSOAs	No of MSOAs	% of MSOAs	No of MSOAs	% of MSOAs
2	14.3	3	21.4	4	28.6	4	28.6	1	7.1

Fuel poverty

A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel costs. This includes fuel to heat the home to an adequate level of warmth, provide lighting, for cooking and running domestic appliances. Fuel poverty is linked to other measures of inequality such as deprivation, income and health. Dover has the second highest estimated number of households in fuel poverty in Kent and is above the Kent and South East averages.

LA Name	Estimated number of households	Estimated number of households in fuel poverty	% of households fuel poor
Ashford	46,045	5,457	11.9%
Canterbury	59,369	7,429	12.5%
Dartford	37,670	3,399	9.0%
Dover	**45,622**	**5,845**	**12.8%**
Gravesham	39,892	4,314	10.8%
Maidstone	59,866	6,312	10.5%
Sevenoaks	45,439	4,825	10.6%
Shepway	42,779	5,469	12.8%
Swale	52,987	6,595	12.4%
Thanet	57,572	7,640	13.3%
Tonbridge and Malling	45,816	4,221	9.2%
Tunbridge Wells	44,411	4,606	10.4%
Kent	680,384	76,523	11.2%
South East	3,450,282	342,381	9.9%

Source: DECC - Fuel poverty sub-regional statistics 2008 (Newly released data).

M. Community Safety and Quality of Life

Community Safety

The Community Safety Partnership, which includes representatives from the Dover District Council, Kent Police, Kent Police Authority, Kent Fire & Rescue Service, Kent Probation, Kent County Council and the Primary Care Trust, with other agencies including the voluntary and community sector, is working together to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour in the Dover district.

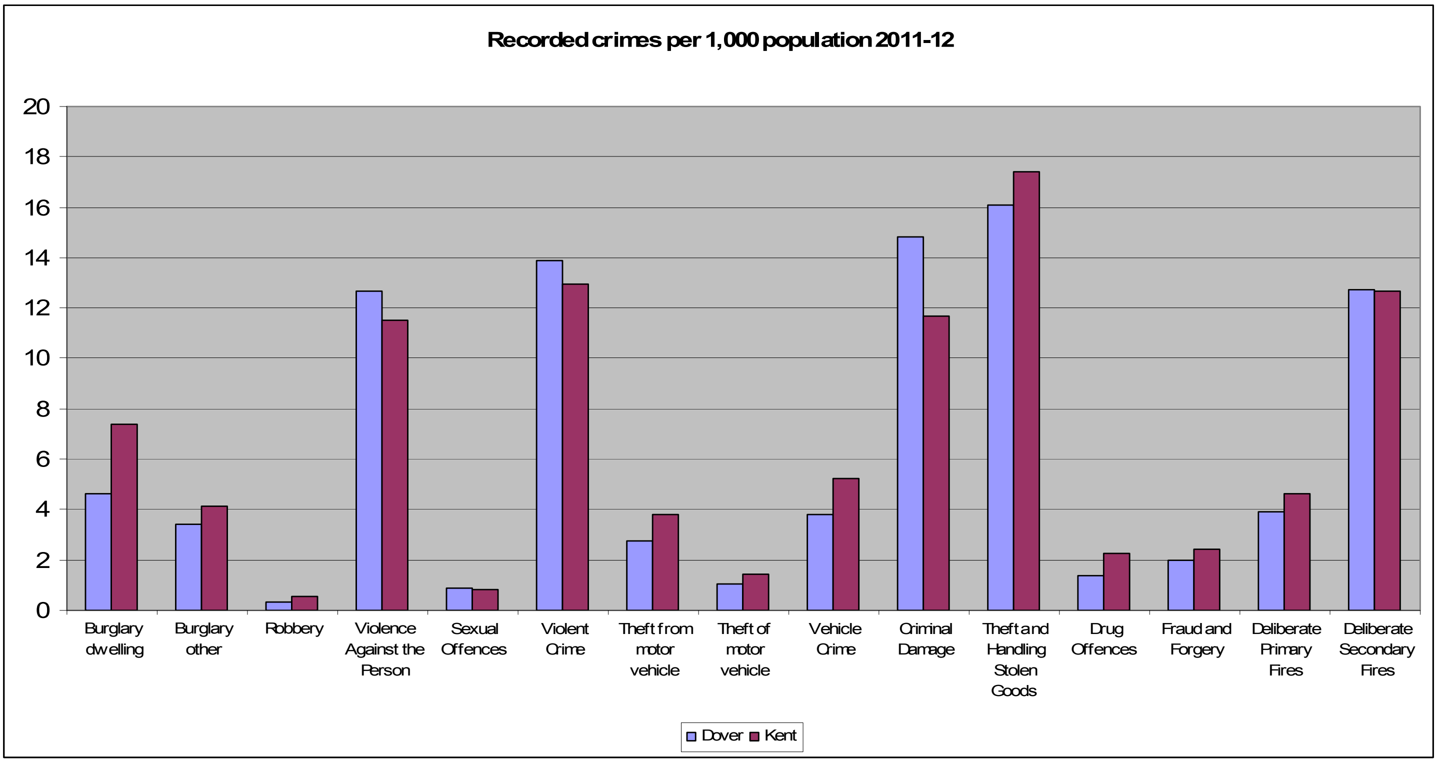
- **The level of crime is below the Kent average per 1,000 population**
- **Violent crime is above the Kent average per 1,000 population**
- **Vehicle crime is below the Kent average per 1,000 population**
- **Burglaries are below the Kent average per 1,000 population**
- **Robberies are below the Kent average per 1,000 population**

All crime in the Dover District has increased by 3.0% - as compared to a fall of 3.6% across Kent – however, the number of crimes per 1,000 population is still below the Kent average.

Dover District - Recorded Crime Statistics

	Apr – Mar 10	Apr – Mar 11	Apr – Mar 12	No Diff.	Dover % Diff	Dover Per 1000 Pop		Kent % Diff	Kent Per 1000 Pop
All Crime	5993	6090	6275	185	3.0	58.68	↑	-3.6	60.44
Burglary – Dwelling	211	210	218	8	3.8	4.63	↑	1.7	7.36
Burglary – Other	396	375	363	-12	-3.2	3.39	↓	2.2	4.13
Robbery	43	31	36	5	16.1	0.34	↑	10.4	0.57
Violence Against the Person	1256	1321	1355	34	2.6	12.67	↑	-3.2	11.54
Sexual Offences	86	109	93	-16	-14.7	0.87	↓	0	0.83
Violent Crime	1385	1461	1484	23	1.6	13.88	↑	-2.4	12.94
Theft from motor vehicle	380	332	293	-39	-11.7	2.74	↓	-13.9	3.79
Theft of motor vehicle	184	142	111	-31	-21.8	1.04	↓	-17.1	1.42
Vehicle Crime	564	474	404	-70	-14.8	3.78	↓	-14.8	5.22
Criminal Damage	1659	1567	1583	16	1.0	14.8	↑	-7.7	11.70
Theft and Handling Stolen Goods	1281	1450	1722	272	18.8	16.1	↑	0.7	17.42
Drug Offences	164	170	149	-21	-12.4	1.39	↓	-6.6	2.26
Fraud and Forgery	173	196	211	15	7.7	1.97	↑	1.0	2.45
Deliberate Primary Fires	82	45	42	-3	-6.7	3.93	↓	-9.3	4.63
Deliberate Secondary Fires	120	65	136	71	109.2	12.72	↑	28.2	12.65
Offences Committed Against All Victims	n/a	4886	4804	-82	-1.7	44.93	↓	-3.9	45.59
Offences Against Repeat Victims	n/a	899	1035	136	15.1	9.68	↑	-3.7	7.99
Repeat Victim Rate	n/a	18.4	21.5	3.1				0.0	

↓ **Down from 2011** ↑ **Up from 2011**

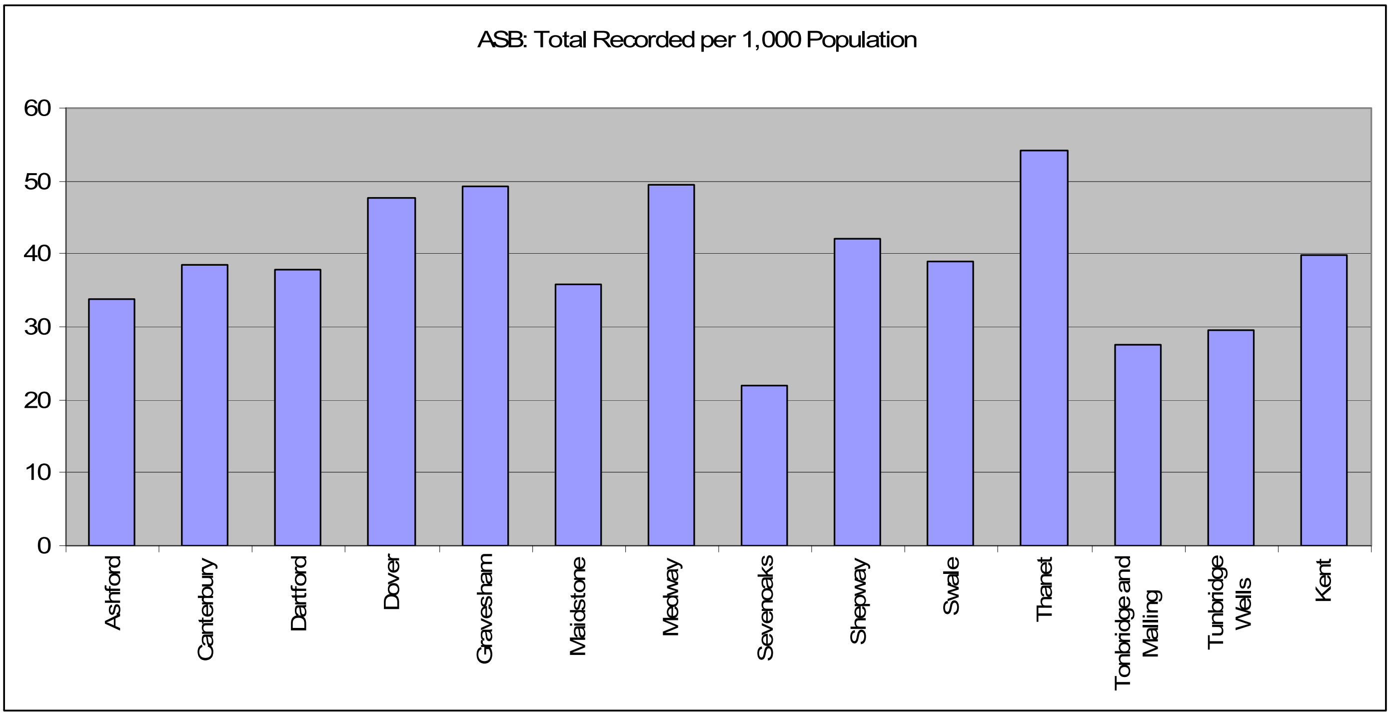


There were 5,091 recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour in the Dover district during April 2011 – March 2012. This is equivalent to 47.61 per 1,000 population. Due to changes in the national definition of ASB, as of 1 April 2011, comparable data for previous years is not available.

Kent recorded a total of 67,172 incidents for the year – a rate of 39.89 per 1,000 population.

	Apr – Mar 12	Per 1,000 Population	County Position
Ashford	3,904	33.79	4
Canterbury	5,900	38.51	7
Dartford	3,574	37.80	6
Dover	5,091	47.61	10
Gravesham	4,895	49.17	11
Maidstone	5,382	35.92	5
Medway	12,710	49.51	12
Sevenoaks	2,495	21.87	1
Shepway	4,270	42.19	9
Swale	5,185	38.86	8
Thanet	7,159	54.17	13
Tonbridge and Malling	3,281	27.63	2
Tunbridge Wells	3,208	29.66	3
Kent	67,172	39.89	-

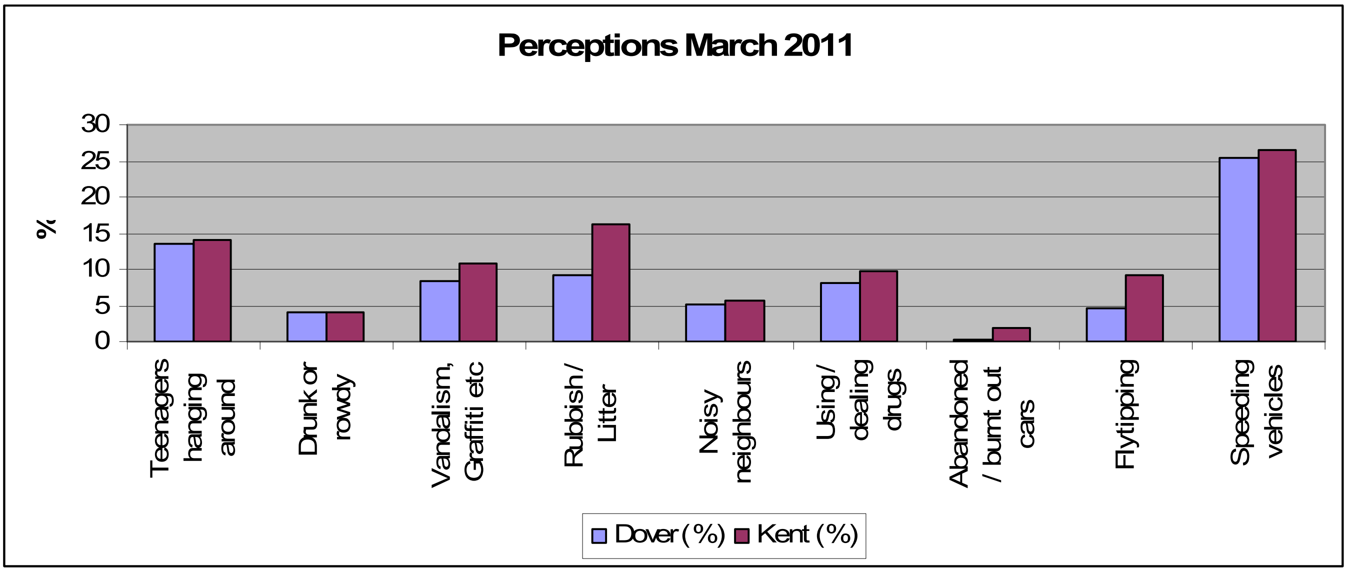
Anti-social behaviour across Kent and Medway



Perceptions of Crime

98.2% of the residents in the Dover district have overall feelings of safety – compared to a Kent average of 95.4%. This is number one on the county. The district is also top in Kent for rubbish / litter, abandoned / burnt out cars and flytipping.

	March 2011 (%)	March 2012 (%)		Compared to Kent (inc Medway) (%)	County Position
Teenagers hanging around	19.0	13.5	↓	14.1	7
Drunk or rowdy	7.7	4.0	↓	4.0	2
Vandalism, Graffiti etc	12.1	8.3	↓	10.7	4
Rubbish / Litter	19.5	9.2	↓	16.1	1
Noisy neighbours	3.2	5.2	↑	5.8	7
Using / dealing drugs	11.3	8.2	↓	9.7	6
Abandoned / burnt out cars	3.6	0.2	↓	1.9	1
Flytipping	8.1	4.5	↓	9.3	1
Speeding vehicles	23.1	25.4	↑	26.6	4
Perceived high levels of ASB	3.2	1.6	↓	2.7	4
Overall feelings of safety	95.0	98.2	↑	95.4	1
Worry about being a victim of Crime	22.7	20.6	↓	25.6	4



Quality of Life

In 2008 the Government removed the requirement to undertake a bi-annual Place Survey. Measuring wellbeing and quality of life is subjective and relies on the opinions and perceptions of residents – but this information is not readily available and recorded – so is difficult and expensive to capture. The Council needs to identify key measures to help 'paint a picture' of the quality of life in a local area.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) was to have created an index of happiness – or General Well-Being index - to supplement the limited GDP measure of economic output, through a series of households surveys and consulted people back in November 2010 on what matter most in their lives.

The aim is that these new measures will cover the quality of life of people in the UK, environmental and sustainability issues, as well as the economic performance of the country. However, there has been no further progress to date on the setting up of a General Well- Being index.

Some of the factors that affect national well-being include:

- income and wealth
- job satisfaction and economic security
- ability to have a say on local and national issues
- having good connections with friends and relatives
- the environment, present and future
- personal and cultural activities
- health

- education and training

Many of these factors are already covered elsewhere in this report.

Last year's residents survey highlighted the top three most importance services as waste collection, street cleansing and working with communities. Further consultation is due to be undertaken in 2012/13 to identify if priorities have changed.