

Appendix D: Baseline Analysis

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 An essential part of the SA process is the identification of current baseline conditions and their likely evolution. It is only with a knowledge of existing conditions, and a consideration of their likely evolution, can the effects of the Local Plan be identified and appraised and its subsequent success or otherwise be monitored. The SEA Directive also requires that the evolution of the baseline conditions of the plan area (that would take place without the plan or programme) is identified, described and taken into account.
- 1.1.2 The SA Scoping Report included an analysis of the socio-economic and environmental baseline conditions for the Canterbury City area along with how these are likely to change in the future. This informed the development of the SA Framework. The baseline has been updated where appropriate to reflect, in particular, consultation responses to the Scoping Report and any recently published evidence base.
- 1.1.3 The baseline analysis is presented for the following topic areas:
- Air Quality;
 - Climate Change, Adaptation and Mitigation;
 - Biodiversity;
 - Landscape, Land Use and Geology;
 - Water: Flooding Quality and Resources;
 - Waste;
 - Population and Human Health;
 - Historic Environment;
 - Housing;
 - Economy; and
 - Transport.
- 1.1.4 To inform the analysis, data has been drawn from a variety of sources, including: the 2011 Census; Nomis; Office for National Statistics Canterbury City Council's Authority Monitoring Reports; the emerging Local Plan evidence base; Environment Agency; Historic England; Kent County Council; Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019; and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).
- 1.1.5 The key sustainability issues arising from the review of baseline conditions are summarised at the end of each topic.

1.2 Air Quality

Air Quality Management Areas

- 1.2.1 Canterbury District Council (The Council) has two automatic air quality monitoring sites at Chaucer Technology School and Military Road in Canterbury. There are a further 56 non-automatic monitoring sites around the District, where nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is monitored by diffusion tubes.
- 1.2.2 The Air Quality Annual Status Report¹ (ASR) published in June 2019, had the following headline findings:
- At the 2 automatic monitoring sites, the annual mean NO₂ concentrations increased between 2015 and 2017, however both decreased in 2018.
 - At all sites across the district the overall levels of NO₂ have dropped compared to 2017.
 - The 2018 annual mean PM₁₀ (particles of ≤10µm (micrometres) diameter) concentration increased to 21µg/m³ from 17µg/m³ in 2017, which is well below the UK's Air Quality Strategy objective of 40µg/m³ but is above the World Health Organisation's (WHO) recommended annual level of 20µg/m³.
 - The number of exceedances of the PM₁₀ daily mean air quality objective of 50µg/m³ declined between 2014 and 17 from 5 to 3. In 2018, the number of exceedances decreased further to 1, which is well below the 35 exceedances per year limit.
 - PM_{2.5} (particles of ≤2.5µm diameter) is below the obligatory standard (based on the monitoring of PM₁₀). The current Defra 2018 background maps for the Council (2017 based²) show that all background concentrations of PM_{2.5} are well below the 2020 annual mean Air Quality Standard objective for PM_{2.5}.
- 1.2.3 Within the district, two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have been declared, both in relation to exceedances in nitrogen dioxide (NO₂):
- Canterbury 3- This was declared in April 2018, when No.2 AQMA for Canterbury City Centre was extended. Canterbury AQMA No. 2 was initially declared in 2011 (see **Figure D1.1**); and
 - Herne 1- This is at the junction of the A291 and School Lane and was declared on 1st April 2018 (see **Figure D1.2**).

¹ Available on the council's website or by this link

https://www.canterbury.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/1146/air_quality_status_report_2019.pdf

² Defra Background Mapping data for local authorities (2017-based) is available online at: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-home>

Figure D0.1 Canterbury 3 AQMA

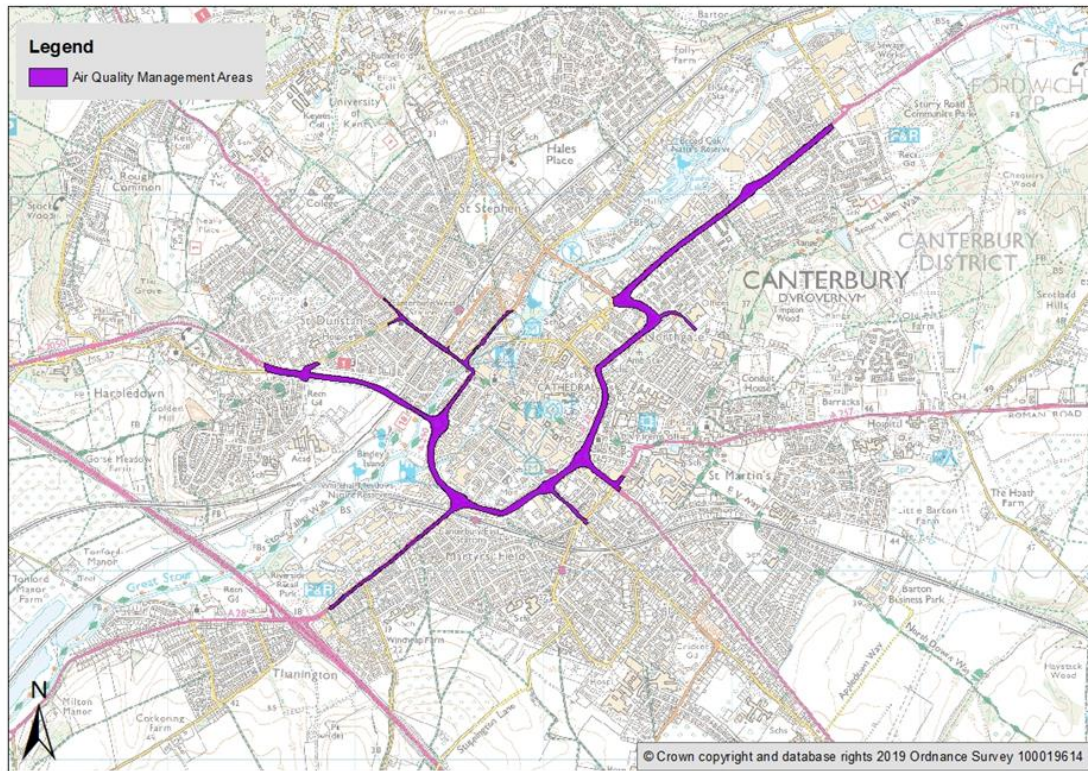
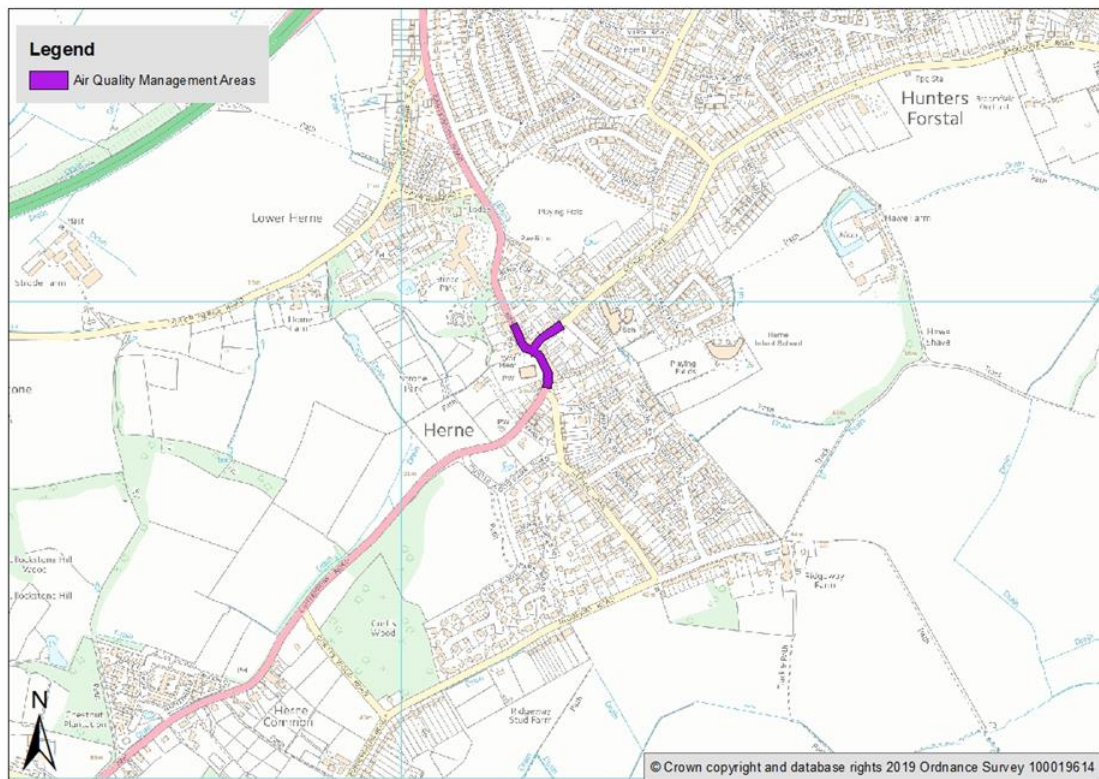


Figure D0.2 Hearne 1 AQMA



Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan

1.2.4 The potential future baseline, without the Local Plan:

- NO₂ levels would start to rise again, and PM₁₀ concentrations will continue to rise, as the main source of air pollution is road traffic. The amount of cars on the road would increase as the population of the district grows and without strategic overview on the location and requirements of development more cars could be encouraged into use. For example, it would be unlikely that any car-free schemes would occur.
- Past trends would suggest the AQMA around Canterbury, at least, would need to be extended to cover more of the city centre. There would be a potential for new AQMAs to be declared, as proven by the recent declaration in Herne, especially around major roads

Key sustainability issues

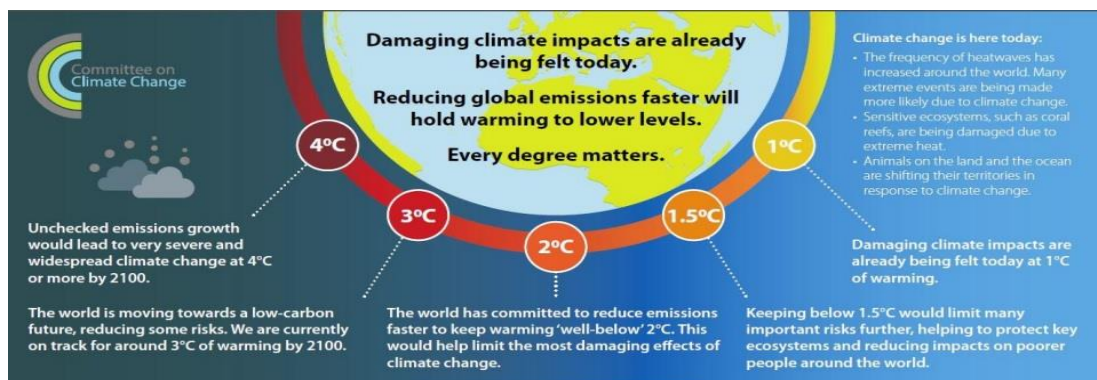
- The main source of air pollution in the district is road traffic emissions from major roads, notably the A2, A28 and A299.
- Background PM10 annual mean concentrations increased in 2018, levels will continue to be monitored to determine whether the trend is shifting upwards.
- Two AQMAs have been declared in relation to exceedances in nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

1.3 Climate Change, Adaptation and Mitigation

Climate Change

- 1.3.1 According to the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) human activities have already caused global warming. Since pre-industrial times the global mean surface temperature has been estimated to have risen by 1°C. If this continues at the current rate, global warming is likely to reach an increase of 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052.
- 1.3.2 The IPCC estimates that the actions currently pledged are not enough to reach commitments; with current ambition likely to result in warming of 3°C by 2100 (see Figure 1.3). Warming of 2°C and above will lead to significant impacts around the world and in the UK; such as sea level rise, flooding, heatwaves, water shortages and falling crop yields.
- 1.3.3 Although there is limited information on the specific impacts to the District, all of these impacts are likely. With a long coastline and reasonably main rivers through the District, it would be a substantial risk of flooding and coastal erosion. Water shortage and failing crops would also be likely to occur.
- 1.3.4 The Council declared a Climate Emergency on 18th July 2019⁴ with a target of achieving net zero emissions for the Council by 2030. The declaration states that the Council will seek to work with all stakeholders including housebuilders to jointly reduce carbon emissions. The Council also seeks to ensure that the review of the Local Plan and the Transport Strategy be used to improve the energy efficiency and carbon neutrality of future developments.

Figure D0.3 Committee on Climate Change – impact of temperature rises



Source: Committee on Climate Change (2019)

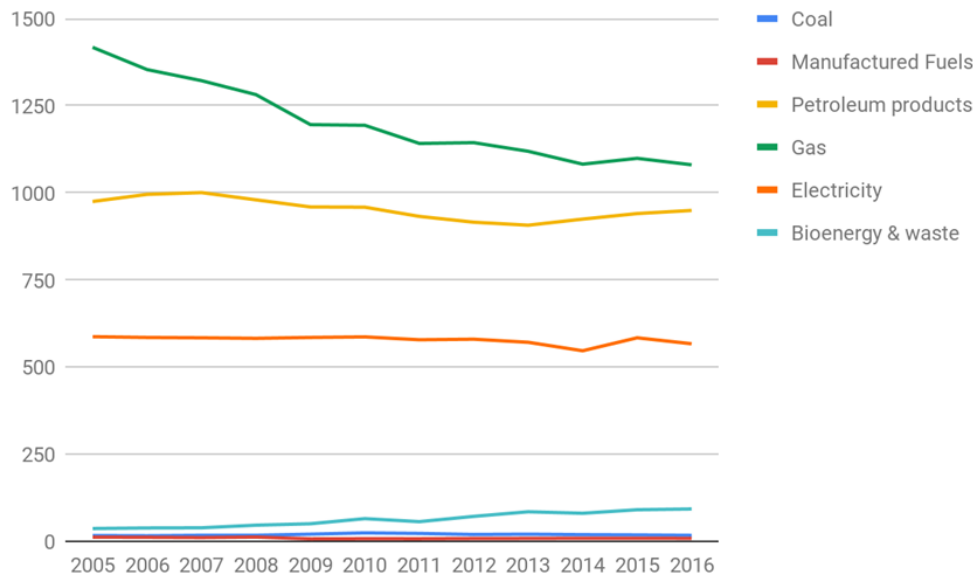
Energy consumption

- 1.3.5 The amount of energy used can impact the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) released into the atmosphere. The graph in **Figure 1.4** splits the amount of energy used within the District by the different fuel types. The amount of energy used by gas has decreased significantly since 2005, while the amount from bioenergy & waste has increased.

³ IPCC, 2018: Summary for Policymakers. In: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)]. Available from: <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

⁴ Council meeting minutes available via: <https://democracy.canterbury.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=138&MId=12133&Ver=4>

Figure D0.4 Total energy consumption (GWh) per fuel type across the District, 2005-2016



Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)⁵

1.3.6 The District contributes a lower percentage of its total fuel from coal, manufactured fuels, and petroleum products than both the South East and England (**Table 1.1**). Conversely, a higher percentage is from gas. The percentage from bioenergy & waste has steadily been increasing across all three locations. However, since 2006 the District used a higher percentage of bioenergy & waste than England, and in 2013 the District also surpassed the South East. Total output used has generally decreased at all geographies since 2005.

⁵ Statistical data set on the total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level (Last updated 26 September 2019). Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level>

Table D0.1 Percentage contribution of each fuel type to the entire fuel consumption for Canterbury, the South East and England between 2005 and 2017

Year	Coal (%)			Manufactured Fuels (%)			Petroleum products (%)			Gas (%)		
	Canterbury	South East	England	Canterbury	South East	England	Canterbury	South East	England	Canterbury	South East	England
2005	0.55%	0.94%	1.96%	0.39%	1.77%	4.02%	32.02%	41.65%	36.89%	46.55%	36.26%	39.75%
2006	0.53%	1.09%	1.15%	0.38%	1.73%	2.64%	33.19%	42.67%	37.25%	45.12%	34.48%	38.64%
2007	0.59%	1.23%	1.28%	0.36%	1.67%	2.51%	33.65%	43.04%	37.78%	44.45%	34.27%	38.25%
2008	0.60%	0.87%	1.34%	0.42%	1.68%	2.15%	33.55%	42.57%	37.92%	43.89%	34.28%	37.88%
2009	0.73%	0.91%	1.31%	0.25%	1.41%	1.82%	34.05%	44.09%	38.90%	42.43%	32.21%	36.72%
2010	0.86%	1.12%	1.47%	0.26%	1.43%	1.72%	33.81%	43.32%	38.61%	42.09%	32.62%	36.59%
2011	0.83%	1.06%	1.47%	0.27%	2.08%	1.85%	34.04%	42.97%	38.94%	41.68%	32.14%	36.13%
2012	0.72%	1.00%	1.43%	0.30%	1.86%	1.98%	33.43%	43.06%	38.44%	41.76%	31.81%	36.03%
2013	0.76%	1.14%	1.66%	0.31%	1.64%	2.03%	33.46%	43.28%	37.75%	41.28%	31.40%	35.73%
2014	0.72%	1.08%	1.56%	0.33%	1.66%	1.96%	34.73%	44.27%	38.60%	40.65%	30.40%	34.53%
2015	0.67%	0.95%	1.33%	0.32%	1.57%	1.76%	34.31%	44.38%	38.98%	40.09%	31.00%	35.22%
2016	0.63%	0.80%	1.12%	0.32%	1.53%	1.52%	34.96%	44.80%	39.38%	39.79%	31.14%	35.73%
2017	0.52%	0.62%	0.94%	0.35%	1.57%	1.44%	34.32%	43.40%	39.40%	40.46%	32.12%	36.00%

Year	Electricity (%)			Bioenergy & waste (%)			All Fuels Total (GWh)		
	Canterbury	South East	England	Canterbury	South East	England	Canterbury	South East	England
2005	19.28%	17.61%	29.64%	1.21%	1.77%	1.53%	3,026.36	239,182.31	1,438,639.96
2006	19.50%	18.24%	19.30%	1.28%	1.80%	1.02%	2,974.94	230,381.89	1,402,114.52
2007	19.64%	18.02%	19.10%	1.31%	1.78%	1.08%	2,948.79	228,147.02	1,377,875.54
2008	19.95%	18.61%	19.42%	1.59%	2.00%	1.29%	2,895.68	219,198.70	1,327,738.42
2009	20.76%	18.97%	19.81%	1.79%	2.40%	1.44%	2,792.71	211,152.66	1,257,553.07
2010	20.68%	18.80%	19.89%	2.30%	2.70%	1.72%	2,813.12	214,426.94	1,267,423.15
2011	21.12%	19.17%	19.98%	2.06%	2.57%	1.64%	2,717.80	205,295.84	1,219,035.18
2012	21.18%	19.36%	20.30%	2.62%	2.92%	1.82%	2,717.28	203,173.90	1,212,898.01
2013	21.06%	19.43%	20.52%	3.13%	3.11%	2.30%	2,687.79	201,367.95	1,197,581.91
2014	20.54%	19.68%	21.07%	3.03%	2.92%	2.29%	2,669.47	198,537.29	1,182,342.10
2015	21.30%	19.20%	20.25%	3.31%	2.90%	2.47%	2,719.00	201,935.70	1,186,124.80
2016	20.88%	18.73%	19.78%	3.42%	3.00%	2.47%	2,703.30	200,807.00	1,180,358.60
2017	20.80%	19.13%	19.70%	3.56%	3.14%	2.49%	2,720.90	197,168.10	1,191,495.90

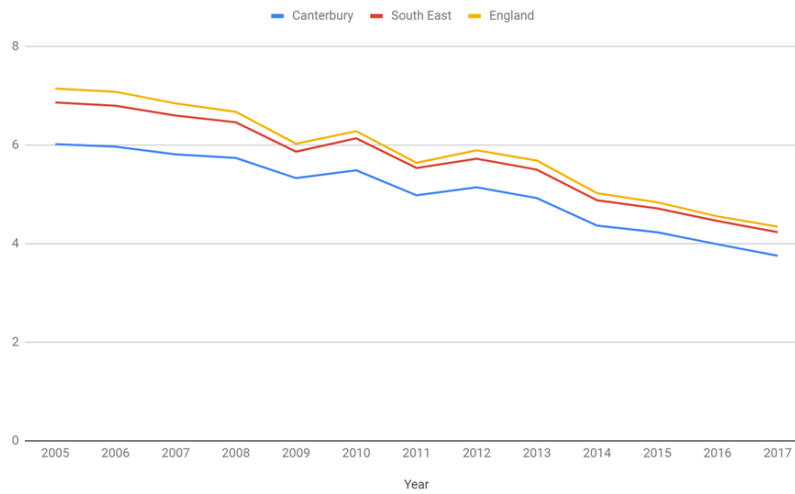
Source: BEIS Sub-

national total final energy consumption in the United Kingdom (2005-2017)

Carbon emissions

1.3.7 The government collects data on carbon emissions from a range of sources. **Figure D1.5** demonstrates that carbon emissions in the District were below the national and regional average in 2005 and the District's carbon emissions had fallen by roughly 38% by 2017.

Figure D0.5 CO₂ levels per person for Canterbury District, South East and England, from 2005 to 2017



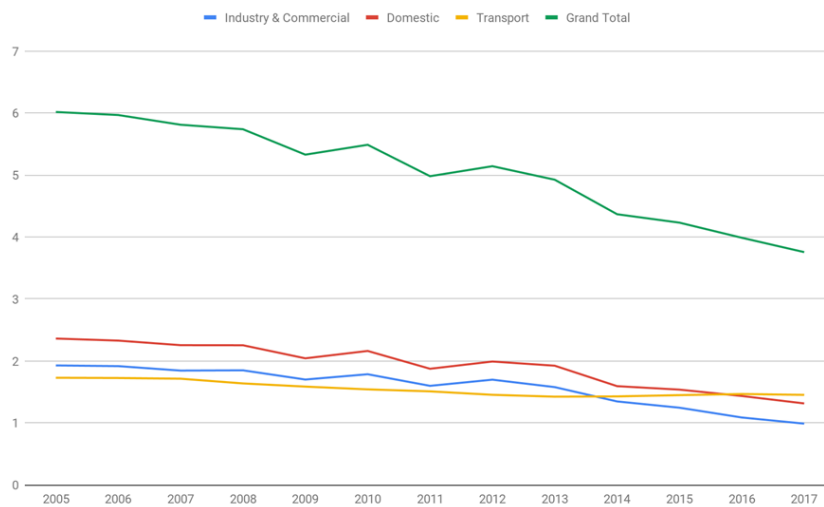
Source: BEIS⁶

1.3.8 The data for the District has been broken down for further analysis (**Figure D1.6**). The total amount has been split into three main areas: industry & commercial; domestic; and transport. The industry & commercial, domestic and grand total CO₂ emissions estimates have all decreased over time. While the transport levels⁷ were decreasing until a small increase in 2016, which dropped again in 2017.

⁶ National Statistics on the UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2017. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017>

⁷ These figures are based on emissions within the scope of local authorities; therefore motorways are not included. Stated within the government's report on the national statistics data release: UK local authority carbon dioxide emissions estimates 2017. Available from: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/812139/Local_authority_2017_green_house_gas_emissions_statistical_release.pdf

Figure D0.6 CO₂ emission levels per person for Canterbury District, from 2005 to 2017



Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy⁸

1.3.9 When compared to the South East and England, the District generally has lower industry & commercial and domestic levels. The total CO₂ emissions for transport, however, is marginally higher than the England estimates. With further analysis minor roads and other transport are lower in the District than the England estimates. The difference in levels is due to traffic on A roads, within the District, having higher CO₂ emissions estimates.

Alternative Energy

1.3.10 There are several different types of renewable energy projects already in operation within the District (**Table D1.2**). The Kentish Flats (approximately 8.8km from Herne Bay) is one of those projects and has provided offshore wind power to the national grid since December 2005. The site contains 30 turbines which can produce 3MW each, meaning the project has a total capacity of 90MW. When operating at capacity that is enough energy to power 100,000 homes⁹.

Table D0.2 Renewable energy projects in operation (2020)

Site Name	Technology Type	Installed Capacity (MW)
Kentish Flats	Wind turbines	90
Shelford Landfill Scheme	Landfill Gas	1.9
Shelford Generation Plant II	Landfill Gas	8
Shelford WTE Plant	EfW Incineration	16.1

⁸ National Statistics on the UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2017. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017>

⁹ 4C Offshore, 2019. Kentish Flats Offshore Wind Farm. Available from: <https://www.4coffshore.com/windfarms/kentish-flats-united-kingdom-uk12.html>

Site Name	Technology Type	Installed Capacity (MW)
Woodlands Farm Solar Park	Solar Photovoltaics	10
Owls Hatch Road	Solar Photovoltaics	48
Molehill Farm	Solar Photovoltaics	18

Source: The Renewable Energy Planning Database (REPD) managed by Eunomia Research and Consulting Ltd (Eunomia) on behalf of the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy¹⁰

1.3.11 Additionally, an examination for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for Cleve Hill Solar Park took place in 2019 and a DCO was granted on 28th May 2020¹¹. The site is approximately 2km northeast of Faversham and 5km west of Whitstable. Although this is outside of the District the decision could have an impact on the amount of energy provided by renewable energy as the site is due to provide a total capacity of around 350MW.

Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan

1.3.12 The potential future baseline, without the Local Plan:

- The Council is unlikely to achieve a target of achieving net zero emissions for the Council by 2030.
- Without active intervention such as could be provided within the Local Plan the global temperature will continue to rise, leading to flooding and extreme weather which will adversely affect human lives.
- CO₂ levels are likely to start rising again within the District because the increasing population will lead to an increase in the demand on resources and the additional traffic will lead to an increase in congestion as there will be limited strategic oversight.
- There would be little, to no, contributions from developers to improve infrastructure to reduce congestion and pollution.
- Without strategic overview any renewables which are built, which would likely be limited anyway, are probably going to be in an unsustainable location where the harm is likely to outweigh the benefits.
- Without LP policies to encourage energy efficiency and sustainable, high quality development designs the reliance on natural resources will increase as more energy is likely to be used due to an increase in people. That energy could then be wasted through poor designs or provided by unsustainable, environmentally damaging fuel sources.

Key sustainability issues

- The urgent need to address climate change to reduce the current and future threat to Canterbury District's population, wildlife, natural resources, archaeological and cultural heritage and material assets (including flood risk).

¹⁰ Research and analysis on Renewable Energy Planning Database quarterly extract (Last updated 16 September 2020) Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewable-energy-planning-database-monthly-extract>

¹¹ Planning Inspectorate, National Infrastructure Planning: Cleve Hill Development Consent Order. Further information available from: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/south-east/cleve-hill-solar-park/>

- Ensuring CO₂ levels continue to decrease, especially by trying to reduce the amount of CO₂ from transport in particular on A roads.
- The need to promote sustainable forms of energy and encourage renewable energy projects in the appropriate location.
- To become as energy efficient as possible, while reducing the overall energy consumption.

1.4 Biodiversity

Overview

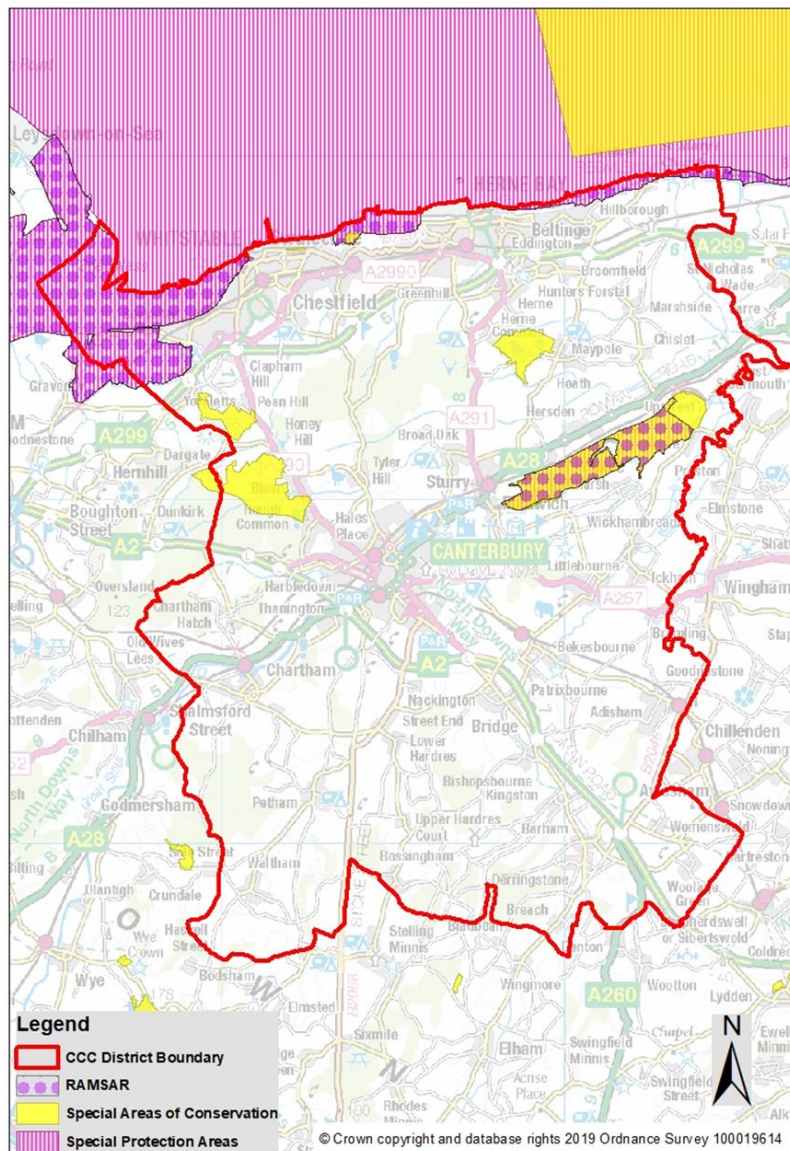
- 1.4.1 There are several designated sites within the District at varying levels of protection. It is important to note that at all levels there are additional sites outside the District's administrative boundaries which could be impacted by development or the Local Plan Review. These will be considered as, or when, it becomes appropriate to do so.

International Designations

- 1.4.2 The most important sites for biodiversity and individual wildlife species receive statutory protection under international and national legislation¹². Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas (SPA), and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are internationally important and are afforded the highest level of protection. There are currently five internationally designated sites within the District (see **Figure D1.7**):
- Stodmarsh (SAC, SPA, Ramsar);
 - Blean Complex (SAC);
 - Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay (SPA, Ramsar);
 - The Swale (SPA and Ramsar); and
 - Tankerton Slopes and Swalecliffe (SAC).
- 1.4.3 Stodmarsh and the Swales are important wetland sites in addition to the Thanet coast and Sandwich Bay. These sites can be susceptible to impacts from degradation in water quality and quantity which can cause changes in the composition of vegetation structure, plant species, the balance of nutrients which can also affect the use of the habitat by animal species. The findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), which will consider such issues, will be taken into account in the SA where relevant. Almost all of the Blean Complex is classified as ancient woodland. Ancient woodland forms an important biodiversity aspect of the District (see further information in **Section 1.5**).

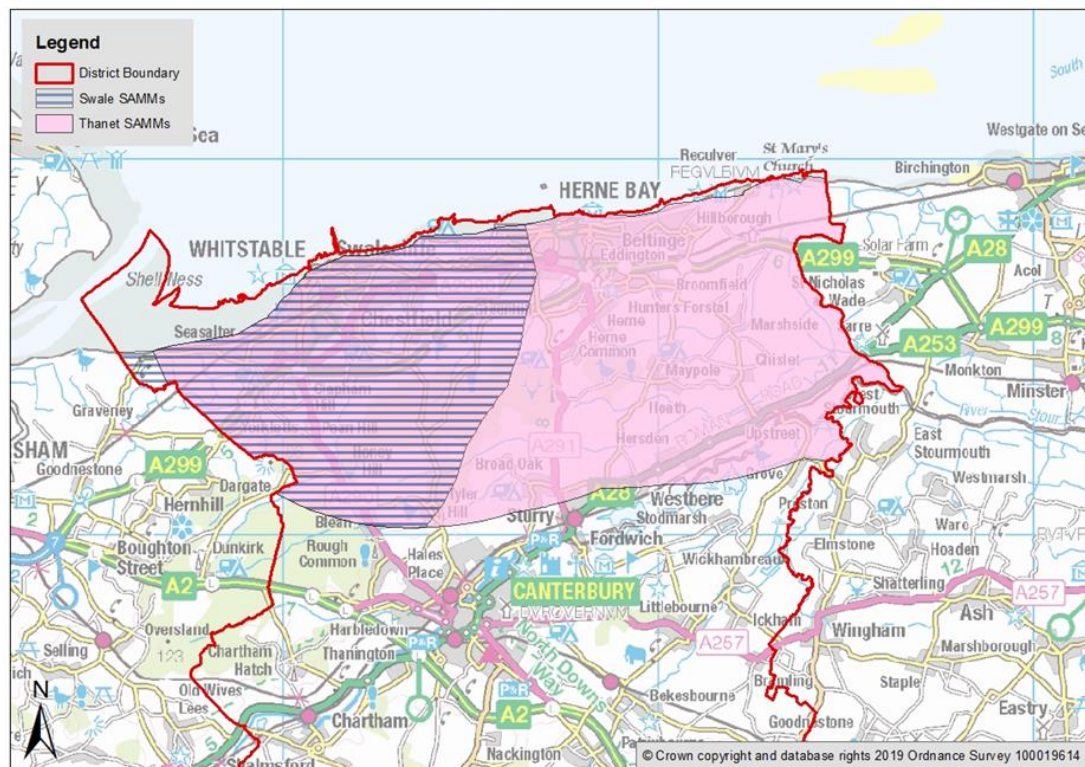
¹² These sites have international legislative protection but in preparation for Brexit, the government transposed the protection into national legislation.

Figure D0.7 Designated international sites (SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites) within the District



- 1.4.4 Mitigation strategies were agreed with Natural England due to the findings of the council’s previous SA and HRA work. These strategies were put in place to deal with any likely significant effects resulting from new development within the District, causing an increase in recreational disturbance on the coastal SPAs and Ramsar sites which could affect the protected wintering birds.
- 1.4.5 Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategies (SAMMs) were set up with identified ‘zones of influence’ based upon visitor surveys. Within these zones developers pay a financial contribution tariff based upon the number of bedrooms a new development provides. These contributions are used to fund mitigation strategies.
- 1.4.6 There are 2 SAMMs within the District (see **Figure D1.8**):
 - Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA/ Ramsar which has a 7.2 km zone of influence; and
 - The Swale SPA/ Ramsar which has a 6km zone of influence.

Figure D0.8 Thanet SAMMs area and Swale SAMMs area within the District



National Designations

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

1.4.7 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are nationally designated sites under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which have important wildlife or geological value. There are currently 15 SSSI sites within the District (see **Figure D1.9**):

- West Blean and Thornden Woods;
- Stodmarsh;
- Ileden and Oxenden Woods;
- Tankerton Slopes;
- Thanet Coast;
- Church Woods;
- East Blean Woods;
- Larkey Valley Wood;
- Yocketts Bank;
- Sturry Pit;
- Preston Marshes;
- Lynsore Bottom;
- Ellenden Wood;

- Chequers and Old Park; and
- The Swale.

1.4.8 The condition of the SSSI sites within the District have been consistently improving since 2008. The majority of the land mass of the 15 SSSIs in the District are either in Favourable or Unfavourable Recovering condition¹³ (or a mixture of both) although some have pockets in lower condition. In 2019, Natural England assessments show:

- Four are in 100% Favourable condition (Larkey Valley Wood, Yockletts Bank, Ellenden Wood, Tankerton Slopes);
- Two are in 100% Unfavourable Recovering condition (Preston Marshes, Sturry Pit);
- Five are in mixed Favourable and Unfavourable Recovering condition (Chequers Wood and Old Park, Ileden and Oxenden Woods, Thanet Coast, Church Woods Blean, East Blean Woods); and
- Four have small areas of Unfavourable No Change, or Unfavourable Declining condition (West Blean and Thornden Woods, Lynsore Bottom, The Swale, and Stodmarsh).

Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ)

1.4.9 Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) are a type of Marine Protected Area which are important to ensure the conservation of the diverse nationally rare or threatened habitats and/or species and those places containing habitats and/or species that are representative of the biodiversity in our seas. There are 2 MCZs within the District:

- The Swale Estuary; and
- Thanet Coast.

National Nature Reserves (NNR)

1.4.10 National Nature Reserves (NNRs), declared by Natural England, represent many of the finest wildlife and geological sites. As well as managing some of our most pristine habitats, our rarest species and our most significant geology, most reserves offer great opportunities to the public, as well as schools and specialist audiences, to experience England's natural heritage. There are two NNRs within the District:

- Stodmarsh; and
- Blean Woods.

1.4.11 The MCZs and NNRs are shown on **Figure D1.10**.

¹³ Often simply known as Recovering condition. The Hierarchy is Favourable; Unfavourable Recovering; Unfavourable No Change; Unfavourable Declining; Part Destroyed; and Destroyed

Figure D0.9 Sites of Special Scientific Interest within the District

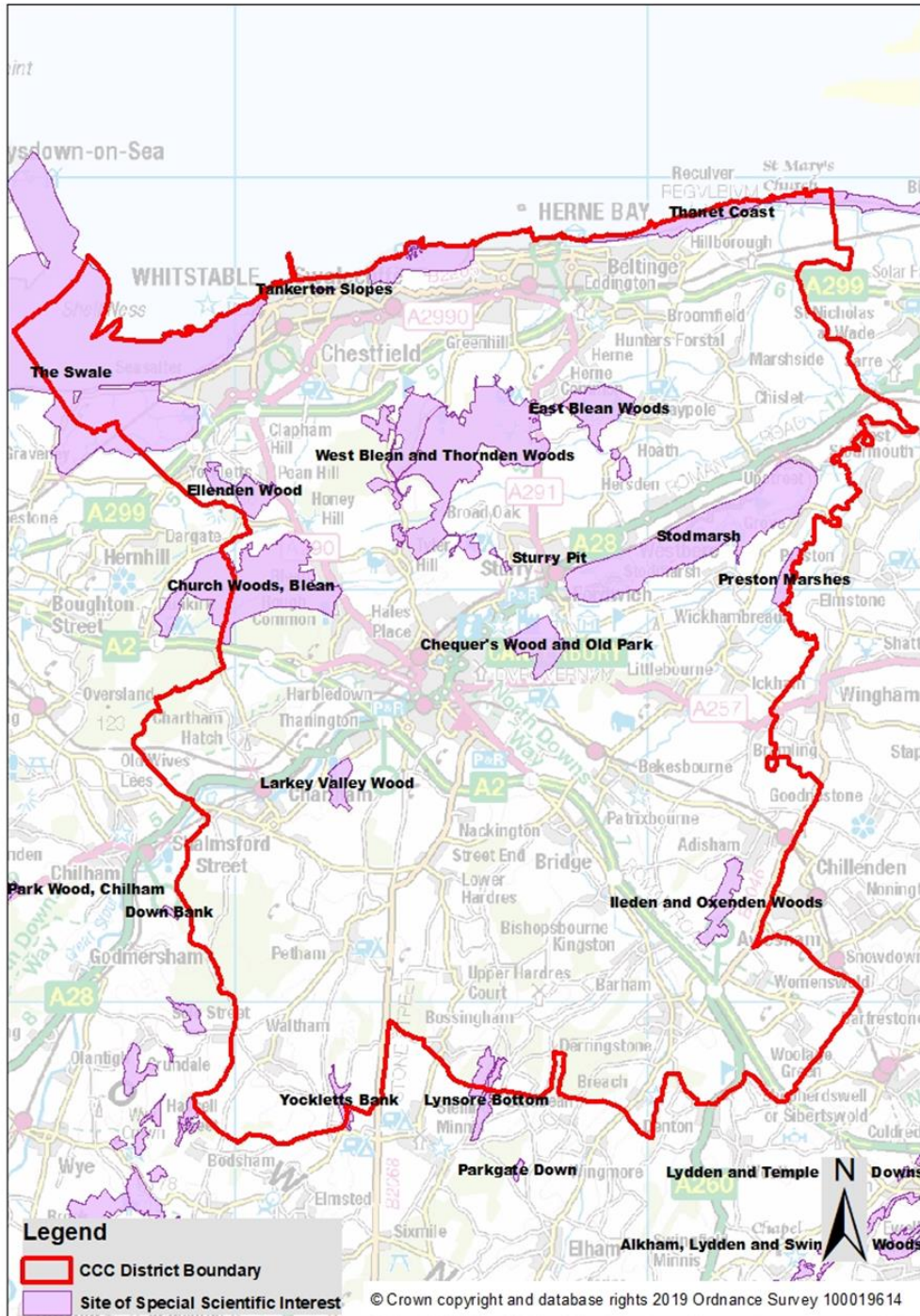
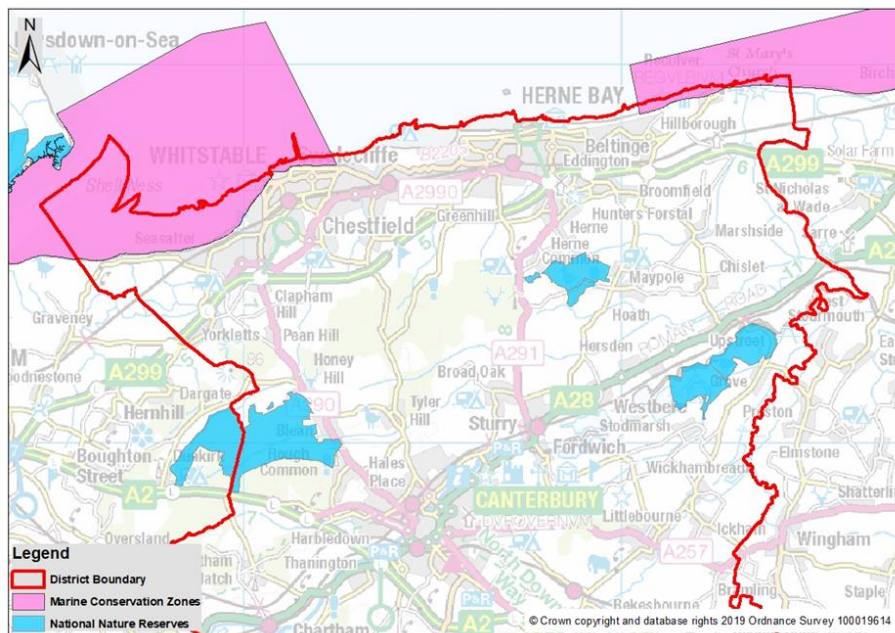


Figure D0.10 Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs) within the District



Note: The NNR furthest to the East is Stodmarsh NNR, while the ones furthest North and West are both Blean Woods.

RSPB Reserves

1.4.12 There are two Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Reserves within the District:

- Seasalter Levels; and
- Blean Woods.

Local Designations

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

1.4.13 LNRs are protected by statute, under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, and amended by Schedule 11 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, by principal local authorities. LNRs are designed to increase public enjoyment and understanding of nature, as well as promoting nature conservation. There are 11 LNRs within the District (see **Figure D1.11**):

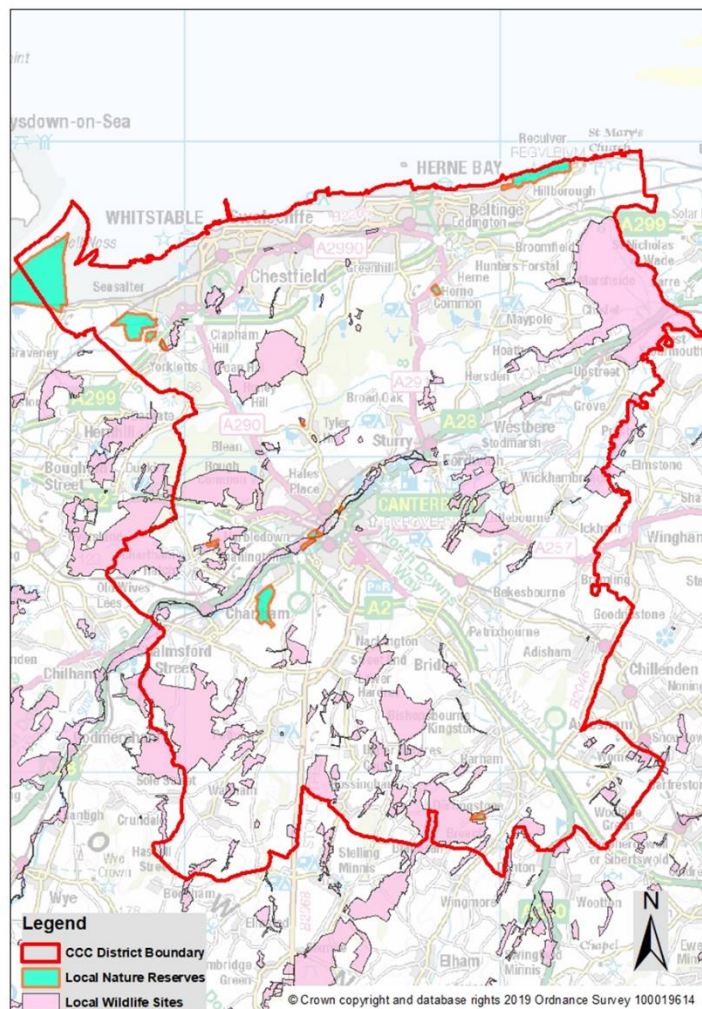
- Larkey Valley Wood;
- Bus Company Island;
- Curtis Wood;
- Seasalter Levels;
- Bishopstone Cliffs;
- Foxes Cross Bottom;
- Tyler Hill Meadow;

- Jumping Downs;
- No Man’s Orchard;
- Whitehall Meadows; and
- South Bank of the Swale.

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

1.4.14 LWS are non-statutory sites of significant value designated for the conservation of wildlife. The range of habitats and geological features of local significance within the District has led to the identification of 49 LWS. These sites represent local character and distinctiveness and have an important role to play in meeting local and national targets for biodiversity conservation (see **Figure D1.11**).

Figure D0.11 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) in the District



Roadside Nature Reserves (RNR)

1.4.15 Roadside Nature Reserves (RNR) are a network of roadside verges that have been identified through the Road Verge Project (a partnership between Kent County Council, Kent Highways and Kent Wildlife Trust) as containing scarce or threatened habitats or

species. Due to their linear nature they also act as important wildlife corridors, enabling species to travel between other habitats. There are nine RNR within the District which are all managed by Kent Wildlife Trust.

Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA)

1.4.16 Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOAs) produced by the Kent Biodiversity Partnership are spatial reflections of the Kent Biodiversity Strategy. They are areas where biodiversity improvements are likely to have the most beneficial results for establishing large habitat areas and/or networks. There are five BOAs within Canterbury District:

- East Kent Woodlands and Downs;
- Thanet Cliffs and Shore;
- Lower Stour Wetlands;
- The Blean; and
- North Kent Marshes.

Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan

1.4.17 The potential future baseline, without the Local Plan:

- Although several sites will be protected under other designations, without strategic oversight there is a chance development will be built in inappropriate locations. This could have various impacts from secondary effects like increased traffic causing increased pollutants which could negatively affect species of fauna or flora, to the permanent loss of or irreversible damage to biodiversity.
- The Local Plan contains the policy which requires developers to contribute to SAMMs, so the loss of this policy will remove the connected and uniform mitigation approach across several districts. This could have subsequent effects of duplicating or missing essential mitigation leading to secondary negative impacts.

Key Sustainability Issues

- Ensure development does not negatively impact biodiversity, and conserve and enhance biodiversity and protected sites
- Minimising or mitigating any adverse impacts of coastal squeeze, increased levels of public access/disturbance, increased development and any associated impacts on the District's rich biodiversity
- To achieve biodiversity net gain to improve the environment including through the long-term enhancement and creation of well-connected, functional habitats.

1.5 Landscape, Land Use and Geology

Overview

- 1.5.1 Canterbury District is located in north-east Kent and consists of 30,885 hectares. The south of the District is part of the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The north of the City contains landscape which is dominated by the extensive Blean Complex, an ancient woodland. Further north and east, the landscape is characterised by grazing marsh, wetland and saltmarsh and coastal environments. Canterbury's agricultural heritage has also shaped much of the Districts' landscape. As a result of significant landscape quality, large areas of the District have been designated for their landscape value and the diversity of these landscapes gives rise to a wide range of wildlife habitats and biodiversity.

Character Areas

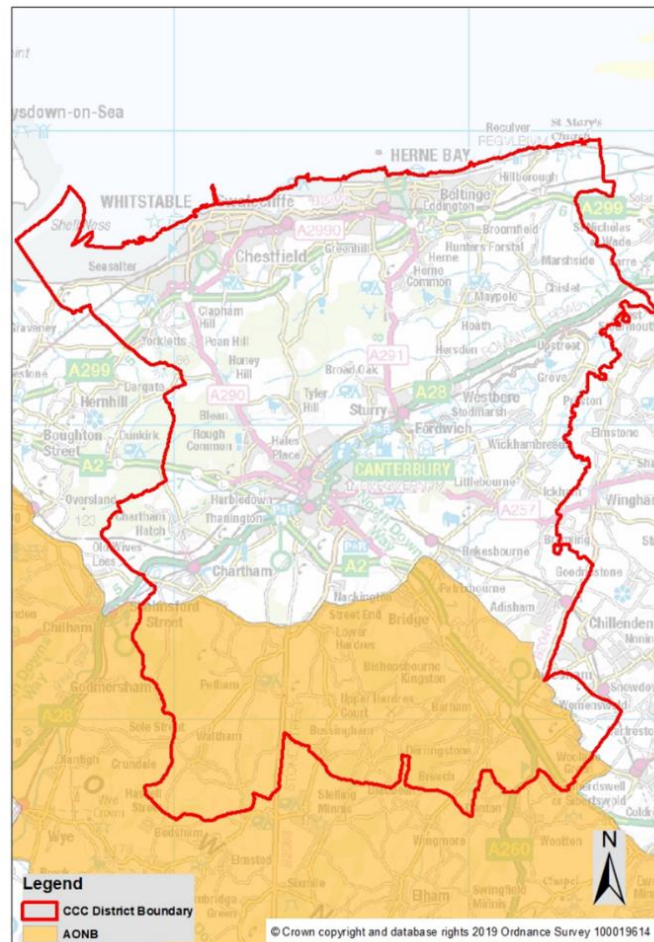
Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

- 1.5.2 The Kent Downs AONB is a statutory national designation and covers about 27% of the District¹⁴. The primary purpose of this designation is the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty, which relates not only to the area's landscape value but also its fauna, flora and geology. According to the Kent Downs AONB Management Plan most of the AONB within the District is within the landscape character area (LCA) labelled East Kent Downs, but there is a with a small section within the Stour Valley LCA¹⁵. See **Figure D1.12**.

¹⁴ Designated area based on GIS data gathered from Natural England and Kent Wildlife Trust in June 2015.

¹⁵ Kent Downs AONB Management Plan 2014-2019. Available from: <https://www.kentdowns.org.uk/landscape-management/management-plan/>

Figure D0.12 Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) within the District



National Character Area

1.5.3 159 national character areas were created by Natural England across England, due to each area being distinctive with a unique 'sense of place'. There are three national character areas covering the District¹⁶:

- Greater Thames Estuary;
- North Kent Plain; and
- North Downs.

Canterbury District Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal

1.5.4 The draft Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal was updated in 2012 and split the District into 48 LCAs. This excluded the area of the District within the AONB as this is covered by the Kent Downs AONB Management Plan, and the urban areas (Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable). The Appraisal is currently being reviewed with an updated version expected in 2021.

¹⁶ National Character Areas <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-south-east-england-and-london>

Seascape Character Assessment

- 1.5.5 A Seascape Character Assessment was produced for the Marine Management Organisations South East Inshore Marine Plan. The District's entire coastline is within the marine plans area and covered by the Swale, Kentish Flats and Margate Sand marine character area¹⁷.

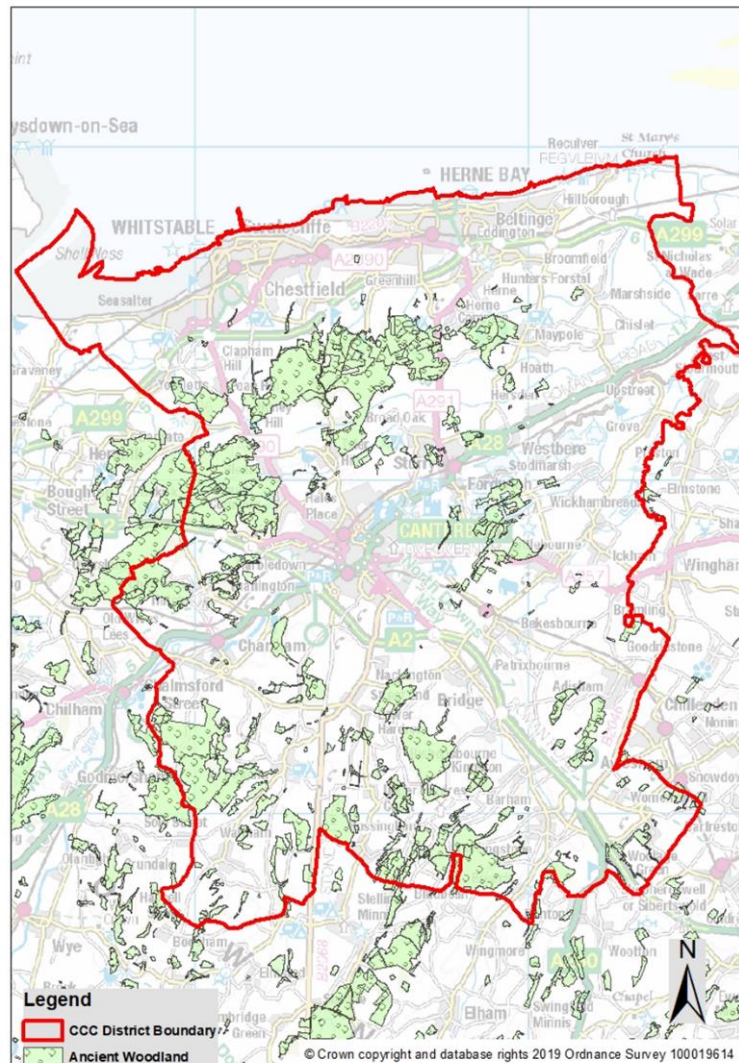
Landscape

Ancient Woodland

- 1.5.6 Woodlands cover 15.6% of the district and most of this is ancient woodland (see **Figure D1.13**). Ancient woodland is land that has been continuously wooded since at least 1600, and, which are particularly important features of the historic landscape. Ancient woodlands are an important component of the District's biodiversity; especially The Blean woodlands and in the south-west of the district.

¹⁷ MMO, 2018. Seascape Character Assessment for the South East Inshore marine plan area. Available from: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/750229/South_East_-_Seascape_character_assessment_report.pdf

Figure D0.13 Ancient woodland within the District



Agricultural Land

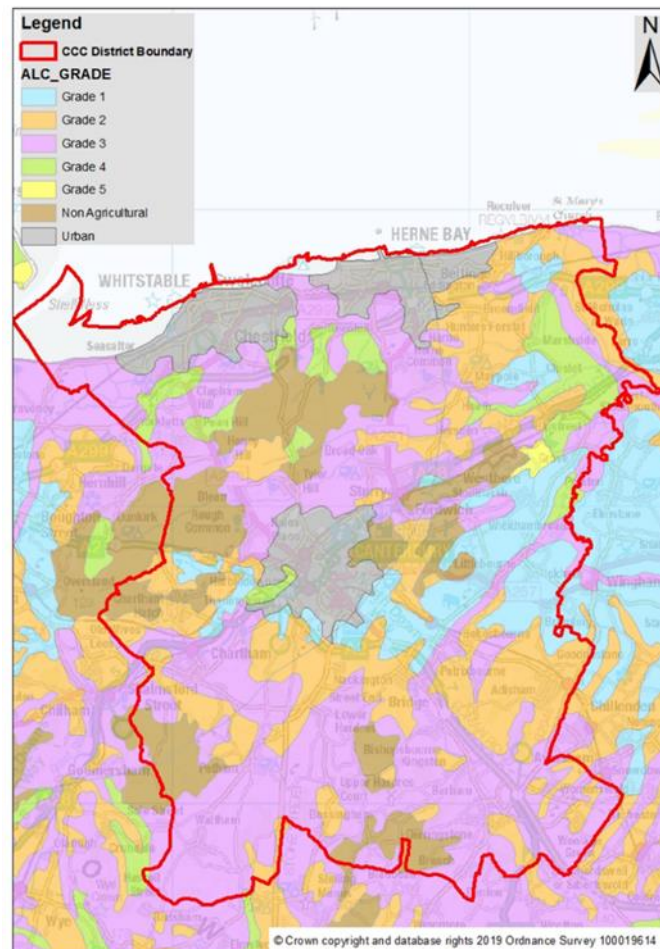
1.5.7 Agricultural land has been classified depending on its quality:

- Grade 1: Excellent quality agricultural land
- Grade 2- very good quality agricultural land
- Grade 3a – Good quality agricultural land
- Grade 3b – Moderate quality agricultural land
- Grade 4- poor quality agricultural land
- Grade 5- very poor quality agricultural land
- Non-agriculture- 'Soft' uses where most of the land could be returned relatively easily to agriculture, including: golf courses, private parkland, public open spaces, sports fields, allotments and soft-surfaced areas on airports/ airfields. Also active mineral workings and refuse tips where restoration conditions to 'soft' after-uses may apply.
- Urban- Built-up areas or 'hard' uses with relatively little potential for a return to agriculture including: housing, industry, commerce, education, transport, religious

buildings, cemeteries. Also, hard-surfaced sports facilities, permanent caravan sites and vacant land; all types of derelict land, including mineral workings which are only likely to be reclaimed using derelict land grants.¹⁸

- 1.5.8 The District has a reasonable mix of different quality of agricultural land. The slight majority appears to be Grade 3, but there is a reasonable amount of Grade 1: excellent quality (see **Figure D1.14**).

Figure D0.14 Agricultural Land Classification



Area of High Landscape Value (AHLV)

- 1.5.9 The District has five Area of High Landscape Value (AHLV) designations, because of their 'greater than local' importance and that their special importance requires particular policy recognition¹⁹: These are subject to review through the Local Plan process.

- Canterbury AHLV (the Valley of the River Stour around Canterbury) has been identified to protect the historic and landscape setting of the City and the World Heritage Site.
- The North Downs AHLV is a landscape designation associated with the Kent Downs AONB. The designation includes land outside the AONB. These areas, associated

¹⁸ Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 1988. Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales. Available from: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5526580165083136>

¹⁹ Canterbury District Adopted Local Plan <https://www2.canterbury.gov.uk/media/1507001/Canterbury-District-Local-Plan-Adopted-July-2017.pdf>

with the AONB boundary, are deemed to have an important quality that is contiguous with the AONB designation.

- The Blean Woods AHLV identifies landscapes important to the character and setting of the Blean Wood Complex. It is important to preserve and enhance this landscape, with long term objectives to meet habitat network potential for woodland and heathland, particularly where it improves habitat connectivity of the Blean woodlands.
- The North Kent Marshes AHLV identifies an open and ecologically important landscape defined by open flat grazing land, with broad skies, few landscape features and a strong sense of remoteness, wildness and exposure. It forms part of an extensive complex of coastal marshes that flank the Swale Estuary along its northern and southern shores.
- The Wanstum Channel AHLV has been designated because of the strategic importance of this landscape in East Kent. The Wantsum Channel once separated the Isle of Thanet from the rest of Kent. The marshes form a dramatic open landscape of ditches and fields, reclaimed from the sea. The settlement pattern reflects the ancient coastline with most villages located on the old shoreline.

Undeveloped coast

- 1.5.10 Canterbury District contains attractive areas of undeveloped coast at Seasalter, Swalecliffe, Bishopstone and Reculver, which were previously designated under the adopted Local Plan to ensure only appropriate development was granted. The scenic importance of much of this coastline, and the adjoining countryside, is of countywide significance and parts have great scientific interest and recreational value. As the coastal hinterland merges into broad areas of countryside, no attempt was made to define an inland boundary.

Geology

- 1.5.11 The bedrock across the District is broadly split into three elements:
- Chalk (mainly to the South);
 - Thanet Sand Formation (mainly central and eastern); and
 - London Clay (Mainly North and West)²⁰.
- 1.5.12 Kent County Council (KCC) are the minerals and waste planning authority for Kent. There are three minerals safeguarded across various areas within the District which are designated to avoid the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources:
- Brickearth;
 - River Terrace Deposits; and
 - Sub-Alluvial River Terrace Deposits.

Regionally Important Geological / Geomorphological sites (RIGS)

- 1.5.13 Regionally Important Geological / Geomorphological sites (RIGS) are non-statutory Earth Science sites designated by locally based RIGS Groups. RIGS are considered to be important as an educational, research, historical or recreational resource using locally developed criteria. The RIGS notification to landowners and local authorities is one way of

²⁰ Canterbury City Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

recognising and thereby protecting these important Earth Science and/or landscape features for the future. There are currently five RIGS sites in the Canterbury District:

- Chislet Colliery Tip;
- Cooper's Pit;
- Long Rock;
- Bramling Quarry; and
- Chartham Hatch Pit.

Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan

1.5.14 The potential future baseline, without the Local Plan:

- Although some landscape would still have protection under other designations, without strategic oversight there is a chance development will be built in inappropriate locations. For the landscape this could have various impacts from secondary effects like increased traffic causing increased pollutants which could negatively affect species of fauna or flora which make up the landscape, to the permanent loss of or irreversible damage to the landscape.
- Without strategic oversight there is a chance development will be built in inappropriate locations. For geology this could have various impacts from limiting future extraction, to causing permanent loss or damage geological resources.
- Without a strategic planning framework for the area there is a chance that the best and most versatile agricultural land may be lost to inappropriate development

Key Sustainability Issues

- To conserve and enhance landscape character and protected sites, by limiting damage to sites which are deemed important for their landscape
- Ensuring limited damage to sites which are deemed important for their geological or mineral resources; including minimising developments which could prevent or hinder essential extractions.

1.6 Water: Flooding, Quality and Resources

Flooding

- 1.6.1 Historically in the District there have been a few significant flooding events, namely:
- 1953 North Sea Surge;
 - 1978 Storm;
 - 1987 Hurricane;
 - 1996 Storm;
 - April 2000 Floods;
 - Winter 2000/2001 Floods;
 - August 2007 Flash flooding in Whitstable; and
 - Winter 2013/14 Floods²¹.
- 1.6.2 The Canterbury City Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) sets out an assessment of flood risk from all sources (rivers, surface water, groundwater and coastal) and provides information to help support decision making to avoid exacerbating flood risk issues. The Environment Agency identifies areas that are technically at risk of flooding by flood zone.²² Due to the amount of water within and surrounding the District there are large portions within a flood zone. Flood zones 2 and 3 are mainly found alongside the coast and surrounding the main watercourses. Canterbury City Centre is especially at risk of flooding as some of the land surrounding the River Stour is classified as functional floodplain (Zone 3b).
- 1.6.3 There are a number of watercourses within the District, some of which can be categorised as main rivers:
- River Great Stour;
 - Petham Bourne;
 - Nailbourne/Little Stour;
 - Sarre Penn;
 - Oyster Coast Brooks;
 - Gorrell Stream;
 - Kite Farm Ditch;
 - Swalecliffe Brook;
 - West Brook; and

²¹ Canterbury City Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2011)

²² Zone 1 – Low probability. This zone comprises land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding in any year, less than 0.1%. Zone 2 – Medium probability. This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding (1% -0.1%) or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of sea flooding (0.5%-0.1%) in any year. Zone 3 – High probability. Zone 3a- land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any one year Zone 3b- Functional Floodplain- land which would flood with an annual probability of 1 in 20 (5%) or greater in any year, or is designated to flood in an extreme (0.1%) flood.

- Plenty Book²³.

- 1.6.4 Canterbury District has 21.6 kilometres of coastline with over 10km being low-lying. Sea defences have been constructed along the entire length of the districts low-lying frontage. These are extensive formal defences, mainly comprising of concrete seawall, fronted by a large shingle beach, kept in place by groynes which are generally close together to try and ensure a sufficient volume of beach is maintained within each groyne bay. The majority of locations have a relatively stable beach but the beaches are monitored at least 3 times per year as part of the Regional Strategic Coastal Monitoring Programme.
- 1.6.5 There are few physical flood defence structures on the watercourses within the District, although the Great Stour does have various floodwalls and sluice gates through Canterbury's City Centre. Many of the watercourse have benefitted from flood alleviation schemes and various improvement works over the last 20 years²⁴.

Water Supply

- 1.6.6 The Districts potable water is supplied by two different water companies: South East; and Southern Water. Southern Water also provide the wastewater and sewage services for the entire District. South East Water are currently considering the option of a new reservoir at Broad Oak.
- 1.6.7 Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZ) can be found within the District, mainly to the South. These are split into three zones with zone 3 covering a substantial part of the south east and south west of the District.²⁵ Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ) are areas designated as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution. There are four of these zones within the District, all to the south:
- Patricbourne- groundwater;
 - Great Stour- surface water;
 - East Kent- groundwater; and
 - Wingham River- surface water.
- 1.6.8 There is a Drinking Water Safeguard Zone (DWSZ) for groundwater covering an area around, and inclusive of, Adisham and Womenswold. The area is designated because the use of certain substances (including fertilisers, pesticides or other chemicals) must be carefully managed to prevent the pollution of water that is abstracted for use as drinking water.
- 1.6.9 The 2016 Kent Water for Sustainable Growth Study²⁶ stated that the capacity headroom was not in place at wastewater treatment works (WwTW) to meet planned development and additional capacity was required to support new development. Ensuring that the capacity of WwTW is in place to treat wastewater is key to supporting new growth.

²³ Canterbury City Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2011)

²⁴ Canterbury City Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2011)

²⁵ There are the SPZ: Zone 1: (Inner Protection Zone) - This zone is defined by a travel time of 50-days or less from any point within the zone at, or below, the water table. Additionally, the zone has as a minimum a 50-metre radius. It is based principally on biological decay criteria and is designed to protect against the transmission of toxic chemicals and water-borne disease.

Zone 2: (Outer Protection Zone) - This zone is defined by the 400-day travel time from a point below the water table. Additionally, this zone has a minimum radius of 250 or 500 metres, depending on the size of the abstraction. The travel time is derived from consideration of the minimum time required to provide delay, dilution and attenuation of slowly degrading pollutants.

Zone 3: (Total catchment) - This zone is defined as the total area needed to support the abstraction or discharge from the protected groundwater source.

²⁶ Aecom prepared for Kent County Council (2016) Kent Water for Sustainable Growth

Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan

1.6.10 The potential future baseline, without the Local Plan:

- Although there is some protection, without strategic oversight, there is a chance development could occur within areas at risk of flooding without the appropriate mitigation risking human lives.
- Although there is some protection, without the strategic oversight, there is a chance development could occur within SPZ, NVZ or DWSZ which could have an adverse effect on water quality.
- Water availability in the wider area may be affected by expected regional increases in population and by an increased occurrence of droughts due to climate change. Poorly planned development could lead to unsustainable pressure on an already water-stressed region and potentially compromise the capacity of water companies to jointly plan for future needs.

Key Sustainability Issues

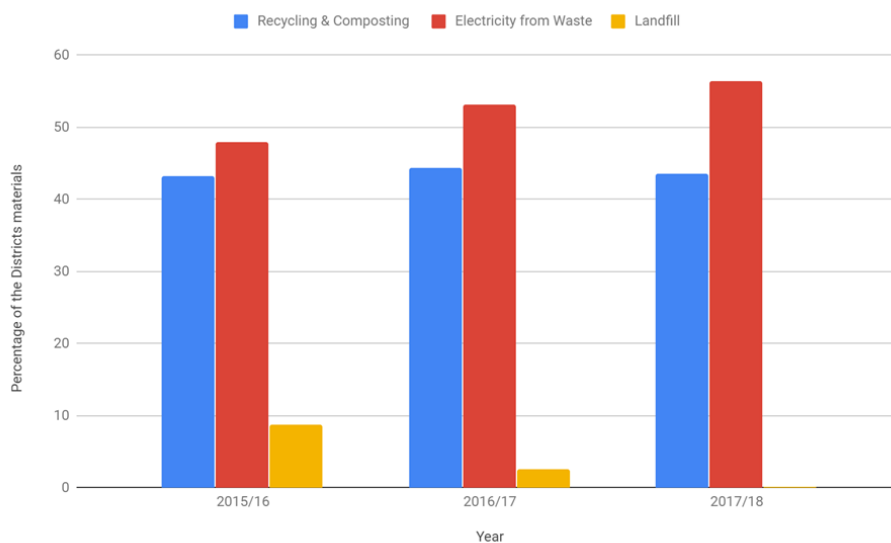
- Prepare against flooding and ensure development is appropriately placed. Where necessary, ensure the appropriate mitigation or development design is used.
- Protect groundwater especially within SPZ, NVZ and DWSZ.
- Ensure there is a sufficient supply of water and adequate capacity at wastewater treatment works.
- The need to manage and protect water resources in response to climate change, population growth and lifestyle choices.

1.7 Waste

Waste collection and disposal

- 1.7.1 The Council is the Waste Collection authority and is responsible for collecting household waste from residents’ houses (referred to as Kerbside collections) in purpose built refuse vehicles. The general and recyclable waste is taken to contracted Disposal Outlets which are managed by Kent County Council (KCC) who are the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA).
- 1.7.2 KCC, as the WDA, are not only responsible for the waste from kerbside collection, but are responsible for the Household Waste Recycling Centres, of which there are two within the district located in: Canterbury; and Herne Bay.
- 1.7.3 Since 2015/16 the amount of waste sent to landfill has dropped from 8.72% to 0.1% in 2017/18, which means more waste is being reused. The amount going to recycling and composting has stayed mostly steady, while the amount being converted into electricity has been steadily increasing as an alternative to sending the waste to landfill. See **Figure D1.15**.

Figure D0.15 Percentage of the District’s waste which is disposed by different methods



Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan

- 1.7.4 The potential future baseline, without the Local Plan:
 - Other legislation should ensure waste is managed in line with the waste hierarchy, however without a local plan it would be challenging to ensure developers consider their waste and how new developments will deal with their waste (i.e. bin stores or whether refuse collectors can gain access to remove the waste).

Key Sustainability Issues

- Ensuring the waste hierarchy continues to be implemented meaning only a low proportion of waste continues to go to landfills, while reuse options (recycling, composting and electricity) continue to increase as the preferred option.
- The need to reduce the volume of construction, demolition and excavation wastes produced by new developments, change of uses or conversions.

1.8 Population and Human Health

Population

1.8.1 **Table D1.3** demonstrates that KCC's area had a population of 1,463,740 in 2011. The population of the KCC area grew by +10.1% between 2001 and 2011 which is a faster rate than both the national average and the South East average (+7.9%). The District's population grew by 15,868 (11.7%) between 2001 and 2011, which was the second largest increase (in real terms) of any district in the county. The rate of growth was also higher than both regional and national levels (7.9%).

Table D0.3 Total population change between 2001 and 2011 in Kent Local Authority Areas

Area	2001	2011	2001/2011 Change	
			No.	%
Ashford	102,673	117,956	15,283	14.9%
Canterbury	135,277	151,145	15,868	11.7%
Dartford	85,906	97,365	11,459	13.3%
Dover	104,571	111,674	7,103	6.8%
Gravesham	95,712	101,720	6,008	6.3%
Maidstone	138,945	155,143	16,198	11.7%
Sevenoaks	109,309	114,893	5,584	5.1%
Shepway	98,238	107,969	11,731	12.2%
Swale	122,808	135,835	13,027	10.6%
Thanet	126,700	134,186	7,486	5.9%
Tonbridge & Malling	107,566	120,805	13,239	12.3%
Tunbridge Wells	104,038	115,049	11,011	10.6%
Kent	1,329,719	1,463,470	133,751	10.1%
South East	8,000,645	8,634,750	634,105	7.9%
England	49,138,831	53,012,456	3,873,625	7.9%

Source: ONS²⁷

²⁷ Office for National Statistics, released 24 September 2012. 2011 Census Table PP04: Resident population by 5 year age group

- 1.8.2 Mid-year population estimates show an increase in the District's population over recent years at mid-2019 stood at 165,394. The median age decreased from 39.5 in 2011 to 37.7 in 2017, however in 2018 the median age rose to 38 and rose further to 38.2 in 2019 (see **Table D1.4**). Mid-2019 data estimates a population split of 81,420 males (49.2%) and 83,974 females (50.8%).
- 1.8.3 Data has been made available from the 2021 Census and this Phase One data provides an up to date identification of the population of England and Canterbury. Phase One of the 2021 Census identified that the population of the South East of England has risen by 7.5% since the 2011 Census²⁸. During this time period, the population of Canterbury has grown from 151,100 in 2011 to 157,400 in 2021, which is an increase of 4.1%²⁹. The nearby Districts of Swale and Ashford had their population grow by 11.7% and 12.5% respectively.

Table D0.4 Mid-Year Population Estimates for Canterbury District

Mid- year	Total Population	Median Age
2011	150,600	39.5
2012	153,223	39.2
2013	154,941	39
2014	157,044	38.9
2015	159,663	38.4
2016	162,502	37.8
2017	164,100	37.7
2018	164,553	38
2019	165,394	38.2

Source: ONS³⁰

- 1.8.4 The age distribution in 2011 showed that Canterbury District had a high proportion of 15-24 year olds (**Figure D1.16**); this is higher than the KCC area average potentially due to large amounts of students attending Canterbury District's multiple higher and further education institutions. Canterbury District's older population (80+ years old) was also slightly higher than the KCC area average.
- 1.8.5 Within the 2019 mid-year estimates, 18.6% (30,900) of the District's population is within the 15-24 age range which suggests a reasonable amount of individuals within the education age range. As a percentage this age group, and those aged 25-29, is much higher than the KCC average. The number of people in the 20-29 and 70-79 age range have both increased by over 30% since 2011, while only the 10-19 and 40-49 ages have decreased between 2011 and 2019.
- 1.8.6 Phase One of the 2021 Census identifies and confirms Canterbury is experiencing an aging population, with there being a 20.2% increase in people aged 65 years and over between 2011 and 2021³¹. It also identifies that only a small increase in the population between 15 to 65 years (0.9% increase) and a decline of 2.2% in the quantity of children aged under 15 years.

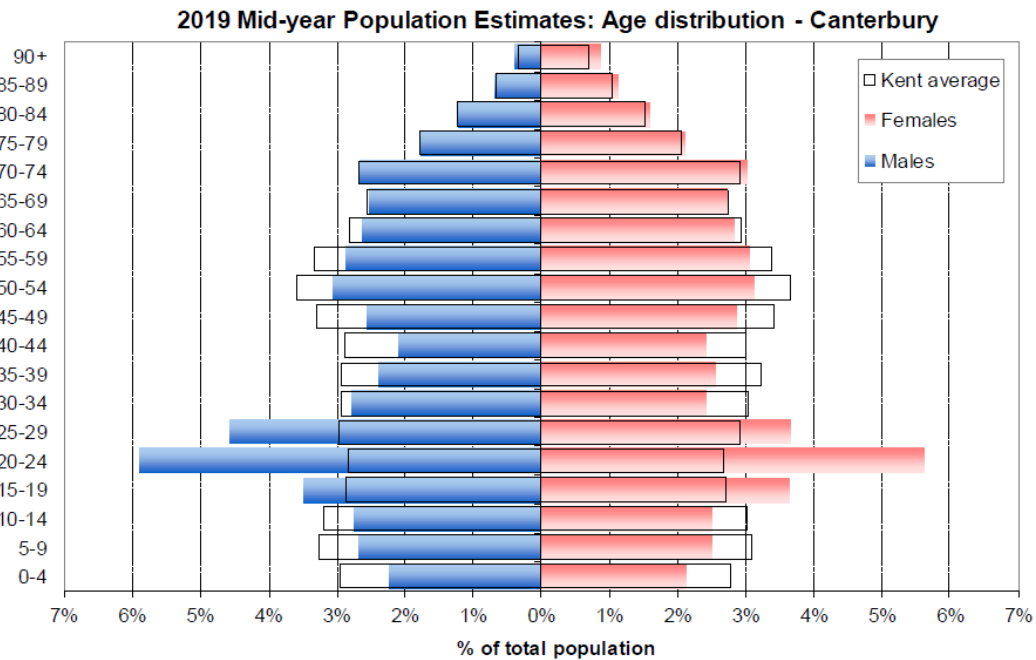
²⁸ Office for National Statistics (2022) Phase One Census 2021. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E07000106/>, accessed 03.10.2022.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Office for National Statistics, Mid-year estimates of the population: Mid-2019 using April 2020 LA boundaries

³¹ Ibid.

Figure D0.16 Age distribution of the population within the District in 2019 (mid-year estimate).



Source: Kent County Council Strategic Commissioning Statistical Bulletin (May 2020)

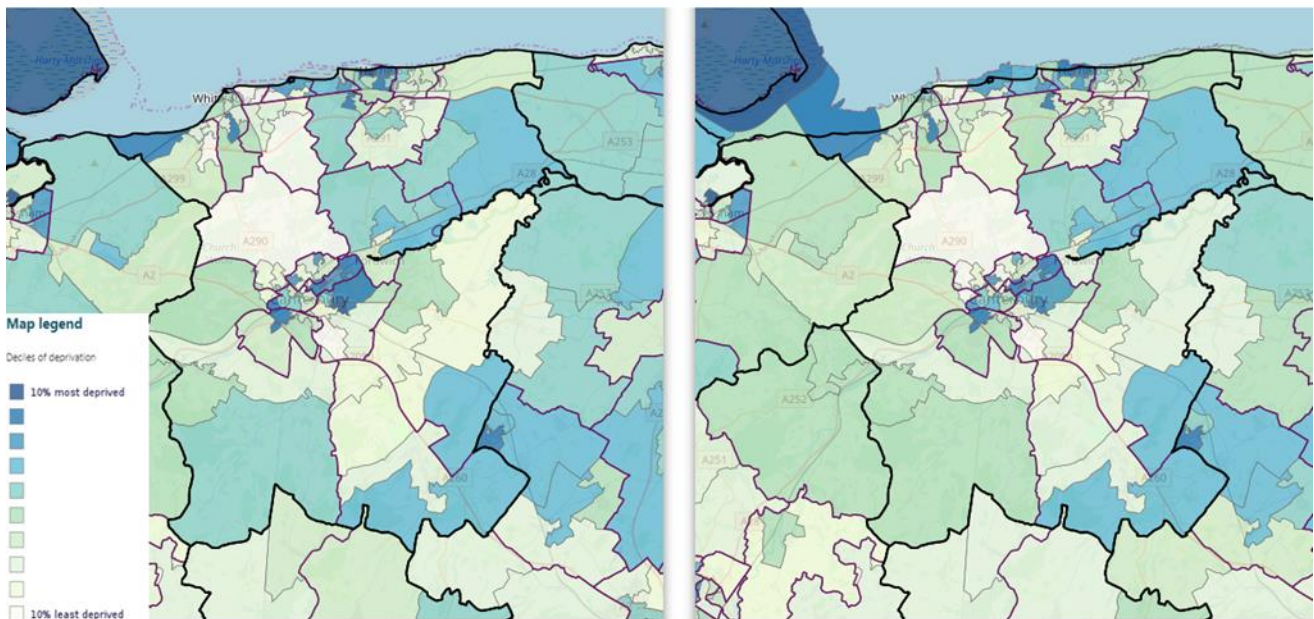
Household Deprivation

Index of Multiple Deprivation

- 1.8.7 In terms of deprivation, in 2019, Canterbury was ranked 185th out of 326 English authorities. This is a slight decrease from ranking 183rd in 2015 and reflects a slight improvement in levels of deprivation using these measures.
- 1.8.8 The Office of National Statistics (ONS) assesses deprivation at a very localised level known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). England was divided into 32,844 LSOAs, with 90 of them within Canterbury District. Of these 90 LSOAs within the District, two (Barton and Heron wards) are within the 10% most deprived as opposed to none in 2015. Canterbury has six of the most deprived LSOAs in Kent (Barton, Heron (2), Gorrell, Seasalter and Wincheap).³²
- 1.8.9 The map below (Figure D1.17) indicates the deprivation levels in all of the Lower Super Output Areas in Kent, where dark blue is 0-10% (representing the most deprived areas). The maps show the differences between 2015 (on the right) and 2019 (on the left). As can be seen below, overall, there is little change in deprivation across the District using these measures. However, in Kent overall, Thanet continues to rank as the most deprived authority and Tunbridge Wells the least. Canterbury performs similarly to 2015 (see **Figure D1.18**).

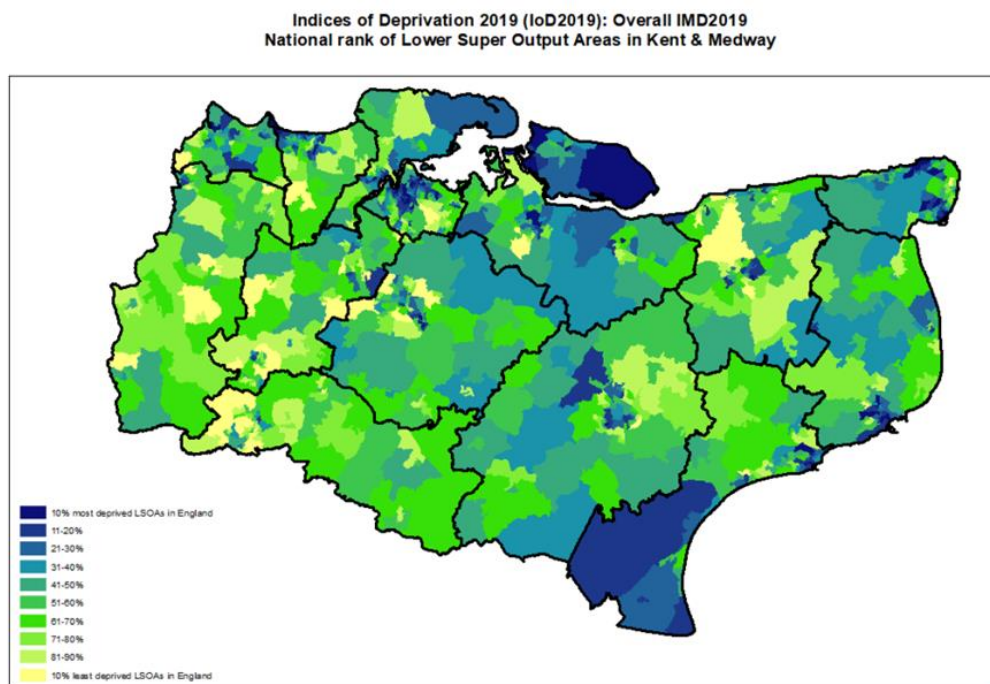
³² KCC, January 2020. Strategic Commissioning Statistical Bulletin - The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019): Headline findings for Kent. Available from: https://www.kent.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/7953/Indices-of-Deprivation-headline-findings.pdf

Figure D0.17 IMD comparison for lower super output areas (2019 and 2015)



Source: MHCLG – The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (2019 on the left, 2015 on the right)

Figure D0.18 IMD across LSOA in Kent and Medway (2019)



Source: The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019): The Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG)
Map produced by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council © Crown Copyright and database right 2019, Ordnance Survey 100019238

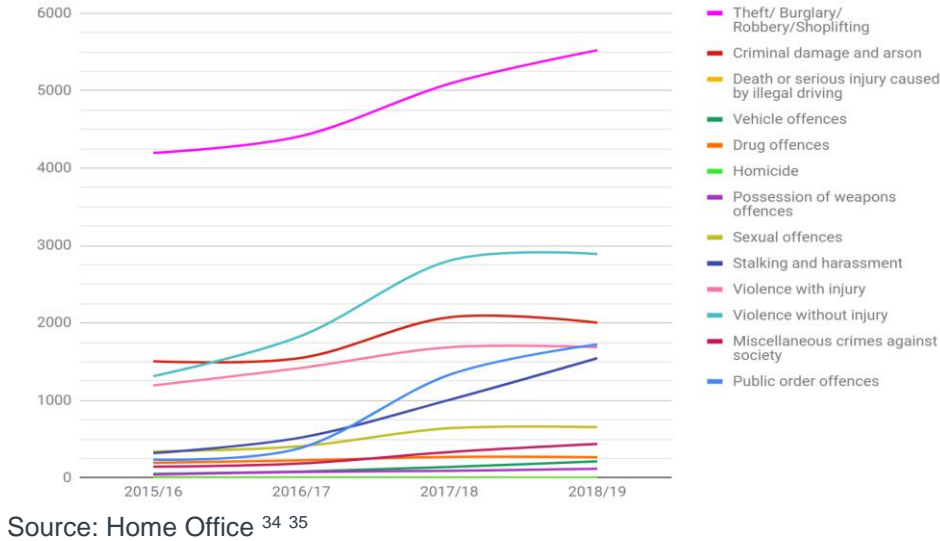
Source: KCC, January 2020. Strategic Commissioning Statistical Bulletin - The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019): Headline findings for Kent

Crime

1.8.10 Most types of crimes reported have increased in recent years. It is important to note that in 2017 Kent police were found to have inadequate crime-recording arrangements. When

reassessed in 2018 they were found outstanding with an estimated improvement from 83.6% to 96.6% of crime being recorded when reported³³. This could partially explain the increase across almost all types of crimes. See **Figure D1.19**.

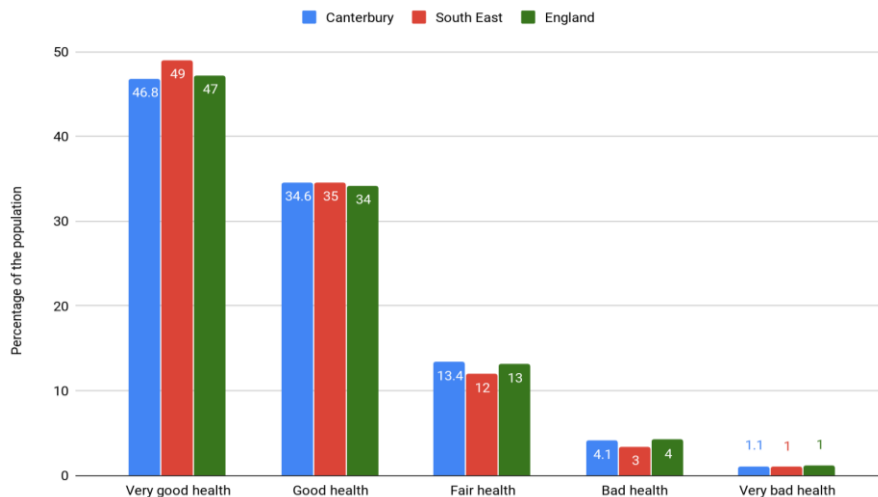
Figure D0.19 Crimes reported between 2015 and 2019



Health

1.8.11 In 2011, the majority of the District had very good health. Only 18.6% of the population had fair to very bad health within the District, this was higher than both the South East and England (see **Figure D1.20**).

Figure D0.20 General health of the population of the District, South East and England



³³ Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) <https://www.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/hmicfrs/publications/kent-crime-data-integrity-re-inspection-2018/>

³⁴ Offence subgroups from the Home Office’s statistics have been combined into general offence groups.

³⁵ Home Office, 2019. Official statistics- Police recorded crime and outcomes. Outcomes open data year ending March 2019 table.

- 1.8.12 In 2011, 81.9% of the District's residents stated that their day-to-day activities were not limited (see **Table D1.5**). This was lower than both the South-east region and England. However, between limited a lot and limited a little, more people in the district stated their day-to-day activities were limited a little.

Table 0.5 Percentage of the population limited in day to day activities due to long term health

Area name	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to-day activities not limited
Canterbury	8.2	9.9	81.9
South East	6.9	8.8	84.3
England	8.3	9.3	82.4

Source: ONS, Census 2011. Table QS303EW: Long Term Health Problem or Disability

- 1.8.13 The Public Health England (PHE) Local Authority Health Profile 2019³⁶ shows that life expectancy for both men (79.2) and women (83.4) is similar to the England average (79.6/83.2) but lower than the regional value (80.7/84.1). Life expectancy varies across the District and is 6.5 years lower for men and 5.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Canterbury than in the least deprived areas. For many measures of health (excess weight in Year 6 children/adults, rates of sexually transmitted diseases, hospital admissions, deaths from cardiovascular diseases) the District performs better than the national average. The Kent County Council Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)³⁷ sets out the key health issues affecting the area and a range of recommendations to address the challenges. The JSNA recognises the growing ageing population presents particular challenges for health in Kent, including for hospital admissions, dementia care and multi morbidities under the life stage of *Ageing Well*.

Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan

- 1.8.14 The potential future baseline, without the Local Plan:
- Due to the high number of student aged individuals within the District, it is highly likely development related to education, in particular universities, would increase and without a strategic overview there is a potential the developments would not be appropriately located or sustainable.
 - An increase in population will place an increasing demand on services, health facilities and sport and recreation facilities. To counteract the increase in demand related developments are likely and without strategic overview these could be inappropriate facilities or inappropriately located because the District's needs and changing demographics have not been considered.
 - Securing contributions from developments would be difficult, if not impossible, for new facilities, or improvements to existing health or community facilities. This could have a knock-on effect on the availability of and access to services.

Key Sustainability Issues

- Ensuring everyone in the District's growing, ageing population have their needs considered and where possible provided for.

³⁶ Available from: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/health-profiles/2019/E07000106.html?area-name=Canterbury>

³⁷ Available from: <https://www.kpho.org.uk/joint-strategic-needs-assessment>

- Improving the deprivation within the District, especially for the 6 LSOAs that are within the most deprived areas in Kent within the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019).
- Ensuring community infrastructure and services (such as GPS), are available and accessible to all communities and residents, and improving those where necessary.
- Supporting those within the District who are 'limited a lot' in their day-to-day activities.
- Ensure that formal and informal opportunities for all to take part in sport and be physically active are protected, provided and enhanced.

1.9 Historic Environment

Heritage Assets

1.9.1 The District has a rich history, highlighted by the following designated Heritage Assets located in the District (see **Figures D1.21 to D1.25** for locations):

- World Heritage Site;
- 97 Conservation Areas;
- 53 Scheduled monuments;
- 2 Registered Parks and Gardens;
- 1,880 Listed Buildings;
- 447 Locally Listed buildings;
- 1 Protected Wreck and 1 pending; and
- 1 Area of Archaeological Importance, of which there are only 5 sites nationally.

1.8.1 In addition, the District also includes a number of undesignated heritage sites including an excess of 9,000 archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings and other assets.

Figure D0.21 World Heritage Site and Area of Archaeological Importance

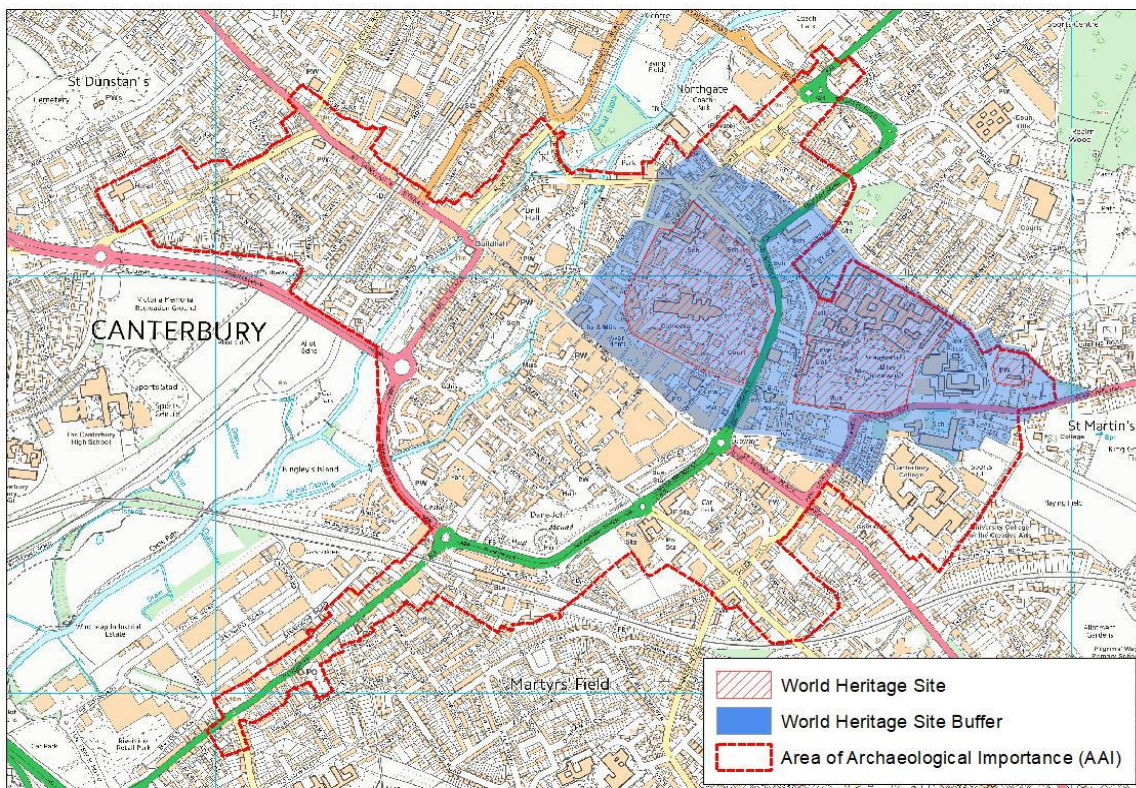


Figure D0.22 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the District

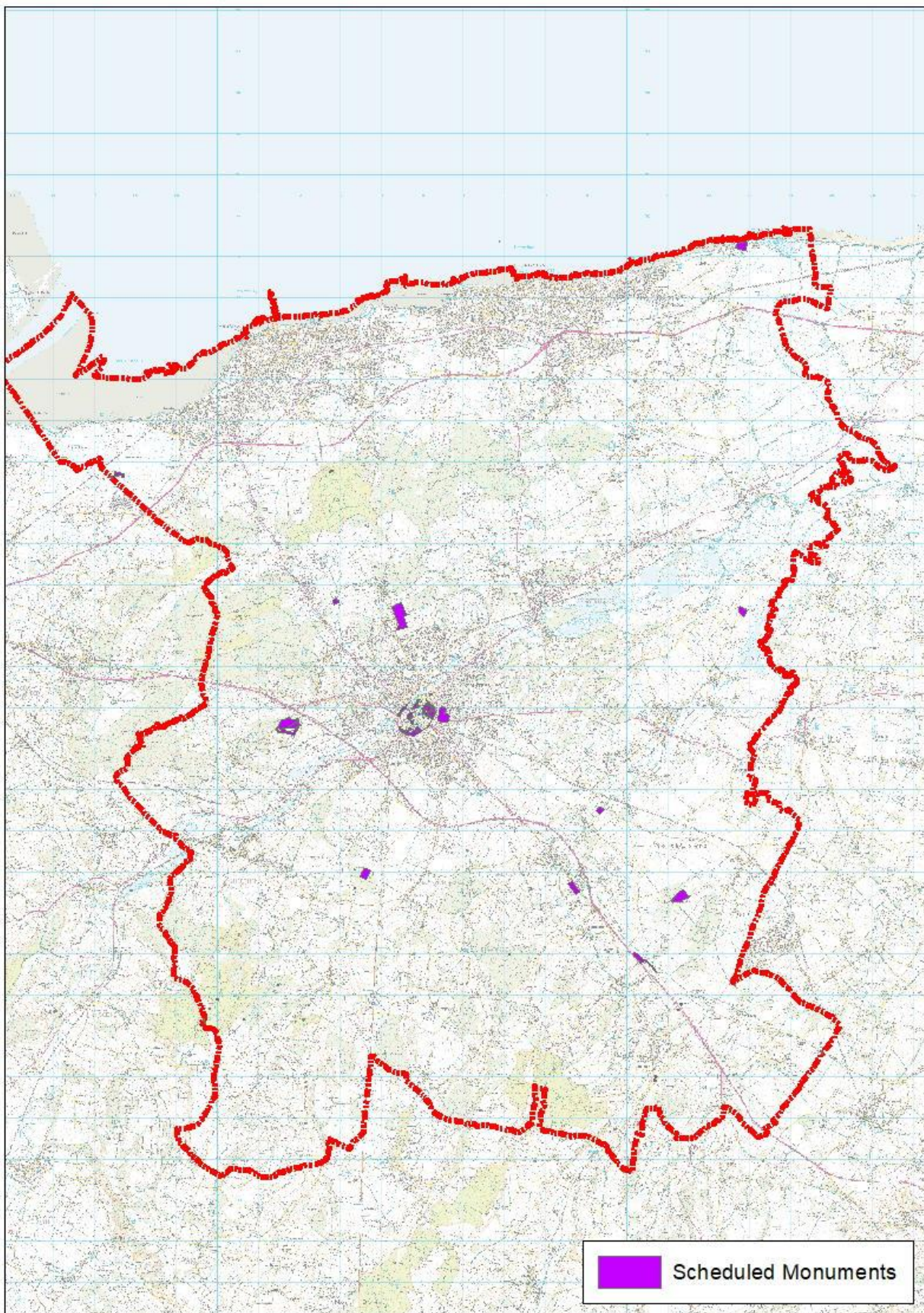


Figure D0.23 Listed buildings within the District by grade

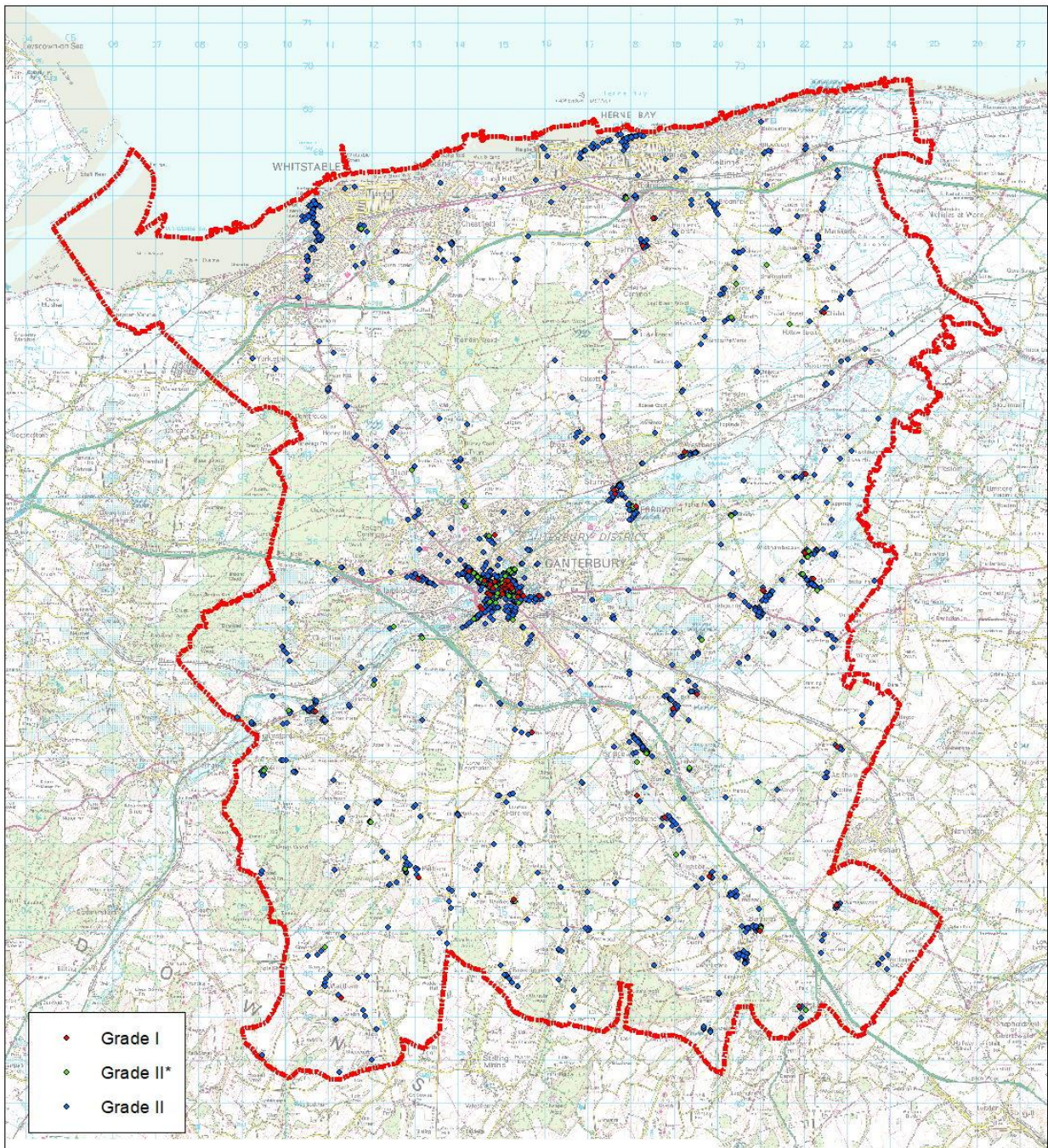


Figure D0.24 Registered Parks and Gardens – Broome Park

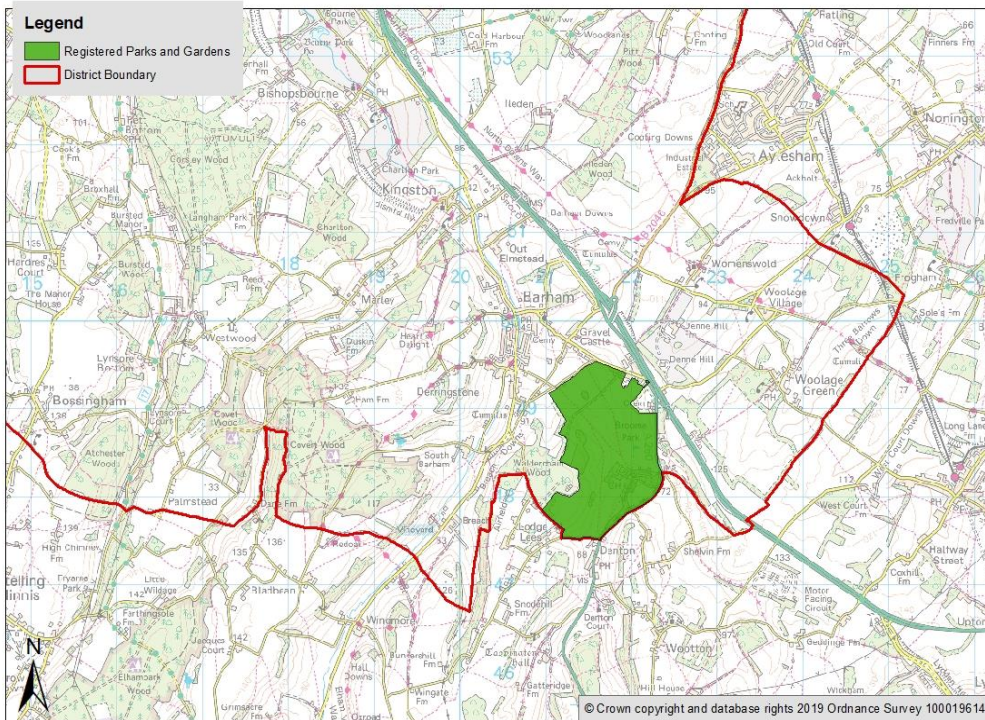
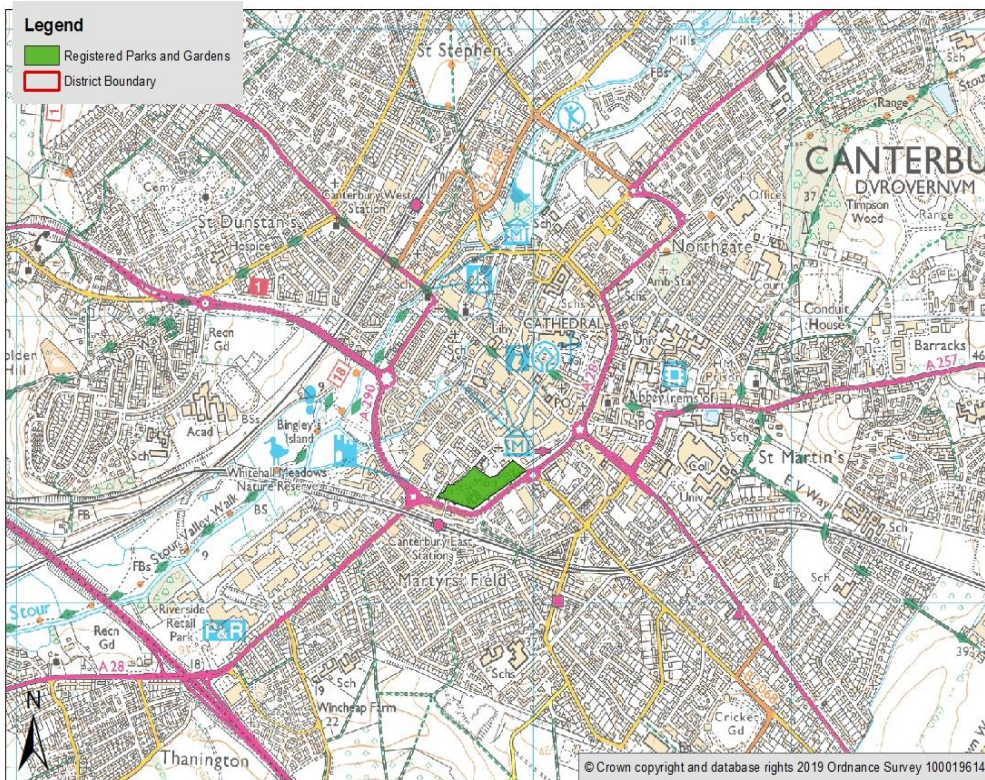


Figure D0.25 Registered Parks and Gardens – Dane John Gardens



Heritage at Risk (HAR) Register

- 1.9.2 The HAR register was launched by Historic England in 1998 and refers to a heritage asset (listed buildings, scheduled monuments, conservation areas, etc.) that has been identified as being at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development. The national register is updated and managed by Historic England annually comprising Scheduled Monuments, and Grade I and II* listed buildings and is publicly available³⁸.
- 1.9.3 The Council maintains a Local HAR Register, which includes those national assets identified by Historic England, and also those assets identified by the Council at a local level including grade II listed buildings and endangered buildings in conservation areas. The Local Register is based on a detailed working knowledge of the District. The Local HAR Register provides an additional repository of information on local historic assets, which helps improve the protection, conservation and management of heritage in Canterbury District. The Local HAR Register currently has 7 entries comprising 5 grade II listed buildings; 1 curtilage listed building; and 1 locally listed terrace.

Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan

- 1.9.4 The potential future baseline, without the Local Plan:
- Across the District there are heritage assets with statutory designations to protect them, as well as a recently adopted Heritage Strategy which provides some strategic direction. Therefore, without a local plan the chance of substantial issues is limited, however there would not be any policies to reinforce the Heritage Strategy or ensure that developments are appropriately located. Inappropriately located development could have a range of negative effects from not fitting in with the character of a conservation area, to the irreversible loss or damage historic features.

Key Sustainability Issues

- Ensure the heritage of the District is protected, promoted and allowed to prosper.
- Minimise adverse impacts on all heritage assets caused by development. This includes conservation areas, as the quality of the historic environment is coming under increasing pressure from competing land uses.

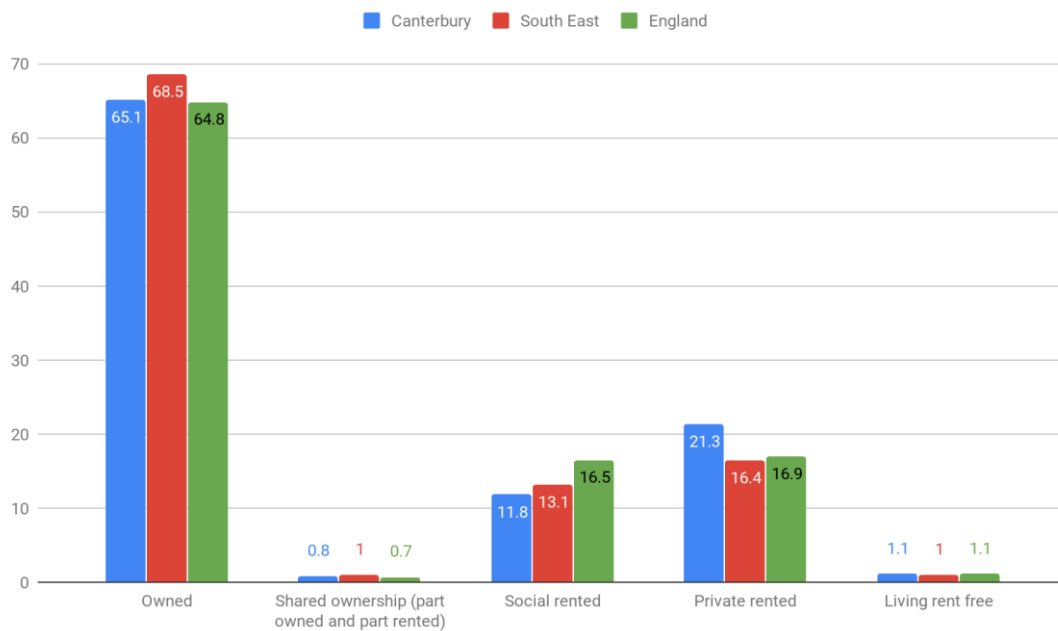
³⁸ Historic England's Heritage at Risk register can be found here: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/>

1.10 Housing

Housing Tenure and Type

1.10.1 The District has more people in private rented housing, and fewer in social rented housing, than the south-east region or England (see **Figure D1.26**). The majority of the District's households own their home which is in between the South-east region (which is higher), and England (which is lower).

Figure D0.26 Percentage housing tenure for the District, South East and England (2011)



Source: ONS, Census 2011. Table QS403EW: Tenure - People, local authorities in England and Wales

1.10.2 In 2011, of all Kent districts, Canterbury had the highest number (8,583 residents) and proportion (5.7%) of residents living in communal establishments. With four higher and further education institutions within the District, it is understandable that Canterbury's communal establishment figures were significantly higher than the other Kent Authorities (see **Table D1.6**).

Table D0.6 Resident Type in Kent Local Authority Areas (2011)

Local Authority Area	Total Resident Population	Household Residents	Communal Establishment Residents	% Household Residents	% Communal Establishment Residents
Ashford	117,956	116,993	963	99.2	0.8
Canterbury	151,145	142,562	8,583	94.3	5.7
Dartford	97,365	96,375	989	99	1
Dover	111,674	109,462	2,212	98	2
Gravesham	1.1,720	100,976	744	99.3	0.7
Maidstone	155,143	152,445	2,698	98.3	1.7

Sevenoaks	114,893	113,622	1,271	98.9	1.1
Shepway	107,969	106,151	1,818	98.3	1.7
Swale	135,835	133,380	2,455	98.2	1.8
Thanet	134,186	131,755	2,431	98.2	1.8
Tonbridge & Malling	120,805	119,401	1,404	98.8	1.2
Tunbridge Wells	115,049	112,622	2,427	97.9	2.1
Kent County Council Area	1,463,740	1,435,745	27,995	98.1	1.9
Medway UA	263,925	259,988	3,937	98.5	1.5
Kent (KCC area plus Medway)	1,727,665	1,695,733	31,932	98.2	1.8
South East	8,634,750	8,446,500	188,250	97.8	2.2
England	53,012,456	52,059,931	952,525	98.2	1.8

Source: ONS, Census 2011. Table PP07: Number of residents living in communal establishments vs households

Empty homes and second homes

- 1.10.3 The most recent data³⁹ shows that within the district there 1,340 homes classed as empty and 1,348 dwellings classed as second homes as at October 2020.

Housing Completions

Completions

- 1.10.4 The highest levels of total dwelling completions in the previous eight monitoring years took place in 2017/18. C2 student accommodation has dropped this year while C2 care homes has risen. Both C2 uses appear to have fluctuated yearly since 2011 (see **Table D1.7**).

Table D0.7 Housing completions within the District

Monitoring Year	Dwelling Completions	C2 Student	C2 Care homes	Total
2011/12	624	15	16	655
2012/13	524	105	-32	597
2013/14	475	156	10	641
2014/15	285	237	32	555
2015/16	296	275	23	594
2016/17	417	40	-35	422
2017/18	446	679	-6	1119
2018/19	405	7	32	444
Total	3472	1514	40	5027

Source: Authority Monitoring Report 2018-19⁴⁰

³⁹ Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/council-taxbase-2020-in-england>

⁴⁰ These figures accord with national guidance (PPG) regarding the approach to student and other communal or self contained specialist accommodation.

Previously developed land

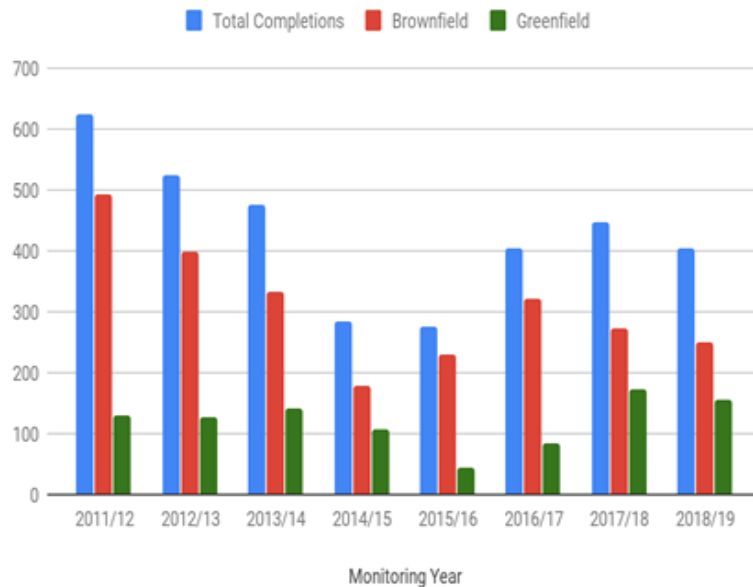
1.10.5 2017/18 and 2018/19 both saw low amounts of completions on brownfield sites which follows the decreasing trend from previous years (see **Table D1.8** and **Figure D1.27**). One reason is because of the number of greenfield sites which have been allocated through the previous Local Plan.

Table D0.8 Percentage of dwelling completions on brownfield land

Monitoring Year	Completions on Brownfield (%)
2011/12	79.01%
2012/13	75.95%
2013/14	70.11%
2014/15	62.11%
2015/16	83.70%
2016/17	79.46%
2017/18	61.07%
2018/19	61.48%

Source: Authority Monitoring Report 2018-19⁴¹

Figure D0.27 Net dwelling completions on brownfield and greenfield land.



Source: Authority Monitoring Report 2018-19

⁴¹ Only analyses dwellings. Does not including student accommodation and care homes (C2 uses).

Affordable Housing

- 1.10.6 There can be a delay between dwellings being counted as complete for the housing land supply, and that same dwelling being recorded as affordable housing. This is because a dwelling only gets counted as an affordable completion once it has been transferred to a Registered Provider, and this can occur several weeks after the building has actually been constructed. **Table D1.9** shows dwellings that have been transferred to a Registered Provider (affordable housing completions), which increased last year after four lower years previously.

Table D0.9 Affordable housing completions

Year	Affordable rent housing completions	Affordable home ownership completions	Social rent housing completions	Total
2011/12	18	33	93	144
2012/13	10	53	58	121
2013/14	10	10	50	70
2014/15	40	0	0	40
2015/16	20	30	0	50
2016/17	38	10	0	48
2017/18	9	36	0	45
2018/19	19	37	0	56
Total	164	209	201	574

Source: Authority Monitoring Report 2018-19

Registers

Housing Need Register

- 1.10.7 The Housing Need Register (HNR) is an important indicator of demand for affordable (including social) rented housing. Applications to the Council's HNR will only be accepted from households with a qualifying housing need and a local connection (except in exceptional circumstances). Affordable rented homes in the District, that are managed by either East Kent Housing or a Housing Association, are let using a choice based lettings system where people registered on the HNR can bid for appropriate properties. Council homes can also be offered to homeless households to whom the council has a duty to accommodate.
- 1.10.8 In the year 2018/19, 1,765 homeless applications were made to the council, the majority of these cases were assisted without an offer of council housing (for example, their homelessness was prevented, they were assisted into private housing or referred on to a supported housing provider).
- 1.10.9 Although the number of households on the HNR register dropped in 2019 there is still a portion of residents within the district who are in need of an accommodation (see **Table D1.10**).

Table D0.10 Number of households on the Housing Need Register

Year (1st April)	Number of households on the HNR
2011	3,519
2012	4,588
2013	4,708
2014	1,734
2015	2,269
2016	2,595
2017	2,709
2018	2,310
2019	1,983

Source: MHCLG 2020⁴²

Self- and Custom- Build Register

- 1.10.10 In accordance with legislation (The Self-Build and Custom Building Act 2015), the council holds a register of those interested in self-build and custom build projects. As of March 2019, there were 175 households on the register and the council is working to ensure that enough plots are provided in order to meet the requirements.
- 1.10.11 To gather more accurate information about the demand for this type of housing, a report went to Planning and Resources Committee to allow the inclusion of a local connection requirement⁴³. Therefore, the number of households on the register is expected to change in the near future as the council brings in the agreed changes.

Brownfield Register

- 1.10.12 In accordance with legislation, the council prepares, maintains and publishes a register of brownfield land that meets all the criteria specified in The Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017. In November 2020 version there were 50 parcels of land on the register.

Gypsies and Travellers

- 1.10.13 The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment May 2018 found evidence of Gypsy and Traveller pitch need over the next five years (2017/18 to 2021/22) equating to 17 pitches under the cultural definition, or 11 pitches under the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) 2015 definition of Gypsy and Traveller.
- 1.10.14 Extending the period (2017/18 to 2036/37), a cultural need for 29 pitches, or 12 pitches under the PPTS definition was identified, however it did not evidence any need for

⁴² Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2020. Statistical data set on live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies. Table 600: Numbers of households on local authorities' housing waiting lists, by district, England, from 1997 to 2019. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-rents-lettings-and-tenancies>

⁴³ Planning and Resources committee unanimously agreed to the officers recommendations. The full committee report and associated minutes can be found on the councils websites: <https://democracy.canterbury.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=615&MId=12136>

Travelling Showperson plot provision. Transit pitches were not recommended due to the evidence of unauthorised encampment activity.

Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan

1.10.15 The potential future baseline, without the Local Plan:

- There would be little regulation and strategic overview of housing developments leading development to be led by market forces.
- Housing would be unlikely to meet the needs of everyone in the District. Previous completion data would suggest the elderly would miss out, in particular, because not many care homes have been built. The same applies to affordable housing which recently saw an increase in completions but from previous data it would be difficult to conclude that those figures would stay high.
- Housing developments would likely come forward in less appropriate locations (e.g. on greenfield land).
- Contributions could not be secured from developments meaning communities miss out on some of the benefits, such as new or improvements to existing open space, affordable housing, schools and transport infrastructure.

Key Sustainability Issues

- Encourage development towards previously developed land and minimise the impact of development on the District's sensitive environmental receptors.
- The need to maximise the supply of appropriate, well designed, located and affordable housing (in all tenures) to meet the needs of the District.
- Providing sufficient housing on the most appropriate land, which supports the needs of all of the District and meets housing targets (for example care homes; student; affordable; residential; self and custom build; and gypsies and travellers)
- Ensure developments are built at appropriate densities, maximising the land available without over developing, and with a high design quality.

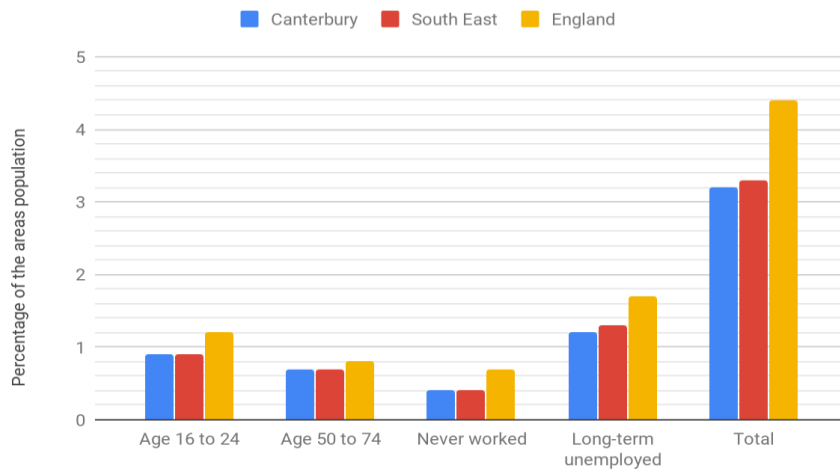
1.11 Economy

Employment and Education

Unemployment

1.11.1 In 2011, 3.2% of the Districts population identified that they were unemployed. **Figure D1.28** shows that the district was below England on all percentages, and the same as the South-east region on three of the four unemployment types. The exception is long term employment which is lower in the District.

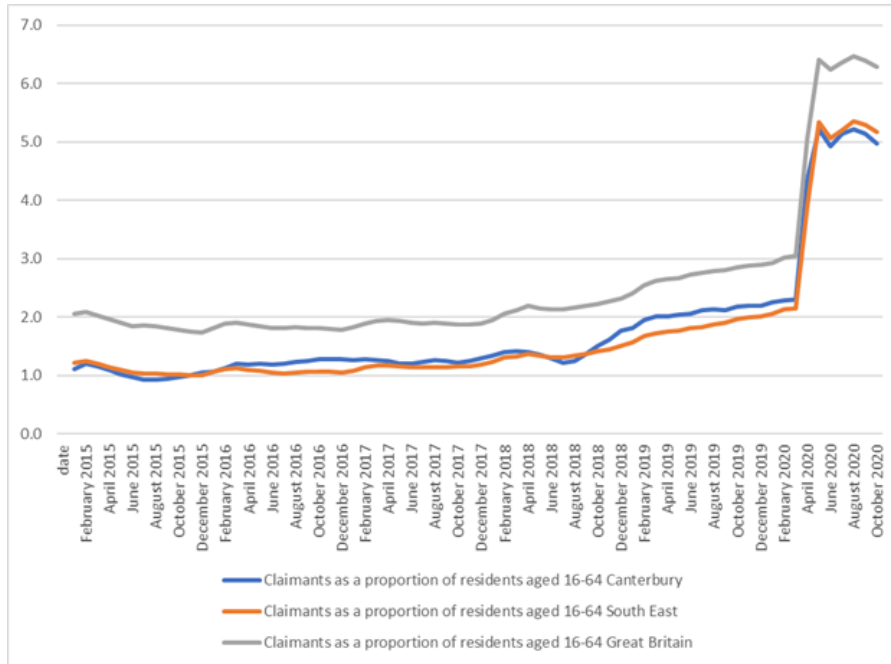
Figure D0.28 Percentage of the population by unemployed categories for the District, South-east and England



Source: ONS, Census 2011. Table KS601EW: Economic Activity

1.11.2 In September 2020, 5.0% of the District population (aged 16-64) was recorded as being on the claimant count, meaning they were receiving out of work benefits (see **Figure D1.29**). This is higher than at regional level, but lower than the national. The rise in claimants in 2020 reflects the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. There had previously been little fluctuation in levels since 2015. It would be unreasonable to compare the claimant count and census unemployment categories figures because the data has been collected differently with the census asking everyone, and the claimant count data based on a sample of people.

Figure D0.29 Claimant Count (%) for the District, South-east and Great Britain (2011-20)



Source: Nomis⁴⁴

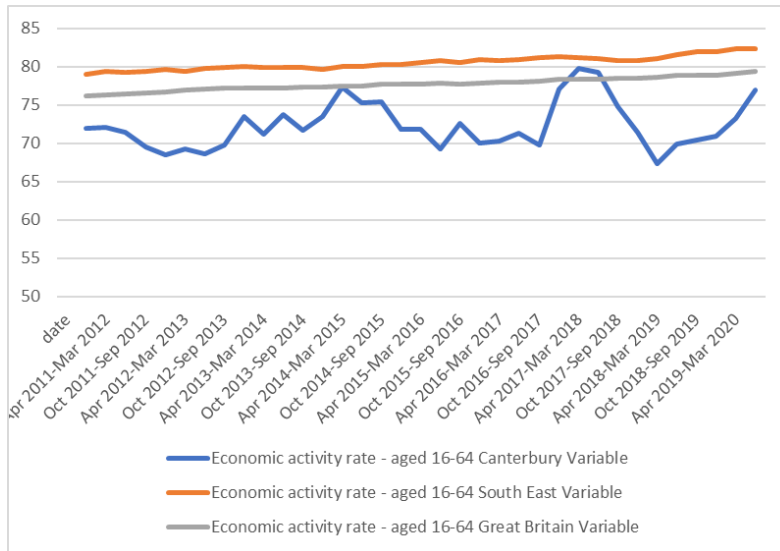
Economic Activity

1.8.2

The majority of the District’s population is economically active, although this has been seen to fluctuate, but since 2011 the percentage of individuals who are economically active in the District has been lower than both regional and national levels (see **Figure D1.30**).

⁴⁴ Nomis sourced from ONS, 2020. Claimant Count By Age - Time Series. Available from: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157312/subreports/cca_time_series/report.aspx

Figure D0.30 The population which is economically active for the District, South-east and Great Britain (2011-20)



Source: Nomis⁴⁵

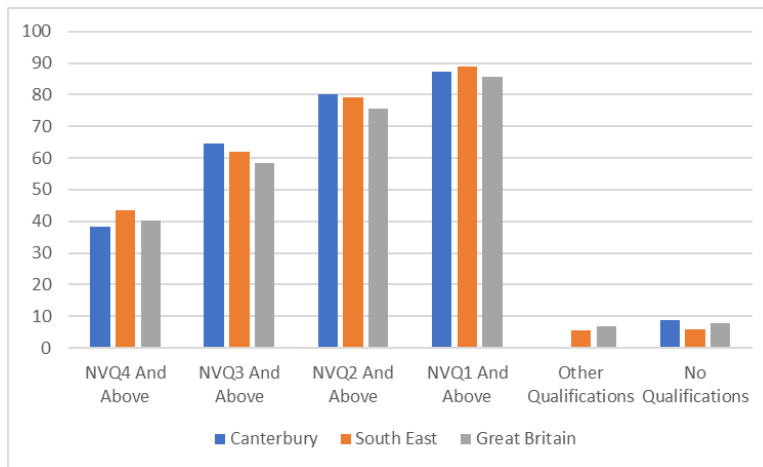
Qualifications

- 1.11.3 There are 8 qualification levels in England⁴⁶. In 2019, the District had a higher percentage of people with no qualifications than within the South East and Great Britain as a whole. However, the District has substantially more individuals with Level 3 qualifications than both the South East and Great Britain levels (see **Figure D1.31**).

⁴⁵ Nomis sourced from ONS, 2020. Economically Active - Time Series. Available from: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157312/subreports/ea_time_series/report.aspx

⁴⁶ Excluding 'entry level' qualifications such as English for speakers of other languages: Level 1 includes GCSE grades 3 to 1 or D to G; Level 2 includes GCSE grades 9 to 4 or grades A* to C; Level 3 includes AS levels and A levels; Levels 4 and 5 include Level 4 and Level 5 NVQs respectively; Level 6 includes bachelor degrees; Level 7 includes masters degrees; Level 8 includes doctorate degrees.

Figure D0.31 The highest qualifications the populations of the District, South East and England have as a percentage (2019)



Source: Nomis⁴⁷

Students

1.11.4 During the 2011 census the percentage of the population who were schoolchildren or full-time students who were over 16 years old was recorded. Although the District had a lower percentage than both the South East and England for those 16 to 17, the District had over double, nearly 3 times, more in the 18+ age bracket (see **Table D1.11**).

Table D0.11 Percentage of people within the District, South East and England who are schoolchildren and full-time students aged 16+

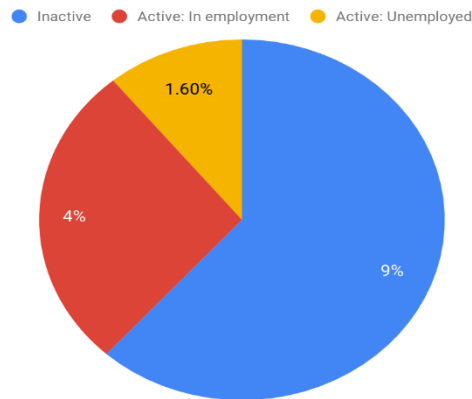
	Canterbury	South East	England
Age 16 to 17 (%)	2.6	2.8	2.7
Age 18 and over (%)	14.6	4.7	5.5

Source: ONS, Census 2011. Table KS501EW: Qualifications and students

1.11.5 Of those students aged 18 or over (14.6% of the District population), **Figure D1.32** below gives a breakdown of the students' employment status for the district. The District has a large quantity of students inactive (9% of the population), but only a few who are economically active but currently unemployed (1.6% of the population).

⁴⁷ Nomis sourced from ONS, 2020. Qualifications. Available from: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157312/report.aspx>

Figure D0.32 Student employment status (2011)



Source: ONS, Census 2011. Table KS501EW: Qualifications and students

1.11.6 Based on the 2019-mid year estimates over 29,145 people within the District are within the 16-24 age range. The proportion of the District which is of student age (16-24) is significantly higher than both the South-east region and the country (see **Table D1.12**).

Table D0.12 Percentage of the population within the student age range of 16-24

	Canterbury	South East	England
16-24 year olds (%)	17.63	10.23	10.58

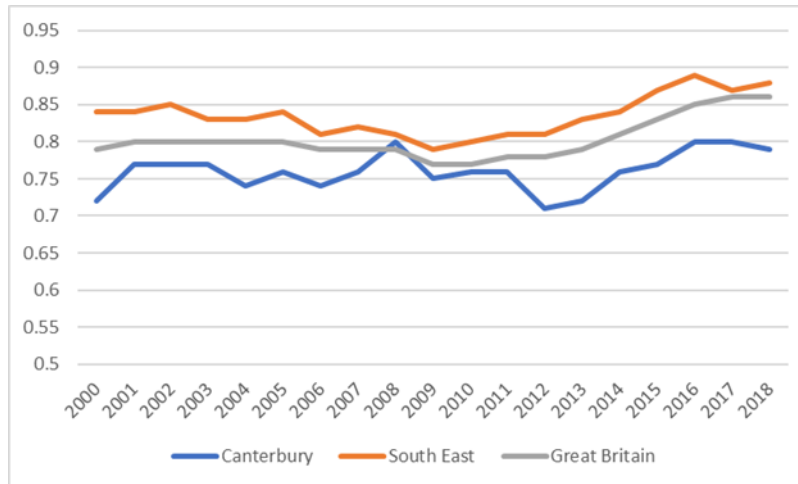
Source: ONS⁴⁸

Job Density

1.11.7 Canterbury has a low job density compared to the South East and Great Britain as a whole, however it has been increasing since 2012 (see **Figure D1.33**).

⁴⁸ Office for National Statistics (2020). Mid-year estimates of the population: Mid-2019: 2020 LA boundaries © Crown copyright 2019

Figure D0.33 Time series of job density for Canterbury, South East and Great Britain

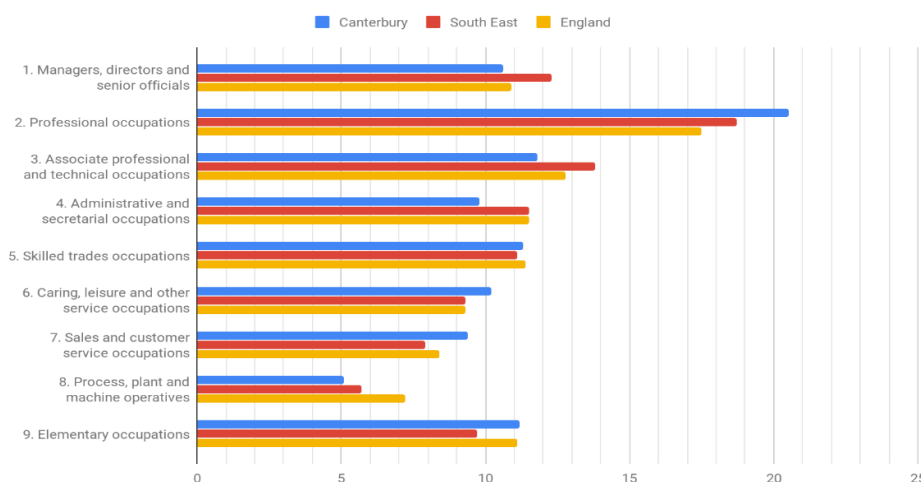


Source: Nomis⁴⁹

Occupations

1.11.8 Of those in employment in 2011, the District had a reasonably even distribution across the various occupational roles. The exception being 8. *Process, plant and machine operators* which is lower than the rest of the District, the South East and England. At the other end of the scale the District had a high number of people in 2. *Professional occupations*. The District is also higher than the regional and national levels at 6. *Caring, leisure and other service occupations*, 7. *Sales and customer service occupation* and 9. *Elementary occupations* (see **Figure D1.34**).

Figure D0.34 Percentage of people employed in occupational roles for the District, South-east and England (2011)

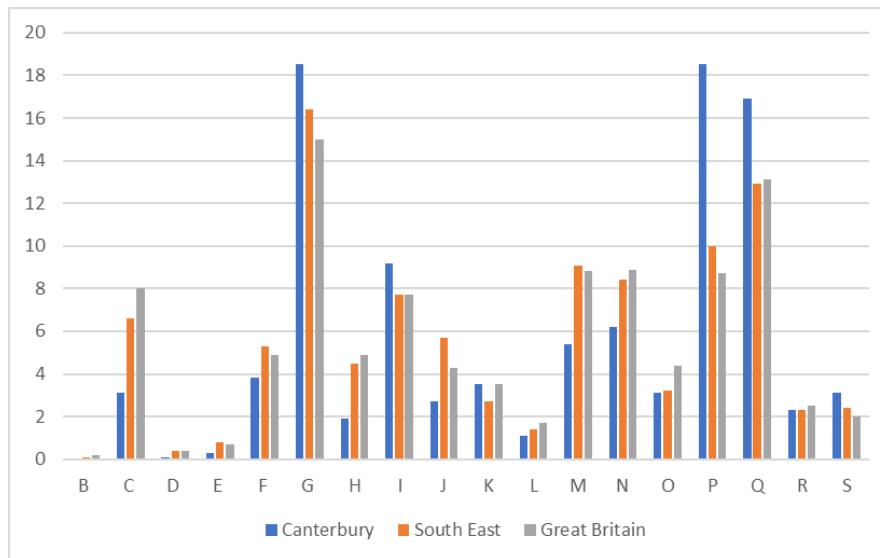


Source: ONS, Census 2011. Table KS608EW: Occupation, local authorities in England and Wales

⁴⁹ Nomis sourced from ONS, 2020. Job Density Time Series. Available from: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157312/subreports/jd_time_series/report.aspx

1.11.9 Some of the sample sizes from these occupations are too small to provide updated information. However, it is possible to get more up to date information on Employee Jobs By Industry which is provided in **Figure D1.35** below⁵⁰. In 2019, a large proportion of those employed within the District work within the employment sector of Education (P) (18.5%); Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles (G) (18.5%); and Human Health and Social Work Activities (Q) (16.9%).

Figure D0.35 Employee jobs by industry for Canterbury, South East and Great Britain in 2019



Source: Nomis⁵¹

Employment and Retail floorspace

1.11.10 Through commercial infrastructure monitoring there has been a reasonable amount of fluctuation in net gain across all of the use classes. Within recent years there have been losses recorded of most B use classes, while D1, A3 and A5 have all had net gains (see **Table D1.13**)⁵².

Table D0.13 Use class net change from 2011/12 to 2018/19

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
A1	1,328	-1,679	2,305	238	-1,023	10,069	-1,010	541
A2	477	176	-46	-574	405	-774	-326	274
A3	922	83	1,168	673	1,019	1,923	2,199	437

⁵⁰ Reference letters for job types: B : Mining And Quarrying; C : Manufacturing; D : Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply; E : Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities; F : Construction; G : Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles; H : Transportation And Storage; I : Accommodation And Food Service Activities; J : Information And Communication; K : Financial And Insurance Activities; L : Real Estate Activities; M : Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities; N : Administrative And Support Service Activities; O : Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security; P : Education; Q : Human Health And Social Work Activities; R : Arts, Entertainment And Recreation; S : Other Service Activities

⁵¹ Nomis sourced from ONS, 2020. Employee Jobs by Industry. Available from:

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157312/report.aspx>

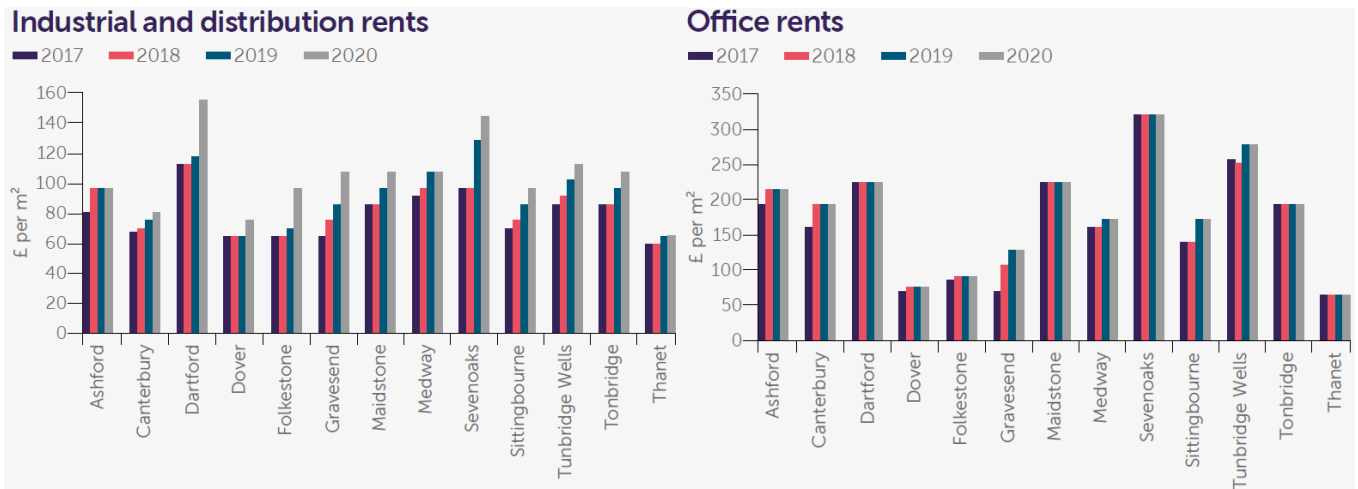
⁵² From September 2020 changes to the Use Class Order have removed Class A1, A2, A3, B1 have been replaced by Class E. D1, D2 and replaced with Use Class F1/F2/sui generis. A4 and A5 replaced by Sui generis. To link with latest monitoring reported in the Authority Monitoring Report (2018-19) the previous use classes have presented here.

A4	857	-1,044	-3,279	1,289	204	-412	-887	-732
A5	99	139	245	252	200	145	116	32
A3-5 Total	1,878	-822	-1,866	2,214	1,423	1,656	1,428	-262
A1-5 Total	3,683	-2,325	393	1,878	805	10,951	92	553
B1a	-4,668	-954	-1,227	-2,640	-573	2,494	-1,112	-1,830
B1b	0	-200	0	0	0	676	0	701
B1c	1,390	451	219	-2,124	1,809	-621	-3,068	-471
B1 mixed	0	0	375	0	366	-135	0	0
B1 Total	-3,278	-703	-633	-4,764	1,602	2,414	-4,180	-1,600
A2/B1 Total	-2,801	-527	-679	-5,338	2,007	1,640	-4,506	-1,326
B2	582	879	-437	-11,810	214	2,709	-2,205	-3,728
B8	1,793	-1,043	735	2,991	128	5,458	-5,815	10,972
B1-8 mixed	-44	0	0	0	0	3,754	438	250
A2/B1-8 Total	-470	-691	-381	-14,157	2,349	13,561	-12,088	6,168
B1-8 Total	-947	-867	-335	-13,583	1,944	14,335	-11,762	5,894
C1	na	na	1,343	915	732	1,075	814	2,618
C2	na	na	484	3,630	2,587	-57	-169,095	-1,407
C1/C2 Total	na	na	1,827	4,545	3,319	1,018	-168,280	1,211
D1	5,876	5,266	1,411	3,840	4,042	-178	6,570	12,902
D2	-1,509	639	-360	1,255	3,662	-12,766	-8,620	571
D1/D2 Total	4,367	5,905	1,051	5,095	7,704	-12,944	-2,050	13,472
Sui Generis	156	1,395	99	92	-8,575	-38	6,985	-1,257

Office rents

- 1.11.11 For the fourth consecutive year rental values for industrial property in the District increased in 2020, while the District's office market rental values have largely stayed level. Dartford and Sevenoaks have the highest industrial and distribution rents whilst Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells have the highest office rents (see **Figure D1.36**).

Figure D0.36 Office rents; and Industrial and Distribution rents, for Canterbury District (2017-2020)



Source: 2020 Kent Property Market⁵³

Sustainable Tourism

1.11.12 In 2017, Canterbury hosted the highest number of visitor trips within the county: 7,761,000 people visited either for day trips or staying overnight. Of these people 49% visited specifically for a holiday. The District also had the highest visitor spend with over £392 million being spent. This shows a growth in the District economy by 8.1% in 2017⁵⁴. The tourism economy within the District is currently worth nearly £491 million with 16% of all employment in the district is related to tourism⁵⁵.

Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan

1.11.13 It is challenging to predict how the market would be affected by the absence of a local plan, especially with the uncertainties around the economic recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic and the impacts of the UK's departure from the European Union. However, it is likely to fluctuate due to limited control and strategic overview. Some potential impacts are:

- Certain uses of floorspace will continue to decrease (such as B1a, D2 and B2) as they are likely to follow the current trends.
- Without some strategic direction regarding the location and quantity of office and industrial units, rents could start to increase as there might be a lack of supply leading to an increase in demand and inflation of rental values.
- Unsustainable development can lead to a lack of facilities and job uncertainties.
- Without the encouragement of the local plan to provide developments supporting jobs, which local people need, there may not be enough jobs and those jobs provided for may not be appropriate for local people

⁵³ 2020 Kent Property Market. © Caxtons and Kent County Council 2020. Available from:

<http://www.kentpropertymarket.com/documents/KPMR-2020-FOR-WEB.pdf>

⁵⁴ Visit Kent and Canterbury Bid.

⁵⁵ Designation research on behalf of Visit Kent, 2018. Economic Impact of Tourism: Canterbury 2017 Results. Available from:

https://www.visitkentbusiness.co.uk/library/Cambridge_Model_2018/1.Economic_Impact_of_Tourism_-_Canterbury_2017.pdf

- Tourism could increase due to inappropriate or unsustainable developments or use changes, however without the local plan these may not be located in the most sustainable locations.

Key Sustainability Issues

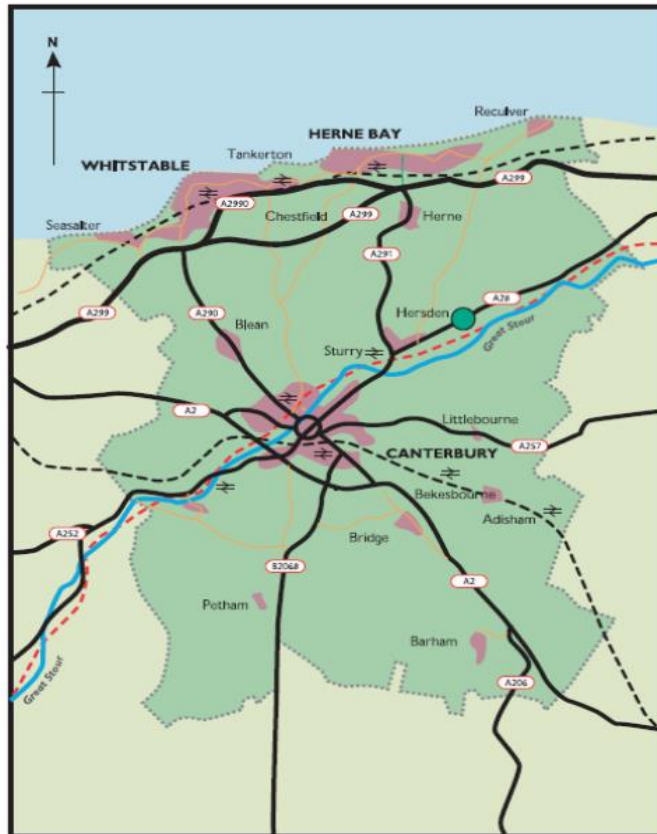
- Loss of too much employment floorspace, such as B1a, D2 and B2.
- Ensuring rent is appropriately set.
- Encouraging a reduction in the number of individuals unemployed or economically inactive.
- Ensure jobs which are provided are in the right places to meet the identified employment needs.
- Ensure the District continues to be highly educated.
- Ensure tourism rates continue to grow in a sustainable manner.
- Supporting broader economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic.

1.12 Transport

Transport Network

- 1.12.1 The District provides multiple transport methods and routes, as seen in **Figure D3.37**. The District does not have an airport or seaport, but Whitstable Harbour remains a working harbour, importing aggregate and producing asphalt for the construction industry.

Figure D0.37 Canterbury District Road and Rail Network



Source: Canterbury City Council Transport Strategy 2017 (2014-2031) ⁵⁶

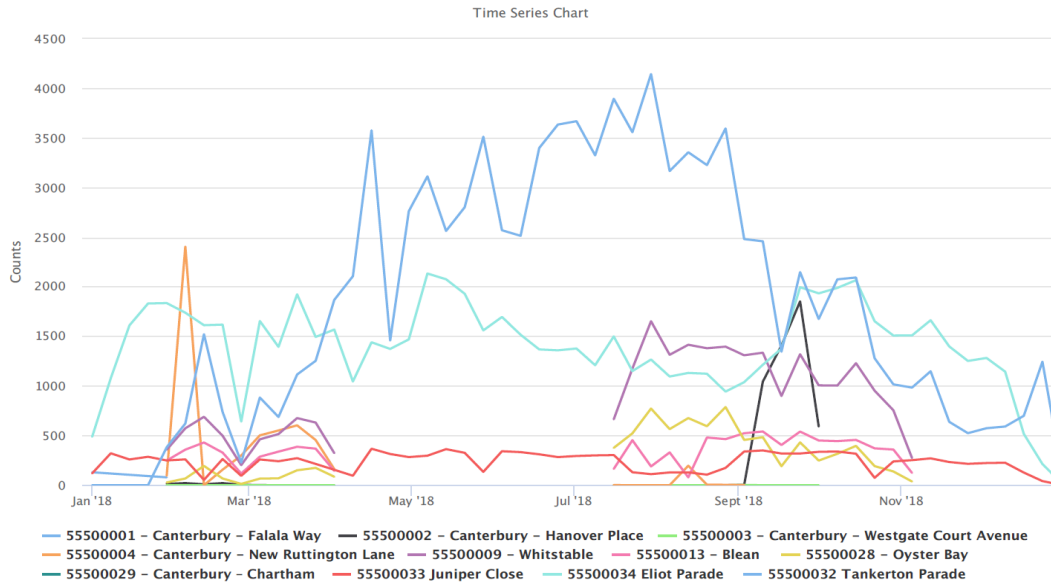
Cycling

- 1.12.2 The city has an extensive pedestrianised area and a well-established cycle network which links into off road routes like the Crab and Winkle and National Cycle Route 1. There are sign posted long-distance cycle routes along country lanes: Regional Cycle Route 16 towards Dover; Regional Cycle Route 17 towards Folkestone and the Channel Tunnel; and Regional Route 15 on the new Oyster Bay Trail from Whitstable to Reculver and beyond into Thanet. In the city, there are approximately 300 cycle parking places at 40 locations. In addition to this a 28-space cycle compound has been provided at Wincheap Park and Ride which allows motorists to complete their journey using a park & pedal scheme. The success of this has led to the provision of a second compound at Sturry Road park & ride site which opened in Autumn 2019.

⁵⁶ Canterbury City Council Transport Strategy 2017 (2014-2031). Available from: https://www.canterbury.gov.uk/downloads/download/20/transport_strategy

1.12.3 **Figure D1.38** below shows the daily usage, for 2018, of the various cycle routes where counters have been installed. The maximum was 4,143 cycles on the Oyster Bay trail at Tankerton promenade on 30th July 2018. This is slightly lower than the maximum count in May 2017 of 4,651 at the same location.

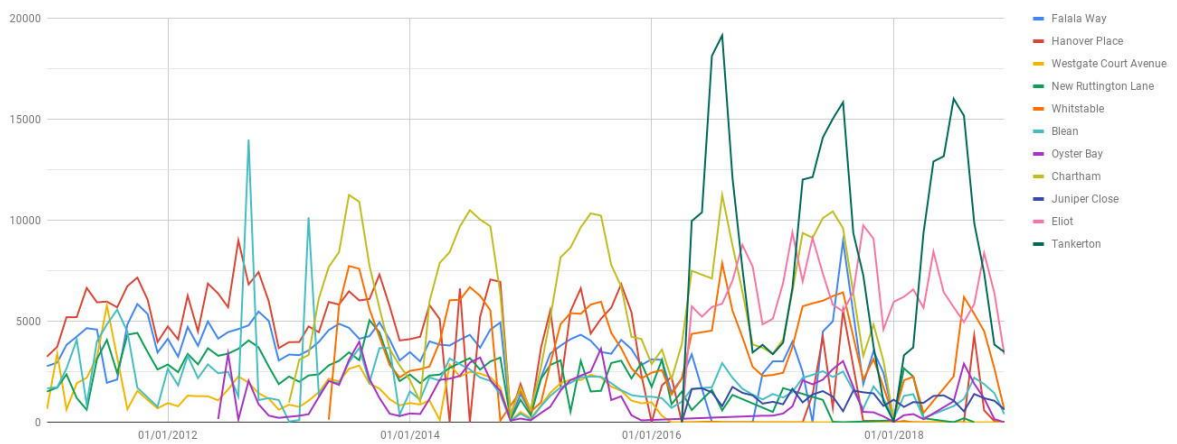
Figure D0.38 Counts on Cycle Routes in 2018



Source: Authority's Monitoring Report (2019-20)

1.12.4 The number of people using cycle routes since 2011 has fluctuated, however there appears to have been some increase since 2016. This could be due to the introduction of new cycle routes (or counters on new routes). See **Figure D1.39**.

Figure 0.39 Counts on cycle routes from January 2011 to December 2018



Source: Authority's Monitoring Report (2019-20)

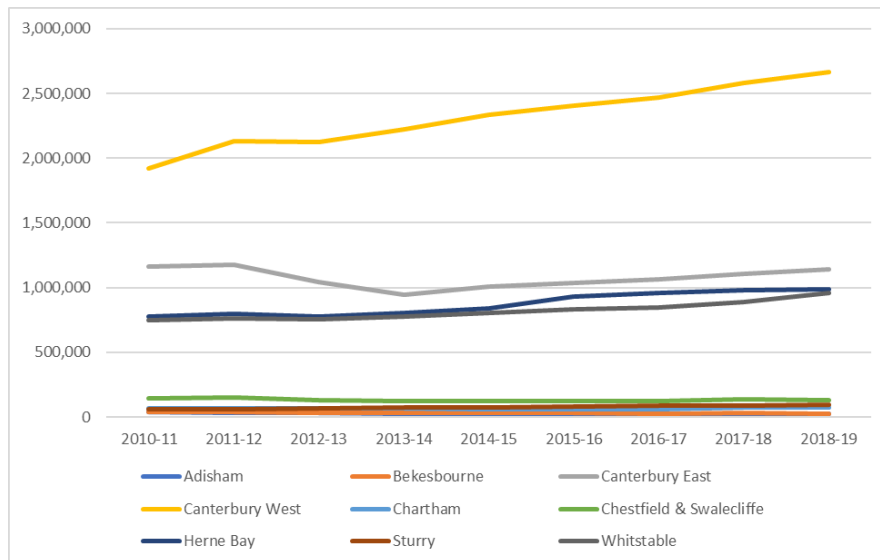
Public Transport

Rail

- 1.12.5 Passenger rail services in the District are currently provided by Southeastern, under the Integrated Kent Franchise, which covers the majority of the County's rail services (including High Speed services). The District also has a good connection to Ashford International station where daily Eurostar services operate from St Pancras International to Lille, Paris and Brussels.⁵⁷
- 1.12.6 There are nine stations within the District on the following lines:
- Ashford to Ramsgate (via Canterbury West) line- Canterbury West, Chartham and Sturry
 - North Kent Line- Whitstable, Chestfield & Swalecliffe and Herne Bay
 - Chatham Main Line (Dover Branch)- Canterbury East, Bekesbourne and Adisham
- 1.12.7 Both Canterbury East and Canterbury West are busy stations primarily because of commuters and tourism. Canterbury West, which has the High-Speed service to London, is the busier of the two stations with over 2.5 million entries and exits in 2018/19 (**Figure D1.40**). Herne Bay and Whitstable are the next highest.
- 1.12.8 Adisham, Bekesbourne, Chartham, Chestfield & Swalecliffe and Sturry stations, have reasonably low use which previously had not varied much over time. Whereas, Canterbury West, Herne Bay and Whitstable have all been steadily increasing over time. Although Canterbury East dropped in 2013/14, in recent years it has started increasing, probably due to the High Speed service.
- 1.12.9 The COVID-19 pandemic will have had an impact on train usage and it is expected that the entries and exits data will show a substantial decrease in passengers when it is available.

⁵⁷ Canterbury City Council Transport Strategy 2017 (2014-2031)

Figure D0.40 Train passenger entries and exits



Source: Office of Rail and Road⁵⁸

Bus

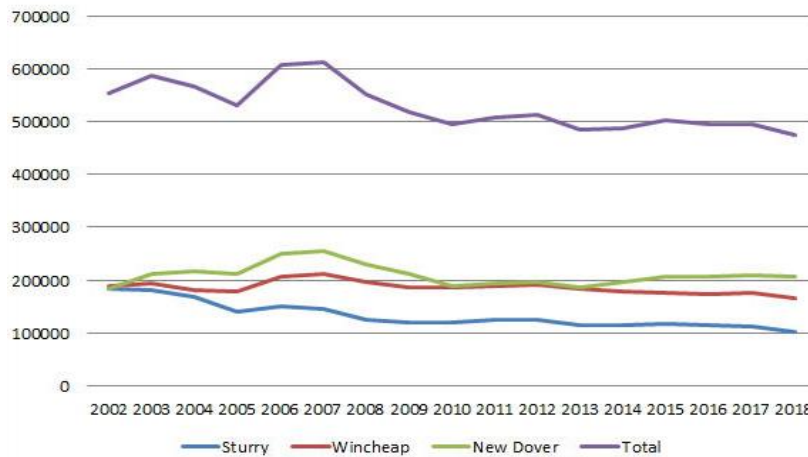
- 1.12.10 Most of the bus services in the District are operated by Stagecoach, with a mix of wholly commercial services and some ‘socially necessary’ services such as school and rural services and off-peak services, which are subsidised by KCC. Canterbury has seen the successful development of branded bus routes such as the Canterbury Triangle and the Thanet Breeze. Stagecoach make approximately 250,000 bus journeys per year and carry approximately 9,600,000 passengers per year. Additionally, a number of express coach services operate in Canterbury, including daily scheduled services to London from Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable.

Park and Ride

- 1.12.11 The council operates three Park and Ride sites, located on the edge of the city on New Dover Road, Wincheap and Sturry Road which has removed over 12.5 million car trips from Canterbury city centre since 2002 when the data was first collected. Car sharing is popular with an average of 1.7 people per car per journey. The number of vehicles using Park and Ride has stayed more or less static since 2009 after a spike in usage around 2006/7. The journey saving from the site to the City from these vehicles is just over 41 million miles with the associated savings in emission deposits.
- 1.12.12 Sturry Road is the least well-used site (**Figure D1.41**), but also has the road served by the highest frequency of other service buses (non park and ride). The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the use of the Park and Rides and they have also spent some time closed in 2020.

⁵⁸ Office of Rail and Road, 2020. Estimates of station usage (Revised June 2020). Available from: <http://orr.gov.uk/statistics/published-stats/station-usage-estimates>

Figure 0.41 Number of people using the Park and Rides

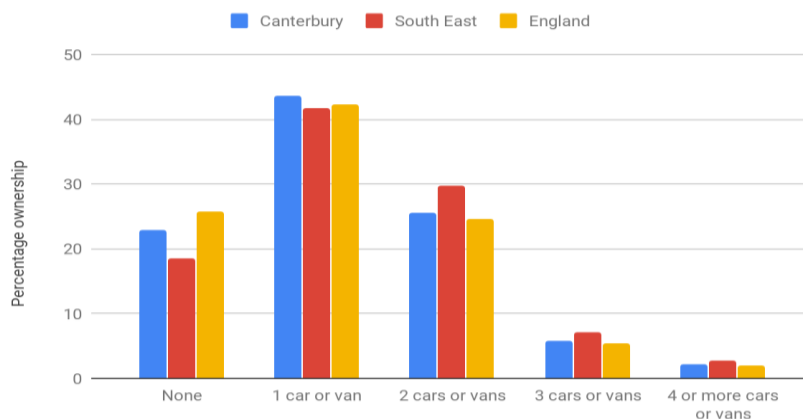


Source: Authority’s Monitoring Report (2018-19)

Car and Van Ownership

1.12.13 In the 2011 census Canterbury District had 60,771 households recorded, and **Figure D1.42** below shows the percentage of car or van ownership per household. The District has a high proportion of households without access to the car, and the proportion of households with four or more cars was lower than the South East region.

Figure D0.42 Car or van ownership per household for the District, South East and England as a percentage



Source: ONS Census 2011. Table KS404EW: Car or van availability, local authorities in England and Wales

Roads

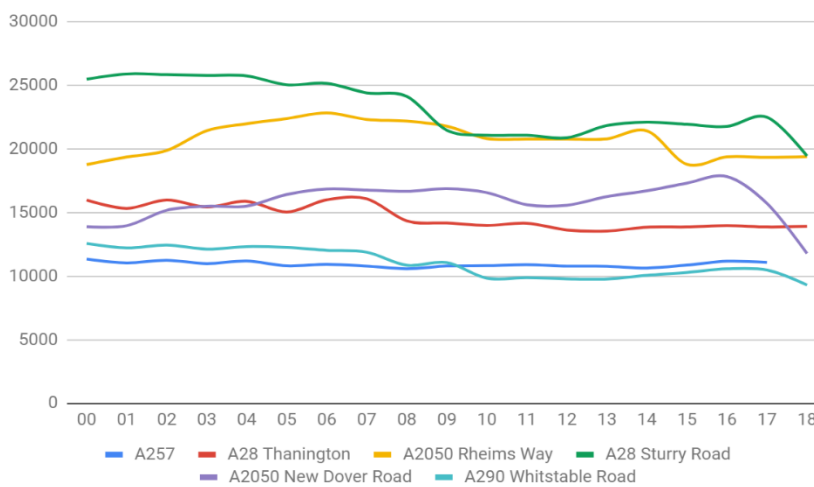
1.12.14 The A2 trunk road, which provides access to the port of Dover, runs through the heart of the District, giving good access from Canterbury to the rest of the UK. The primary route network consists of the A28, which connects the city with Ashford to the south and Thanet to the north-east and the A299 Thanet Way serves the seaside towns of Herne Bay and Whitstable. Further A and B roads connect the main urban areas, complemented by a network of minor roads and streets. There are no motorways within the District.

1.12.15 Some Section 106 contributions have already been secured through the planning process, inline with the current Local Plan, for a new all movement junction onto A2 at south

Canterbury; an A2 slip road and relief road at Wincheap; Herne relief road; and Sturry relief road. A28/A257 Barracks link road has been secured through a planning permission at the Land at Howe Barracks strategic site

- 1.12.16 Traffic flows on 6 key radial routes in the city of Canterbury remain broadly static, as they have done since 2000. This is in marked contrast to national traffic counts which have shown an 18% increase in all motor vehicles on major routes in the same period (see **Figure D1.43**). The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has yet to be fully realised. There was a significant downturn in road usage and it is expected that statistics will show a relatively low usage of roads at this time.

Figure D0.43 Traffic flow on the 6 key routes into the city

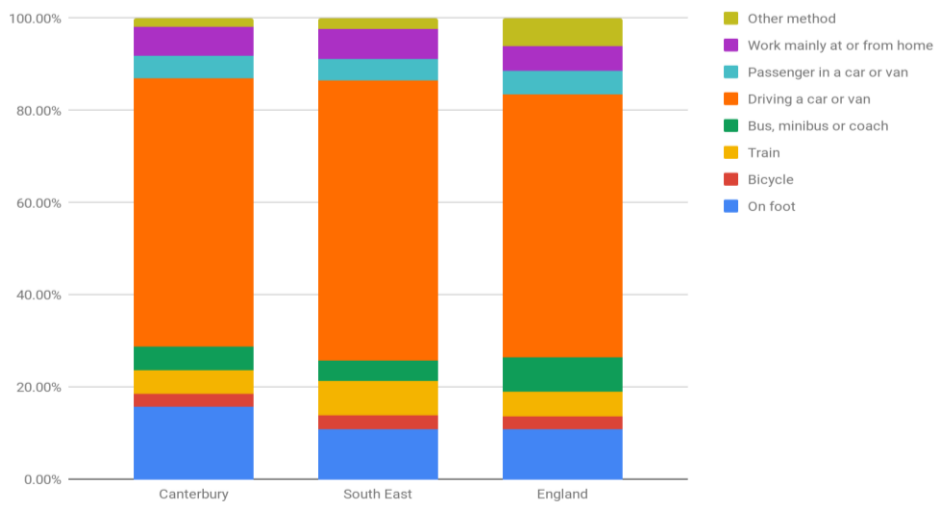


Source: Authority’s Monitoring Report (2019-20) using Department for Transport data

Travel to work

- 1.12.17 Based on who was employed in the District (65,620 individuals) during the 2011 census, the figure below breaks down how they travelled to work. The majority within the district travel by car as a driver. However, the district had a higher amount of people walking than both the South East and England areas (see **Figure D1.44**).

Figure D0.44 Split of how individuals travel to work



Source: ONS, Census 2011. Table QS701EW: Method of travel to work

1.12.18 Analysing the change in individuals’ modes of transport to work between 2001 and 2011, the largest percentage change has been in bus travel. The 61% increase is significantly above the South-East and England average of around 9%; seven districts in Kent actually saw decreases in bus travel to work. Although travel to work by car or van also increased by 12%, when compared to the large increases in public transport, its modal share actually decreased from 56.5% to 55% in overall terms. The biggest percentage decrease has been as a passenger in a car or van and this statistic is reflected regionally and nationally (see **Table D1.14**).

Table D0.14 Percentage change in method of travel to work between 2001 and 2011 in the District

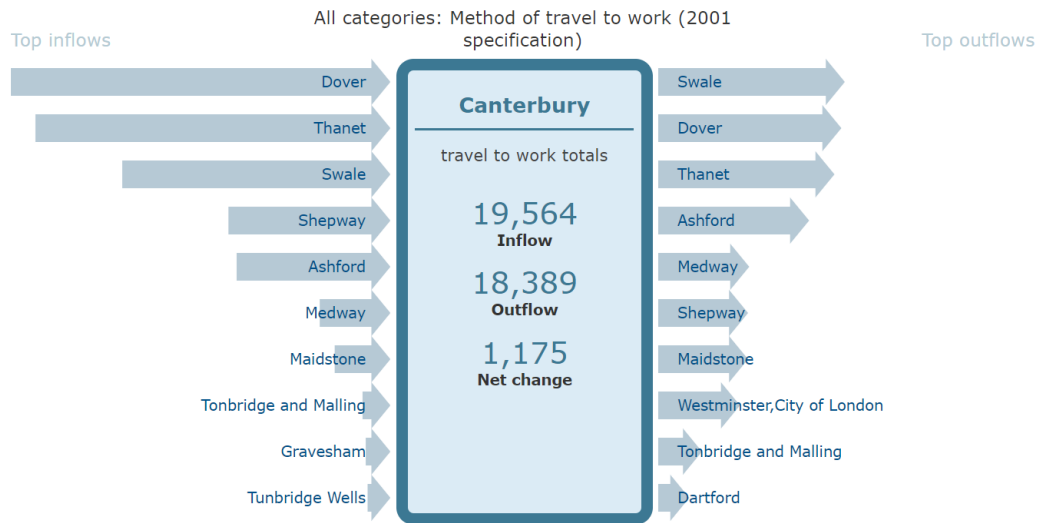
Mode of travel	Increase (%)
Bus or coach	+61.1
Train	+47.4
Work mainly from home	+33.3
On foot	+16.2
Driving a car or van	+12.0
Passenger in a car or van	-14.9
Bicycle	+0.3

Source: Canterbury City Council Transport Strategy (2014-2031)⁵⁹

1.12.19 Overall, Canterbury had a net inflow of commuters in the most recent data at the time of the 2011 Census (see **Figure D1.45**) with 1,175 more commuting into the District than leaving. There are close links to neighbouring authorities of Dover, Thanet and Swale which provide the top three authorities in both the number entering the district (inflow) and the number leaving (outflow). The COVID-19 pandemic has led to more working from home which will have an impact on commuting although this is not fully known at this stage.

⁵⁹ Canterbury City Council Transport Strategy 2017 (2014-2031). Available from: https://www.canterbury.gov.uk/downloads/download/20/transport_strategy

Figure D0.45 Workplace Destinations (2011)



Source: NOMIS (2014) Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work⁶⁰

Parking

- 1.12.20 There are 14 public car parks serving the city centre, with a capacity of 2,444 spaces; and 3 Park and Ride sites on the outskirts of the city providing a further 1,892 spaces. The total capacity of parking spaces in Canterbury is 4,336 spaces. A multi storey car park is currently being built at Canterbury West: upon opening, the current temporary Station Road West car park will close with a net increase of 267 spaces, bringing the total across the city to 4,603. There are ten public car parks in Whitstable and eight in Herne Bay.
- 1.12.21 Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) was put into operation in 15 car parks across the District. Within its first year of operation over 25,000 people registered on the system for automatic payments reducing daily cash collection journeys to over 200 machines by one third.
- 1.12.22 For on-street parking, Canterbury is divided into 12 zones, with an additional zone in Whitstable and Herne Bay where on-street parking controls apply. Measures vary depending on the location and include residents’ permit schemes, pay and display with various time limits, business user permits and daily vouchers for those visiting resident permit holders
- 1.12.23 In 2019, 12 dual EV charging points were introduced across the district: 4 on-street in Canterbury; 3 on-street in Whitstable; 1 on street in Herne Bay; 3 in car parks in Canterbury; and 1 in Gladstone Road car park in Whitstable.

Public Rights of Way

- 1.12.24 Kent County Council’s Rights-of-Way-Improvement-Plan⁶¹ identifies that there are around 6,900 km of public rights of way in Kent. The Report identifies that the percentage of higher status paths including Byways, Restricted Byways and Bridleways is lower than the national average, with only 16.65% of the network available to equestrians and cyclists and less still, 5.5 %, available to carriage drivers and 3.35% to motor vehicles. The Report outlines the benefits of providing a range of high-quality PRow.

⁶⁰ Available via: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/WU03UK/chart/1132462234>

⁶¹ Available via: https://www.kent.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/90491/Rights-of-Way-Improvement-Plan-2018-2028.pdf

Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan

1.12.25 The potential future baseline, without the LP:

- Car dependency would continue to be high, especially as new developments would not necessarily have to consider the sustainable transport hierarchy.
- The amount of congestion would be expected to rise with the growing population and increase in visitors.
- Certain improvements and key infrastructure would not be able to be built because funding through S106 agreements would be difficult and often impossible to secure.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to reduce the amount of people using individual cars to get to work.
- Reduce the number of cars on the road in general to reduce congestion.
- Encourage sustainable transport in the order of the hierarchy: 1. Walking, 2. Cycling, 3. Public transport (buses and trains), 4. Park and ride; and 5. Private car.
- Ensure that the provision of sustainable transport is appropriate in location, quantity and standard, to encourage mode shift.
- Encourage investment in transport infrastructure, to increase transport choice and reduce congestion.
- Encourage the co-location of community facilities in walkable, well connected neighbourhoods, wherever possible.
- The need to reduce out-commuting.

1.13 Canterbury Key Sustainability Issues

1.13.1 Each topic area of the baseline identified a number of key sustainability issues that are quantified together within **Table D1.15** below:

Table D0.15 Key Sustainability Issues

Topic Area	Key Sustainability Issue
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main source of air pollution in the district is road traffic emissions from major roads, notably the A2, A28 and A299. Background PM10 annual mean concentrations increased in 2018, levels will continue to be monitored to determine whether the trend is shifting upwards. Two AQMAs have been declared in relation to exceedances in nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).
Climate Change, Adaptation and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The urgent need to address climate change to reduce the current and future threat to Canterbury District's population, wildlife, natural resources, archaeological and cultural heritage and material assets (including flood risk). Ensuring CO₂ levels continue to decrease, especially by trying to reduce the amount of CO₂ from transport in particular on A roads. The need to promote sustainable forms of energy and encourage renewable energy projects in the appropriate location. To become as energy efficient as possible, while reducing the overall energy consumption.
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure development does not negatively impact biodiversity, and conserve and enhance biodiversity and protected sites. Minimising or mitigating any adverse impacts of coastal squeeze, increased levels of public access/disturbance, increased development and any associated impacts on the District's rich biodiversity. To achieve biodiversity net gain to improve the environment including through the long-term enhancement and creation of well-connected, functional habitats.
Landscape, Land Use and Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and enhance landscape character and protected sites, by limiting damage to sites which are deemed important for their landscape. Ensuring limited damage to sites which are deemed important for their geological or mineral resources; including minimising developments which could prevent or hinder essential extractions.
Water: Flooding, Quality and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare against flooding and ensure development is appropriately placed. Where necessary, ensure the appropriate mitigation or development design is used. Protect groundwater especially within SPZ, NVZ and DWSZ. Ensure there is a sufficient supply of water and adequate capacity at wastewater treatment works. The need to manage and protect water resources in response to climate change, population growth and lifestyle choices.
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the waste hierarchy continues to be implemented meaning only a low proportion of waste continues to go to landfills, while reuse options (recycling, composting and electricity) continue to increase as the preferred option.

- The need to reduce the volume of construction, demolition and excavation wastes produced by new developments, change of uses or conversions.

Population and Human Health

- Ensuring everyone in the District's growing, ageing population have their needs considered and where possible provided for.
- Improving the deprivation within the District, especially for the 6 LSOAs that are within the most deprived areas in Kent within the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019).
- Ensuring community infrastructure and services (such as GPS), are available and accessible to all communities and residents, and improving those where necessary.
- Supporting those within the District who are 'limited a lot' in their day-to-day activities.
- Ensure that formal and informal opportunities for all to take part in sport and be physically active are protected, provided and enhanced.

Historic Environment

- Ensure the heritage of the District is protected, promoted and allowed to prosper.
- Minimise adverse impacts on all heritage assets caused by development. This includes conservation areas, as the quality of the historic environment is coming under increasing pressure from competing land uses.

Housing

- Encourage development towards previously developed land and minimise the impact of development on the District's sensitive environmental receptors.
- The need to maximise the supply of appropriate, well designed, located and affordable housing (in all tenures) to meet the needs of the District.
- Providing sufficient housing on the most appropriate land, which supports the needs of all of the District and meets housing targets (for example care homes; student; affordable; residential; self and custom build; and gypsies and travellers).
- Ensure developments are built at appropriate densities, maximising the land available without over developing, and with a high design quality.

Economy

- Loss of too much employment floorspace, such as B1a, D2 and B2.
- Ensuring rent is appropriately set.
- Encouraging a reduction in the number of individuals unemployed or economically inactive.
- Ensure jobs which are provided are in the right places to meet the identified employment needs.
- Ensure the District continues to be highly educated.
- Ensure tourism rates continue to grow in a sustainable manner.
- Supporting broader economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Transport

- The need to reduce the amount of people using individual cars to get to work.
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- The need to reduce out-commuting.

