

# Canterbury District Transport Strategy 2014-31

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## Foreword

I am delighted to endorse this strategy the contents of which have been prepared in partnership with the City Council. The strategy has been drawn up to support the City Council's Local Plan which sets out the requirement for 16,000 new homes over a twenty year period. Delivering such growth whilst ensuring congestion does not cause detrimental effects to the area's economy or residents' health and well-being are fundamental objectives of the County Council. The magnificent historic fabric of the city also offers its own unique constraints and challenges. The following strategy demonstrates a balanced approach to keeping the area moving. Within this document are a number of proposals that support the County Council's Active Travel Strategy aimed to improve current air quality levels and facilitate sustainable transport choices. The strategy also proposes a significant programme of investment in new road infrastructure designed to address both existing issues and future demand.

Matthew Balfour  
Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport, KCC

## Introduction

This Strategy replaces the Canterbury District Transport Action Plan – Unlocking the Gridlock (2004) and the Canterbury District Walking and Cycling Strategy (2003).

It is a joint document of Canterbury City Council (CCC) and Kent County Council (KCC) and has been prepared to provide the transport policy framework for the Canterbury District to the year 2031.

The Canterbury district contains the historic city of Canterbury with its world heritage sites, the coastal towns of Whitstable and Herne Bay and numerous rural village communities. Each of these distinct areas has different transport needs and challenges and the strategy aims to provide a balanced approach to meet these and provide the most appropriate solutions for the District as a whole.

The main objectives of the strategy are to:

- Provide a detailed policy framework for the district which is consistent with National and Regional transport policies including Kent County Council's transport plan "Growth without Gridlock in Kent and Medway (GwG)".

- Support Canterbury City Council's Local Plan taking into account committed and proposed levels of development.
- Identify the transport improvements and solutions that are required to support and accommodate the predicted increase in travel demand.
- Provide a funding and delivery mechanism for the identified transport improvements and actions.

The strategy will be monitored and regularly reviewed throughout its lifetime. Review points are not fixed but will be undertaken when needed, and may be triggered by a number of factors, which could include:

- Changes in the land use planning context set by the Local Plan.

- Changes in other relevant policy areas.
- Changes in the funding environment for transport infrastructure
- Data showing how successful interventions have been in addressing problems.

The current funding environment is challenging but investment in transport infrastructure that delivers growth is seen as a priority for Government. Therefore, although it is important to maintain a level of realism over what might be delivered by 2031, a strategy that is constrained by known funding will not provide the evidence base to support future funding and investment opportunities.

An ambitious but realistic strategy is therefore presented which will require strong commitment and partnership working between Kent County Council and Canterbury City Council in order to meet the challenges ahead.

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## Executive Summary

The Canterbury district Local Plan proposes 16,000 new homes and 6,500 new jobs by 2031 and this Transport Strategy provides the framework for the transport network to support this growth and tackle existing challenges.

The headline aim is “to improve access to services, goods and opportunities and tackle the negative impacts of traffic by promoting sustainable modes of transport, achieving reliable vehicle journey times and supporting sustainable development”.

The strategy also aims to protect the historic environment in the city of Canterbury and retain the distinctive character of the coastal towns and rural communities.

Part of the evidence base for the strategy is a ‘VISUM’ Transport Model. The model has been used to forecast the increase in travel demand and traffic growth from a base year (2008) for two future scenarios:

- (a) Background traffic growth to 2031 with existing planning consents and proposed transport measures – this is referred to as the ‘Do Minimum’ scenario.

- (b) As (a) plus all development and transport measures proposed in the Local Plan Preferred Option – this is referred to as the ‘Do Something’ scenario.

The model forecasts that in the Do Minimum scenario, travel demand (person trips) would increase up to 17% and traffic growth (vehicle trips) would increase by 18%.

In the Do Something scenario, travel demand would increase up to an additional 13% and vehicle trips by an additional 10%.

The Transport Strategy contains four key strands to reduce these increases, improve journey time reliability and meet the target that traffic levels in the centre of Canterbury do not increase by 2031.

Those strands including the aims and a summary of the main actions are as follows:

(1) **Encouraging sustainable travel**

**Aim:** Encourage the use of alternative modes of transport as an alternative to the private car.

**Actions:**

- New walking and cycling routes
- Safer cycling initiatives
- Public realm improvements
- New 20mph zones
- Extend bus services and increase frequencies
- Reduce the relative cost of bus travel compared with driving
- Fast bus route from south Canterbury
- Complete the Sturry Road bus lane

- Bus priority measures on Old Dover Road, New Dover Road, Wincheap, Borstal Hill
- Improve rail provision on High Speed and North Kent Mainline routes
- Increase parking provision at Canterbury West and Sturry Stations and increase taxi provision at Canterbury West

(2) **Car parking strategy**

**Aim:** Manage the availability of car parking to balance the impact of car use with the need to provide access to services and opportunities.

**Actions:**

- Increase Park and Ride capacity in Canterbury
- Gradual reduction in city centre parking capacity
- Use parking tariffs to encourage use of Park and Ride and sustainable transport
- Park and Ride for Whitstable

## (3) **Managing the network**

**Aim :** Achieve reliable journey times across the transport network.

**Actions :**

- A2 Interchange at Bridge
- Sturry Relief Road
- Herne Relief Road
- A28-A257 Barracks Link Road
- A2 Off-Slip Road at Wincheap and Wincheap Relief Road
- Extend use of Intelligent Traffic Systems and Urban Traffic Management and Control

## (4) **Reducing the Demand to Travel**

**Aim:** Reduce the overall number and length of journeys undertaken.

**Actions:**

- Mixed use development
- Increase car sharing
- Increase home-based working
- Establish a Car Club in Canterbury
- Robust travel plans

**These actions will provide additional capacity for all modes of transport, making goods and services more accessible to all, whilst also providing the means to reduce the need to travel.**



## Chapter 1 – Background

- 1.1 Canterbury's current Transport Action Plan, titled *Unlocking the Gridlock*<sup>1</sup> is over ten years old and since it was produced there have been many changes in the district. With the need to submit a new Local Plan and the Government and County focus on economic growth, now is the appropriate time to publish a new transport strategy.
- 1.2 Since the previous transport action plan was adopted, planning and consultation has continued on the proposals and actions identified in *Unlocking the Gridlock*. Most of the aims and objectives from 2004 are still supported, so this strategy expands and builds on this previous work.
- 1.3 The issue of highway maintenance is acknowledged as a priority for both councils. However the annual programme for highway maintenance is decided independently by the county council through a countywide asset management approach. Therefore, highway maintenance is not covered in this strategy.

### Local transport strategies

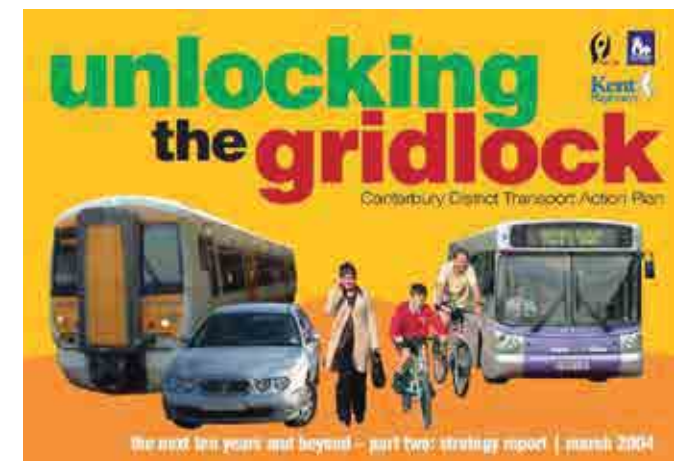
- 1.4 Under the current plan-led system, local transport strategies have traditionally been prepared to bring together transport improvements identified by local people with

the longer term needs of the area as identified in the Local Plan. The role of these local transport strategies includes:

- being an open and accountable statement of intent and ambition by politicians
- informing decision making at the local and county level to ensure resources are used effectively and to give certainty to those wishing to invest in the area
- keeping communities informed about the issues that are important to them and helping them to understand how future schemes could have an impact on their lives
- to demonstrate to government that a sound approach to local spatial planning and transport planning is being undertaken.
- to inform developers of the infrastructure requirements of a district

- 1.5 A number of local transport strategies already exist in Kent, and Canterbury has been at the forefront of this work. In 1999, Canterbury City Council set up a Transport Forum to debate and build consensus on the transport problems and possible solutions. Public consultation was then carried out with local organisations, businesses, residents, transport providers, lobby groups and elected councillors to test their conclusions.

- 1.6 It was agreed that congestion was the main issue and that alternatives to the private car such as park and ride, public transport, walking and cycling, as well as measures which manage the demand to use the private car, should be developed and promoted, particularly in the urban areas. This also met with the government's policies to support sustainable development. After agreeing the priority issues, the city council investigated these issues to determine the most effective actions to tackle them and these were published in the Canterbury District Transport Action Plan 2004, titled 'Unlocking the Gridlock'.



## Significant successes 2004-14

### High speed one domestic services

- 1.7 On 13 December 2009, high speed domestic rail services commenced in Kent, dramatically cutting journey times from London St Pancras to East Kent destinations including Ashford, Canterbury and Folkestone, to less than an hour.
- 1.8 Data from Southeastern has shown that rail travel overall in the district is growing. The number of journeys to and from Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable has grown from 1.2 million in 2008 to over 1.5 million at the latest count (December 2011)<sup>2</sup>. In particular the Kent Travel Report 2012 shows an increase in passengers using Canterbury West of 153% during the period 2002 to 2012.

### Canterbury West Station improvements

- 1.9 In December 2010, £3.96 million of investment to improve the facilities at the station were completed. These improvements included a new footbridge and two lifts, new and enlarged booking hall, disability compliant toilets, a new waiting room and enlarged cafe area, secure cycle parking and better lighting. The funding was provided by the National Stations Improvement Programme (£1.41 million) and the Access for All Programme (£2.55 million).
- 1.10 Forecourt improvements were completed in November 2013 and these have transformed the appearance of the public space and created a high quality 'gateway' into the city.



Figure 1.1 Canterbury West Station

### Increasing bus patronage

- 1.11 Against a national trend of declining bus use, Canterbury has managed to buck this trend through a combination of measures implemented by all partners working together through a Quality Bus Partnership. Taking annual passenger boarding, there has been an

increase of more than two fold between 2004 (4.5m passengers) and 2013 (9.5m passengers)<sup>3</sup>.

- 1.12 The improvements that have brought about this increase have been led by the Canterbury Triangle bus route, which links Canterbury, Whitstable and Herne Bay with a regular 10 minute service. It was introduced in 2004

to improve the service with modern, environmentally-friendly low-floor easy-access buses providing a frequent, punctual and reliable service. In response, bus patronage has increased from 1.54 million passengers in 2003 to 3.74 million passengers in 2011.

1.13 Many other routes to Canterbury have also had big increases in frequency and passenger numbers as shown below:

- Margate: four buses per hour (two per hour in 2004)
- Sandwich: three buses per hour (one to two per hour in 2006)
- Deal: new direct service via Whitfield; five buses per hour via Dover or Sandwich (one per hour in 2006)
- Dover: four buses per hour (one per hour in 2008)
- Folkestone: five buses per hour (three per hour in 2007)
- Ashford: one bus per hour

### Traffic levels around Canterbury

1.14 The Department for Transport undertake traffic counts on key routes around the country on an annual basis to determine the average daily traffic flow over a 24 hour period on these routes. The graph in Table 1.1 shows that traffic flows on key routes around the city have not altered significantly since 2000.

1.15 The Canterbury Parking Strategy (2006) continued the principles of the 1989 PARC Plan (Park and Ride in Canterbury) by adopting a policy of redistributing city centre parking to Park and Ride sites. 200 spaces were removed when St Johns car park was converted to a coach park in 2009 and the New Dover Road Park and Ride was expanded by 110 spaces in May 2014.

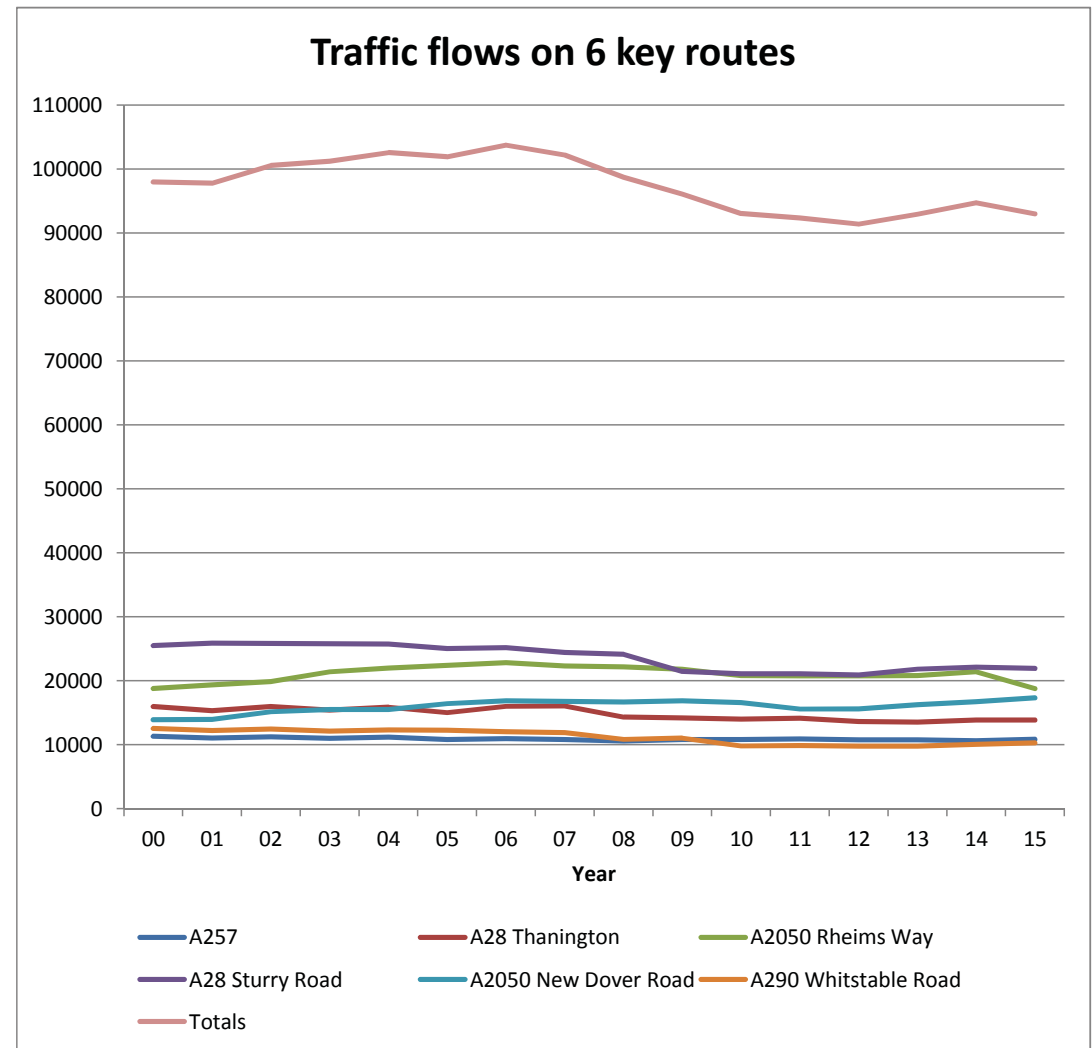


Table 1.1: Traffic flows on key routes

## A2 slip road improvements

1.16 The new slip road from the A28 Thanington Road to the A2 London bound was completed and opened to traffic on 25 August 2011. It improved accessibility to the A2 from the Wincheap area and reduced unnecessary traffic on the city centre ring road. In particular it provided a suitable link from the A28 to Herne Bay and Whitstable avoiding the city centre .



Figure 1.2 A2 London Bound On-Slip Road

## New cycle routes

1.17 The Great Stour Way is a three mile surfaced shared use path between Canterbury and Chartham running alongside the river was opened on 21 May 2011. It forms part of National Cycle Route 18 and provides a more direct and attractive traffic-free alternative to the previously signed cycle route on Cockering Road and the heavily trafficked A28 through Thanington and Wincheap.



Figure 1.3 Great Stour Way Cycle Route

1.18 The Oyster Bay Trail is a coastal cycle route between Reculver and Whitstable and forms the missing link between the Viking Coastal Trail in Thanet and National Cycle Route 1 in Whitstable. The first phase between Reculver and Swalecliffe, consisting of 6.5 miles of promenades, new traffic-free cycle paths (around Bishopstone Glen and through Reculver Country Park) and lightly trafficked residential and traffic calmed seafront roads was completed in 2009. Phase two comprised a two mile section between Swalecliffe and Whitstable harbour with an additional shared use path between the harbour and Stream Walk where the route connects with National Cycle Route 1. This phase was completed in July 2013.

## About our district

- 1.19 The Canterbury district includes the historic city of Canterbury, the seaside towns of Whitstable and Herne Bay, and rural villages. The district has a population of 153,400 (2012 ONS mid-year estimate).
- 1.20 Canterbury is a city with a national and global reputation, being world renowned for its cathedral and with its vibrant and cosmopolitan character, is a major draw for tourists, students and shoppers.
- 1.21 The city is the predominant retail, cultural and educational centre for East Kent and a principal focus for professional services, sitting at the centre of this sub region and is rich in cultural activities offering a broad range of festivals, events and cultural facilities. The new Marlowe Theatre and the redeveloped Beaney Museum and Library have both recently opened.
- 1.22 Whitstable is famous for its oysters. Its distinctive character, mixing maritime heritage with contemporary art galleries, trendy designer clothing and independent shops makes it a popular destination to live or visit.
- 1.23 Herne Bay is a traditional seaside town, offering candy floss and fish and chip bars and was recently awarded a Blue Flag award for its beach.
- 1.24 The district has 12 miles of coastline and beautiful countryside including five areas of High Landscape Value : The North Downs, Blean

Woods, North Kent Marshes, The Wantsum Channel and the valley of the River Stour around Canterbury. These areas cover about a third of the district and the Blean Woods comprise the most extensive area of ancient semi-natural woodland in the south east.

- 1.25 All of these make the district a great place to live, work and visit and nine out of ten residents say they are satisfied with the local area where they live.
- 1.26 We know from our research over many years that transport issues are consistently a priority for our residents.
- 1.27 Our 2012 Residents Survey provided the views of over 1,760 local people. We asked them which issues they thought were most important in making somewhere a good place to live, and from the list of 20 issues, public transport was ranked sixth.
- 1.28 We also asked which issues most needed improving. Road and pavement repairs were the top priority, followed by the level of traffic congestion in second place, and public transport was ranked ninth. Since 2003, road and pavement repairs and the level of traffic congestion have consistently been the top two issues.

## Canterbury district's transport network

- 1.29 Canterbury district is well served by a wide range of transport networks. 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.

- 1.30 There is good rail access in the district which has ten stations on the following lines.
- **Ashford to Ramsgate (via Canterbury West) line** which serves, Canterbury West, Chartham and Sturry
  - **North Kent Line** serving Whitstable, Chestfield and Swalecliffe and Herne Bay
  - **Chatham Main Line** – Dover Branch serving Faversham, Canterbury East, Bekesbourne and Adisham.
- 1.31 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.
- 1.32 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 many school and rural services and off-peak services. Canterbury has seen the successful development of branded bus routes such as the Canterbury Triangle and the Thanet Breeze. Additionally, a number of express coach services operate in Canterbury, including daily scheduled services to London from Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable.

1.33 The city council operates three Park and Ride sites, located on the edge of the city on New Dover Road, Wincheap and Sturry Road with capacity for 1,800 vehicles which have saved nearly 8.5 million car journeys into and out of the city centre since 1992.

1.34 Canterbury has a strong track record in encouraging walking and cycling for everyday journeys. 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. For the more adventurous, there are sign

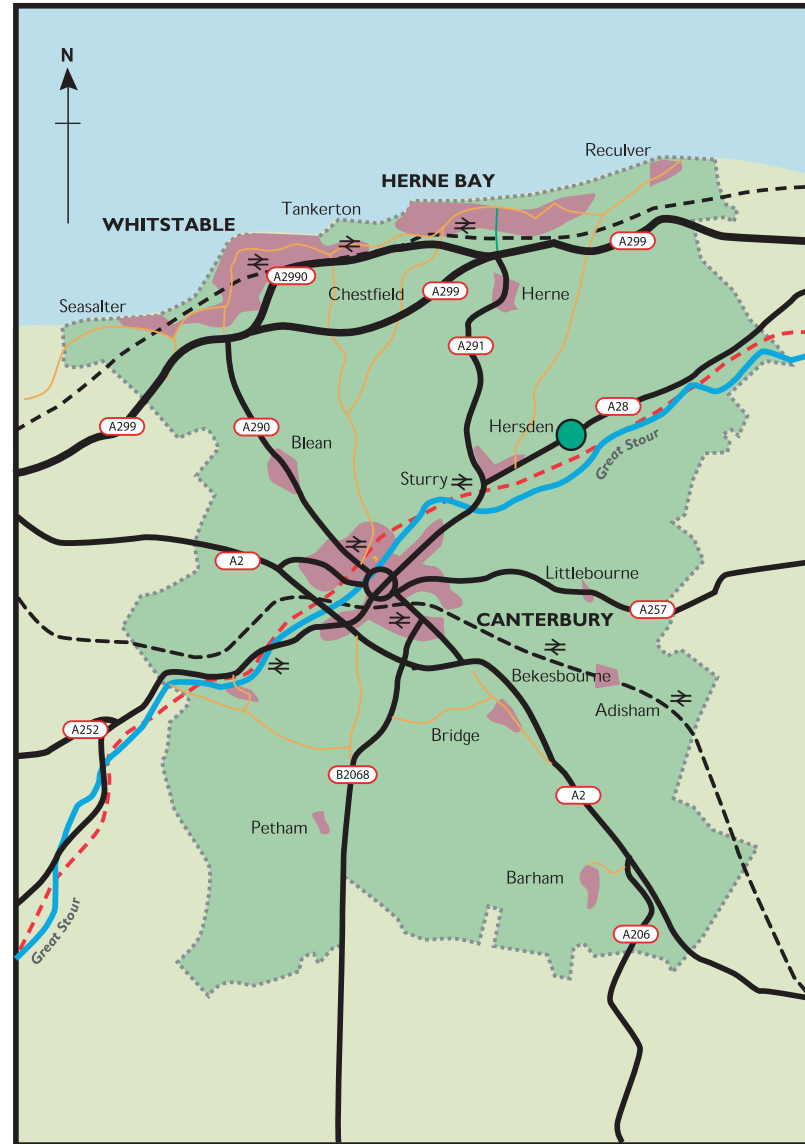


Figure 1.4 Canterbury District Transport Network

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.

1.35 The Canterbury district does not have an airport or seaports as such, but Whitstable Harbour remains a working harbour, importing aggregate and producing asphalt for the construction industry.

1.36 Parking provision and availability in the District is variable. There are 17 public car parks serving the city centre, 16 are operated by the city council along with the Whitefriars multi-storey, providing a total capacity of 4,261 spaces. There are ten public car parks in Whitstable and eight in Herne Bay. 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 residents.

## Roles and responsibilities

- 1.37 **Canterbury City Council** (CCC) has a wide range of responsibilities. In terms of transport, CCC is responsible for on and off street parking enforcement under the Traffic Management Act 2004 as well as the provision and maintenance of car parks, street cleaning, the licensing of taxis and private hire vehicles, the provision of bus shelters, monitoring of air quality and the preparation of a Local Plan. The city council continues to employ a transportation team and is pro-active in managing transport in its area due to the impact that transport has on just about every aspect of life in the district.
- 1.38 **Kent County Council** (KCC) is the strategic authority for Kent with a statutory responsibility for the provision of a range of services and is the local transport authority for Kent with responsibility for the management and maintenance of all non-strategic roads in the county. In addition, KCC plans and delivers local improvements to the highway network for which funding is received from government through the submission of a bid under the Single Local Growth Fund.
- 1.39 The management and maintenance of motorways and trunk roads in England is the responsibility of the **Highways England (HE)**, which is a government company working with the Department for Transport (DfT). Both CCC and KCC work in partnership with the HA to prevent incidents on the strategic road network which have an adverse impact on local roads and to assess the impacts of major development and local transport improvements on the road network.
- 1.40 Kent's domestic rail services are operated by private train operating companies on the basis of franchise contracts specified and let by the DfT. The 'Integrated Kent Franchise', which covers the majority of the county's rail services (including High Speed services), is currently held by **Southeastern**. Rail infrastructure, including all tracks, signals and stations, is owned, operated and maintained by **Network Rail**, a government created private company.
- 1.36 Stagecoach East Kent operates the majority of bus services in the district and KCC and CCC work closely with them through a Quality Bus Partnership (QBP) which commits all parties to invest jointly in the quality of local bus services and supporting infrastructure.

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<sup>1</sup> Canterbury City Council (2004), *Unlocking the Gridlock, Canterbury District Transport Action Plan*

<sup>2</sup> Canterbury City Council (2011), *The Impact of High Speed One Scrutiny Review – Final Report, December 2011*

<sup>3</sup> Stagecoach in East Kent and East Sussex (2013), *Supplied Passenger Figures*

## Chapter 2 – Key challenges

### Introduction

2.1 The purpose of this strategy is to improve the quality of life for Canterbury’s residents and visitors by tackling problems related to local transport. This chapter identifies and specifies these problems and quantifies them where measured. Data for the district is presented where available but for many indicators, these have only been collected at the national or regional level and a district breakdown is not available.

### Traffic growth and congestion

2.2 For most of us, the delay and frustration caused by congestion is the biggest transport problem. According to the Department for Transport (DfT), 23% of adults said congestion was a problem most or all of the time on their general road journeys.<sup>1</sup>

2.3 Nationally, traffic levels have steadily increased but the rate of increase has slowed since 1990 and between 2008 and 2010; total road traffic fell, primarily due to the economic recession<sup>2</sup>. Overall, major roads showed a 1.3% decrease in traffic, and minor roads saw a 2.2% decrease in traffic between 2009 and 2010. But despite this recent decline, the DfT forecasts suggest the longer term trend of continual traffic growth will resume and that motor vehicle traffic on the

non-strategic road network will grow by 37% from 2010 to 2040<sup>3</sup>. It has been estimated that, based on current car usage, the housing growth planned for Kent could result in an extra 250,000 car journeys on the county’s roads every day<sup>4</sup>.

2.4 Congestion can be described in many ways but the most suitable measure is to compare journey times in the peak period with the journey time when traffic is flowing freely. If this is calculated per unit length of the journey, it can easily be seen where on the network traffic speeds are slowest. The national congestion indicator (NI167) is measured in Kent by vehicle journey time per mile on all major ‘A’ roads. The three year figures for 2006-2009 show a reduction from two minutes 11 seconds to two minutes 8 seconds, which is roughly in line with the trend recorded by other English local authorities.

2.5 A DfT study of road pricing gave the value of congestion and unreliability for the UK as £12 billion per year at 2004 prices<sup>5</sup>; this was adjusted to £10.9 billion a year in 2009<sup>6</sup>. The study (2006) concluded that the increase in congestion between 2003 and 2025 would cost £24 billion a year; and The British Chambers of Commerce estimated congestion to be costing businesses £23.8 billion in 2008.

2.6 It is recognised that car ownership is the largest single component of traffic growth and that journeys to and from work are the biggest contributors to peak hour congestion. As such, the statistical data obtained from the 2011 Census in relation to these two aspects provides important information to help identify the key challenges and shape the strategy approach as set out in chapter four.

Table 2.1: Total number of cars or vans in Kent local authority districts in 2011 (Census 2011)

Area	All cars or vans in the area (number)
Maidstone	90,872
Canterbury	73,833
Swale	72,421
Sevenoaks	71,838
Tonbridge and Malling	71,258
Ashford	68,054
Tunbridge Wells	64,474
Thanet	62,110
Dover	57,730
Shepway	56,461
Dartford	51,131
Gravesham	50,774
Kent	790,956



2.7 The Census shows that there are 73,833 cars or vans owned by households in the Canterbury district (Table 2.1). This is the second largest figure in Kent (behind Maidstone), however it should be noted that Canterbury is also the second largest district in the County with 60,771 households.

2.8 As a percentage, car ownership in the Canterbury district increased by 15.3% since the previous census in 2001. This increase is lower than the Kent average of 16.8% but above the South-East and England averages of 12.5% and 13.7% respectively.

2.9 The number of households in the district increased by 9.3% over the same period which shows that car ownership growth outstripped household growth by a factor of 1.6.

2.10 The 2011 Census also provides data on the method of travel to work that is comparable on a national level and regional level (Table 2.2)

Table 2.2: Method of travel to work as % of work trips (excluding not in employment)

	All categories: Method of travel to work (alternative)	Work mainly at or from home	Underground, metro, light rail, tram	Train	Bus, minibus or coach	Taxi	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Driving a car or van	Passenger in a car or van	Bicycle	On foot	Other method of travel to work	Not in employment
<b>England</b>	<b>38,881,374</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>35.3</b>
<b>South East</b>	<b>6,274,341</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>32.1</b>
<b>Kent</b>	<b>1,055,397</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>34.8</b>
Ashford	84,252	12.5	0.2	6.2	2.6	0.2	0.6	60.2	5.3	2.5	9.2	0.4	31.7
Canterbury	111,867	11.6	0.3	5.0	4.9	0.3	0.7	55.0	4.7	2.7	14.7	0.4	41.3
Dartford	70,488	7.7	0.7	16.9	5.1	0.6	1.4	55.2	4.3	1.1	6.7	0.3	29.6
Dover	80,786	10.3	0.2	3.5	3.6	0.5	0.8	61.3	6.0	2.1	11.2	0.6	37.6
Gravesham	73,191	8.2	0.4	10.6	6.6	0.4	1.1	57.6	6.2	0.9	7.5	0.4	34.9
Maidstone	113,231	11.7	0.1	6.5	3.7	0.2	0.7	60.4	4.8	1.2	10.4	0.3	31.0
Sevenoaks	82,098	13.7	0.4	19.4	1.5	0.3	1.0	52.5	3.5	0.8	6.5	0.4	31.8
Shepway	77,938	11.0	0.2	3.8	4.8	0.5	0.7	59.5	5.4	1.8	11.8	0.6	38.1
Swale	98,607	10.3	0.2	6.7	2.0	0.4	0.9	61.6	5.4	2.2	10.1	0.4	36.3
Thanet	94,452	10.5	0.2	3.8	6.2	0.6	1.0	56.5	6.7	2.5	11.6	0.5	41.6
Tonbridge and Malling	86,435	11.4	0.2	11.8	2.1	0.2	0.9	59.7	4.3	1.4	7.7	0.3	30.6
Tunbridge Wells	82,052	14.0	0.2	14.2	2.3	0.3	0.6	49.7	3.8	1.1	13.4	0.4	30.2

Source: 2011 Census: Method of travel to work (alternative), local authorities in England and Wales: Table CT0015EW

2.11 These figures show that within Kent, the Canterbury district lies third behind Tunbridge Wells and Sevenoaks for the lowest proportion of trips to work by car and has the highest proportion of trips to work on foot or by bicycle.

2.12 In terms of journeys to work on foot, the figure of 14.7% is also significantly above the England and South-East averages of 9.8%.

Table 2.3: % change in method of travel to work between 2001 and 2011 in Canterbury 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 car or van	-14.9
Bicycle	+0.3

2.13 The largest percentage change has been in bus travel and 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 The biggest percentage decrease has been as a passenger in a car or van and this statistic is reflected regionally and nationally.

## Transport for all

2.16 The data in the previous section shows that car ownership is increasing and approximately 55% of all journeys to work are made by car or van. However a key challenge of the transport strategy is to meet the needs of all residents in the district.

2.17 The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID2010) are the government's official measure of multiple deprivation at the local level. Four of the indicators used are transport related:

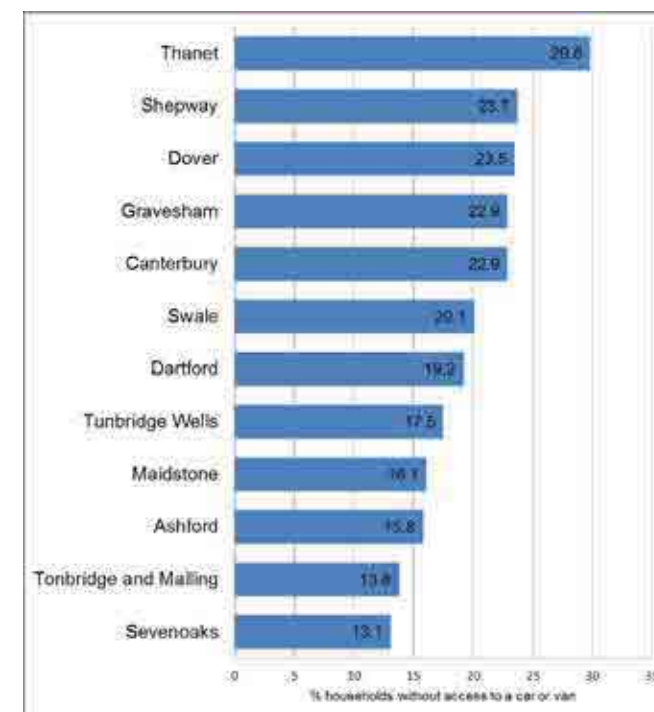
- road distance to a GP surgery
- road distance to a supermarket or convenience store
- road distance to a primary school
- road distance to a Post Office.

2.18 A significant proportion of Kent's residents are also unable to access jobs, services and opportunities independently due to their age, income or disability. Two out of five jobseekers say lack of transport is a barrier to getting a job, and one in four jobseekers said the cost of transport is a significant issue<sup>7</sup>. Six percent of 16 to 24 year olds turn down training or further education because of transport problems. Young people in rural areas, and those with

learning difficulties and disabilities, are more likely to cite costs of transport as a constraint in pursuing post-16 learning. In 2008, 44% of workless households did not have a car or van (compared with 22% of all households)<sup>8</sup>.

2.19 The Census provides information regarding the number of households that do not have access to a car or van.

Table 2.4: Households without access to a car or van in Kent (Census 2011)



2.20 In the Canterbury district 22.9% of households do not have access to a car or van. This is the fourth highest percentage in Kent behind the East Kent authorities of Thanet, Shepway and Dover.

2.21 There has also been a 4.3% increase in the number of households in the district that have not had access to a van or car since 2001. Canterbury lies approximately midpoint (166th out of 326) in the national rankings.

*Table 2.5: Percentage change in the number of households without access to a car or van in Kent local authority districts 2001-2011 (Census 2011)*

Area	% change
Shepway	13.1
Dartford	9.3
Maidstone	4.4
Canterbury	4.3
Tunbridge Wells	3.2
Kent	2.7
Swale	2.6
Ashford	2.3
Gravesham	1.3
Thanet	0.3
Tonbridge and Malling	-0.8
Dover	-2.4
Sevenoaks	-5.4

**Economic growth**

2.22 It is recognised that congestion is generally a symptom of success. According to a 2011 report by Experian<sup>9</sup>, the Canterbury district fared well during the recession and has enjoyed positive growth higher than the average in south east England. The district has also bucked the regional and national trends and enjoyed positive growth in employment. This has been due to the area’s lower concentrations of employment in those sectors most affected by the recession (financial, business services and manufacturing) while private education remains strong and the retail sector has been fairly resilient through the recession and is forecast to grow.

2.23 Despite this success, public sector cuts will have a disproportionate impact in the district. 20% of the workforce is employed by the city’s five further and higher education institutions. A further 20% work in other public sector jobs and it is estimated that 1,260 jobs in public and private sector organisations could be lost in the district between 2011 and 2015 due to cuts in public expenditure.

2.24 In response to these challenges and to ensure Canterbury retains its position as the economic driver for east Kent, the Local Plan objectives are focused on strengthening and broadening the local economy and providing sufficient housing to meet local need and support economic growth.

2.25 Economic growth and new development will inevitably mean an increased demand to travel and therefore the single biggest challenge of this strategy will be how this increase in demand will be accommodated.

**New housing in east Kent**

2.26 The South East Plan made provision for 10,200 new dwellings in Canterbury in the period 2006 to 2026 but subsequent studies have concluded that adhering to the South East Plan housing figures is unlikely to lead to a net increase in jobs over the plan period. Therefore, the city council’s proposed level of housing is 16,000 new houses between 2011 and 2031.

2.27 The adopted Dover District Local Development Framework Core Strategy makes provision for 14,000 new homes in and around the town<sup>10</sup>. Much of the housing allocation is concentrated in the Whitfield urban extension, which is less than 25 minutes away from Canterbury city centre so this development is likely to increase the demand for traffic using the A2 and New Dover Road.

2.28 In 2003, Ashford was designated as one of four South East Growth Areas in the Government’s Sustainable Communities Plan. A multi-million pound investment programme is currently underway which will effectively double the size of the town.

2.29 New housing and employment in Swale will be focused around Sittingbourne and Sheppey. Swale Borough Council is proposing the development of between 13,500 and 18,500 new homes up to 2031 but is currently reassessing these housing targets. Mixed use development is likely to focus on the expansion and redevelopment of Sittingbourne town centre, the expansion and diversification of Sheerness Port, and the expansion of Kent Science Park to the south of Sittingbourne, incorporating new housing and employment. The policy for Faversham and surrounding rural area is for modest development.

2.30 In Thanet, it is anticipated that Manston Airport and surrounding sites will be the main generator of employment and that Westwood Cross will develop as a large scale residential and business community. Central Margate will be the focus of regeneration efforts and the Port of Ramsgate's cross-channel role will be strengthened.

2.31 Shepway's Core Strategy was formally adopted by the council on 18 September 2013 and has a target to provide 8,000 new dwellings by the end of 2025/26. Development will be led through strategic sites at Folkestone Seafront, Shornecliffe Garrison, Folkestone Racecourse and Westenhanger. The future spatial priority for the North Downs area is to accommodate major new development within the Strategic Corridor (outside of the AONB); consolidating

Hawkinge's growth and sensitively meeting the needs of communities within the AONB at better served settlements.

### Air quality

2.32 Road transport is a primary source of many air pollutants, particularly in towns and cities. The ever more stringent EU vehicle emissions standards were predicted to deliver cleaner air, but levels of key pollutants have not been falling alongside our busiest streets. This is despite traffic levels being relatively stable in central areas of the UK since the 1990s.

2.33 Modern diesel vehicle emission controls underperform in urban driving conditions and these stop-start motions are common place in the streets of our towns and cities, but aren't adequately represented in the legislated emission standard test conditions. Therefore, a brand new diesel car and one that has been driven for over 10 years, in urban driving conditions, emit similar amounts of a critical pollutant. Worryingly, from a local air quality perspective, diesel cars are more popular than ever. In 2010, sales of diesel cars overtook those with petrol engines for the first time.

2.34 Air pollution can have serious short term and long term effects on people's health, triggering respiratory illness, lung disease and heart conditions. Traffic accounts for over half of the total emissions of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>) nationally. The previous

government's air quality strategy set health based ambient air quality objectives (emission levels) for ten pollutants. Where it is found that these objectives are likely to be exceeded, the local district council must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).

2.35 Canterbury City Council has been monitoring air quality since 1993 and declared its first AQMA for Broad Street/Military Road in 2006, followed by an adopted Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) in 2009. This AQMA has now been included within the council's second AQMA, Air Quality Management Area 2 – Canterbury City Centre which was declared in November 2011 and includes North Lane, St Peters Place, St Dunstan's Street, Wincheap, Sturry Road and Rheims Way, which are all heavily trafficked local roads. The 2009 AQAP will be revised to encompass the areas within AQMA2 and also reflect progress to existing action plan measures and also any new measures.

## Canterbury

- 2.36 Canterbury is the main centre of east Kent for shopping, education and cultural activities. The city currently depends on a large net inflow of commuters to support the level of jobs in the area and has 12 schools offering education to approximately 9,600 11 to 19 year olds. The district attracts almost 7 million visitor trips a year<sup>11</sup> plus a student population of 15,000<sup>12</sup>.
- 2.37 As a consequence, nearly 160,000 vehicles per day travel to and from Canterbury along the nine 'A' and 'B' roads that converge on the city<sup>13</sup> and Canterbury suffers from significant congestion, pollution and other traffic related problems particularly during peak hours. Cross-city trips make up about half the traffic entering the city during peak times and only approximately 13% of the traffic is through traffic<sup>14</sup>. Canterbury is unique in that it has level crossings on three of the main routes into the city at St Dunstons, Sturry and St Stephens Road, which add to traffic delay and disruption.



Figure 2.1 Ring Road Congestion

## Whitstable

2.38 Whitstable is a successful and thriving coastal town which attracts many visitors. The High Street is the main shopping area for the town and is the main vehicle access to the harbour. The town's popularity has increased the long standing conflicts between through traffic, on-street parking, deliveries and pedestrian movement. There is also a very high seasonal demand for car parking, especially during the weekends of the Oyster Festival when 70,000 people visit the town .

## Herne Bay

2.39 In contrast to Whitstable, Herne Bay does not suffer from congestion and the key challenge is to revitalise the town centre. The main issue for Herne Bay is retail leakage



Figure 2.3 Whitstable Congestion

to other areas particularly Canterbury, Westwood Cross and superstores along the A2990. As a result many vehicle journeys are made which could be avoided if the town centre can be regenerated. Reducing the need to travel outside the town to access services, supplies and for employment is one of the aims of the Central Development Area Action Plan.

## Villages/rural areas

2.40 The Canterbury district has many rural areas which consist of picturesque villages and hamlets surrounded by beautiful countryside.

2.41 In rural communities, transport issues relate mainly to highway safety and the severance of local communities. These include speeding, hazards such as tight bends and the risk of injury to pedestrians walking to local shops, schools and other amenities. The distance from urban centres and limited provision of public transport means that many rural communities have little choice but to own a car. Only 51% of rural households are within a 13 minute walk of a bus stop with at least an hourly service, compared with 96% of urban households, and approximately 20% of households in England without access to a car reported some difficulty in accessing doctors and supermarkets<sup>15</sup>.

2.42 Some villages also suffer from traffic using rural or residential areas to avoid congestion on main distributor routes.

## International traffic

2.43 Dover Harbour Board operates Europe's biggest roll-on roll-off ferry port for both freight and passenger traffic. It handled 12.2 million passengers, 2.18 million cars and 2.6 million HGVs in 2016<sup>16</sup>. Government forecasts suggest an 85% growth in cross-Channel (Ramsgate, Dover and Channel Tunnel) freight

between 2005 and 2030, with a short term forecast of 2% per annum<sup>17</sup>. This represents an increase in HGVs from 3.8 million in 2005 to 7.1 million in 2030. This growth is likely to be largely shared by the Port of Dover and the Channel Tunnel, as these offer the shortest and most attractive cross-Channel routes.

2.44 Kent County Council would like to see a system of 'bifurcation' for port traffic which would be encouraged to use either the A2/M2 or M20/A20 route depending on the port/Channel crossing being used, rather than the M20/A20 which is currently the strategic national corridor. The use of the M2/A2 would be supported by the proposal for a third Thames Crossing, connected to the A2 to the east of the current Dartford Crossing on the Government's preferred alignment.

2.45 It is not clear what impact increased traffic on the A2 through the district will have; the A2 itself does not suffer from congestion though there are delays at the M2 Junction 7 during the peak which is acknowledged as a potential constraint on development by Highways England.

## Safer Roads

2.46 Across the European Union, road traffic accidents remain the leading cause of death in children and young people<sup>18</sup>. However, in Great Britain, since the early 1990s, the number and severity of reported accidents has reduced. Compared with 1990, in 2012: there were one-third the number of people killed in road accidents (-66%); there were fewer people seriously injured (-62%); and the slight casualty rate is 38% lower<sup>19</sup>.

2.47 In Kent, there was a small increase in the number of killed or seriously injured (KSI) from 519 in 2011 to 524 in 2012. The number of child KSIs remained constant.

2.48 Collisions and casualties in Canterbury have remained consistent over the last three years. After a peak in child casualties in 2011 (52), child casualties have reduced in 2012<sup>20</sup> to 40. Pedestrian and pedal cycle casualties in Canterbury continue to make up larger than average proportions of casualties. Canterbury also recorded the highest number of casualties aged 65 and over.

<sup>1</sup> DfT (2008), *Public attitudes to congestion and road pricing*

<sup>2</sup> DfT (2011), *Transport Statistics Great Britain Statistical Release - 15 December 2011*

<sup>3</sup> DfT (2013), *Road Transport Forecasts 2013 -Results from the Department for Transport's National Transport Model*

<sup>4</sup> Kent County Council (2010), *Growth without Gridlock – A transport delivery plan for Kent*

<sup>5</sup> DfT (2004), *Feasibility Study of Road Pricing in the UK*

<sup>6</sup> Cabinet Office Strategy Unit et al. (2009), *The Future of Urban Transport*

<sup>7</sup> Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Social Exclusion Unit (2003), *Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion*

<sup>8</sup> Office for National Statistics (2008),

<sup>9</sup> Experian (2011), *Review of Canterbury Futures Study At a Crossroads*

<sup>10</sup> Dover District Council (2010), *Dover Local Development Framework: Core Strategy*

<sup>11</sup> VisitCanterbury (2010), *The Economic Impact of Tourism on the City of Canterbury 2010*

<sup>12</sup> ECOTEC (2009), *Canterbury District, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment*

<sup>13</sup> Kent County Council (2010), *Kent Travel Report*

<sup>14</sup> Canterbury City Council (2004), *Canterbury District Transport Action Plan – Unlocking the Gridlock*

<sup>15</sup> DfT (2009), *Transport Trends*

<sup>16</sup> Dover Harbour Board (2016), *Annual Accounts (Port of Dover)*

<sup>17</sup> DfT (2007), *UK Port Demand Forecasts to 2030*

<sup>18</sup> South East Public Health Observatory (2008), *Choosing Health in the South-East*

<sup>19</sup> House of Commons Library (2013), *Standard Note: Reported Road Accident Statistics*

<sup>20</sup> Kent County Council (2013), *Road Casualties in Kent Annual Review 2012*

## Chapter 3 – Existing plans and strategies

### Introduction

#### 3.1 Local plans and strategies need to:

- support national and regional objectives set out by statutory bodies including the government, who control the way that local planning is carried out through legislation and guidance
- be consistent with the priorities and objectives set out by the county council and the city council
- take account of and support plans by other organisations and authorities that will have an impact on the district

3.2 The coalition government wants to move decision making to local people to create a 'Big Society' and The Localism Act 2011 gives new freedoms and flexibilities for local government and new rights and powers for communities and individuals. This includes reforms to the planning system, where the decision on the scale and distribution of new housing and the priorities for new infrastructure and economic development has passed to local councils and the Local Enterprise Partnerships.

3.3 Government control of local transport decision making through reward funding has also been abolished, with the focus shifting to making local authorities accountable to their residents through local targets and performance monitoring.

### Canterbury

#### Canterbury City Council Corporate Plan

3.4 The current Corporate Plan was adopted in 2016 and it sets out a number of council pledges relevant to the Transport Strategy:

- contributing to the good health of people;
- making our city, towns and villages places to be proud of; and
- enabling infrastructure improvements to regenerate our urban spaces and deliver economic growth.

These pledges were broadly supported by a wide range of local stakeholder groups.

3.5 Some of the key actions in the Corporate Plan relate directly to the strategic direction of the Local Plan which will affect the Transport Strategy. These actions include:

- Preparing and delivering a new Local Plan that strengthens and diversifies our economy in our city, towns and villages;
- Making best use of existing land and identifying new opportunities to enable existing businesses to stay and expand and for new businesses to locate to the area;
- Supporting higher and further education organisations to achieve their ambitions and to create jobs for new graduates and others in the local community;
- Through the council's plans, encouraging and influencing the growth of the economy, especially in the knowledge-based sector;
- Encouraging the building of the right number and type of homes in the right place to support job growth;
- Ensuring the new Local Plan allocates enough land for enough homes to meet the needs of our sustainable communities in the future;



- Ensuring new building development occurs in the right places to support broader travel options and promoting alternatives to reduce traffic across the district; and
- Ensuring that our plans and activities give sufficient protection to heritage sites and the built and natural environment.

## Canterbury District Local Plan

3.6 The Local Plan provides the framework within which development can take place up to 2031. This Transport Strategy will sit alongside the Local Plan as supporting evidence.

3.7 The Local Plan states the vision for the district as *“through focused, well-planned and environmentally sustainable growth, by 2030 the Canterbury district will be defined by a dynamic strong economy and distinctive cultural and visitor experience from which our communities will prosper. As a council we will provide leadership for our community and shape our district through working in partnership to deliver our vision.*

*We are ambitious and will do the best for our people and will be prepared to take the difficult decisions which may be needed when choices have to be made. We will support the growth needed to deliver our ambition of having a strong dynamic economy and a skilled well-paid workforce supported by the quality of life and housing of the appropriate scale and quality.”*

3.8 The Plan objectives are:

- to strengthen and broaden the local economy
- to provide sufficient housing to meet local housing need and support economic growth
- to protect the built and natural environment
- to develop sustainable communities, and seek to ensure that adequate community facilities are provided

## Futures work and review

3.9 In 2006-7, the council commissioned work on a Futures study for the district. Working with key local and statutory stakeholders and Experian Business Strategies/Future Foundation, the work identified a number of realistic future scenarios that could face the district.

3.10 The key outcome was that the best strategy for the district to pursue would be to work to the area's strengths by reinforcing the 'Canterbury experience' (the visitor economy and a strong mix of retail, leisure, culture and heritage), and to make the best use of the area's existing resources, such as the strong education base, by supporting and encouraging the development of the knowledge economy. This twin-track approach would be underpinned by a strong commitment to high environmental standards and supporting local goods and services.

3.11 In 2011, taking into account changing economic circumstances, the council asked Experian to review the findings of the original study, to seek to ensure that the assumptions and conclusions remained valid. Experian confirmed that the scenarios were still valid, and that the preferred scenario was still achievable, although in the short term, circumstances would be more difficult.

3.12 The strategic vision set out as the basis for the Local Plan has been developed from these outcomes. The vision recognises that there needs to be more sustained effort to create a higher-value local economy with high-paid jobs by improving the district's retail and cultural experience and building more business service activities. Green and sustainable principles must underpin this development to ensure the protection of the district's environment, which is in fact a key asset in attracting higher value jobs and higher spending visitors.

3.13 To help to realise the strategic vision, the Local Plan needs to make available appropriate land for necessary development and create the right conditions in terms of:

- conditions for business – to start up, attract and retain new businesses
- conditions for visitors – to encourage them to visit, to stay and to spend; and

- conditions for residents – to improve quality of life whilst retaining our heritage and natural assets.

## **An overview of Local Plan development**

- 3.14 Since the Core Strategy Options Report was published for consultation in 2010, the council has been developing its planning strategy.
- 3.15 The revocation of the Regional Strategies (including the South East Plan) and the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), have significantly changed the national policy context for the preparation of Core Strategies and Local Plans.
- 3.16 In order to respond to the changing national policy context, the council has undertaken a number of studies to better understand the implications of different levels of development for the district, and in particular in relation to the NPPF and the outcomes from the Futures work. It has also sought the views of local people on development issues in general, and the potential future development options for the district.

## **Links to other Canterbury City Council strategies**

- 3.17 The council's Environment Strategy was first adopted in July 2009 and revised in November 2013. It addresses a range of environmental issues in the district including pollution; travel and transport; energy conservation; the natural and built environment and climate change.
- 3.18 The council's Housing Strategy was adopted in 2012. The strategy seeks to meet the housing needs of local people, and to support the economic aspirations of the area for the period 2012-16
- 3.19 The council's Local Economy Policy acknowledges the challenges to the district's economy and seeks to tackle the issues identified in both the Futures Study and Local Plan.
- 3.20 The council's Open Space Strategy sets out a way forward to enhance open space for future generations. It includes an assessment of access, quantity, quality and value and a programme or priorities of projects for each typology has been agreed. The Strategy is currently being updated for the period 2015-2020.
- 3.21 The council's Public Realm Strategy 'Streets as Destinations' (2008) sets out the priorities for investment in the historic centre of Canterbury.

## **East Kent Regional Policy**

### **Manston Airport**

- 3.22 Following the recent closure of Manston Airport, options for alternative uses on the site will be considered.

### **Dover Port Masterplan**

- 3.23 In the future, increased trade in goods and commodities can be expected and the Department for Transport GB-wide forecasts suggest a two fold increase in roll-on roll-off traffic, from 85m tonnes in 2005 to 170m tonnes in 2030<sup>1</sup>. Dover Port published its master plan in March 2006<sup>2</sup>, setting out proposals to respond to the forecast increase. The Masterplan has identified that the Eastern Docks is close to capacity and that increased ferry demand could only be met through developing a second terminal at the Western Docks. In December 2011, the government approved the £400 million development of Terminal 2 and while it will not be built until market conditions are favourable, the potential future impact on freight traffic in the county is significant and will undoubtedly see increased freight traffic using the A2 through the district.

## County Policy

### Vision for Kent 2012-22 (2012)

3.24 The Vision for Kent is a countywide strategy for the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of Kent's communities. It has been written around three major ambitions, which are to:-

- **Grow the economy** by supporting businesses to be successful, including improvements to the transport network and the provision of high-speed broadband;
- **Tackle disadvantage** by fostering aspiration rather than dependency, including the provision of comprehensive, reliable and affordable public transport services providing access to education and employment opportunities; and
- **Put the citizen in control** by involving people in making decisions and working with them to design services that meet their needs and suit them, including the continued provision of KCC's Member Highway Fund and support for community bus and rail schemes.

### Growth without Gridlock in Kent and Medway (2014)

3.25 Growth without Gridlock in Kent and Medway is KCC's bold and ambitious 20-year plan for essential transport improvements and innovative funding solutions to support the substantial growth planned of 23,000 new homes and 40,00 new jobs by 2021. The Plan calls for greater transport funding and delivery powers for local transport authorities and calls on the DfT to progress those schemes of national importance, including a third Thames Crossing, a long-term solution to Operation Stack, dualling the A21 and a scheme of foreign road user charging. Recent changes in regional governance have seen the creation of Local Enterprise Partnerships and the devolution of major scheme funding into a Single Growth Fund. The Plan recognises that a partnership approach is essential to delivering the transport programme.

3.26 The transport schemes proposed for the Canterbury district are:

- Sturry link road
- A28 Sturry Road integrated transport package
- A2/A28 off-slip and link road

### Local Transport Plan 4 (2016-2031)

3.27 The preparation and submission of a Local Transport Plan (LTP) is a statutory requirement of all local transport authorities in England. An LTP sets out the authority's policies and delivery plans for managing and improving the local transport network. The government's Guidance on LTPs (July 2009)<sup>3</sup> made clear that they should reflect and support Local Plans and that, in two-tier areas, county councils should work closely with districts to ensure alignment between these documents and ensure that the transport implications of development proposals are identified and mitigated at an early stage in the planning process.

3.28 KCC's ambition for Kent's fourth Local Transport Plan (LTP4), covering the period 2016 to 2031, is to deliver safe and effective transport, whilst ensuring that all Kent's communities and businesses benefit, the environment is enhanced and economic growth is supported. This ambition is to be realised through the following five overarching policies:

1. Economic growth and minimised congestion
2. Affordable and accessible door-to-door journeys
3. Safer travel
4. Enhanced environment

The priorities for Canterbury include:

Sturry Link Road

Herne Relief Road

Wincheap: A2 off-slip, relief road and new traffic management scheme

South Canterbury – fast bus link and improved walking and cycling links New A2 interchange at Bridge

Completion of A28 Sturry Road bus link

A28 Sturry Road integrated transport package

Vauxhall Road/Broad Oak Road junction capacity improvements

Expansion of park and ride sites

Extension to Crab and Winkle Way

Tourtrel Road roundabout improvements

Improved access to Canterbury West station

Expansion of Urban Traffic Control

Herne Bay to Canterbury cycle route

Whitstable traffic management

## Rail Action Plan for Kent (2011)

3.29 The Rail Action Plan for Kent sets out the principal objectives of KCC to ensure that the new Integrated Kent Franchise delivers a rail service that fully meets the needs of the county's commuters, residents and visitors<sup>4</sup>. It recommends that further improvements to several routes in the county be included in the new franchise specification and that ticket prices offer better value for money. Major priorities for action include:-

- reinstatement of city services to Maidstone East and West Malling;
- extending high speed services from Dover via Deal and Sandwich to Ramsgate;
- improving rail journey times between Ashford and Ramsgate via the proposed Thanet Parkway Station at Cliffsend;
- improvements to the North Kent line;
- investigating the feasibility of a direct Ashford-Gatwick service;
- including Maidstone East as the principal Kent terminus for Thameslink services from 2018.

## National Policy

### Local Transport White Paper (2011)

3.30 In January 2011, the Government published a White Paper – *Creating Growth Cutting Carbon - Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen*<sup>5</sup> which set out how local transport initiatives can contribute to its vision for

*“a transport system that is an engine for economic growth, but one that is also greener and safer and improves quality of life in our communities”.*

3.31 The government believes that targeting investment in projects that promote green growth will build the balanced, dynamic low carbon economy that is essential to our future prosperity. It also believes that local action is best placed to deliver the early reduction in carbon emissions through the promotion of sustainable transport modes like walking, cycling and public transport which also facilitate access to local jobs that will boost economic growth.

3.32 Therefore, the government's priority for local transport, is to:

*“Encourage sustainable local travel and economic growth by making public transport and cycling and walking more attractive and effective, promoting lower carbon transport and tackling local road congestion.”<sup>6</sup>*

## National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

3.33 The DfT's vision has been carried forward into the government's new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which has replaced the previous suite of Planning Guidance. The NPPF emphasises the importance of rebalancing the transport system in favour of sustainable transport modes, whilst encouraging local authorities to plan proactively for the transport infrastructure necessary to support the growth of ports, airports and other major generators of travel demand.

3.34 The NPPF recommends that Transport Assessments and Travel Plans should accompany applications for developments that generate significant amounts of movement, although it recognises that the opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas. Paragraph

32 sets out three tests that development plans and decisions should take account of. These are whether:

- the opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure;
- safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all people; and
- improvements can be undertaken within the transport network that cost effectively limit the impacts of development.

Development should only be prevented or refused on transport grounds where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe.

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<sup>1</sup> DfT (2012), *The National Policy Statement for Ports*

<sup>2</sup> Dover Harbour Board (2006), *Planning for the next generation – overview of proposals*

<sup>3</sup> DfT (2009), *Guidance on Local Transport Plans*

<sup>4</sup> KCC (2011), *Rail Action Plan for Kent*

<sup>5</sup> Department for Transport (2011), *Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon - Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen*

<sup>6</sup> Department for Transport (2010), *Business Plan 2011–2015*. (<http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/publications/business/plan2011-15/>)

## Chapter 4 – Strategy for the Canterbury district

### Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter forms the core of this strategy because it:
- takes the long-term vision for the district as set out in the previous chapter
  - considers different transport policies and objectives that support this vision; and
  - demonstrates how these policies and objectives have informed both the preparation of the Local Plan and the prioritisation of local transport measures.

### Strategy approach

- 4.2 The approach taken for the previous Canterbury District Transport Action Plan was to adopt five key aims:
- improve travel choice
  - reduce traffic congestion
  - improve road safety
  - reduce travel demand
  - improve travel awareness.

- 4.3 It was felt that congestion was the biggest problem to be tackled but that further road building would be of limited benefit due to the lack of available land to build on, the threat to the historic fabric of the city and the impacts of increased traffic elsewhere on the network. It was decided that the priority would be to encourage a shift to other modes of transport and therefore aimed to bring about an improvement in public transport, park and ride, walking and cycling.
- 4.4 This approach has been broadly successful: Canterbury continues to be a vibrant and attractive place and traffic levels have stabilised. However there is still congestion, air quality remains poor in places and barriers to walking and cycling using public transport still remain.
- 4.5 This strategy seeks to build on and develop the successful policies in the previous plan. However it is accepted that a more focussed and robust delivery plan is required to ensure that the identified actions reduce or remove existing problems and cope with future challenges in particular the impact of new development.

- 4.6 This strategy proposes a hierarchy of transport modes where measures to cater for them will be considered in the following order:
- walking
  - cycling
  - public transport
  - park and ride
  - private car
- 4.7 To do this, this Strategy is broken down into seven strands as shown in Table 4.1. Each strand has an aim and a number of related transport issues.

Table 4.1: The Strands of the Strategy

Headline Aim	Strand	Aim	Main Transport Issues
<p><b>“To improve access to services, goods and opportunities and tackle the negative impacts of traffic by promoting sustainable modes of transport, achieving reliable vehicle journey times and supporting sustainable development”</b></p> <p><b>*success to be measured by:</b></p> <p><b>1. average journey times to key destinations by sustainable forms of transport</b></p> <p><b>2. journey time reliability</b></p> <p><b>3. modal share targets</b></p>	Encouraging sustainable travel	Encourage the use of alternative modes of transport as an alternative to the private car	Walking Cycling Bus Rail
	Car parking strategy	Manage the availability of car parking to balance the impact of car use with the need to provide access to services and opportunities	On and off-street parking supply Parking tariffs Park and Ride Future parking demand Residential parking standards Enforcement and management issues
	Managing the network	Achieve reliable journey times across the transport network	Intelligent transport systems Improving traffic flow Additional capacity and transport infrastructure improvements Minimising disruption
	Reducing the demand to travel	Reduce the overall number and length of journeys undertaken	Sustainable and mixed use development Travel plans Car sharing/car clubs Broadband coverage and home-based working
	Access for all	Support independence and reduce social exclusion	Transport poverty Supported bus services Community transport Concessionary travel schemes Inclusive design
	Air quality and freight	We will stabilise and, where possible, reverse the adverse effect of transport on the natural and built environment and on local communities	Local air quality management Air quality action plan Freight action plan Planning and development control
	Road safety	Reduce the number of people killed and injured on Canterbury’s roads.	Crash remedial measures 20mph zones Speed management Road safety campaigns Safer routes to school

## Key aims

- 4.8 We are all familiar with the impact that congestion and delays have on our lives. It is generally accepted that a degree of congestion is inevitable, particularly at peak periods and that this is an acceptable price to pay for a place being successful and attractive. While we all want to spend as little time as possible on our journey, most of the frustration comes from being unable to predict how long a journey will take. The RAC has reported that its members feel that “now it’s the unnecessary and unexpected delays which cause anger... motorists want to know how long their journey... is going to take, however long, so they can plan around it”<sup>1</sup>.
- 4.9 Therefore, this strategy aims to improve journey time reliability so that the time it takes to travel varies as little as possible from day to day and we can better estimate our arrival time. Journey times along a route are fairly constant until it starts to reach capacity and then delays occur at junctions. There are ways of managing traffic flow but these have limited ability and the best way to achieve reliable journey times is to avoid traffic build up.
- 4.10 It has long been recognised that building extra road capacity does little to solve existing traffic congestion and can actually increase traffic on roads. There is likely to be limited funding available for major road building and we need to accept that there is finite road space, particularly in an historic city like Canterbury.
- 4.11 Therefore the way to tackle congestion while maintaining and improving access is to promote alternative forms of travel. This means that those who still need to use a vehicle will still be able to get around and those journeys that could be walked, cycled or taken on the bus or train will be encouraged.
- 4.12 The government’s white paper ‘Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon’ (2011) states that two-thirds of all journeys are under five miles and research has shown that a substantial proportion of drivers would be willing to drive less, particularly for shorter trips, if practical alternatives were available.
- 4.13 Data from the 2001 Census revealed that 37% of people who work in the city travel less than 3 miles. In many cases these journeys can take longer by car than walking or cycling, as well as being more expensive.
- 4.14 It is accepted that walking and cycling is not suitable for all and some of the barriers and solutions are considered in Chapter 5. However a key aim of this strategy is to break the habit of car use for journeys of three miles or less by car. Changing attitudes, and the fundamental way people choose to travel will take time and require strong commitment as well as investment. But other cities both in England and across Europe have faced similar congestion problems to Canterbury and have succeeded using this approach.
- 4.15 In addition, adopting a sustainable approach to transport is considered essential in order to mitigate the impact of additional development. A target of this strategy is that traffic in the city centre will not increase by 2031 and the predicted increase in the demand to travel will be met by increasing the mode shares of walking, cycling, public transport and home/remote working.
- 4.16 There will still be a need to consider some new road building directly associated with developments, as well as highway improvements that improve traffic flow. The scale of proposed development provides the opportunity to deliver key transport infrastructure that has been an aspiration for many years including : Sturry relief road, Herne relief road, A2 interchange at Bridge, A257 to A28 link road and an A2 off-slip road at Wincheap.
- 4.17 There is currently one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) declared for parts of the ring road and main arterial routes into the city centre. This was due to nitrogen dioxide mainly resulting from vehicle emissions exceeding Air Quality Objectives (AQO). A reduction in traffic congestion can lead to a reduction in vehicle emissions with the ultimate aim of bringing levels of nitrogen dioxide to below the AQO limit. This would enable the existing AQMA to be revoked and is a key aim of this plan.



**The scale and location of new development**

- 4.18 In 2011, a Development Requirements Study was undertaken to consider different levels of development that would meet the Futures ‘preferred option’. The main conclusion of the study was that a significant level of housing would be required to support an increase in local labour supply and encourage new job creation and the development of new and innovative industries. Crucially, the report concluded that adhering to the South East Plan housing figures would be likely to lead to virtually no net increase in jobs over the plan period.
- 4.19 Also in 2011, public opinion research was undertaken by Ipsos MORI<sup>2</sup>. This work demonstrated that there was a significant level of public support for the scale of development set out in the draft Local Plan. There was an expressed desire that higher levels of development should deliver tangible benefits to local people in terms of affordable housing and economic benefits, and providing

the opportunity for young people and families to remain in their local area, although comments were also expressed that development should not increase congestion or use green field land. The majority of respondents also believed that more needed to be done to support local business. The research indicated support for development at Canterbury, Herne Bay and the larger, better-served, villages, but less support for development at Whitstable and the smaller villages.

4.20 The proposed scale of new development is shown in Table 4.2

*Table 4.2: Proposed Scale of New Development in Canterbury 2011-31*

Development type	2011-16	2016-21	2021-26	2026-31	Total (2011-31)
Housing (dwellings)	2,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	16,000
Employment land (sqm)	25,000	25,000	23,775	23,000	96,775

- 4.21 One of the key roles of the Local Plan is to consider and evaluate ‘realistic and reasonable’ alternatives in developing the most appropriate development strategy. Work had been carried out on various options under the LDF Core Strategy options but as a result of the government’s decision to abolish the South East Plan, the city council decided to review its development requirements and the settlement hierarchy to inform the new Local Plan.
- 4.22 The Settlement Hierarchy Study (2011) recommended that new housing development should primarily be concentrated in the urban centres of the district, with limited new development in the rural settlements, proportionate to their scale and position in the settlement hierarchy.
- 4.23 The allocation of land for new development will continue to make the best use of previously developed land and buildings and will follow a sequential approach to the sustainable location of new development. The distribution of new development will also reflect the settlement hierarchy and be

commensurate with their scale and position in the hierarchy.

- 4.24 The urban areas of Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable will continue to be the principal focus for development.

**Planning and transport**

- 4.25 Land-use decisions taken in the past are having a profound effect on travel patterns today as the location, type and layout of new development and redevelopment influence how we travel to these places.
- 4.26 Since the 1980s, there has been a shift to the edge of urban areas with a number of out-of-town retail developments and other facilities being permitted. This has been mainly a result of concerns relating to their impact on the local road network, which has led to development being located close to the motorways and other strategic routes and away from town centres; places which are likely to be attractive to businesses and developers because of their wider accessibility by car.

4.27 This has encouraged longer distance commuting and more journeys by car, making walking, cycling and bus use to these locations virtually non-existent. There has been out-of-centre retail development in Canterbury in the last twenty years, most notably on the Sturry Road and in Wincheap. This type of development can be difficult to serve by bus and their layout is unattractive and obstructive to movement between shops on foot.

## Sustainable development

4.28 The land-use planning system – both at the strategic level of the local plan, and at the day-to-day level of development control – offers an important tool for building in less car-dependent lifestyles for the next 20 years and beyond.

4.29 It is not the role of the Transport Strategy to challenge or confirm the overall scale of development. However transport data and policies are relevant in assessing the distribution and impact of development.

4.30 The key transport objectives of sustainable development are to place development in the right location to reduce the need to travel and to ensure sustainable transport alternatives to private cars are available.

4.31 The 2011 census data (Table 4.3) shows that walking and cycling journeys account for 34.7% of all travel to work journeys from Canterbury city wards but only 17.4% as a percentage district wide. Similarly travel to work by car is 39.5% from city wards and 55% district wide.

4.32 This data supports the established transport principles that locating new development at existing housing and employment hubs reduces car dependency.

Table 4.3: Method of travel to work in selected Canterbury wards (Census 2011)

2011 Census	Barton	Northgate	St Stephens	Westgate	Wincheap	City Wards	City Wards	Canterbury District	Canterbury District
	No	No	No	No	No	No	%	No	%
Total in employment	4,596	2,687	4,147	4,531	4,377	20,338	100.0	65,620	100.0
Work mainly at or from home	449	161	344	450	420	1,824	9.0	7,592	11.6
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	18	13	19	14	12	76	0.4	176	0.3
Train	154	86	248	299	184	971	4.8	3,252	5.0
Bus, minibus or coach	214	197	258	324	207	1,200	5.9	3,197	4.9
Taxi	13	7	14	19	11	64	0.3	170	0.3
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	21	17	18	20	29	105	0.5	433	0.7
Driving a car or van	1,748	1,005	1,552	1,695	2,024	8,024	39.5	36,080	55.0
Passenger in a car or van	181	171	169	206	196	923	4.5	3,106	4.7
Bicycle	149	115	187	193	210	854	4.2	1,750	2.7
On foot	1,610	908	1,323	1,294	1,073	6,208	30.5	9,626	14.7
Other method of travel to work	39	7	15	17	11	89	0.4	238	0.4

4.33 In terms of reducing the need to travel, the mix and scale of development are both influencing factors. Mixed use developments, such as residential with some local services and employment provision can reduce the need to travel large distances.

4.34 Scale can be a factor in delivering essential transport infrastructure because of development viability. It is also a factor if there is a need to establish new bus routes which need to be commercially operated.

4.35 In line with the principles of sustainable development and this strategy's overall hierarchy of transport modes, measures for walking, cycling, public transport and park and ride will be considered first for new development to support and establish sustainable travel.

4.36 New developments must take into account the needs of cyclists and pedestrians in terms of design, layout and permeability. Traffic free networks should be considered that are safe, direct and attractive and where pedestrians have priority over

vehicles and vehicle speeds are kept low. These principles, as outlined in the Kent Design Guide, will be used to secure high quality design for new development.

4.37 Developments should be designed so that cyclists always feel safe and confident sharing space with vehicles. Road geometry and surfacing materials have a big influence on driver behaviour and vehicle speeds. Where possible, traffic free green corridors should be incorporated to provide attractive and direct cycling and walking routes.

4.38 Ideally, development will be located where it can be served by logical extensions to the existing bus network so that good bus access will be provided from day one to establish sustainable travel habits. This should avoid the use of 'double runs' to and from a single entrance/exit to the development so that bus access will offer an improvement to the network and generate extra use rather than purely adding extra journey time and length to existing services. This extra use should ensure that new routes funded by section 106

contributions will be commercially sustainable in the medium term. Bus stops should be as convenient as car parking spaces to encourage greater bus use and located close to junctions and footpaths.

4.39 Teleworking or home-working is becoming increasingly common, especially for workers whose jobs don't depend on them working in an office. In terms of transport, this increasing trend provides significant benefits by reducing the need to travel. In order to accommodate this trend, developers should design in suitable work space facilities within new homes.

## The key sites

4.40 The city council has identified a number of key strategic sites for mixed-use development, where development will be subject to development briefs/masterplans. These are listed in Table 4.4 but are subject to change through the Local Plan process.

Table 4.4: Key Strategic Sites

Site	Housing Allocation (dwellings)	Employment Floorspace (sqm)
Land South of Canterbury	4,000	70,000
Land at Sturry/Broad Oak	1,000	
Land at Hillborough, Herne Bay	1,300	33,000
Strode Farm, Herne Bay	800	15,000
Herne Bay Golf Club	600	1 ha
Land at Greenhill, Herne Bay	300	
Land North of Hersden	800	1 ha
Land North of Thanet Way, Whitstable	400	
Land at Howe Barracks	500	
Ridlands Farm/Langton Lane	310	
Thanington	1,150	1.5 ha
Land south of John Wilson	300	1 ha

## Land South of Canterbury

4.41 A strategic site is located to the south of Canterbury between the railway line to Dover, the A2 and the edge of the city. This is a proposed mixed use development including employment land, a community hub, play areas, green spaces, primary school and the potential relocation of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital. The transport proposals include a new grade separated junction on the A2 with access roads into the site, a new and expanded Park and Ride site to replace the New Dover Road site with bus services accessing the city centre via a new access road. A fast bus route will serve the residential areas providing a six to eight minute frequency service into the city centre. The proposed green spaces will afford footpath/cycle way links between the development areas, the new services and permeate into the city and towards the village of Bridge. In order to reduce car dependency, particularly as the site is located close to a new junction onto the strategic road network, it is vital that the development is designed to give priority to sustainable modes of travel. Key aspects of the design and phased delivery will include:

- ensuring the fast bus service is convenient for all residents.
- ensuring the bus service is operational as soon as houses are occupied in order to form sustainable travel habits.

- providing new residents with free bus travel into the city centre for a reasonable period of time (for example two years)
- considering appropriate car parking standards and locations to encourage reduced car ownership
- establishing a car club

## Land north of Thanet Way, Whitstable

4.42 An open site between the A2990 Thanet Way and St Luke's Close for 400 houses, accessed from the A2990 with pedestrian and cycling links northwards into adjacent quiet roads. The lack of a high frequency bus service along the old Thanet Way to serve the site will need to be addressed.

## Strode Farm, Herne Bay

4.43 A mixed use site to the south of the A299 Thanet Way and to the west of Herne village for 800 homes and 15,000 sqm of retail, leisure and business use. There is a proposal for a Herne relief road which will divert through traffic either via Bullockstone Road, which would be upgraded, or a new road, thus reducing traffic levels and associated air quality problems in Herne village.

## Land at Hillborough, Herne Bay

4.44 Proposal for 1,300 dwellings at a site located to the north of the A299 Thanet Way and

to the south of Beltinge, with access from Sweechbridge Road. Land is set aside for a business park, a primary school and for local services. The site is bisected by the North Kent line and this 'barrier' will need to be overcome to maximise the opportunities to connect to local roads for walking and cycling. Junction improvements on the A299 at Heart in Hand will be required. The development layout will need to consider ways to reduce vehicular access onto the Hoath Road as a route into Canterbury.

## Herne Bay Golf Club

4.45 Proposed residential development for 600 homes with some small scale local retail and commercial uses around a central open space. Vehicle access is to be from the A2990 Thanet Way and Bullockstone Road with direct pedestrian and cycling links into the adjacent residential areas.

## Land at Sturry/Broad Oak

4.46 There is a proposal for 1,000 homes on land situated north of the railway line between Shalloak Road and A291 Sturry Hill with some minor employment land, allotments, new woodland, public gardens and a playing field. This proposal includes a Sturry relief road and a new bridge over the railway line and the River Stour to take A28 and A291 traffic through the site easing the delays caused by the Sturry and Broad Oak crossings and improving the environment in the village of Sturry.

4.47 Other essential transport measures would include an in-bound bus lane, a new link road to Broad Oak Road and a new link road into the Sturry Road Park and Ride at the junction of the relief road and the A28. Direct and attractive cycling and walking links between the development and the village of Sturry and into Canterbury via a riverside path will also be required.

4.48 Opportunities to maximise the use of Sturry railway station in order to increase rail use will be a high priority including increasing parking provision. Measures that reduce rail safety risk, including the removal of footpath crossings and the closure of the Broad Oak level crossing will also be pursued.

## Land at North Hersden

4.49 It is proposed to expand Hersden to the north by 500 new homes on existing agricultural land. Access to the site will be via existing junctions on the A28.

## Howe Barracks

4.50 A residential development at Howe Barracks is proposed and an essential transport requirement will be the provision of a link road between Chaucer Road and the A257. This link road will remove a significant volume of traffic from the ring road, including at Broad Street which is within an Air Quality Management Area.

## Kent and Canterbury Hospital Site/Ridlands Farm/Langton Lane

4.51 The relocation of the hospital would enable the site to be redeveloped for housing. The site, as well as developments at Ridlands Farm and Langton Lane, would be directly served by the fast bus service into the city.

## Infrastructure planning and delivery

4.52 Alongside the Local Plan, the city council is developing an Infrastructure Delivery Plan in partnership with Kent County Council which will identify the key elements of infrastructure that are required to support the level and distribution of development being proposed. It is critical that the necessary infrastructure (whether physical or social) is delivered in a timely way, to ensure that the development programme is not delayed significantly.

4.53 It is likely that the large transport infrastructure measures that are directly linked to the development sites will be delivered under Section 106 agreements. The county council will ensure that appropriate thresholds, trigger points and phasing programmes are included within these legal agreements in order to manage the impact on the highway network. A Community Infrastructure Levy will be used to deliver the wider transport improvements which are identified and costed in Chapter 12.

## The Canterbury VISUM Transport Model

4.54 In order to assess the transport implications of future development, Canterbury City Council and KCC have updated the existing strategic multi-modal VISUM model for the district. The model simulates traffic on the existing highway network and can test the future effect of major new development on the network and/or model changes to the network. This allows planners to assess the impact of various development options and new infrastructure or policy changes on traffic movements. This model also includes the effects on demand for not only car travel but also bus and rail services.

4.55 The model estimates the travel demand for highway and public transport trips for each scenario. While total travel demand is referred to as person trips, walking and cycling trips cannot be directly modelled and different methodology is used to take these modes into consideration.

4.56 The model includes a 2008 Base Year and uses data from across the district, with the detailed model area focussing on the city and immediate surrounding area. All main roads, junctions and link roads are included along with details about the length, speed capacity and other characteristics. The study area is divided into zones and the number of car trips per day between these nodes is established. The highway assignment model software finds the shortest path between every pair of zones and estimates and assigns the traffic on each path.

These estimates are then calibrated with the amount of traffic in real-life.

- 4.57 New links can be created, representing new infrastructure and the traffic diverted from the link due to the new road can be calculated. The multi-modal model allows for travellers to switch between car, bus, rail and park and ride options in response to travel costs and congestion. This provides a better representation of actual travel behaviour than a purely highway based model.
- 4.58 The outputs from the model that are used to assess overall demand and network performance, include:
- total vehicle distance travelled (vehicle km)
  - average network speeds (km/hour); and
  - total travel time (vehicle hours)
- 4.59 Total vehicle kilometres and total vehicle hours, when taken in relation to the number of trips made, provide an indication of the level of efficiency of the network.
- 4.60 Inner and outer cordons have been used to assess traffic demand moving within the city and between the city and the immediate surrounding areas.

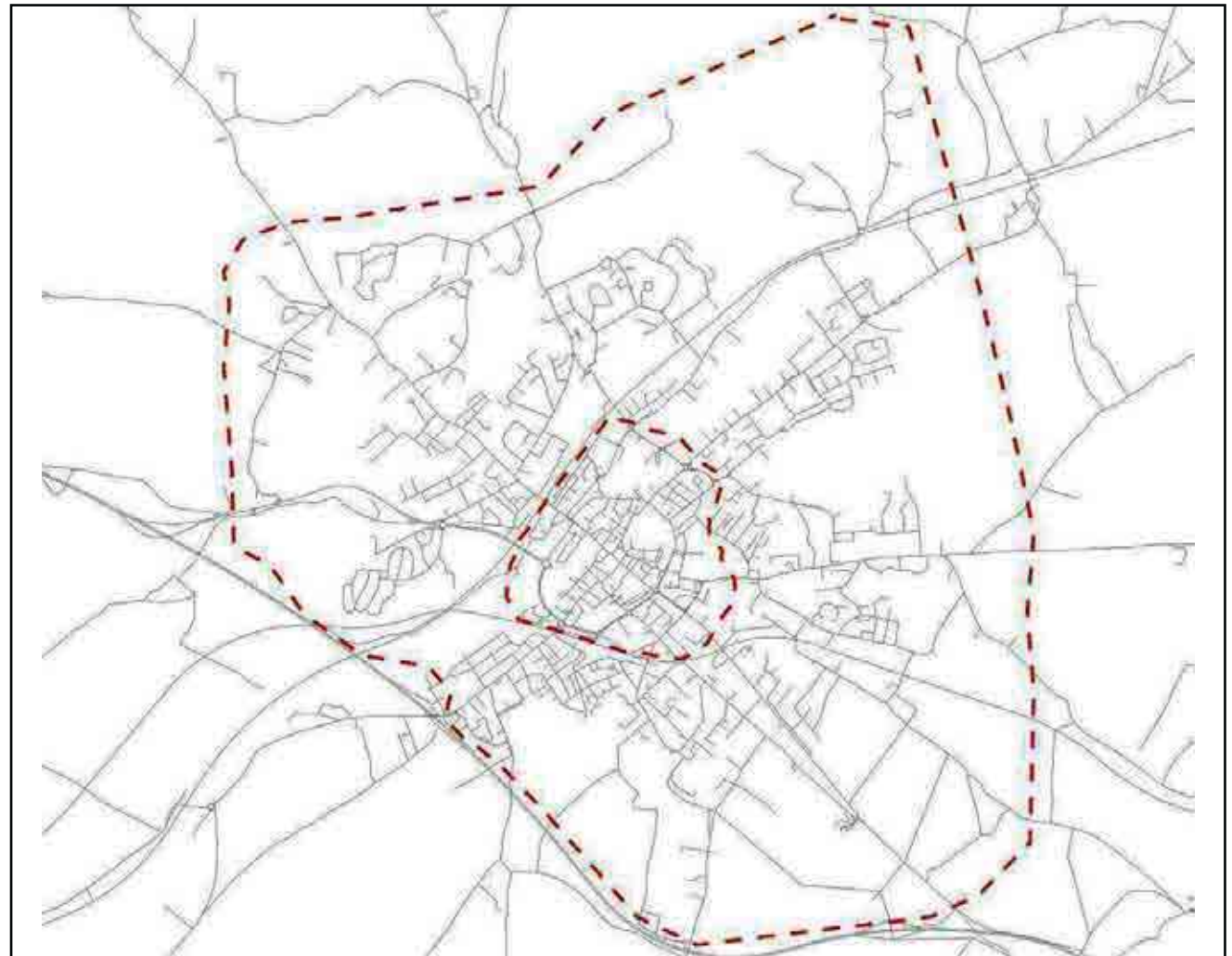


Figure 4.1: Inner and Outer Cordons in the VISUM model

4.61 The model makes a number of assumptions including:

- the alignment, capacity and arrangement of transport measures which are still at the conceptual design stage;
- the model makes provision for a number of economic and physical interventions but it does not account of all sustainable transport actions including walking and cycling improvements and measures proposed to reduce travel demand. It is therefore realistic to assume that further sustainable modal shift and mitigation could be achieved over and above the modelled outputs;
- no allowance can be made for car availability in the mode choice model;
- car parking availability and costs; a 5% increase in cost per annum has been assumed but changes in parking capacity are not directly taken into account.

## The scenarios

4.62 Two main alternative scenarios have been tested, with different arrangements of housing, employment and transport interventions, to

measure the impact on the transport network by (the horizon year of) 2031:

- **Do minimum** scenario: this is a benchmark scenario that assumes no further development over and above the existing planning consents and planned transport measures and assumes national forecast growth in traffic
- **Do something** scenario: this scenario tests the main strategic sites proposed in the Local Plan and the associated range of transport measures

## Modelling results

4.63 A modelling report entitled 'Canterbury VISUM Transport Model: Local Plan Preferred Option Testing Report' has been prepared as part of the Local Plan.

4.64 The report explains the development scenarios, transport interventions and assumptions. Results are presented in a number of ways including journey times, average speed across the network and mode share. The overall impact is

explained in terms of total travel demand for both person trips and vehicle trips.

4.65 As expected, under the do minimum scenario, the demand for making journeys is projected to increase by 17% and 15% for the morning and afternoon/evening peaks, from the 2008 base to 2031.

4.66 For the Do Something scenario, this demand increases by an additional 11% and 13% respectively.

4.67 As a consequence, traffic flows are forecast to increase from the 2008 base for both the do minimum and the do something scenarios. Across the district, traffic levels are forecast to increase by approximately 18% for the do minimum scenario and an additional 10% for the Do Something scenario, although on some routes, the proposed improvements limit this increase. In parallel with this, journey times in and out of the city would also increase.

## Conclusion

4.68 It is clear that traffic levels, even under the do minimum scenario, will continue to increase and the district faces an ever increasing demand for travel. It will therefore be essential to implement the identified sustainable transport actions so that alternative modes of transport can meet this additional demand.

<sup>1</sup> RAC (2010), *RAC Report on Motoring 2010*

<sup>2</sup> Ipsos MORI (2012), *Public Opinion Research into Future Development in Canterbury District*

## Chapter 5 – Encouraging sustainable travel

### Walking

#### Introduction

- 5.1 Walking forms part of nearly every journey we undertake and there are few places that cannot be reached on foot. Therefore pedestrian activity extends to every home, shop, school, workplace, leisure centre and visitor attraction using existing streets, pedestrian areas, alleyways, paths and bridleways.
- 5.2 Canterbury's urban areas are particularly suited to walking. The city is mainly flat and compact and the old city wall acts as a barrier to vehicles while offering pleasant walking routes and quiet back streets. Herne Bay and Whitstable are also flat and most services are located within a short walking distance. As such the potential to shift journeys currently made by car to walking is extremely high which would help to reduce peak hour congestion.
- 5.3 While there are barriers to most other forms of transport, walking is available to nearly everyone and is the cheapest and healthiest way to get around. It is a good way to meet neighbours, explore the local area and feel part of a community. Therefore, in a hierarchy of sustainable transport modes, encouraging people to walk is at the top.

- 5.4 This strategy recognises that while there will be obvious a desire line between key destinations, walking permeates all parts of the network and improvements should concentrate on those locations where there are barriers to walking. Therefore, the walking policy is:

#### **Policy 5.1: Walking**

We will encourage walking by providing a safe, direct and pleasant walking experience and supporting walking initiatives

#### **Mobility impaired pedestrians**

- 5.5 The needs of pedestrians vary greatly depending on physical ability, confidence, awareness, judgement etc. Some struggle to make a journey that others find straightforward and these mobility impaired pedestrians include wheelchair users, the infirm, elderly, parents with pushchairs and those carrying large and heavy items.
- 5.6 Canterbury City Council and KCC recognise that more needs to be done to support those who are mobility impaired so that they can enjoy the same opportunities that most people take for granted. The type of measures and work that are proposed includes:

- dropped kerbs and tactile paving
  - keeping street furniture to a minimum
  - removal of illegal obstacles placed on the footway and overgrown vegetation
  - provision of pedestrian ramps and other aids during road works
  - access improvements for journeys linking residential areas, residential care/nursing homes and sheltered housing with shops, surgeries, hospitals and local amenities
  - improved access to buses, trains and railway stations
  - support and promote Canterbury Shopmobility.
- 5.7 Kent County Council has prepared guidance and policy for inclusive design, to make the pedestrian environment accessible for all members of society. The guidance covers the design of the public realm for new and re-development schemes but does not address access within buildings which comes under the Building Regulations. The document includes an audit tool which can be used to help guide professionals when assessing the accessibility of a public space. The intention is to adopt it as Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Kent Design Guide and for it to be a reference



point for local planners, developers and their consultants during the early stages of the planning process.

## Safer walking

5.8 Pedestrians are particularly vulnerable to the threat posed by traffic and other users and from trip hazards and obstacles in the highway. Many people cite this reason for not walking more. Therefore, we are committed to minimising the risk to pedestrians through a range of measures which target those parts of the transport network where the risk is greatest and these will include:

- traffic management schemes
- public realm improvements
- improved street lighting
- new or improved pedestrian crossings
- new footways and walking links
- considering the needs of pedestrians in all planned transport improvements
- local improvement measures at schools that are involved with Safer Routes to School projects and promotion of School Safety Zones
- ensuring that the potential for conflict between pedestrians and cyclists is minimised

- ensuring that vehicle speeds are appropriate and taking measures to reduce them if necessary
- considering the implementation of 20mph zones, particularly in residential areas.

## Walking links

5.9 The existing network of alleyways, passages, footpaths and bridleways provide pedestrians with alternative, direct, pleasant and convenient routes away from traffic. Footbridges and subways facilitate shorter walking journeys avoiding busy main roads, railway lines and rivers.

- 5.10 Recent examples of new routes include the Horses and Goats Tunnel which links the city centre with the Chartham to Canterbury riverside path via Wincheap and the A2 pedestrian/equestrian bridge at Kingston.
- 5.11 Opportunities to provide or improve a short length of path, subway/tunnel or new bridge to substantially reduce the walking distance between key destinations will be considered.
- 5.12 Actions to improve the public rights of way network are contained in KCC's draft Countryside and Coastal Access Improvement Plan (2013).

## Health benefits

5.13 Physical activity is important in maintaining and improving our quality of life. It has a beneficial

effect on most chronic diseases, especially heart disease, obesity and certain forms of cancer. Exercise can reduce symptoms of depression and possibly, stress and anxiety and may provide other psychological and social benefits<sup>1</sup>.

- 5.14 The Chief Medical Officer has said that "for most people, the easiest and most acceptable forms of physical activity are those that can be incorporated into everyday life. Examples include walking or cycling instead of driving"<sup>2</sup>.
- 5.15 Walking for Health (WfH) is a national initiative that encourages more people to become physically active in their local communities by offering regular short walks over easy terrain with trained walk leaders. A national centre, run by the Ramblers with support from Macmillan Cancer Support, provides information and resources to support more than 600 local schemes. In Canterbury, the walks are led by East Kent HealthWalk and offer a 'FREE, FUN and EASY way to get fit, meet friends, lose weight and have fun'.

## Walking promotion and initiatives

5.16 The councils will support or undertake a combination of education, training and publicity covering Safer Routes to School, pedestrian training, school travel plans, walking buses, company travel plans, vegetation clearance, Travelwise, and other national campaigns.

## Public realm improvements

- 5.17 Research has shown that high street turnover can increase by 5-15% following public realm investment and that people who travel to shops by foot, cycle or public transport spend as much if not more than those by car<sup>3</sup>.
- 5.18 The city council continues to recognise the value of public realm improvements to increase footfall and business in local shops and cafes, attract investment and reduce crime. Canterbury has been at the forefront of pedestrianisation schemes and the first phase was completed in 1981. Since then the pedestrian only core area has gradually expanded in order to protect the historic environment and make the centre an attractive place for shoppers and tourists.
- 5.19 A recent example is the King's Mile enhancement along Palace Street, Guildhall Street and Sun Yard in the heart of the city. The carriageway was narrowed to a single lane with passing points and loading bays and the pavement was widened to provide space for trees, planters and tables and chairs with improved street lighting. This has created a vibrant and historic area with numerous new shops, cafés and restaurants.
- 5.20 Further public realm improvements are identified in the Action Plan in Chapter 12 and in a separate Public Realm Strategy.



Figure 5.1 The Kings Mile

- 5.21 A pedestrian zone was created in Herne Bay in 1989 and there is also potential to develop an area in Harbour Street, Whitstable.

## Pedestrian zones issues

- 5.22 Canterbury: conflict between delivery vehicles and pedestrians before 10.30am and after 4.00pm. Potential solutions include: extending the pedestrian core period, improving management/co-ordination of deliveries and better control measures and enforcement.
- 5.23 Herne Bay: conflict between pedestrians and vehicles due to unauthorised access. Potential solutions : tighten vehicle

access controls to include weekdays, increase enforcement. A barrier was installed in 2013 to prevent unauthorised access on Saturdays.

## Walking mode share target

- 5.24 The 2011 census data shows that walking represents 14.7% of journeys to work across the district. The target within this strategy is to increase this mode share to 18% by 2031.

## Cycling

### Introduction

- 5.25 At the beginning of 2013, the All Party Parliamentary Cycling Group held an inquiry on the question, "how can we get Britain cycling". The inquiry report published in April 2013 included 18 recommendations and contained a target that 10% of journeys in Britain are made by cycle by 2025. Cycling has so much to offer as a means of transport, particularly for local journeys as it has little environmental impact, keeps you fit, is affordable and also takes up less road space than the private car.



Figure 5.2 Cyclists in New Dover Road

5.26 The district has real potential to encourage cycling. East Kent is warmer and drier than most parts of the UK and its hills are more rolling than steep. The built up area of Canterbury is only three miles across at its widest part and the topography and medieval street pattern are suited to cycling. All of these factors provide the

perfect base from which to create a nationally recognised cycling friendly city.

5.27 Yet, while the majority of adults (85.8%) in the UK say they can ride a bicycle<sup>4</sup>, over two thirds (69%) of people say they cycle less than once a year or never and nationally, cycling only accounts for 2% of all journeys<sup>5</sup>.

5.28 37% of people who work in the city centre travel a 'cycle-able' distance of less than three miles to work, according to the 2001 Census and for the large number of students in the area, cycling is the most affordable way of getting around. However from the 2011 Census data we know that cycle to work journeys account for just 4.2% of journeys from city wards and 2.7% District wide.

5.29 Canterbury also only ranks 221 out of 319 district councils for the proportion of residents who cycle at least once per month<sup>6</sup> and is seventh out of the twelve districts in Kent.

5.30 Recent evidence from the government's 'Cycling Demonstration Town' pilot has shown that substantial increases in cycling can be achieved with sufficient investment. In Exeter, cycle trips increased by 45% in just under six years and Lancaster managed a 28% increase over the same period. This was achieved through a package of measures covering both infrastructure and 'smarter choices' projects which focussed on those people who could best be persuaded to take up cycling.

5.31 Canterbury already has a good cycle network but many more routes are identified in the Action Plan. The delivery of all these routes would be significant in terms of maximising the potential benefits of cycling as a sustainable alternative to the car.

5.32 The city council will aim to provide cycle facilities on all main routes, however cycle lanes must be installed following DfT guidelines to ensure that they are safe and effective. Because of limited road space and other land constraints it should be recognised that it will not be possible to provide a totally separate cycle network. Although some off-road routes are identified, the aim is to deliver a comprehensive network of cycle friendly routes within the



Figure 5.3 Cycle Friendly Zebra Crossing, Whitstable

available road space, with features such as traffic restraint, traffic calming, environmental improvements and 20mph zones supplemented by cycling facilities including cycle friendly crossings.

5.33 Priority will be given to the main urban areas and links to surrounding settlements which generate significant amounts of commuting. In particular the Canterbury to Sturry riverside cycle route. Key cycle routes will link residential areas with town centres, railway stations, schools, shops, places of work, bus stations, leisure facilities and other public services.

### Policy 5.2: Cycling

We will encourage cycling as an alternative to the private car for local journeys through a comprehensive network of cycle friendly routes and cycle related improvements

### Safer cycling

5.34 Cyclists are particularly vulnerable as road users, and studies have revealed that the foremost factor which deters people from either taking up cycling or cycling more frequently, is the fear of crashes with motor vehicles<sup>7</sup>. This fear is further accentuated by the speed at which some drivers drive and the aggressive attitudes of some drivers towards other road users. Cyclists in rural areas face particular challenges in the winter months when the road surfaces are icy and where there is no street lighting.

5.35 Canterbury continues to record an above average rate of casualties to cyclist numbers. In December 2012, the city council's Scrutiny Committee carried out a Cycle Safety Scrutiny Review and made 13 recommendations to the Executive on proposals that would make cycling safer and more attractive and these included the introduction of 20mph zones.

5.36 KCC will implement safety improvement schemes where there are clusters of crash injuries involving cyclists, in accordance with the county council's priority system. This will be supported by other initiatives which promote safer cycling and will include:

- national standard cycle training (Bikeability)
- basic cycle training including on-road cycle training for adults
- bike doctor sessions
- education on highway code and behaviour
- advice on helmets, high visibility clothing and lights.

5.37 Potholes, poor road surfaces and other hazards are one of the main barriers to cycling. KCC has been proactive in tackling this and has drawn on additional resources to blitz those potholes as a result of recent extreme winter weather. As part of this, we will look to prioritise those routes with high levels of cycling where potholes can cause injury as well as damage.

## Reducing conflict between pedestrians and cyclists

- 5.38 The numbers of crashes and injuries between pedestrians and cyclists remains low, however, mobility impaired pedestrians feel vulnerable as they may not see or hear cyclists coming towards them. 'Near misses' can be traumatic and prevent these people from venturing outside on their own.
- 5.39 Therefore, full segregation of pedestrians and cyclists will be the first solution considered. However where full segregation is not possible or feasible due to a lack of space or low pedestrian flows, the careful design of shared segregated/unsegregated facilities will be used to minimise any potential conflict. Early



Figure 5.4 Cycle Racks at Beanev Museum

consultation on these routes will be carried out with local disability and pedestrian groups.

- 5.40 Canterbury City Council civil enforcement officers already tackle illegal and unsafe cycling on footways and footpaths and will continue to respond positively to target those areas where there is a problem. We also plan to publish a 'user code' for cyclists to promote and encourage safer cycling including advice on cycle helmet use, high visibility clothing and the dangers of using mobile devices while cycling.

## Cycle parking

- 5.41 Whilst the main focus on planning and implementing a cycle network will be on cycle routes, equally important is secure cycle parking at destinations with associated facilities such as showering facilities and lockers. Cycle parking should be provided in a convenient location with good natural surveillance or monitored by CCTV. A sufficient number of secure and covered cycle parking spaces must be provided in order to reduce the car dependency within new residential developments. In addition to this the council will aim to provide 10 new public cycle parking stands per year.

## Cycle hire/loan schemes

- 5.42 Potential cyclists can be put off owning their own bicycle due to the expense, particularly if they're not sure whether they will enjoy cycling. Darlington set up a bike loan scheme which

offered local residents use of a bicycle for a month to help decide whether they wanted to buy a bike of their own. The city council is keen to offer a similar scheme, potentially teaming up with a city university or hospital to make this available to students and staff.

- 5.43 London has shown that an area-wide cycle hire scheme can be successful. Canterbury is suited to short journeys by bike, and the business case for a city-wide bike hire scheme will be explored.
- 5.44 In tandem with this, Canterbury welcomes over seven million tourists per year, attracted not only to the historic city but also to its countryside and coastline. All of these can easily be reached in a couple of hours by bicycle and the attractive traffic free routes like the Crab and Winkle Way and Great Stour Way make travelling an enjoyable experience. Therefore, cycle hire has huge potential to allow visitors to truly explore the district.



Figure 5.5 Oyster BayTrail Cycle Route

5.45 The DfT, Southeastern and KCC have jointly funded a Brompton Dock facility with 20 foldable bikes, which can be hired by commuters or visitors at Canterbury West station and are permitted to be carried on Southeastern services. Depending on its success, this could lead to a network of cycle hire stations across the city and at Park and Ride sites.

## Integration with other transport modes

5.46 The flexibility of being able to switch modes between cycling and taking the train or bus is an important part of encouraging modal shift. Cycle parking is available at most train stations, and cycles can be carried on to most trains excluding peak hour weekdays (7am to 10am going into London and 4pm to 7pm leaving London). Generally cycles are not allowed on buses. The councils will work with bus and rail companies to improve the integration of cycling with public transport.

## Electric bikes

5.47 Evidence from Europe shows that the popularity of electric assisted bikes is rapidly increasing. With their longer range compared to normal bikes, e-bikes could make cycling more attractive for longer journeys across the district as well for reaching destinations on higher ground at the edge of the city, such as at the University of Kent.

## Cycle audits

5.48 The city council would like to see cycle audits being carried out on all proposed schemes that involve significant changes to the transport network so that positive measures for both safety and convenience are considered for cycling throughout the various stages of design and implementation.

## Monitoring cycle usage

5.49 In order to demonstrate and build on the success following investment in cycle routes and improvements, it is important to be able to measure increases in usage. As such it will be important to establish a comprehensive network of cycle counters across the district.

## Health benefits

5.50 Cycling, as physical activity, is beneficial for good health. Being active can help reduce the risk of coronary heart disease, stroke, cancer, obesity and type 2 diabetes<sup>8</sup>. It also helps keep the musculoskeletal system healthy and promotes mental wellbeing<sup>9</sup>.

5.51 The recommended amount of physical activity for adults is that 'over a week, activity should add up to at least 150 minutes (2½ hours) of moderate-intensity activity, in bouts of 10 minutes or more (one way to approach this is to do 30 minutes on at least 5 days a week)'.

5.52 For children, the recommendation is that 'all children and young people should engage in moderate- to vigorous-intensity physical activity for at least 60 minutes and up to several hours every day'.

5.53 Cycling is the fourth most common recreational and sporting activity undertaken by adults in Britain<sup>10</sup>. As a result, it is the most likely way all adults can achieve the recommended levels of physical activity.

5.54 The city council has existing partnerships with health care providers and promoters such as Active Canterbury, through the Canterbury Partnership and will work with these organisations to promote cycling and its health benefits.

## Tourism benefits

5.55 East Kent is particularly popular with visitors on bikes, offering an extensive network of attractive and varying routes, taking in historic streets, rural villages, secluded woodland, disused railway lines, coastal paths and quiet country lanes. A study by Canterbury Christ Church University College in 2003 showed that in Thanet, the Viking Coastal Trail generates approximately £300,000 per year for the local economy, a good return on the total investment of about £500,000.

## Promoting cycling

- 5.56 Many people, who have not ridden a bicycle since childhood, have forgotten how easy, pleasant and convenient travelling by bike can be and are usually unaware of the attractive and direct routes that are available. Therefore, awareness raising is vital for encouraging more trips by bicycle.
- 5.57 The councils will therefore encourage cycling through a range of promotional methods including;
- district cycle map, website, cycling information packs, publicity for new routes;
  - events including charity and recreational rides, support for National Bike Week, commuter challenges, car free days etc;
  - cycle registration schemes, cycling on prescription, integration with other campaigns promoting health and environmental issues;
  - by setting an example; the city council's Deputy Chief Executive and a city councillor have been nominated to serve as the council's cycle champions.

## Cycling mode share target

- 5.58 The 2011 census data shows that cycling represents 2.7% of journeys to work across the district. The target within this strategy is to increase this mode share to 4% by 2031.

However the objective for Canterbury city is that the cycling mode share will rise to 10% in line with the government's stated target.

## Bus

### Introduction

- 5.59 Bus travel has been Canterbury's transport success story. While bus use across the UK has continued to decline, Canterbury has seen rapid growth since 2004, where the number of people boarding buses in the city centre has increased by 174% and Stagecoach believes underlying growth for services into the centre of Canterbury is of the order of 12% per year. This demonstrates that for many local people, travelling by bus is a good way to get around the district.
- 5.60 Buses play an important role within a balanced sustainable transport plan. For home to work journeys, bus usage currently accounts for a district wide mode share of 4.9% and this is an increasing trend – between 2001 and 2011 bus travel to work



Figure 5.6 Bus Lane on Ring Road

increased by 61%. Bus travel also plays a vital role in school and college travel. Surveys at local schools suggest that 60 - 80% of pupils in secondary education and students travel by bus.

- 5.61 In 2009, Stagecoach commissioned a survey of bus passengers and non-bus users on their 'Triangle' bus service. Both bus users and non-bus users were surveyed and a high level of satisfaction was recorded. Also Working Targets produced by the Canterbury Quality Bus Partnership (QBP) show a steady increase in punctuality, up from 90.5% in 2007/08 to 93.5% in 2012/13.
- 5.62 These patronage increases and punctuality improvements have happened in response to the bus companies and local councils working together to actively improve and promote the local bus network through a combination of more frequent services on key routes, an improvement in the quality of vehicles, some bus priority measures, better marketing, and effective use of city centre parking charges to manage demand. (It is recognised that the Kent Freedom Pass and national concessionary fares scheme have contributed to patronage increases). It demonstrates that determination, sustained effort and investment in better services can change people's travel behaviour.
- 5.63 The local bus network is especially important because it is a lifeline to many people, especially those who are too young or old to drive, have a disability or cannot afford to run a motor

car. A lack of access to services, employment, education or training can cause social exclusion, leading to lower educational attainment, higher offending rates, substance abuse, health problems and generally poorer social and life skills. Therefore, the provision of bus services is vital to support the independence of the district's population.

- 5.64 Buses also play a wide role in supporting the national economy. Bus passengers make shopping and leisure trips to the value of £27.2 billion per annum of which £21.5 billion is spent in town and city centres. In addition 11% of employees who commute by bus state that they would be forced to look for another job if the bus service was not available<sup>11</sup>.
- 5.65 This strategy provides the opportunity for both the county and city council and Stagecoach to build on our recent successes, increase the bus mode share, and to show how small cities can provide excellent public transport. Buses lie at the heart of this Transport Strategy.

### **Policy 5.3: Buses**

We will work in partnership with bus operators to improve public transport coverage, frequency, reliability, integration, facilities and information.

## **The local bus network**

- 5.66 The vision for the local bus network is to build around "key routes" which offer fast, direct, reliable and frequent bus services to the main areas of demand which will also be fed by local bus routes and community transport through local transport hubs. Frequency and reliability targets will continue to be set through the Quality Bus Partnership (QBP). The Triangle service has shown that an improved frequency of the service to every ten minutes still makes these routes commercially viable and Stagecoach believes it should be possible to achieve similar frequencies on other key routes in the medium-term, although this is may require upfront 'Kick-start'-style public investment or developer funding.
- 5.67 The first local transport hubs could be the existing Park and Ride sites, which would feed not only rural services into the key bus routes but also link up with commuting coach services to London and the rest of the south east, and for large employment sites including the Kent and Canterbury hospital and local colleges.

## **The Canterbury Quality Bus Partnership**

- 5.68 The Canterbury Quality Bus Partnership between Kent County Council, Canterbury City Council and Stagecoach in East Kent was signed in September 2004 with the aim of improving bus services throughout the Canterbury district



as a way to improve access for everyone and relieve congestion in the area.

5.69 The partnership sets out the responsibilities and aspirations of the three partners to improve quality and reliability. Essentially, Stagecoach in East Kent invests in high quality buses while the county and city councils improve the reliability of the service through implementing bus lanes, bus priority measures and improved bus stop infrastructure. This partnership has demonstrated good progress since its formation and it is proposed to continue this partnership working arrangement.

5.70 This strategy contains an action to establish a Bus User Group so that the needs of bus users are given sufficient consideration in transport decisions.

## Bus priority measures

5.71 The main improvements currently needed are bus priority measures along the main routes into the city, especially for those routes that support the Park and Ride service.

5.72 The A28 Sturry Road is the key route, with over 200 buses (inbound) on weekdays, including 90 Park and Ride buses. The Action Plan identifies the need for a complete in-bound bus lane between the Vauxhall roundabout and Tourtel Road to allow all buses to avoid the major queues and improve bus journey times and reliability. This will encourage more people to

use Park and Ride, local bus routes and the inter-urban services like the Thanet Breeze.

5.73 A bus lane scheme will be considered to complement the Park and Ride site currently at New Dover Road on the south-eastern approach to city, with services accessing the city centre via a new access road linking the Kent and Canterbury Hospital. It is proposed, as part of the south Canterbury development that a fast bus service will serve the residential areas to provide a six to eight minute frequency service into the city centre. This may include a bus and 'access only' section along Old Dover Road.

5.74 St Dunstan's Street and the route past the Westgate Towers are vital to moving people by bus in Canterbury because they provide access to the Canterbury West Railway Station as well as to shops and businesses in St Dunstons Street and the north end of the High Street/St Peter's Street. A solution that restores bus services into St Dunstons Street, particularly for the high demand routes from Whitstable and the University of Kent Campus is a high priority.

5.75 Bus priority measures through Wincheap will be provided as part of the proposed A28 relief road scheme.

5.76 Bus priority measures linked to a future Whitstable Park and Ride will be investigated at the appropriate time.

5.77 Once the A28 to A257 link road has been constructed the opportunity to extend bus lane provision on the ring road will be considered.

## Route improvements linked to developments

5.78 The strategic development sites identified in Chapter 4 will all be designed to have excellent access to fast and frequent bus services as a fundamental principle. In addition, bus priority measures and establishing travel habits by offering free travel for residents will be key considerations.

## Infrastructure improvements

5.79 In the past years, both councils have invested in bus infrastructure using funding to improve roadside infrastructure including bus shelters and bus boarders. This programme has proven successful in increasing passenger numbers on the routes where implemented and it is proposed to continue with this work through the QBP. Measures will include real-time information, junction priorities that favour bus routes and bus stop clearways.

5.80 As the number of buses using the main Canterbury bus depot in St Georges Lane increases, there will need to be a study that considers layout and access routes to make the most efficient use of the constrained space.

## Bus fleet

- 5.81 Through the QBP, Stagecoach is set targets to reduce the average age of the fleet, to increase the percentage of low-floor accessible buses and to increase the percentage of vehicles that meet the highest Euro standards for fuel emissions.
- 5.82 These targets will be regularly reviewed with an objective for continuous improvement.
- 5.83 Air quality testing has identified buses, along with HGVs, as being among the highest polluting vehicles in the district. Therefore, measures to reduce these harmful emissions, improve fuel efficiency and to consider operating buses that run on cleaner technologies will be given a high priority. In considering bus emissions it should be remembered that buses do emit less pollution per passenger, when compared to a vehicle with a lone driver.

## Bus stops

- 5.84 Bus stops should be located in the most convenient locations for the people who need to use them. They should have bus shelters for protection with proper accessibility and clearways operating throughout the period of service so that buses can pull in and out of stops easily with minimal delays. Targeted enforcement of bus stop clearways has proved beneficial in deterring unauthorised parking and this will be continued.

## Bus promotion and information

- 5.85 Providing clear and up to date information for existing and potential bus users plays an important part in helping to encourage bus usage.
- 5.86 Improvements will include the provision of tailored journey time information to passengers at bus stops, on web-sites and in real time via smart phones.
- 5.87 Improving the image of buses is another important component in helping to encourage people to switch from car to bus use. Marketing and branding have a role to play in this respect.
- 5.88 There is a proposal to brand and promote 'premium routes' into Canterbury which will offer an enhanced passenger experience.



Figure 5.7 Bus promotion and branding

- 5.89 Further development of the existing branded routes including the 'Triangle', 'Breeze' and 'Diamond' which have a high recognition even amongst motorists, will be undertaken.
- 5.90 Ways to improve the promotion of branded tickets (for example explorer, dayrider, nightrider, megarider) that offer discounts over standard single and return fares will be explored by the QBP partners.
- 5.91 Stagecoach is also making efforts to promote bus travel to non-users, for example by offering free bus 'try-out' vouchers to people living in Whitfield, to encourage residents to try the Deal-Whitfield-Canterbury service that was introduced in April 2012.

## Fares

- 5.92 The relationship between bus fares and motoring costs (parking charges/fuel/running costs) is a significant factor in making bus use attractive in comparison to car use. An action of this strategy is to consider ways to peg bus fares to the cost of driving, particularly for key journeys over five miles. For instance the current cost for two people travelling by bus to and from Canterbury from Whitstable or Herne Bay is £12 using a family explorer ticket (2018 prices). The approximate fuel, running and parking cost for a car (four hours in a central premium car park is £10). Having a comparable cost for these sorts of journeys would significantly increase the attractiveness of bus travel.

- 5.93 The Young Persons Travel Pass (YPTP) for 11 to 16 year olds is a successful school transport initiative. It enables children to develop bus travel habits at an early age which will hopefully continue through their adult lives. Reducing car journeys to school is an important aspect in tackling peak hour congestion.

## 'Smart' ticketing and payments

- 5.94 Having the ability to pay for travel on buses by methods other than cash will not only provide benefits for passengers but will also reduce the time taken for passengers to embark and the subsequent delays to traffic.
- 5.95 Various 'smart' ticketing options including 'Wave and Pay' are currently being considered and an objective will be to ensure that bus and rail ticketing is fully compatible.
- 5.96 In the meantime, 'Plus Bus', which is a discounted bus pass which can be purchased with a train ticket, will continue to be promoted.

## Bus mode share target

- 5.97 The 2011 census data shows that bus and coach travel represents 4.9% of journeys to work across the district. The target within this strategy is to increase this mode share to 6.5% by 2031.

## Rail

### Introduction

- 5.98 The rail network in the district has an important role in supporting the economic wellbeing of the area as well as providing a sustainable mode of transport for many journeys.
- 5.99 The high speed rail service (HS1) to/from Canterbury is a big driver for change and prosperity. The high speed services primarily serve Canterbury West, with journey times to/from St Pancras reduced from approximately 85 minutes to 56 minutes and in response, passenger demand from Canterbury West has increased by nearly 100%, from 176,000 passengers in November 2009 to 350,000 passengers in November 2011. Therefore, a modern, efficient, safe, punctual and reliable rail service is central to the transport objectives of this strategy.
- 5.100 For home to work journeys, rail usage currently accounts for a district wide mode share of 5% and this rises to 7.1% in Whitstable.
- 5.101 It is likely that the HS1 journey time improvements will make commuting to London more attractive and as such it is anticipated that these mode share percentages will increase in future years.

## **Policy 5.4: Rail**

We will work in partnership with rail operators and Network Rail to improve rail services, reliability, integration, facilities and information.

### **Future rail services**

- 5.102 In the future, it is expected that the county will see substantial growth in the Thames Gateway (Kent) and Ashford. This growth will require a significant increase in capacity on High Speed services to Stratford and St Pancras. The Rail Action Plan for Kent calls for an increase in the peak High Speed service from two trains per hour (tph) to four trains per hour between Ashford, Ebbsfleet, Stratford and St Pancras to meet this increased demand beyond 2014. The Plan also calls for an increase in off-peak High Speed service from one to two trains per hour (divide/join at Ashford) to Canterbury West, Folkestone West, Folkestone Central and Dover Priory.
- 5.103 The benefits that high speed services bring are welcomed but they primarily serve the St Pancras area and therefore do not wholly substitute services to the south London termini with their substantial employment offer. As such, the timetable changes under the new Integrated Kent Franchise should reflect this and restore the peak period Victoria and Cannon Street services to their pre-HS1 levels<sup>12</sup>.

5.104 For the coastal towns, services from Herne Bay, passing through Chestfield and Swalecliffe and Whitstable on the coastal line and those from Canterbury East on the Dover line, can access the high speed services at Faversham, which are fast from Ebbsfleet but the time savings are small. Southeastern have plans to introduce a new 'loop' high speed off-peak service from December 2014 which would provide high speed services from Whitstable and Herne Bay for the first time.

5.105 On the North Kent line, some journey times from mainline stations line to Victoria and Cannon Street were increased under the current timetable<sup>13</sup> due to a reduction in the number of trains on the classic service resulting in increased stops for the remaining service. CCC and KCC therefore request for the restoration of these journey times to pre-HS1 levels.

5.106 Ticket price increases have been higher for users of Southeastern trains in Kent, where the price rise has been RPI +3%. While this has not greatly impacted on demand for high speed services since users feel the gain in speed is worth the higher price, this has been a double blow to travellers on the North Kent line who have had to endure increases in journey time<sup>14</sup>.

### **Line speed enhancements Ashford to Ramsgate**

5.107 In October 2011, KCC, with the support of the Sandwich Task Force and the East Kent

district councils, was successful in applying to the Government's Regional Growth Fund (RGF) for £40 million. £5 million of this funding will deliver the first phase of the rail journey time improvement scheme on the Ashford to Canterbury mainline by 2016/17. The second phase, from Canterbury to Ramsgate, for which KCC has secured funding of £6.8 million from Network Rail, should be completed by 2018/19, giving a total journey time reduction of up to 10 minutes. These improvements will also support the development of Manston Airport and the economic regeneration of Thanet.

### **Parking at HS1 stations**

- 5.108 Providing sufficient parking to meet demand is an important consideration for both rail operators and local councils.
- 5.109 Work was completed in December 2013 on a £535,000 upgrade at Canterbury West station forecourt and car park. The main focus of the project was to create a high quality 'gateway' to the city and this has been achieved whilst providing 102 car parking spaces, six drop off bays and eight taxi bays for rail users.
- 5.110 In addition, the adjacent Station Road West public car park provides additional capacity for rail users. For regular users, the city council offers a Rail User Permit which gives discounts to the usual hourly tariff rate.

5.111 The Canterbury West Regeneration Zone Development Brief (2011) provides the framework for the future opportunities around the station and increasing parking capacity to meet future demand will be a key consideration.

5.112 Options to be considered will include converting the existing public and station car parks to multi-storey facilities, as well as looking at opportunities for parking, passenger drop off and taxi facilities off Roper Road. Providing a pedestrian access to the station via an extended footbridge would have benefits in reducing the need for vehicles to cross the St Dunstan's level crossing from the north of the city.

5.113 The other HS1 station in the Canterbury district is at Sturry where parking is currently very limited. The proposed Broad Oak/Sturry development will provide opportunities to increase parking capacity which would relieve some of the pressure at Canterbury West.

## Level crossing delays

5.114 The level crossings at Sturry, St Dunstan's and St Stephens, cause significant delays on the road network.

5.115 It is anticipated that the Sturry/Broad Oak development will include the provision of a relief road and bridge over the railway line that will reduce traffic delays in Sturry. The potential

to close the Broad Oak Road level crossing will also be pursued.

5.116 In St Dunstan's, signalling improvements, and track realignment that will increase train speeds on the approach to the station from Ashford could reduce barrier closure times by up to a minute. The installation of a trackside train detection system would provide a real-time indicator that could also reduce barrier closure time.

5.117 An aspiration in the long term is to remove the level crossings and this strategy contains an action to undertake a joint feasibility study with Network Rail.

5.118 Other level crossings in the District including at Chartham and Whitehall Road also need upgrading.

## Stations as transport hubs

5.119 The recent improvements at Canterbury West demonstrate the commitment of all partners to use stations as hubs for an integrated journey. Surveys of Canterbury West station in 2009 showed that the over 80% of rail passengers don't drive to the station and therefore better integration will benefit the majority of rail users.

5.120 A bus stop has been established directly opposite the station entrance, taxi provision has been increased and cycle parking was increased by 60 secure and covered spaces in 2010.

5.121 KCC has a partnership with Southeastern, Stagecoach and Sustrans as part of the National Rail Stations Travel Plan Pilot. This partnership will lead on the project management and implementation of Travel Plans and physical enhancements at various East Kent stations and will work with local councils and local community groups (for example Community Rail Partnerships).

5.122 The Kent Community Rail Partnership is supported by KCC and Medway Council as well as southeastern trains and Sustrans. It is more active on the less well used lines which would be unlikely to attract major investment from the rail industry, but the success of the partnerships often leads to greater resources being deployed by the rail companies and others to the benefit of all rail users.

## Future ticketing technologies

5.123 Smart cards, like the Oyster Card used in London, are gradually replacing paper tickets for travel across public transport. Smart cards are more durable than paper tickets, can be 'bought' online while on the move, can store numerous tickets and allow quicker access through station barriers. They also introduce a

wider choice of tickets and season cards and can integrate bus and rail ticketing. 'Pay as you go' ticketing using credit cards or mobile phones will also be available in the future to revolutionise the way passengers use public transport, and improve end-to-end journeys.

5.124 The government announced in March 2012 that they will roll out smart ticketing across England and Wales to give more passengers the kind of benefits that travellers in the capital already enjoy with Oyster cards. KCC and CCC will lobby for Smartcard ticketing to be included in the new Integrated Kent Franchise.

## **Station 'access for all'**

5.125 Providing a step-free access to all station platforms in the Canterbury district is required and problems exist at both Herne Bay and Canterbury East.

5.126 Southeastern recently consulted on which stations should be improved using the Department for Transport's Access for All funding and out of 41 stations, Herne Bay came 12th and Canterbury East 18th in terms of priority need. We will continue to lobby for improvements and investigate funding opportunities until these improvements are made.

## **Rail mode share target**

5.127 The 2011 census data shows that train travel represents 5% of journeys to work across the district. The target within this strategy is to increase this mode share to 6.5% by 2031.

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<sup>1</sup> South East Public Health Observatory (2008), *Choosing Health in the South East: Road Transport and Health*

<sup>2</sup> Chief Medical Officer (2004), *At least Five a Week. Evidence on the Impact of Physical Activity and its Relationship to Health*. London. Department of Health.

<sup>3</sup> Transport for London (2002, 2009), Commission for Integrated Transport (2006) London Development Agency 2010

<sup>4</sup> Department of Culture, Media and Sport (2011), *Taking Part 2011/12 Quarter 2, Statistical Release*

<sup>5</sup> DfT (2012), *National Travel Survey 2011: Table NTS0301 Mode share - average number of trips*

<sup>6</sup> DfT (2011), *Local Area Walking & Cycling in England 2010/11- Local Authority Ranking*

<sup>7</sup> DfT (2012), *National Travel Survey 2011*

<sup>8</sup> Chief Medical Officers of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2011), *The Chief Medical Officers' 2011 Report*

<sup>9</sup> National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (2012), *Walking and cycling: local measures to promote walking and cycling as forms of travel or recreation: NICE public health guidance 41*

<sup>10</sup> Office for National Statistics (2004), *Results from the sport and leisure module of the 2002 General Household Survey*

<sup>11</sup> Greener Journeys (2013)

<sup>12</sup> Canterbury City Council (2011), *The Impact of High Speed One Scrutiny Review – Final Report*

<sup>13</sup> Kent County Council (2011), *Rail Action Plan for Kent*

<sup>14</sup> East Kent Local Strategic Partnership (2010), *2010 Train Users Survey*

## Chapter 6 – Parking strategy

### Introduction

6.1 Parking is a vital strand of the transport strategy since the availability, cost and location of parking all influence whether someone uses the car. There is little point promoting alternative forms of transport unless the demand for car parking is carefully managed and controlled. This parking policy looks to balance the need for parking with the need to manage the use of the private car. This will be achieved by increasing car parking spaces at Park and Ride sites, setting parking charges to influence travel choice and a gradual reduction in the number of city centre parking spaces, provided that there is clear evidence of an adequate overall supply.

#### Policy 6.1: Parking Strategy

We will manage the availability and cost of parking to balance the impact of car use with the need to provide access to services and opportunities

### Current Canterbury parking demand and provision

6.2 The Canterbury Parking Strategy has a Principle P2 “To base future off-street parking provision on the peak Saturday demand, outside the peak Christmas period”.

6.3 A car park count carried out on Saturday 17th November 2012 between 12.00 -14.00 revealed that there were 380 city centre parking spaces available, mainly located at Castle Street multi-storey and Sturry Road Park and Ride (see Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Car Parking Demand and Provision in Canterbury

Car Park	Number of Spaces	Time of Survey	Number of Empty Spaces	Occupancy
Castle Row	84	12:12	0	100%
Castle Street Multi-storey	442	13:00	105	76%
Holman’s Meadow/Dover Street	208	12:12	22	89%
Longport	112	12:40	0	100%
Millers Field	46	12:13	2	96%
New Dover Road Park and Ride	600	12:30	10	98%
North Lane	40	12:11	5	88%
Northgate	57	12:25	28	51%
Pound Lane	166	12:20	8	95%
Queningate	102	12:40	0	100%
Rosemary Lane	90	12:28	7	92%
St Radigunds	279	12:36	56	80%
Station Road West	133	12:35	8	94%
Sturry Road Park and Ride	600	12:30	231	62%
Watling Street	172	12:12	-10*	100%
Whitefriars	530	13:00	0	100%
Wincheap Park and Ride	600	12:30	13	98%
Total	4,261		380	91%

\*cars circulating

- 6.4 The total public car parking provision (including Park and Ride sites) is 4,261 spaces and the 2012 parking demand figure on a peak Saturday outside the Christmas period was 3,881 vehicles.
- 6.5 This figure is very similar to demand in 2005 (3,869) and shows that parking supply is effectively at capacity again (91% full). In the intervening years, between 2005-2012, parking demand gradually decreased, mainly because of the economic recession and it has only been in the last two years that demand has increased again.

## Future parking demand in Canterbury

- 6.6 The future demand for parking will be dependent on many factors, including the amount and location of new development, the economic climate both nationally and locally, the cost and availability of sustainable modes of transport compared with the cost of driving and parking, and the attractiveness of the city centre compared with other competing centres and the on-line retail alternative.
- 6.7 The Local Plan sets out the future direction for the District and it is clear that the focus will be on providing new housing, creating jobs, and building on the international reputation of the city in terms of its historical importance and cultural offer.

- 6.8 These ambitions will inevitably lead to an increased desire for people to visit the city centre and indeed this will be a key success criteria.
- 6.9 The transport modelling results, summarised in Chapter 4, show that if people make similar travel choices in 2031 as they currently do, then travel demand would increase by approximately 30%.
- 6.10 As previously stated, the objective for this strategy is to accommodate this additional demand by increasing the number of journeys made by walking, cycling, public transport and Park and Ride.
- 6.11 The VISUM model forecasts that Park and Ride demand could potentially increase by 30 to 40% and based on current usage this would equate to the need for between 464 and 618 additional Park and Ride spaces by 2031.
- 6.12 In order to use the Parking Strategy as an effective traffic management tool, a gradual redistribution in parking provision from city centre car parks to Park and Ride sites is necessary. (Principle P4 of the Canterbury Parking Strategy), whilst still acknowledging that adequate parking for business users needs to be maintained. It is therefore proposed through the Local Plan that the following city centre spaces are allocated for disposal:

Table 6.2: City Centre Spaces Allocated for Disposal

Rosemary Lane (entire car park)	90 spaces
Hawks Lane (entire car park/ business user spaces relocated)	38 spaces
St Johns Lane (entire car park/ business user spaces relocated)	19 spaces
St Radigunds (part)	38 spaces
Longport (part)	9 spaces
Holman's Meadow (part)	104 spaces
Northgate (entire car park)	57 spaces
Castle Row (entire car park)	84 spaces
<b>Total</b>	<b>439 spaces</b>

- 6.13 The reduction in capacity from these car parks would reduce the total number of public car parking spaces in the city by approximately 10%.
- 6.14 The timing and the need to provide additional parking spaces will be dependent on the speed that development is delivered, the speed at which city centre parking spaces are removed and most importantly, the effectiveness of this strategy in encouraging the use of alternative modes of travel.
- 6.15 However, if a linear increase is assumed over the plan period for the highest predicted demand, along with a linear decrease in city centre spaces, then the parking capacity surplus/deficit would be as shown in Table 6.3.



Table 6.3: Parking surplus/deficit in Canterbury 2012-31

	2012	2015	2018	2021	2024	2027	2031
Provision (spaces)	4,261	4,188	4,365*	4,292	4,219	4,146	4,072
Demand (spaces)	3,881	3,984	4,087	4,190	4,293	4,396	4,499
Surplus/deficit (spaces)	+380	+204	-222	+102	-74	-250	-427

\* It is anticipated that Station Road West multi-storey car park will open in October 2018 with an additional 250 spaces

## Canterbury Park and Ride

- 6.16 Park and Ride has an important role to play in the hierarchy of sustainable transport solutions.
- 6.17 In an ideal world, it would be preferable for all journeys into the city to be made by walking, cycling or public transport. However the transport strategy needs to be balanced and also realistic and for many people, particularly those living in rural areas, the car will be their primary form of transport for the foreseeable future.
- 6.18 Therefore the role of Park and Ride is to provide a more sustainable alternative to the private car as it is better to have part of the journey into the city made by bus, than none at all. To encourage motorists to try Park and Ride it is proposed that free parking for first time users or on regular promotional days should be considered.
- 6.19 Canterbury is currently served by three purpose-built full time Park and Ride sites located on three of the main approaches to the city - from the north east (A28 and A291), south east (A2) and south west (A28). Since the



Figure 6.1 Park and Ride Bus

opening of the third site at New Dover Road in 2000, the Park and Ride service has been used by nearly one million passengers every year and provides edge of city parking for 1,800

vehicles. More than 15 million people have used these Park and Ride services in the last 20 years, representing a saving of nearly 8.5 million car journeys into and out of the city centre.

- 6.20 The Canterbury Parking Strategy (2006) sets out the principle that all future parking demand for the city will be met by expanding Park and Ride provision.
  - 6.21 The key route into the city currently not accommodated by a suitable Park and Ride site is the A2 north-western approach.
- ### A Park and Ride site for the A2 north-western approach
- 6.22 The previous Local Plan (adopted July 2006) safeguarded land at Hall Place, Harbledown, next to the A2 on the north west side of Canterbury for a 600 space site but also recommended that alternative options should be investigated on the A2 corridor.
  - 6.23 After a first study, entitled 'Canterbury's Fourth Park and Ride Site – Options Appraisal Study' (2006), the council decided that Faulkners Lane, Harbledown, should be the preferred location for a fourth Park and Ride facility. Subsequently, Government approval in principle for A2 slip roads at Wincheap meant that other sites, not considered in this first study, could provide a more appropriate location to meet this need.

- 6.24 A second study was undertaken and the council subsequently agreed that the preferred site in the Wincheap/Thanington area was expansion of the current Wincheap Park and Ride facility and that another site at Cockering Farm should not be ruled out at that stage. The council also resolved that the final decision between Faulkners Lane and the site at Wincheap/Thanington should be made through the Local Plan process.
- 6.25 The Local Plan identifies the Wincheap Estate as the most suitable location to accommodate the additional retail capacity for the city. This will require the delivery of an A2 off-slip at Wincheap and, as soon as that is provided, the Wincheap Park and Ride will become attractive for many motorists approaching the city from the A2 north-western direction.
- 6.26 In addition, the Local Plan identifies a large strategic allocation at South Canterbury including a new grade separated interchange on the A2 near Bridge. It is proposed, as part of this development, that the existing New Dover Road Park and Ride is re-sited close to the new A2 junction. Although this is slightly further than Harbledown or Wincheap in terms of its location to intercept A2 north-western traffic, it would provide additional capacity for the A2 corridor, and add only a few minutes travel to a journey on the A2 from the north west direction.

- 6.27 It is therefore proposed that demand for Park and Ride spaces from the A2 north-western approach is met primarily by increasing capacity at Wincheap Park and Ride as soon as the new A2 off-slip road is provided. An enlarged and re-sited Park and Ride site near the proposed A2 interchange at south Canterbury would provide overflow spaces to meet any additional demand from this approach. The combination of these two Park and Ride facilities would mean that the provision of a fourth site at Harbledown should not be required during the plan period.
- 6.28 The council will keep under regular review the future need for Park and Ride provision, as the sites identified in this Local Plan are brought forward, and will consider alternative sites, if required.
- 6.29 The other main routes into the city currently not served by Park and Ride sites are the A290 from Whitstable and A257 from Sandwich. Both these routes are served by regular bus services (the Triangle and Diamond routes) and have recently undergone substantial investment from Stagecoach, Canterbury City Council and Kent County Council as part of the Quality Bus Partnership. It is not ideal for Park and Ride operations to directly compete with high quality regular bus services, as this bus patronage could be adversely affected. Therefore, a site situated on these routes is not considered appropriate at this time.

### New Dover Road Park and Ride

- 6.30 There is current planning consent to expand capacity at the New Dover Road site from 600 to 800 spaces. The 2012 count showed that the site was operating close to capacity at peak periods and a 110 space expansion was completed in 2014. As described in 6.26, the long-term proposal is to relocate this site adjacent to a new A2 interchange at south Canterbury.

### Wincheap Park and Ride

- 6.31 The existing site is constrained by the River Stour and the A2 and significant expansion is not readily achievable although a limited expansion into the allotments could be feasible. The proposed A2 off-slip from the London direction will cut through the current facility, meaning that a complete rearrangement of parking provision will be required. In addition, the need to increase capacity so that the site can cater for the majority of traffic from the A2 north-western approach will be necessary. Options to provide this additional capacity will include multi-storey facilities and using land behind existing retail units adjacent to the river.

## Sturry Road Park and Ride

6.32 Land was safeguarded within the previous Local Plan for potential expansion of this site. The Local Plan now identifies significant development at Herne Bay, Hersden and Broad Oak/Sturry. Although there is currently spare capacity, there may be a need to expand the site within the plan period to cater for the additional demand from this new development. It is proposed that the Sturry relief road will rejoin the A28 at a new junction near the Park and Ride site. In order to encourage as many drivers as possible to use this facility, direct access should be provided into the Park and Ride from the roundabout via a new access road.

## Meeting future parking demand in Canterbury

6.33 Table 6.3 sets out the requirement for approximately 430 additional parking spaces over the Local Plan period and it is proposed that this is achieved by expansion to Park and Ride in the following way:

- Sturry Road +100 spaces (total 700 capacity)
- Wincheap +300 spaces (total 900 capacity)
- New Dover Road/south Canterbury +300 spaces (total 900 capacity)

6.34 The precise number of spaces and the split between the three sites will be determined at the appropriate time as and when development and infrastructure is delivered through the Local Plan period.

## Canterbury car park tariffs

6.35 The city council will continue to use car parking tariffs to encourage more sustainable modes of travel. For those people who need, or prefer to drive, then parking charges will be used to influence where they park in order to reduce the impact of traffic on the historic core of the city.

6.36 The price differential between parking at Park and Ride sites compared to city centre car parks will be as large as possible taking into account the following factors:

- the objective for the Park and Ride service to break even financially
- the need to ensure that the cost of city centre parking does not undermine economic competitiveness

6.37 In order to encourage greater use of Park and Ride, the city council will consider pricing incentives such as free parking for first time users as well as regular promotional days.

6.38 Car park tariffs will be reviewed annually through the Off-Street Parking Places Order (OSPPO) to ensure the above objectives are being met. We will also constantly monitor parking usage, overall travel demand and economic results to check that our parking strategies are both appropriate and balanced, taking into account the environmental, economic and social needs of the whole community.

6.39 The city council will also consider using differential parking tariffs to encourage use of car parks outside of the peak periods in order to reduce traffic congestion.

6.40 A system of upgraded and expanded interactive road signs will be developed to advise motorists which car parks have available space to save queuing on the approaches to the most popular car parks. This real time data would be available on websites and mobile phone apps.

6.41 In order to encourage people to use public transport rather than drive, consideration will also be given to using parking tariffs to ensure that the overall cost of driving and parking is comparable with bus fares.

## Park and Ride transport hubs and collection points

6.42 During the last few years, there has been interest in expanding the role of Canterbury's Park and Ride sites. Canterbury College and the Health Trust have operated mini-bus services from the New Dover Road site to their premises, to help them address their travel plan objectives to reduce on-site parking for staff, students and visitors.

6.43 KCC has also put forward the role of these sites to act as transport hubs for the inter-urban coach network and also for rural bus services to feed into the existing commercial bus network at these sites, negating the need for rural services to spend time accessing urban centres<sup>1</sup>.

6.44 Opportunities to use Park and Ride sites as collection points for goods working with businesses in the city centre will also be explored.

## Whitstable parking

6.45 Results from a recent parking count on a Wednesday and a Saturday in May 2015 are shown in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4: Parking Count in Whitstable 2015

Car Park	Number of Spaces	Number of Empty Spaces		Occupancy Rate	
		Thu 21 May	Sat 16 May	Thu 21 May	Sat 16 May
Gladstone Road	58	7	3	98%	95%
Keams Yard	66	5	0	92%	100%
Middle Wall	92	12	5	87%	95%
Shaftesbury Road	47	0	3	100%	94%
Victoria Street	55	2	0	96%	100%
Gorrell Tank	121*	13	0	76%	102%
Whitstable Harbour	19	0	0	100%	100%
Oyster	23	2	0	91%	100%
Leisure Centre	58	34	14	41%	76%

\* Capacity was reduced at the time of the count

6.46 The results show that although there was some spare capacity on a weekday, demand was extremely high on the Saturday and represented 96% of supply.

6.47 Whitstable has become an extremely attractive destination for visitors particularly during the peak summer months and as a result, parking demand regularly far exceeds supply.

6.48 The problems caused by the lack of convenient parking result in traffic congestion both through the town centre and on residential side roads, and the issue is now seen by businesses as a constraint to economic growth.

6.49 However there are no feasible options to increase car parking capacity in the town and additional off street parking would be likely to increase congestion. The only realistic long-term option will be to provide a suitable edge-of-town Park and Ride facility to meet the needs of visitors, particularly those from the London direction. A trial of a Park and Ride for Whitstable took place in the summer of 2009 and found that while the trial was successful in so far as it met a parking need during the peak weekends, there was no business case at that time for providing Park and Ride on every weekend through the summer months.

6.50 Since 2010, a Park and Ride service has operated from the Estuary View Business Park only during the weekend of the Oyster Festival and this has proved very popular.

6.51 Any Park and Ride for a town the size of Whitstable is very unlikely to be self-funding, given that the cost of the service needs to be competitive with the parking charges in the town centre. However if a suitable location can be found that can be served by existing scheduled buses then the operating costs will be significantly reduced.

6.52 As such, it is intended that a study will be carried out in due course to assess all possible site options and to consider how a facility could be funded and operated.

6.53 Parking tariffs will be reviewed annually to ensure Whitstable remains a thriving and successful destination. Tariffs would be used to encourage Park and Ride usage as soon as a facility can be provided.

## Herne Bay parking

6.54 The Herne Bay Area Action Plan seeks to reduce the amount of retail leakage to other areas and assuming it is successful in

this aim and also regenerating the town centre, then the supply and cost of parking will be an important factor to consider.

- 6.55 Parking surveys show that town centre car parks are close to capacity on Saturdays.
- 6.56 The Area Action Plan aims to protect current overall levels of weekday parking facilities, and to investigate increasing parking availability on Saturdays.
- 6.57 In order to regenerate the town centre it is important that parking tariffs are set at levels that do not deter usage and these will be reviewed annually taking into consideration all fixed operating costs.

### On-street parking

- 6.58 The city council is responsible for on-street parking through a Parking Agreement with Kent County Council.
- 6.59 It is important to consider parking issues holistically, as changes in respect of parking supply or tariffs on-street have direct implications off-street, and vice-versa.

- 6.60 The general policy is to encourage longer stay parking in car parks and at Park and Ride sites, and allow greater turn-over of on-street bays which are usually located closer to shops and businesses or in residential areas. This can be achieved by limiting the maximum length of stay or having a higher hourly tariff.
- 6.61 Most of Canterbury is within a Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ) which consists of resident only bays and two or four hour maximum stay bays, except for resident permit holders. Smaller CPZ areas exist in Whitstable and Herne Bay.
- 6.62 There are several zones in Canterbury which contain on-street pay and display bays as well as some at Beach Walk in Whitstable and Central Parade in Herne Bay.
- 6.63 The CPZ areas, on-street pay and display charges and resident permit charges are reviewed annually to ensure they are reasonable, meet the needs of the majority of residents and are compatible with the requirements set out in the Parking Agreement and Traffic Management Act.

### Residential parking standards

- 6.64 Government policy no longer requires local authorities to set maximum parking standards<sup>4</sup>; instead, they are encouraged to develop locally appropriate standards taking into account factors such as the availability of public transport and local car ownership levels.

- 6.65 The National Planning Policy Framework advises that:

*“if setting local parking standards for residential and non-residential development, local planning authorities should take into account:*

- *the accessibility of the development;*
- *the type, mix and use of development;*
- *the availability of and opportunities for public transport;*
- *local car ownership levels; and*
- *an overall need to reduce the use of high-emission vehicles.*

*Local authorities should seek to improve the quality of parking in town centres so that it is convenient, safe and secure, including appropriate provision for motorcycles. They should set appropriate parking charges that do not undermine the vitality of town centres. Parking enforcement should be proportionate.”*

- 6.66 The city council's proposals for local parking standards are set out in Appendix 4 to the Local Plan.

<sup>1</sup> KCC (2010), *Growth without Gridlock* pages 50, 52

<sup>2</sup> KCC (2008), *Kent Design Guide Review: Interim Guidance Note 3 Residential Parking*

<sup>3</sup> KCC (2006), *Kent and Medway Structure Plan 2006: Supplementary Planning Guidance 4 – Kent Vehicle Parking Standards*

<sup>4</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (2012), *National Planning Policy Framework*

## Chapter 7 – Managing the network

### Introduction

- 7.1 There is a growing awareness of the impact that increasing car use has on many aspects of our lives and more people are looking to reduce their car use either due to environmental concerns, financial reasons or as part of a healthier lifestyle. Nevertheless, the private car is and will continue to remain the most popular mode of transport for the foreseeable future and we cannot ignore those who need to use a vehicle for a number of reasons.
- 7.2 Therefore, this strategy looks at ways of managing the existing network to reduce delay and disruption to vehicle users in conjunction with improving choice and promoting alternatives. Working from the approach set out in Chapter 4, the policy to improve traffic flow is:

#### **Policy 7.1: Improving traffic flow**

We will aim to achieve reliable journey times across the transport network

- 7.3 The previous Canterbury District Transport Action Plan identified the following 'hot spots' in the city:
- A28 Sturry Road/Tourtel Road/Military Road approach to the city from the north east.

- A28 Wincheap approach from the south west
- the A28 Inner Ring Road in particular the section eastbound between St Georges and Tourtel roundabouts
- Rheims Way and St Dunstons Street and the approaches from the north and north-west where there is currently no Park and Ride provision.
- New/Old Dover Roads and the Littlebourne Road and the approaches from the south and south east.

- 7.4 These 'hot spots' remain and solutions that improve traffic flow are still required.
- 7.5 Delays tend to occur at junctions, when traffic has to give way and this is particularly true on the A28 Canterbury ring road where there are numerous roundabouts. There are also delays at pedestrian/cycle crossings but these facilities are necessary to promote these sustainable forms of transport and their timing is carefully managed to minimise delays to traffic, while still allowing pedestrians and cyclists to cross safely.
- 7.6 There is a general misconception that much of Canterbury's congestion is caused by through traffic. However many traffic studies, including the most recent VISUM modelling, have

consistently shown that approximately 87% of the traffic on the A28 ring road has either an origin or destination in the city, leaving only 13% of traffic making through trips<sup>1</sup>.

- 7.7 KCC has a network management duty to ensure the 'expeditious movement of traffic' on Kent's highway network. The county council aims to provide a safe and reliable highway network, combined with accurate and widely available information to ensure that people can make informed choices about how and when to travel.

### Intelligent transport systems

- 7.8 Intelligent transport systems (ITS) are tools that help alleviate congestion by monitoring traffic behaviour and providing information to road users that improve the efficiency of the network. The county council, as local transport authority, has an established Urban Traffic Management and Control (UTMC) system with a Highway Management Centre (HMC) located in Maidstone. Ongoing improvements to broadband coverage allow real time information to be conveyed more efficiently to the Highway Management Centre which in turn improves the accuracy of the information that is conveyed back to road users through variable message signs.

7.9 Between 2009 and 2011, a range of UTMC projects were implemented which enable the HMC in Maidstone to manage the Canterbury city network by the following:

- monitoring sites on main roads in Canterbury which provide continuous traffic speed and volume data
- checking that traffic signal timings are correct for current traffic flows
- closed circuit television used to inform decisions on how best to manage the network
- links to control rooms operated by district and borough councils
- automatic number plate recognition used to collect accurate journey times
- variable message signs informing users of issues on the network
- electronic car park signing displaying the availability of spaces
- urban traffic control connection to individual traffic signals to change green times to alleviate congestion
- real time information at key bus stops
- travel information through sat-navs, mobile phones, tablets and the internet



Figure 7.1 Real-time car park sign

7.10 In Maidstone, ITS has been used very effectively to control and manage traffic flows using traffic signals. Currently the major intersections on Canterbury's ring-road are predominantly roundabouts and therefore flows cannot be remotely managed in the same way. However it is proposed within this strategy to undertake a study to evaluate the feasibility and potential to either signalise roundabouts or replace them with signalised junctions. The study will include the following roundabouts: Kingsmead, Tourtel, St Georges, Riding Gate and Wincheap.

7.11 KCC is currently preparing a congestion strategy which will map out the future direction for managing congestion in the county. It will set out the future plans to maximise the use of intelligent transport systems in Canterbury. It will also consider a number of highway improvements that could improve traffic flow at various locations including:

- Military Road roundabout - increase the merge lane length from the city bound exit
- Closure of the Union Street/Military Road junction to prevent 'u-turning traffic causing delays at the roundabout
- London Road/Rheims Way Roundabout – improvements to improve traffic flow

## Eastern by-pass

7.12 The VISUM transport model has been used to assess the impact of an eastern by-pass which could link the A28 near the Sturry Road Park and Ride, with the A2 at a new interchange near Bridge. The model included traffic generation from all the proposed developments as well as background growth to 2031. The predicted two-way traffic flows are 1350 in the am peak period and 1500 vehicles in the pm peak period.

7.13 As a comparison, the proposed Chaucer Road to A257 link which is effectively an alternative for half of the eastern by-pass route, would cater for approximately 800 vehicles in both peak periods.

7.14 The relatively low use of an eastern by-pass along with a high construction cost, will mean that future funding opportunities will be difficult to secure because of an inferior cost-benefit ratio compared to other local and regional transport priorities.

7.15 In addition, it is likely that the first section of the by-pass between the A28 and A257 would impact on land designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). In order to proceed, it would be necessary to prove that the benefits of the by-pass outweighed any adverse impact on the land. As the SSSI designation gives legal protection to the best sites for wildlife and geology in England, this would be difficult to overcome.

7.16 A route for the eastern by-pass is not included within the Local Plan for the above reasons. However the potential for funding and a consideration of the scheme justification/benefits will be kept under review.

## **Wincheap traffic management scheme**

7.17 The A28 Wincheap corridor is a primary route into the city and provides access to the Wincheap estate. As such, the route suffers from peak hour congestion and pollution. The previous district Transport Action Plan set out a three phase traffic management scheme for this corridor, subject to further assessment work and public consultation.

- short term scheme (one to two years): re-timing signals at the Park and Ride/A2/Ten Perch Road junction to better regulate the flow of traffic along Wincheap
- medium term scheme (two to five years): implement a one-way gyratory sending inbound traffic through the Wincheap estate to rejoin the A28 at the Simmonds Road junction and outbound traffic on Wincheap with associated traffic management and bus priority measures
- long term scheme (five years+) – construct an A2 slip road(s) and reroute the A28 through the Wincheap Estate with road links to the A2 and Rheims Way with a local traffic, cycle and pedestrian zone along Wincheap

7.18 To date only the short-term traffic signal improvement and construction of A2 London bound slip road have been achieved.

7.19 The previous Local Plan (2006) designated a Wincheap Regeneration Zone for the redevelopment of the Wincheap area. A draft Wincheap Development Brief outlined proposals following public consultation and the city council secured a development partner. Proposals to deliver some of this important transport infrastructure were well advanced before the financial recession prevented any further progress in 2008.

7.20 The Local Plan now identifies the Wincheap estate as being the most suitable location for all additional retail capacity over the plan period.

7.21 Having one satellite centre adjacent to and complementing the existing city centre is supported in transport terms.

7.22 Key transport infrastructure will be provided:

- A2 off-slip road,
- re-provision and expansion of the Park and Ride which would cater for A2 north-western traffic (as well as A28 Ashford traffic)
- a relief road through Wincheap estate with bus lanes.

7.23 It was previously thought that the relief road, which would become the new A28, would link with Rheims Way via a tunnel beneath the railway line. This option was considered by the city council's development partner in 2008 and the cost was found to be prohibitive. A more achievable solution would be the provision of mini gyratory system or one-way system which would improve traffic flow, facilitate bus priority measures and remove westbound queuing which currently creates blockages at the roundabout.

7.24 It will be vital that this retail area is accessible by sustainable transport modes in order to avoid the problems created by other retail parks over the last 30 years. As well as bus lanes from the Park and Ride into the city centre there will be



a need to ensure walking and cycling journeys between Castle Street and Wincheap are enhanced and providing a signalised junction at Wincheap Green will be considered.

7.25 Parking numbers would be strictly controlled in line with the city centre parking strategy.

## St Dunstons and Westgate Towers improvements project

7.26 This project, which was proposed in the previous district transport action plan as the North Canterbury Traffic Management Scheme, came about as a result of the opening of Station Road West to alleviate the traffic related problems in and around the St Dunstons area. St Dunstons Street acts as a local high street and provides pedestrian access between the city centre and Canterbury West Station. This key pedestrian route is crossed by traffic accessing the north of the city along the A290 and North Lane. The level crossing further up St Dunstons Street frequently causes queuing traffic which results in congestion and air pollution along these historic streets.

7.27 The cross-city route between St Dunstons Street, North Lane and St Peters Place requires traffic to pass through the narrow arch-way of the Westgate Towers in a south-easterly direction and solutions to remove traffic have been sought since the 1960s.

7.28 The declaration of an Air Quality Management Area on North Lane, St Peters Lane and St Dunstons Street means that a solution is no longer simply an aspiration but is a vital transport objective.

7.29 Canterbury West station, with its high speed rail links to London, is used by tourists visiting from the capital yet the route to the city centre makes a poor impression, being a heavily vehicle dominated environment with signalised pedestrian crossings encouraging pedestrians away from their natural desire lines. As a result, pedestrians are not encouraged to stop, linger and enjoy one of Canterbury's most inspiring streets.

7.30 A year long experimental trial, which commenced in March 2012, aimed to reduce the dominance of vehicles, create a high quality public realm and protect the Westgate Towers from vehicle damage.

7.31 The stated objectives were :

- to protect and preserve the Westgate Towers
- to reduce the impact of traffic and improve air quality in the area
- to undertake public realm and environmental improvements
- to improve walking and cycling links between St Peters Street and the Canterbury West Railway Station

- to improve bus and taxi facilities
- to help regenerate the area and maximise the economic opportunities presented by HS1

7.32 All these objectives are still valid and it is hoped that improvements can be made in the area to meet as many of these objectives as possible in the future.

## Whitstable traffic management scheme

7.33 As Whitstable has become a popular destination, traffic congestion has increased. After various consultations, a traffic management scheme was introduced in 2004 which introduced a 20mph zone in the town centre streets, surface treatments and informal pedestrian crossing points, a loading ban and on-street parking controls.

7.34 Despite these measures, congestion in the High Street and Oxford Street still causes disruption, particularly on busy summer weekends and bank holidays when the town is at its most popular. This congestion disrupts the bus services that serve the town and pedestrians can spill onto the carriageway where the footways are narrow, leading to a series of personal injury crashes involving pedestrians.

7.35 This has led to requests to implement a one way gyratory scheme and one option would be to:

- make Oxford Street and High Street one way northbound from the junction with Nelson Road, whilst leaving Cromwell Road two way
- pedestrianise Harbour Street between 10.30am to 4.30pm daily from the junction with Horsebridge to the junction with Woodlawn Street, with a prohibition of driving except for loading in this length of Harbour Street outside these times
- reverse the direction of traffic flow in Harbour Street from its junction with Horsebridge to its junction with Woodlawn Street.

7.36 Additional features/considerations

- traffic from side roads off High Street and Oxford Street to the north of Nelson Road would be required to use the High Street northbound and will therefore experience longer journeys to reach, for example, Canterbury Road
- Harbour Street/Cromwell Road junction would be remodelled to discourage through traffic yet allow access to the western harbour entrance via Harbour Street
- Woodlawn Street/Harbour Street junction would be remodelled to facilitate right turn from Woodlawn Street

- provide access to Victoria Street car park from Albert Street since current access from Harbour Street would be pedestrianised
- the need for strengthening works on Cromwell Road for additional traffic, an assessment of removal of existing traffic calming and the need for additional parking restrictions to enable free flowing traffic
- south-bound buses from Tankerton would be diverted along Cromwell Road and would not serve the Harbour or High Street. Cyclists likewise would not be permitted to use High Street or the one-way length of Oxford Street.

7.37 Some of the benefits of this scheme are that it would allow additional parking or loading bays in Oxford Street and wider footways in High Street. If all vehicles were to be removed from Harbour Street between its junctions with Woodlawn Street and High Street between 10.30am and 4.30pm daily, this would improve significantly the pedestrian environment and air quality. The removal of much of the westbound traffic from the eastern length of Harbour Street would also benefit pedestrians crossing to the harbour.

7.38 However funding for a future Whitstable traffic management scheme has not been identified and gaining the support of the majority of residents for a scheme of this nature would be difficult.

### Additional network capacity

7.39 It is important that the justification for new road building to generate additional road capacity is coupled with measures to re-allocate road space on other routes to assist buses, pedestrians and cyclists. This is necessary to avoid additional



Figure 7.2 Harbour Street Whitstable

traffic flows taking up the additional capacity created, as well as improving the facilities for other modes of travel.

- 7.40 However, provided this point is adhered to, then the opportunities to provide some additional highway infrastructure which would relieve congestion and improve traffic flow will be considered. This would include a review of roads which have been previously closed to through traffic.

## A2 slip roads

- 7.41 The A2 trunk road passes through the outskirts of the city of Canterbury and has three junctions at Harbledown, Wincheap and Bridge but none of these junctions offer full turning movements, meaning that some drivers have to take long detours via the ring road and inner radial routes to gain access to/from the A2.
- 7.42 In the previous Transport Action Plan providing all-movement A2 junctions was considered to be one of the highest priorities in order to reduce vehicle movements through the city.
- 7.43 An on slip to the A2 from the A28 at Thanington was constructed in 2011 and provides both a strategic link to London avoiding Wincheap, and an alternative route to Whitstable and Herne Bay avoiding the city centre. As discussed in 7.22 an off-slip at Wincheap is required in order to facilitate the redevelopment of the estate. The current lack of a slip road onto the A28 for traffic

coming from the west means that some drivers turn off earlier at the Harbledown junction and then drive via Rheims Way, along the ring road and turn right up Wincheap. This is a very busy part of the ring road and the right turn causes delays to westbound traffic on the ring road at the Wincheap roundabout. The completion of a final A2 slip road at this junction is therefore a priority of this strategy.

- 7.44 Although the previous transport modelling work did show that the provision of east facing slip roads at the A2 Harbledown junction would provide some benefits in the city centre, the distance between the Harbledown and Wincheap junctions would be well below minimum trunk road design standards. This issue as well as the fact that it would not be possible to raise funds through associated development mean that slip roads at Harbledown are unlikely to be deliverable within the period of this Strategy.

## A2 Bridge interchange

- 7.45 The Local Plan has identified that the most appropriate location for a strategic development site at Canterbury to be at south Canterbury.
- 7.46 Access to this site from the A2 near Bridge is currently very difficult and concerns have been expressed by the Highways Agency regarding the impact of the proposed development on the trunk road and, in particular, on the Bridge

Interchange. This junction was constructed in the early 1980s as part of the construction of the A2 Canterbury bypass. The junction, however, incorporates minor residential county roads on the outskirts of the village of Bridge. The Highways Agency indicated that they would object to any development without a major improvement to this junction.

- 7.47 However they will support the provision of a new grade separated interchange and this would be a prerequisite of any significant development in the south Canterbury area. In order for the strategic development to be acceptable in transport terms its proximity to the A2 would be a weakness unless it offers realistic and affordable sustainable alternatives.
- 7.48 As such, the following transport measures are considered essential:
- a fast-track bus service into the city centre
  - bus fare incentives for residents
  - parking controls
  - the provision of green corridors to encourage walking and cycling journeys into the city centre
  - expansion and relocation of the new Dover Road Park and Ride closer to the new A2 interchange
  - a car club

## **A28/A257 barracks link**

- 7.49 A road linking the A28 and the A257 has been considered for many years. The previous Transport Action Plan suggested that a short link road between Chaucer Road and St Martins Hill through barracks land was worthy of further consideration. Uncertainty regarding the future of the barracks has meant that pursuing this option has not been possible until recently.
- 7.50 The decision of the Ministry for Defence in March 2013 to close the Howe Barracks has led to plans being prepared for a housing development on the site.
- 7.51 It will be vital that the opportunity is taken to include the short Chaucer Road to A257 link as part of this development in order to remove some A28 ring road traffic particularly from Tourtel Road and Broad Street where an air quality management area is in place.
- 7.52 The VISUM model has demonstrated that the short Chaucer Road/A257 link would cater for approximately 800 vehicles in the peak hours and there would be a reduction in the number of vehicles going through the Broad Street air quality management area.

## **Sturry relief road**

- 7.53 The level crossing at Sturry is located at the intersection of the A291 from Herne Bay and the A28 from Thanet.

- 7.54 The existing road system is constrained by the junction and the proximity of the level crossing, with no opportunity to provide bus or cycle lanes. At the previous Local Plan inquiry, KCC indicated that any significant further development that increased traffic from either of these corridors would not be possible without a radical solution at Sturry.
- 7.55 As such this strategy concludes that in order to mitigate the effects of traffic from developments to the north and east, an A28/A291 Sturry relief road that avoids the level crossing and can incorporate in bound bus lanes is required. All new developments that are shown through the VISUM model to add additional traffic to the level crossing would be expected to contribute to the cost of the infrastructure. In recognition of the strategic importance of the A28, the South Eastern Local Enterprise Partnership has allocated £5.9M to the cost of this project.

## **Herne relief road**

- 7.56 Although Herne village doesn't suffer from significant traffic congestion, the high volume of traffic combined with the narrow and constrained section of the A291 through the centre does impact negatively on the environment. Air Quality is close to the threshold at which an AQMA needs to be declared and the impact of additional traffic from all the proposed new development in the Herne Bay area will require the provision of a relief road.

- 7.57 The relief road would need to be funded by those developments that generate additional traffic through the village.
- 7.58 Options will include using access roads through the proposed Strode Farm development and then either widening/ upgrading Bullockstone Road or a constructing a new road across farmland.

## **Minimising disruption**

### **Kent permit scheme**

- 7.59 The Kent Permit Scheme, introduced in 2010 by the county council, requires anyone wishing to work on the highway to book time on the highway through a permit. The aim of the scheme is to minimise disruption from highway works by improving KCC's ability to manage these works and avoid overlapping roadworks. Promoters can receive a fixed penalty notice if they work without a valid permit or are in breach of permit conditions.

### **Kent lane rental scheme**

- 7.60 KCC have been given powers by the DfT to charge for works on the most traffic sensitive roads to encourage those undertaking works to carry them out in the least disruptive manner. Utility companies and other operators who wish to close roads or restrict them for works to take place are charged up to £2000 per day for disrupting the busiest roads on the network

at peak times. The revenue received is used to cover the operating costs of the scheme and any surplus can fund congestion busting measures.

## Street works register

7.61 As part of the Traffic Management Act 2004, there is a requirement to maintain a register to record all skip and scaffolding licences, such that their effect can be co-ordinated through the Street Works Register. KCC has already developed a GIS based register to co-ordinate road works. This information is made available via the internet and is in a format that can be used by adjoining local transport authorities, utility companies, and national agencies. The county council plans to widen the scope of this register to incorporate planned events and other activities on the highway, including skips and scaffolding.

## Events and incidents

7.62 Kent has a number of large venues which operate regular events, including Brands Hatch, the County Showground and Leeds Castle. Multi-agency co-ordinating groups are in place to manage the impacts of these events on the transport network and this practice has also been applied to larger events such as the Tour

de France and the Open Golf Championship. KCC's Roadworks Teams work closely with event organisers and utility companies to prevent disruption to moving traffic as far as possible.

## Managing traffic regulations and enforcement

7.63 Traffic Regulation Orders (TROs) are used to regulate, restrict or prohibit the use of a road. KCC has conducted a countywide review to ensure that the information contained in each TRO matches the markings and signing in place. KCC are developing a TRO management system so that TRO information may be shared with other stakeholders and partners. Future powers obtained under the Traffic Management Act 2004 will allow the civil enforcement of further moving traffic offences, such as stopping inside box junctions, stopping in a restricted area and failing to comply with a mandatory direction sign.

## Adapting to climate change

7.64 Severe weather events in the past have had serious impacts on the county's transport network, resulting in buckling rails and train service disruption, road closures and the implementation of Operation Stack, with significant knock-on effects to service delivery, businesses and communities. The county

council has drawn up the Kent Adaptation Action Plan, developed in response to the Kent Environment Strategy, and contains actions to address the impacts of climate change in relation to the activities of the county council.

### **Policy 7.2: Adapting to climate change**

We will improve the resilience of the transport network in response to the long-term impacts of climate change.

7.65 Some of these actions include reassessing which materials to use in highway works that are more resilient to a changing environment, a climate change risk register, reassessing maintenance priorities in response to the impacts of severe weather on highway assets and using this information to inform assessments of maintenance and repair priorities, understanding the risks of flooding and the use of water harvesting and recycling.

<sup>1</sup> Jacobs (2012), *Technical Note: Canterbury Cordon Flows – External to External Trips*

## Chapter 8 – Reducing the demand to travel

### Introduction

- 8.1 Private car trips are becoming longer and more frequent and whilst the car is often the most convenient form of transport, it occupies a large amount of road space per passenger. Around 91% of car commuting journeys and 87% of work-related car journeys are single occupancy, which means much road space is taken up by empty seats. With a transport network that has limited capacity due to the cost and environmental impact, the inevitable result is increasing congestion and delay for all journeys.
- 8.2 Teleworking either from home or from a nearby satellite office is becoming more accepted and technology also allows us to interact without the need to make a journey by using online services. Kent Gateways are also bringing together a range of public and voluntary services in one place in a convenient town centre or high-street location.
- 8.3 Where a journey is necessary, car sharing and going by public transport, walking or cycling occupy less road space so those who need to make the journey by vehicle are more likely to reach their destination on time.

- 8.4 KCC and CCC want to build on these factors and reduce congestion by looking at ways of reducing the demand to travel by car by
- reducing the length or number of journeys taken
  - promoting alternative means of accessing goods and services
  - promoting more efficient modes of transport
  - we will set up a transport forum with other interested bodies to support this.

### Sustainable development

- 8.5 In line with government policy, all of the spatial plans in Kent embrace sustainability with the objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and minimising congestion when planning new development. Government guidance advises that planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. Development should only be prevented or refused on transport grounds where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe.

- 8.6 To support this, both the city council and county council work together through the planning process to facilitate the use of sustainable transport by:
- looking to locate development near existing transport hubs
  - requiring facilities for walking, cycling and public transport, and
  - ensuring mixed-use developments; where housing and employment are located in close proximity to encourage shorter commuting journeys.
- 8.7 For larger scale residential developments, planning policies will promote a mix of uses with key facilities such as primary schools and local shops located within walking distance of most properties.

#### **Policy 8.1: Sustainable development**

We will support a pattern of development that facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport and minimises the need to travel.

**Travel plans**

- 8.8 A travel plan sets out a plan of measures and initiatives, for a site or organisation, which encourages more sustainable travel, with an emphasis on reducing the reliance on the private car, particularly single occupancy travel. They are especially suitable for large employers and new residential developments with high levels of car commuting. Most travel plans arise as a requirement of planning permission though some are written where reducing car parking provision and supporting modes like walking and cycling can bring financial, environmental and health benefits both for the company and its workforce.
- 8.9 Travel Plans are also written for schools, shopping centres and residential developments. The Plan can contain a range of measures including new infrastructure, changes to working practices such as flexible working hours or revenue funding for a new bus service. It is important that travel plans which are required as part of a planning approval are sufficiently robust with appropriate measures in place to address failure to meet agreed targets.
- 8.10 Within the Canterbury district, there is already a planning requirement for all new developments likely to generate significant travel movement to submit travel plans as part of their planning permission. CCC will work in partnership with KCC to target those organisations in the district

which are generating high volumes of traffic, notably those impacting on the AQMA.

- 8.11 Whilst the role of enforcing planning conditions and obligations lies with the district planning authorities, the county council recognises that it has a policy lead in this area and has published guidelines to developers on the scope and requirements of travel plans<sup>1</sup>.
- 8.12 KCC offer support and guidance to businesses interested in developing a travel plan. Through a web-based Travel Plan Monitoring system (i-Trace), the county council provides free web-based site audits and surveys which highlight current travel patterns and opportunities to bring about modal shift.

**Policy 8.2: Travel plans**

We will require that development proposals that have significant transport implications are supported by a Transport Assessment and a robust Travel Plan

**Car sharing**

- 8.13 Car sharing has an important role to play in the overall transport strategy as for those people who cannot walk, cycle or use public transport, it represents a more sustainable mode of travel than single occupancy vehicles.

- 8.14 In terms of home to work journeys in the district, car sharing accounts for 4.7% of the transport mode share. An aim of this strategy is increase this percentage, particularly by encouraging single car drivers to car share at least once or twice a week. The target stated in Chapter 14 is to increase the mode share to 6.5% by 2031.

- 8.15 We will promote car sharing in a number of ways including Kentjourneysare. This is a free web-based service that links drivers, passengers, walkers, cyclists and taxi users who make similar journeys and encourages them to share their trip. In January 2013, there were 4,300 members equating to an approximate saving of 1,400 tonnes of CO2 per annum. Other opportunities are available at the national level, including tax breaks for cycle purchase and other green travel initiatives.

- 8.16 The Park and Ride service in Canterbury is one of a small number in the country that charge per vehicle rather than per person. This was a deliberate policy decision to encourage car sharing.

**Car clubs**

- 8.17 Car clubs allow residents to gain access to a car in their neighbourhood without having to buy or maintain their own vehicle.

8.18 Not owning a car automatically leads to a less car dependant lifestyle and research has shown that membership reduces car mileage by a third for all users<sup>2</sup>.

8.19 Vehicles are maintained by the car club operator and are available at short notice such as 15 minutes or booked in advance. Membership typically costs around £100 to £200 per year and the overall cost of using a car in this way is cheaper than personal car ownership for lower mileage drivers.

8.20 Larger scale residential developments provide the greatest opportunities for car clubs to become established and therefore the strategic allocations at South Canterbury, Broad/Oak Sturry and Hillborough will need to include these within their Travel Plans. Offering free membership for one or two years to new residents is an effective way to develop longer term usage.

## Workplace travel plans

8.21 A workplace Travel Plan looks at all journeys undertaken by businesses including home to work, business journeys, travel by visitors, deliveries, contractors and company cars. KCC is developing a range of web-based guidance, templates and support to enable businesses to take simple steps that can make a big difference, including setting up a car sharing scheme. A travel plan forum will be set up to engage with city centre businesses to formulate and develop travel plans.

## Canterbury City Council travel plan

8.22 The government is keen for local authorities to demonstrate their commitment to delivering cleaner air by leading by example and therefore the city council's staff Travel Plan is a key measure to take forward.

8.23 CCC is currently reviewing its Travel Plan which was first introduced in 2005. It concentrates on the Military Road office, where over 80% of staff are located

8.24 The four objectives are to:

- improve travel choices for staff
- help reduce traffic congestion in the Canterbury area
- reduce pressure on the limited number of car parking spaces available
- represent an upfront public demonstration of corporate commitment and set a good example to others

8.25 The three main targets are to:

- reduce single occupancy car use from 64% to 50%
- increase occasionally used other modes of travel from 33% to 50%
- reduce the total number of car journeys to/from Military Road office by 16%.

8.26 Since the adoption of the travel plan, most of the high priority incentives have been implemented including:

- a new cycle compound, changing facilities, pool bikes, bike purchase salary sacrifice scheme
- a car sharing scheme with reserved parking for car sharers
- subsidised bus tickets, interest free loans for season tickets, free Park and Ride; and
- a new parking system in the Military Road car park

8.27 While some other large employers in Canterbury provide free parking for staff, many are starting to remove this 'perk' because of pressure on land for environmental reasons or the cost of provision. The cost of providing a car parking space has been estimated at upwards of £2,000 with an additional £400 to £1,000 per annum in maintenance costs.

8.28 The city council's aspirations for a successful travel plan are hindered by the provision of ample and free parking for staff. Therefore the council is currently considering charging options for staff parking and any income generated would be ring fenced for sustainable transport initiatives such as subsidised bus and train tickets, a pool car and Car Club.



**Education and railway station travel plans**

- 8.29 An education travel plan is a set of measures to help cut the number of car journeys people make to school or other educational establishments, encourage more journeys by public transport, and increase walking and cycling. Canterbury, with its long history of academia, is a major draw for education, particularly for 11-19 year olds. It has four independent schools with approximately 2,200 pupils and a further 7,500 pupils in state education, all of which serve a wide catchment area.
- 8.30 There are a number of schools within and near to the AQMA, where implementation of school travel plans will be of particular significance. 94% of all schools in Kent and 100% of Canterbury schools were reported to have approved school travel plans in September 2010<sup>3</sup>. These are subject to review and monitoring on an on-going basis.
- 8.31 In addition to travel plans for schools, workplaces, residential developments and leisure venues, KCC has been actively participating in the national Rail Station Travel Plan pilot led by the Association of Train Operating Companies on behalf of the Department for Transport. The work at Ashford International station has seen the development of a strong partnership between the county

council, Southeastern, Stagecoach, Ashford's Future and Sustrans with a view to addressing the environmental impact of the whole rail journey, including the trips to and from the station.

- 8.32 KCC and its partners are seeking to expand this initiative to other key stations across Kent including Canterbury West, utilising funding from the government's Local Sustainable Transport Fund.

**Personalised travel planning and flexible working hours**

- 8.33 Personalised travel planning is a targeted marketing technique providing travel advice and information to people based on an understanding of their personal trip patterns.
- 8.34 This could include:
  - a personalised journey plan
  - bespoke walking and cycling route maps; and
  - a cost and time comparison for different travel modes
  - carbon use and health comparisons
- 8.35 KCC will be running a personalised travel planning exercise at Canterbury West in 2014, linked to the station and forecourt improvements.

- 8.36 Flexible working patterns are also a useful transportation tool and offer great benefits to employees as well as potential reductions in peak hour traffic.

**Home-based working and Broadband coverage**

- 8.37 The increasing availability of high-speed broadband is likely to increase the incidence of home-based business and Canterbury's cultural, creative and knowledge-based businesses have a propensity for home-working. It is recognised that there are significant benefits to be gained in relation to reducing traffic congestion and hence air quality and therefore home-working is supported in the Local Plan. House builders will be encouraged to provide high quality internet connections and consider incorporating dedicated work space.
- 8.38 Home working accounts for 11.6% of all home to work 'journeys'<sup>4</sup>. and the aim is to increase this percentage to 14% by 2031.
- 8.39 KCC and CCC are keen to encourage teleworking, whereby employees connect to their workplace through telecommunications from their home rather than commute. The county council also promotes the use of video conferencing and audio conferencing, which enable staff to interact without the need to make a long business journey. In the present economic climate, businesses are increasingly

concerned with avoiding the overheads associated with accommodation and staff travel; therefore methods of enabling employees to work remotely are likely to increase in relevance and attract investment.

### **Policy 8.3: Online public services**

We will improve and extend public service access and delivery through superfast broadband for local communities and businesses

8.40 Kent suffers from poor broadband coverage. 14.7% of Kent's households cannot access the basic standard of 2Mb broadband, compared with 7% across the South East. 33% of rural businesses and rural households cannot even get 2Mb. Canterbury lacks a free Wi-Fi network in the city centre, which means that it is less competitive than other regional visitor/shopping destination like Brighton and Winchester.

8.41 There is growing concern from businesses and communities over the quality of Kent's broadband infrastructure and mobile phone coverage. The shortfall in investment to deliver fibre (effectively unlimited bandwidth) to all properties in Kent (where the market will either not respond or respond too slowly) is in the order of £500 million to £1.1 billion.

8.42 The government aims for Britain to have the best superfast broadband network in Europe by 2015 by Next Generation Access Provision but published data on NGA provision makes it clear that most of Kent's rural areas will not benefit from NGA investment; this represents over 40% of Kent's businesses that are in areas of market failure for Next Generation Access. NGA is likely to be available in Canterbury, Whitstable and Herne Bay wards but unlikely elsewhere."

8.43 The county council's Local Broadband Plan aims to:

- deliver economic growth, by using broadband infrastructure investment to unlock opportunities for new employment, business start-up and enhance business productivity;
- put the citizen in control, by developing new and better ways of accessing public services;
- tackle disadvantage through digital inclusion, by ensuring that everybody has access to the opportunities that new technology can bring – especially in Kent's most disadvantaged communities.

8.44 The council and its partners are working with Microsoft (as part of its CityNext programme) which would seek to ensure businesses get the best infrastructure possible harnessing latest technology (for example cloud, data and apps) to enhance the economic competitiveness of the city.

8.45 Delivery of KCC services is being modernised to provide improved access and choice for Kent's residents. This strategy favours sustainable transport by providing town centre 'Gateways' bringing together public and voluntary services under one roof. Mobile Gateways offer similar services in market towns, while the development of internet-based solutions such as self-assessment and Telehealth enable services to be accessed from home, thereby avoiding the need to travel.

### **Workplace charging and road user charging**

8.46 Charging for road use remains a contentious issue. The government is considering a system of lorry road user charging but has yet to decide a policy on charging for the private car and other vehicles. The collection method and impact on local roads are proving problematic and the majority of transport users are opposed to being charged for a service that is currently free of charge. The county council has clearly stated that it is opposed to road user charging on local roads and considers such a scheme would be detrimental to the Kent economy if implemented in isolation<sup>5</sup>.

8.47 However KCC will continue to lobby for an HGV road user charge to ensure that international lorries contribute towards the cost they impose on UK road networks, and will robustly press for an element of this HGV road user charge to be committed to road infrastructure improvements in Kent and Medway.

**Policy 8.4: Workplace charging and road user charging**

We will consider the benefits of charging systems to regulate use of the transport network

8.48 A workplace parking levy on employers in the district could reduce the number of private vehicles entering Canterbury. Such a scheme has been introduced in Nottingham, where employers with 11 or more parking spaces now have to pay the city council £288 a year per space. The scheme is expected to create £14 million which will pay for transport improvements.

8.49 An area-wide parking levy could be investigated for the future, building on the work of organisations in Canterbury who are already charging their staff and/or visitors to park in

conjunction with promotion of alternatives as part of their Travel Plans. This is likely to grow both in terms of the level of charging and the organisations implementing it as more organisations develop Travel Plans and more are required through the planning process.

8.50 The VISUM transport model could be used to assess the feasibility and implications of road charging and workplace parking levies as a means to reduce congestion and improve air quality in Canterbury.

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<sup>1</sup> Kent County Council (2008), *Guidance on Transport Assessments and Travel Plans in Kent*

<sup>2</sup> Transport for London (2007), *Car Club Customer Research*, TFL

<sup>3</sup> Kent County Council (2010), *Kent's Sustainable Travel to School Strategy*

<sup>4</sup> Office of National Statistics (2013), *Census 2011 All categories: Method of travel to work (alternative)*

<sup>5</sup> Kent County Council (2011), *Local Transport Plan for Kent 2011-16*

## Chapter 9 – Access for all

### Introduction

- 9.1 Lack of access to transport can cause residents to feel isolated. The reasons for this might be that they cannot afford to run a car or pay to use the bus/train, they have a disability or there is poor transport provision in their area. This lack of access can be the cause of social exclusion, leading to lower educational attainment, higher offending rates, health problems and generally poorer social and life skills. This affects the vulnerable people in society and makes it difficult to transport disabled people to work, children to school, older people to the shops and the sick to healthcare.
- 9.2 The county council and city council believe in freedom and fairness of opportunity for all and that all people should expect to be able to access a wide range of services to allow them to lead a full and interesting life.
- 9.3 Therefore, this Strategy looks to address the reasons for social exclusion and tackle the barriers through a range of measures that not only support the vulnerable but empower local communities to provide the transport services they need.

- 9.4 Transport operators have obligations under the Equalities Act 2010 to make transport inclusive for people with reduced hearing, impaired sight or learning difficulties as well as any other protected characteristic. Where we work with these transport providers we will ensure that this legislation is adhered to. New transport infrastructure will be installed in alignment with the requirements of the Equalities Act and existing infrastructure will be modified where possible.

#### **Policy 9.1: Access for all**

We will support independence and reduce social exclusion by improving transport links to key destinations and bringing services closer to communities

### Supported bus services

- 9.5 Around 80% of bus services in Kent operate commercially. The remaining 20% do not take enough in fares to be sustainable and require a subsidy to continue. Where there is an identified social need that is unmet by other means, subject to approved criteria being met KCC will consider contracting an appropriate level of service. KCC currently contracts

bus services carrying an estimated 4 million passenger journeys a year at a gross cost of £7.58 million in 2013/14<sup>1</sup>.

- 9.6 The county council has a clearly established policy for their financial support which states that the service should provide access to education, employment, health care, or essential food shopping which could not otherwise be attained and that the cost of the service should not exceed £3 per passenger journey.
- 9.7 KCC's new 'County Links' branding is to be applied to services which are entirely subsidised by the county council. The branding is designed to boost the use of local bus services by improving the quality of the service and raising awareness of the routes creating an identity that is trusted by passengers.

### Community transport and access initiatives

- 9.8 Due to the significant financial constraints facing the county council, all non-statutory KCC functions are currently under review. The supported routes will be retained in their current form wherever possible; however there is clearly scope for community based solutions to play a greater role in the public transport network. The county council has recently

- been awarded central government funding to improve community transport which is available to all local voluntary and community organisations and not-for-profit providers of community transport services.
- 9.9 Community transport is affordable and convenient transport operated by communities for communities, and provides a lifeline in both rural and urban areas. A range of schemes operate in the UK and include volunteer car schemes, community minibus schemes, taxibuses, wheels to work schemes (scooter loan), shopmobility, car share schemes and taxi vouchers.
- 9.10 **Action with Communities in Rural Kent** is an independent voluntary organisation that supports community organisations and has recently developed a comprehensive directory of community transport schemes in the county, as well as a toolkit to allow local groups to assess if community transport is the best solution.
- 9.11 In addition to conventional bus routes, the county council supports '**Kent Karrier**' which provides a fully accessible dial-a-ride service that takes its members directly from their door to a number of useful destinations in the local area. It is available for disabled people and those who live in a rural area more than 500 metres from an established bus route and all services are operated with wheelchair accessible vehicles and experienced drivers who provide assistance. There is a £5 annual administration fee and a small fare payable for each journey.
- 9.12 **Community minibus schemes** allow non-commercial organisations to provide accessible and affordable vehicles to other non-profit making groups or organisations such as associations, charities, clubs, societies, schools, volunteering organisations and youth groups when carrying out activities relating to social welfare, education, religion, recreation or other activities to benefit the community. These can be either on a self-drive basis or with a trained volunteer driver supplied and allow those organisations with a vehicle to share their resources. A permit is needed for these schemes to ensure that passengers are carried safely, in well maintained vehicles operated in accordance with legislation<sup>2</sup>.
- 9.13 Legislation also allows non-commercial bodies to run a local bus service on a non-profit making basis where a commercial service would not be viable. These services must run along registered routes without pre-booking, must be open to the general public and run to a published timetable.
- 9.14 The district has a number of **volunteer car driver schemes**, co-ordinated through the two volunteer centres and through local charities like Age UK or the British Red Cross. These enable volunteer drivers to take passengers on necessary medical and social journeys on a 'not for profit' basis, with passengers being charged a fare sufficient to cover costs. In its successful bid to the government's Local Sustainable Transport Fund, the county council proposed a **Wheels to Work** project run by Action with Communities in Rural Kent, working with partners, bike training providers and an east Kent based importer of mopeds to provide 50cc scooters or bicycles (along with suitable training and equipment) to people unable to access employment or training due to the lack of suitable personal or public transport. It is anticipated that the scheme will operate in the coastal area from Herne Bay to Hythe.
- 9.15 **Kent Journeyshare** is a service provided by KCC to help companies, charities or other organisations to set up a web based journey sharing scheme. The organisation can buy, through a licence, a range of services which includes access to a regional database of people looking to share their journey as well as the national liftshare network, web page hosting, server administration and various promotional materials. The main benefits are an overall reduction in congestion and emissions and a cheaper way for commuters to get to work but it can also bring together residents, who have little transport choice, with others in their area who drive to work and may wish to offer them a lift.

- 9.16 A **taxibus** network is where local bus services are provided by Hackney carriages. They operate in the same way as routes operated by full-sized buses, picking up and setting down at stops along a route according to a timetable. They stop at any recognised bus stop along the route and on some sections they operate on a 'hail and ride' basis, where customers will be picked up or set down wherever it is safe to do so. KCC and CCC will investigate the potential for operating taxibus services in the district.
- 9.17 **Taxis and Private Hire Vehicles (PHVs)** can play an important role in providing access to services for rural residents and those who are unable to use conventional bus services. They can encourage sustainable travel by reducing the need for car ownership. KCC and CCC will seek to enhance integration between taxis and sustainable modes and explore the possibility of taxis and PHVs playing a larger role in providing transport to and from rural areas to support independent living.
- 9.18 Canterbury and Herne Bay **Shopmobility** is a registered charity that provides electric scooters and wheelchairs and manual wheelchairs on an hourly, daily or weekly basis for those with a mobility problem or impairment. The Canterbury centre has 30 electric scooters, four powered wheelchairs and 30 manual wheelchairs and the Herne Bay Centre has eight electric scooters and six manual wheelchairs. The scheme is partially sponsored by the city council and supported by the Canterbury Lions and Whitefriars shopping centre.
- Concessionary travel schemes**
- 9.19 In 2009, the county council launched the **Kent Freedom Pass** which provided free travel on almost all public bus services in the county for young people living in Kent and in academic years 7 to 11 for an annual fee of £100. This innovative scheme resulted in a significant increase in bus passenger journeys by young people.
- 9.20 The number of students travelling with a Kent Freedom Pass at the end of the scheme year 2010/11 was 26,314, with an average of 600,000 trips made per school term month. There was evidence of a 2.6% improvement in journey times outside schools with a high take-up of passes through modal shift from car to bus<sup>3</sup>. The scheme received substantial revenue support from KCC of 12.541 million in 2013/14<sup>4</sup>.
- 9.21 In order to reduce the subsidy to the Kent Freedom Pass, KCC introduced a new scheme called the Young Person's Travel Pass in 2014. This allows pupils aged 11 to 16 unlimited travel by bus Monday to Friday from 1 September to 31 July. Travel is allowed between 6am and 7pm and the annual cost of the pass in 2017/18 is £280.
- 9.22 KCC also offer a 16+ Travel Card for students aged 16 to 19. This provides unlimited bus travel on any day including evenings, weekends and school holidays and the annual cost of the card in 2017/18 is £400.
- 9.23 In 2001, the Government put in place a mandatory bus concession ('free bus pass') for the elderly and disabled on bus services from 9.30am until 11pm on weekdays and at any time on weekends and bank holidays. On 1 April 2008, this local entitlement for free bus travel was extended to allow bus travel throughout England. This **England National Concessionary Travel Scheme** has significantly improved access to essential services for older people and the disabled and supports independent living for those who might otherwise be unable to access the public transport network.
- 9.24 The county council has now assumed responsibility for the administration and funding of the scheme from Kent's district councils.
- Blue Badge Holders' Parking**
- 9.25 Blue badge or disabled badge holders can use any of the resident-only parking spaces in the city centre without time restrictions and can use the disabled only dedicated parking areas in Canterbury Lane and Orange Street. Blue badge holders can park in any car park space for free (except permit bays) for up to three

hours, apart from in the pay on exit barrier car parks. All council car parks have marked-out spaces for blue badge permit holders which are close to the walking routes from those car parks. All car parks will be re-evaluated to ensure that they comply with the current standard for allocation of disabled parking bays.

### **Inclusive design**

9.26 Both KCC and CCC will require developments and urban designs to meet the highest practical standards for access and inclusion. The aim will be to create an inclusive environment that can be easily used by as many people as possible without separation, special treatment or undue effort. It is important to ensure that full access is integrated into all design features rather than being viewed as an add-on for disabled people.

- 9.27 The principles of inclusive design are set out in the Local Plan and will be used in drawing up masterplans and area planning frameworks as well as in the design of highway, traffic management and public realm schemes.
- 9.28 It is also proposed to adopt KCC's policy document 'Inclusive Design and Placemaking' as a Supplementary Planning Document.
- 9.29 The requirement to undertake an access audit as part of all highway or public realm schemes is a key part of the inclusive design process.

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<sup>1</sup> Kent County Council (2013), *Budget Book 2013/14*

<sup>2</sup> Transport Act 1985 Sections 19 and 22

<sup>3</sup> Kent County Council (2011), *Local Transport Plan for Kent 2011-16*

<sup>4</sup> Kent County Council (2013), *Budget Book 2013/14*

<sup>5</sup> Kent County Council (6 February 2014), *KCC Press Release: KCC proposes alternative option for school bus travel*

## Chapter 10 – Air quality and freight

### Local air quality management

- 10.1 Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. Nationally, up to 50,000 deaths per year are linked to poor air quality, and poor air quality probably causes more mortality and morbidity than passive smoking, road traffic accidents or obesity<sup>1</sup>.
- 10.2 The financial burden of the health impacts of air quality in the UK are considerable. The 2007 Air Quality Strategy estimates that the health impact of man-made particulate air pollution experienced in the UK in 2005 cost between £8.5 billion and £20.2 billion a year. This is likely to be an under-estimate as it ignores the impact on morbidity, including only the cost of mortality. There are also additional costs to the NHS from respiratory hospital admissions triggered by air pollution. For example, in 2007/08, there were over 74,000 emergency admissions to hospital because of asthma.
- 10.3 The burden of particulate pollution alone in the UK in 2008 was estimated to be equivalent to nearly 29,000 deaths at typical ages, and an associated loss of population life of 340,000 life years lost<sup>2</sup>.
- 10.4 The government has set health based limits (objectives) for ten pollutants of concern to public health<sup>3</sup>, with the biggest polluters amongst the ten being nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)

and particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>). These are mainly due to road traffic and can cause health problems if levels are too high. It has been estimated that removing all fine particulate air pollution would have a bigger impact on life expectancy in England and Wales than eliminating passive smoking or road traffic accidents<sup>4</sup>.

- 10.5 The importance of the effect of air pollution on public health is reflected by the inclusion of an indicator of mortality associated with air pollution in the Public Health Outcomes Framework. Improving public education on the health effects of poor air quality will allow reasoned choices to be made by the public to take the necessary steps to improve their own health.
- 10.6 District councils have a statutory duty to carry out local air quality management<sup>6</sup>. Air quality monitoring data enables district councils to determine if air quality objectives are being met. Where it is found that these objectives are unlikely to be met, the district council must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and produce an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures that will be taken to reduce pollution levels in the area. They and the other local authorities also manage pollution through spatial planning, local transport and controlling industrial pollution sources.

### Policy 10.1: Air quality

We will stabilise and, where possible, reverse the adverse effect of transport and its infrastructure, on the natural and built environment and on local communities

### Air quality in Canterbury

- 10.7 In 2004, the city council's Annual Progress Report showed significant increases in monitored results due to unusually stable meteorological conditions and concluded that the annual mean nitrogen dioxide objective might not be met at two pollution hotspots: Broad Street and Sturry Road.
- 10.8 A Detailed Assessment was undertaken for these locations in 2005 with the conclusion that there were predicted exceedences of the annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> Objective of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup> along the A28 Broad Street and Military Road in Canterbury. In response, the council declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in April 2006.
- 10.9 In 2011 this was expanded to include St Dunstan's Street, North Lane, St Peter's Lane, Rheims Way, Wincheap, Pin Hill, Upper Bridge Street, Lower Bridge Street and Sturry Road and was formally declared 'Air Quality Management Area No 2 – Canterbury City Centre'.



10.10 The 2012 Updating and Screening Assessment which considered new monitoring data and any changes which may have occurred since the previous round of assessment, identified a number of emerging hotspots at Herne Street, Herne; Mill Road, Sturry; and St.Martins Hill, Canterbury. These sensitive locations are outside of the current AQMA, and are vulnerable to any changes in traffic flow, congestion, or the make up of the vehicle fleets passing through these areas. Changes could lead to an exceedence of the nitrogen dioxide annual mean objective, thus requiring further AQMA declarations and monitoring will continue in these areas to detect any changes in nitrogen dioxide levels.

**Air quality action plan**

10.11 The Air Quality Action Plan – Broad Street/Military Road Air Quality Management Area was adopted in August 2009 with the aim of identifying how CCC will work with other organisations to reduce the pollution levels identified.

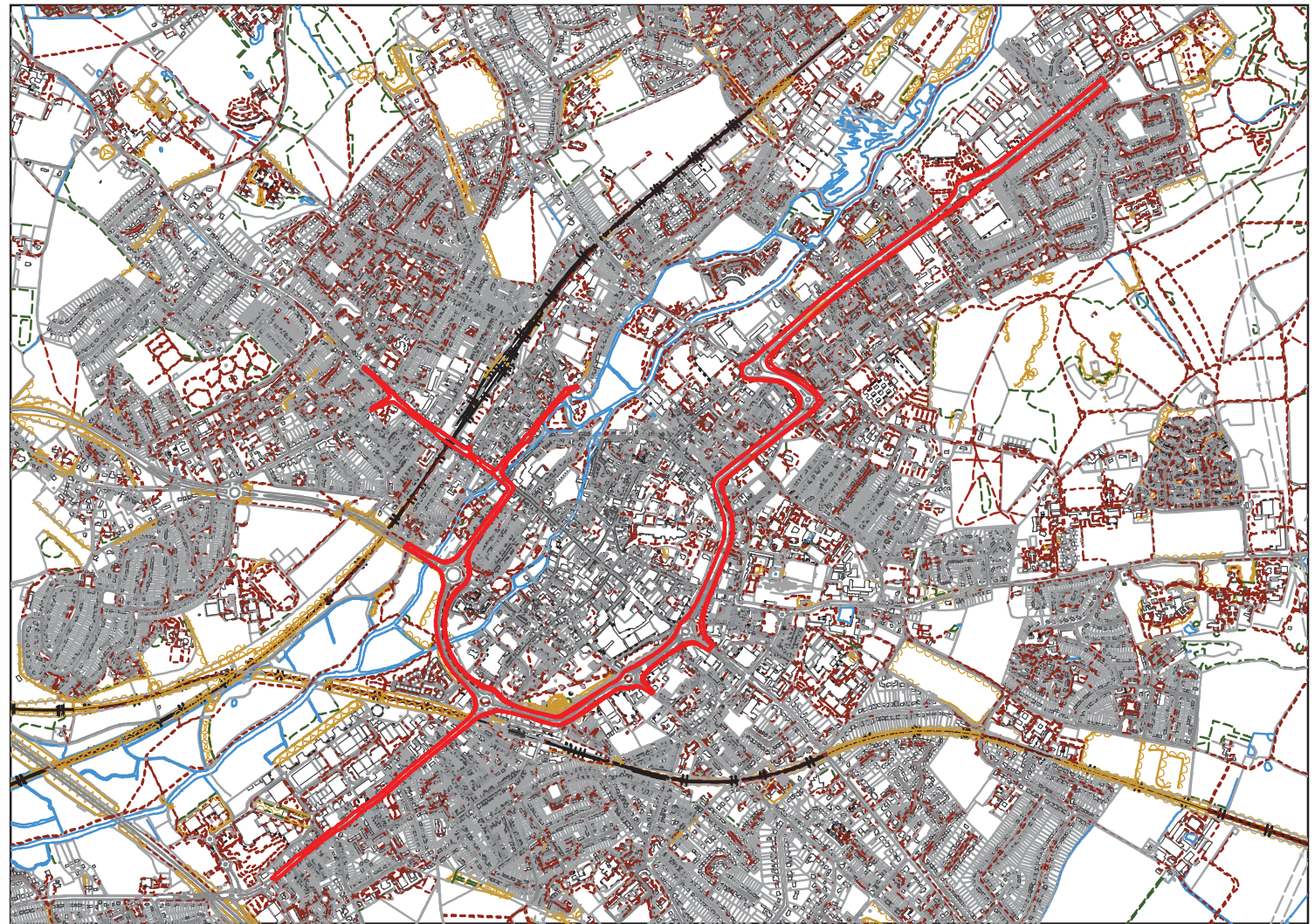


Figure 10.1 Air Quality Management Area No 2

10.12 Since the A28 through Canterbury city centre is an important strategic link in the city's road network, and will remain so for the foreseeable future, achieving the necessary reductions in traffic on this route is challenging. KCC is the local transport authority for Canterbury and responsible for traffic management along Broad Street and Military Road so the AQAP and its measures were integrated with those in the Local Transport Plan for Kent 2006-11.

10.13 Some of these measures have been implemented, others are currently being investigated and others rejected as unfeasible at this time. Many of the measures are set out elsewhere in this Strategy but below are some examples:

- investigate the potential for Roadside Emissions Testing in Canterbury, in particular within the Broad Street/Military Road AQMA
- request S106 contributions for developments likely to have a direct impact on the air quality in the AQMA
- consider investing in and making more use of LPG or electric cars and vehicles
- CCC will continue to work with KCC and other partners to deliver improvements in emissions standards, where practicable
- All relevant CCC Departments will continue working closely together, to ensure that air quality is taken into account in the planning process when considering future land uses

particularly with sites in or close to AQMAs or in areas marginally below air quality objectives

- CCC will develop through the Kent and Medway Air Quality Partnership a planning guidance document to assist with air quality assessments of development proposals
- Low emission fuels can make a significant improvement to air quality. KCC and the city council will investigate the provision of EV charging points for electric vehicles in appropriate locations and will bid for funding streams where these opportunities arise. We will also require developers to include charging points as appropriate

It is proposed that the Air Quality Action Plan is revised to encompass the areas within AQMA2.

### **Canterbury vehicle emissions monitoring study**

10.14 In 2012, the city council carried out a two week campaign of remote roadside vehicle emissions testing at five locations in the city, including in the current Air Quality Management Area. As well as obtaining emissions data, a digital image of the vehicles number plate was captured for post processing and vehicle type identification. More than 15,000 quality checked vehicle emissions measurements were collated over the two week period. The data was analysed by the University of Leeds Institute For Transport Studies and as a result some key policy recommendations have been identified

which could tackle emissions from specific vehicle groups:

- Cleaner bus technologies across the local bus and park and ride fleets
- Accelerating the renewal of the city taxi and private hire fleets with cleaner technologies
- Introduction of an environmental fleet recognition scheme covering commercial vehicle operators (for example ECO Stars)

### **Low emission zones**

10.15 In London the Low Emission Zone (LEZ) operates to encourage the most polluting heavy diesel vehicles to become cleaner. The LEZ covers most of Greater London and is in operation 24 hours a day, every day of the year. It is enforced by cameras at the entry points to determine whether the vehicle meets the LEZ emissions standards, is exempt, is registered for a discount, or has already paid the daily charge.

10.16 The city council will consider the feasibility of introducing a LEZ in its Air Quality Action Plan.

### **Air quality and planning guidance**

10.17 The Kent and Medway Air Quality Partnership (KMAQP) have prepared an Air Quality and Planning technical guidance aimed at local authorities, developers and consultants. It provides advice on how to deal with planning applications that could have an impact on air quality and human health. It is hoped

that this guidance document will also help to inform the development of air quality and planning policies and provide a valuable source of information for local authorities. If the procedures in this guidance are followed, it will help to ensure consistency in the approach to dealing with air quality and planning across Kent. The guidance document can be downloaded free from [www.kentair.org.uk](http://www.kentair.org.uk).

10.18 The county council, on behalf of the KMAQP, has also acquired an air quality model which enables the cumulative impacts of strategic planning applications to be assessed.

### Transport Noise

10.19 Noise is considered to be a pollutant, second only to emissions in its potential impact on health. Close to the road individual vehicles in the traffic stream might be distinguishable but further back from the road the vehicles combine to become a constant drone. The effects of traffic calming, poorly maintained carriageway surfaces, different carriageway materials and the speed of vehicles all affect the noise produced, the effect of which can be more noticeable at night.

10.20 Major new road schemes are accompanied by noise impact assessments and the highway authority can require mitigation such as noise barriers if the forecast impact is significant.

10.21 Carriageway surfacing materials can make a difference to the volume of the noise coming from road traffic. The county council will take this into account when considering resurfacing schemes and will aim to use materials that produce less noise where this is appropriate.

### Freight

10.22 Freight is essential to the UK economy and the global economy has seen an increasing demand for transportation of goods across international boundaries. Kent is the Gateway to Europe and therefore attracts a high level of international freight. The M20/A20 and M2/A2 corridors carry a large number of lorries and the Government forecast roll-on roll-off traffic to increase two fold by volume to 170m tonnes by 2030<sup>7</sup>. While there are some benefits in terms of employment at Dover Port, the Channel Tunnel and associated companies, this also brings the problems of inappropriate lorry parking in areas close to the A2 and M20 corridors, and a likely increase in lorries using unsuitable roads to access the ports.

10.23 In addition to this international activity, freight is important for local industry, businesses and shops, and for online shopping deliveries, refuse collection and emergency services access. Canterbury does not have a large amount of warehousing unlike areas such as Dartford and Sittingbourne but the area's agricultural activity of fruit farming, market gardening and wine production all rely on lorry access by rural lanes to reach their markets.

#### Policy 10.2: Freight

We will work with the freight industry to enable the sustainable movement of goods whilst ensuring the negative impacts of freight traffic are minimised

#### Freight action plan for Kent 2012-16

10.24 In 2012 KCC adopted a Freight Action Plan which has been prepared to mitigate the impact of freight on the county's residents, workers and visitors. It focuses on road freight as KCC recognises that it has little influence on rail freight.

10.25 The Plan identifies actions that can be taken by KCC, CCC and its partners to mitigate the impact of freight on the county's road network and residents' quality of life through six objectives.

- Objective 1: To find a long-term solution to Operation Stack
- Objective 2: To take appropriate steps to tackle the problem of overnight lorry parking in Kent
- Objective 3: To effectively manage the routing of HGV traffic to ensure that such movements remain on the Strategic Road Network for as much of their journey as possible
- Objective 4: To take steps to address problems caused by freight traffic to communities

- Objective 5: To ensure that KCC continues to make effective use of planning and development control powers to reduce the impact of freight traffic
- Objective 6: To encourage sustainable distribution

10.26 The county council intends to work with hauliers, distributors and other freight generators, affected communities and other interested parties through a Freight Quality Partnership for Kent to resolve local issues and establish agreed working practices that successfully balance the needs of industry with the needs of residents.

## HGV routing

10.27 It is preferable for HGV's to use main roads since they can accommodate large volumes of heavier and wider vehicles, and are normally located away from local communities. Problems occur when these vehicles leave these roads and get stuck in pinch points or damage buildings. Drivers can stray due to reliance on their satellite navigation (sat-nav) devices which recommend the shortest route, irrelevant of width or height restrictions. KCC has developed an online freight journey planner holding all information on weight, width and height restrictions, and various other data to recommend a suitable route to drivers. KCC will work with sat-nav companies to update their mapping data with lorry-appropriate routes.

10.28 KCC will review HGV signing across the county to ensure that it is clear and appropriate and will develop a zoning system in urban areas with signage to direct HGVs to industrial estates and town centres by the most suitable routes. Online leaflets in a variety of languages aimed at foreign drivers (commercial and tourist) to offer advice on how to drive on UK roads have also been distributed at the Ports and Eurotunnel.

## Freight impact on communities

10.29 Where the HGV destination is located away from main roads, there is no choice but for them to use local roads and lanes. One example of this situation is the tight junction of Nargate Street and the A257 in Littlebourne where bollards have been used to protect buildings on a route that provides access to a number of large agricultural businesses.

10.30 KCC will continue to use weight and height restrictions where there is a risk of damage to the network or buildings, or where there is a large negative impact on a local community. A lorry watch scheme which uses local volunteers to record the details of vehicles contravening weight limits is included on the interactive freight map. KCC also recently worked with the National Farmers' Union (NFU) to raise awareness of NFU members of the issues regularly reported to KCC, such as mud on the road and slow moving vehicles.

10.31 Deliveries to shops in urban centres can cause problems for local residents and shoppers.

Deliveries are restricted in Canterbury city centre between the hours of 10.30am and 4pm and there is a concern about pedestrian/ vehicle conflicts outside of this core period. A solution adopted in other cities, which could be considered for Canterbury, is using a 'consolidation centre' for the transfer of goods from HGVs to smaller vehicles for final distribution. Possible HGV time restrictions through Canterbury's Air Quality Management Area could also be investigated as part of a city centre freight transport strategy.

10.32 Overnight lorry parking in laybys and on estate roads is a common occurrence, more so along the M20/A20 corridor but it still affects the M2/A2. There are a number of commercial overnight 'truck stops' in Kent, namely Ashford Lorry Park, STOP24 and Dover Priority Truck Stop which offer secure parking, controlled exit and entry, WC/showers and various freight services. Unfortunately, the low cost margins that many international hauliers work within means that they choose not to use these and instead park up in inappropriate locations. KCC is investigating various sites for a truck stop, combined with powers to prohibit this inappropriate parking so that overnight lorry parking takes place with minimal impact on Kent and its communities.

## Planning and development control

10.33 The city council can influence the movement of freight through its powers in preparing local plans and granting planning permission.

Developments generating freight movements should be located where there is easy access to the Strategic Road Network, having regard for the preferred freight routing.

- 10.34 When planning applications are submitted, developments are assessed for all reasonable access, including by HGVs. KCC is a statutory consultee in these processes and can recommend that the city council imposes conditions on planning consents and/or enters into legally binding agreements with developers.
- 10.35 These conditions/agreements can be for the construction and/or the operational phases of the site where a legal agreement or condition can be used to designate lorry routes that construction traffic is obliged to use. KCC can also ensure that pre and post-construction surveys are carried out to assess any damage done to the surrounding roads and have it rectified by the developers.
- 10.36 New developments that are deemed to have a significant impact on the surrounding transport

network are required to produce a Transport Assessment that examines the extent of any impact and identifies mitigation measures. This could include, for example, upgrading a junction to accommodate large vehicles.

- 10.37 An Operators' Licence is the "legal authority needed to operate goods vehicles in Great Britain" and relates to sites at which heavy goods vehicles are based and from which they operate. The licence process grants KCC limited rights of objection, which can be made on the grounds of safety on the highway at the point of access to the site; and on environmental grounds, such as degradation of grass verges and excessive noise on approach roads for local residents. For objections on environmental grounds, KCC will work with CCC and also with the applicants to negotiate a solution.
- 10.38 Delivery times tend to be market-driven and vary between operators. Some commercial operations will use out-of-hours deliveries to avoid any impact on the customer shopping experience whereas others may depend on stock levels rather than time. In appropriate

situations, KCC will investigate limiting sites to night-time deliveries in order to spread freight traffic throughout the day.

### Sustainable distribution

- 10.39 Sustainable distribution involves minimising the distance that goods travel to their markets or using modes of transport that minimise the carbon footprint per item. Light van traffic was three per cent higher in the first quarter of 2012 compared with the first quarter of 2011, whilst car traffic and heavy goods vehicle traffic were unchanged. Other motor vehicles were 6 per cent lower<sup>8</sup>. While there is no clear explanation for the increase in light van traffic, one of the reasons may be the increase in internet shopping.
- 10.40 There are a number of ways in which CCC and KCC can help make the movement of goods more sustainable. A significant amount of our produce is flown in from overseas so buying locally sourced food and materials will minimise food miles.

<sup>1</sup> House of Commons, Environment Audit Committee, Air Quality, Fifth Report of Session 2009-2010 Volume 1, (EAC March 2010)

<sup>1</sup> The Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP) (2010), *The Mortality Effects of Long-Term Exposure to Particulate Air Pollution in the United Kingdom*

<sup>2</sup> The Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP) (2010), *The Mortality Effects of Long-Term Exposure to Particulate Air Pollution in the United Kingdom*

<sup>3</sup> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2007), *The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland*

<sup>4</sup> The Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP) (2010), *The Mortality Effects of Long-Term Exposure to Particulate Air Pollution in the United Kingdom*

<sup>5</sup> GREAT BRITAIN. 1995. *Environment Act 1995 London: HMSO*

<sup>6</sup> Canterbury City Council (2009), *Air Quality Action Plan - Broad Street/Military Road Air Quality Management Area*

<sup>7</sup> DfT (2012), *The National Policy Statement for Ports*

<sup>8</sup> DfT (2012), *Road Traffic Statistics - Quarterly Road Traffic Estimates: Quarter 1 2012*

## Chapter 11 – Road safety

### Introduction

11.1 Saving lives and preventing injuries on Kent's highways is a high priority for both KCC and CCC. Over the last ten years, excellent progress has been made towards reducing road casualties through intelligence-led engineering measures and educational campaigns and the level of casualties on Kent's roads is currently at an all-time low. However, there are those who remain particularly vulnerable, including children, young drivers, cyclists, the elderly and those living in disadvantaged communities. Therefore, KCC and CCC are committed to further reducing casualties using the learning gained during the last decade.

#### **Policy 11.1: Road safety**

We will aim to reduce the number of people killed and injured on Canterbury's roads.

### Crash remedial measures

11.2 A key reason for the reduction in casualties has been the introduction of physical measures on the highway as part of a programme of Crash Remedial Measures (CRMs). The programme of CRMs will continue, with measures targeted at those locations where there is pattern

of crashes that might be improved by an engineering measure.

### 20mph zones

- 11.3 20mph schemes are commonly used to improve road safety along streets which are heavily used by pedestrians and cyclists. Approximately fifty 20mph schemes have been implemented across the county in the last decade and Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable have all seen this type of scheme introduced. All new residential roads in Kent are designed to keep traffic at or below 20mph.
- 11.4 There are currently two different types of 20mph schemes that the county council can legally implement. One requires traffic calming to make the limit self-enforcing. These are referred to as 'zones', whilst 20mph 'limits' do not require traffic calming but simply rely on signing. These "limits" however must have existing traffic speeds at or around 20mph before a formal Traffic Regulation Order can be introduced.
- 11.5 KCC is receiving an increasing number of requests for 20mph schemes but does not wish to over burden the Police with unrealistic enforcement demands or increase driver frustration, delay and impatience as well as avoid criminalising large numbers of motorists.

Kent Police do not support 20mph limits unless they are self-enforcing.

- 11.6 The county council has recently conducted trials into cost effective speed reduction schemes that, if successful, would enable the introduction of further 20mph schemes without the need for prohibitively expensive traffic calming or presenting an enforcement burden on the police.
- 11.7 The trial took place outside six primary schools in the Maidstone area from October 2012. After three months, the initial results were positive and in line with government advice that 20mph limits without traffic calming generally reduce mean speeds by about 1mph. However, after nine months, the benefits had mostly disappeared and in most locations, overall speeds had slightly increased.
- 11.8 In response to these results and the lack of evidence to support a blanket policy for the implementation of 20mph schemes, KCC's continuing policy is to implement 20mph schemes, as part of the on-going programme of Casualty Reduction Schemes, where there is clear justification. In addition, it is now proposed to identify where 20mph schemes can be implemented to encourage more walking and cycling notwithstanding the

casualty record, and 20 mph zones can still be funded from the Member Highway Fund<sup>1</sup>.

- 11.9 Canterbury city council also supports the introduction of 20mph zones in residential areas and in areas where lower vehicle speeds will encourage more walking and cycling journeys.

## Speed management

- 11.10 Intelligent Transport tools are used to reduce casualties by employing technology to assist with reducing speeds. The county council has implemented a number of initiatives, including Vehicle Actuated Signs and Speed Indicator Devices. KCC is also the lead partner in the Kent and Medway Safety Camera Partnership. The partnership operates speed cameras to tackle sites that meet the county council's criteria for casualty reduction.
- 11.11 A vehicle actuated sign displays a message if a vehicle exceeds a pre-set speed, and can remind the driver of the speed limit or warn him of a feature ahead such as a bend or school.
- 11.12 A speed indicator device flashes up the motorist's speed and tend to be used in mobile campaigns for targeted effect.
- 11.13 Both types of sign have been used around Canterbury and have proved highly successful and very popular intervention. The signs are generally used where the criteria relating to a crash rate and/or the level of abuse

of the speed limit are met as the county council recognises that the use of these signs should not be so extensive that this proves counterproductive to their effectiveness.

- 11.14 The Kent and Medway Safety Camera Partnership (K&MSCP) was formed in July 2002 to reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured in speed-related crashes on Kent's and Medway's roads through a combination of enforcement, education and publicity. The K&MSCP comprises Kent County Council, Medway Council, the Highways Agency and Kent Police and is responsible for the operation of safety cameras (speed, average speed, red light and mobile). Kent and Medway Councils and the Highways Agency are responsible for the implementation of all safety camera housings and related signage on the roads as well as selecting and installing all new fixed, mobile and red light safety camera sites.
- 11.15 Kent Police is responsible for the operation of all fixed, mobile and red light safety cameras, for processing and carrying out secondary checks on camera films and DVDs, investigating any non-responses to Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN), non-payments of FPN and tracing drivers who attempt to evade prosecution.
- 11.16 Fixed safety camera sites are located where three or more people have been killed or seriously injured in speed-related crashes, over a 1.5km stretch of road, in the three years prior

to installation. There are two sites in the district; on the A28 Pin Hill and A257 St Martin's Hill.

- 11.17 Mobile safety camera vans operate where at least one person has been killed or seriously injured in speed-related crash/es, over a five kilometre stretch of road, in the three years prior to installation. The five mobile sites in Canterbury are the A2990 Old Thanet Way, A290 Honey Hill/Pean Hill, A291 Canterbury Road, A2 Dunkirk/Upper Harbledown and Mickleburgh Hill, Herne Bay.
- 11.18 Latest figures from the partnership show that deaths and serious injuries at Kent and Medway's safety camera sites have fallen by almost 72%, down from 363 people in the three years prior to the yellow fixed safety cameras being installed to 103 people between 2009 and 2011.<sup>2</sup>

## Road safety campaigns

- 11.19 KCC run various road safety campaigns which target the three crucial areas affecting driving and road safety:
- speed - inappropriate and illegal speed
  - impairment - alcohol, drugs and mobile phone use
  - social responsibility - understanding the risks and consequences.
- 11.20 The main aim of these campaigns is to influence drivers' attitudes, and change

behaviour resulting in a reduction in crashes and casualties on Kent's roads. The majority of road users responsible for accidents are termed 'error makers', who are prone to making genuine mistakes or errors of judgement due to ignorance, low skill levels and/or indifference. These issues are addressed through the education of the key target audience including:

- young drivers (17-24 yrs)
- motorcyclists
- adult drivers (25+ yrs)
- business drivers
- pedestrians

11.21 KCC will continue to deliver a three year rolling programme of education, training and publicity in response to accident data and research findings, working with its partners in the Kent and Medway Casualty Reduction Group who include Kent Fire and Rescue, Medway Council and the Highways Agency. Examples of current road safety campaigns include the following:

- Country Roads Campaign
- Can You Ditch the Distractions

- B-Viz Pedestrian Campaign
- Summer Drink Drive Campaign "Don't Blow It!"
- When Will it Click, Seatbelts Save Lives
- CycleSafe
- Young passengers 'Speak Up' and save lives
- Community Speed Watch

11.22 Some people are deterred from cycling due to the higher level of traffic on Kent's roads. Cycle training can improve confidence and skills to enable people to cycle safely. **Bikeability** is 'cycling proficiency' for the 21st century, designed to give school children the skills and confidence to ride their bikes on today's roads.

11.23 In April 2012, the county council was awarded £200,000 by the Department for Transport to expand its Bikeability Cycle training scheme.

11.24 CCC and KCC also support the Sustrans-managed '**Bike It**' project which aims to provide National Standard cycle training, improved cycle storage, Dr. Bike sessions, competitions and parental involvement to achieve a greater levels of cycling to school.

11.25 Bike It in Canterbury began in September 2009 and has been a great success. The schools involved in the project are Barham CE Primary School, Blean Primary School, Hersden Community Primary School, Kingsmead Primary School, Pilgrims' Way Primary School, St Stephen's Junior School and Sturry CE Primary School. Most of these schools have achieved the Bronze School Mark and are working towards their Silver School Mark.

## Safer routes to school

11.26 During the period of this Strategy, KCC will continue to implement a programme of Safer Routes to School engineering improvements. These will be based on information taken from the annual School Travel Plan reviews. A number of innovative pilot schemes have been undertaken and these will be progressed. They include the 'zigzag banner' scheme, which highlights the dangers of parking on School Keep Clear markings to encourage safer crossing opportunities. The campaign is promoted by the school pupils themselves who are encouraged to educate their parents about the dangers. Other projects have included Theatre in Education productions for selected secondary schools.

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<sup>1</sup> KCC (October 2013), *Report to the Environment, Highways & Waste Cabinet Committee: Updated Policy for 20mph limits and zones on Kent County Council's roads*

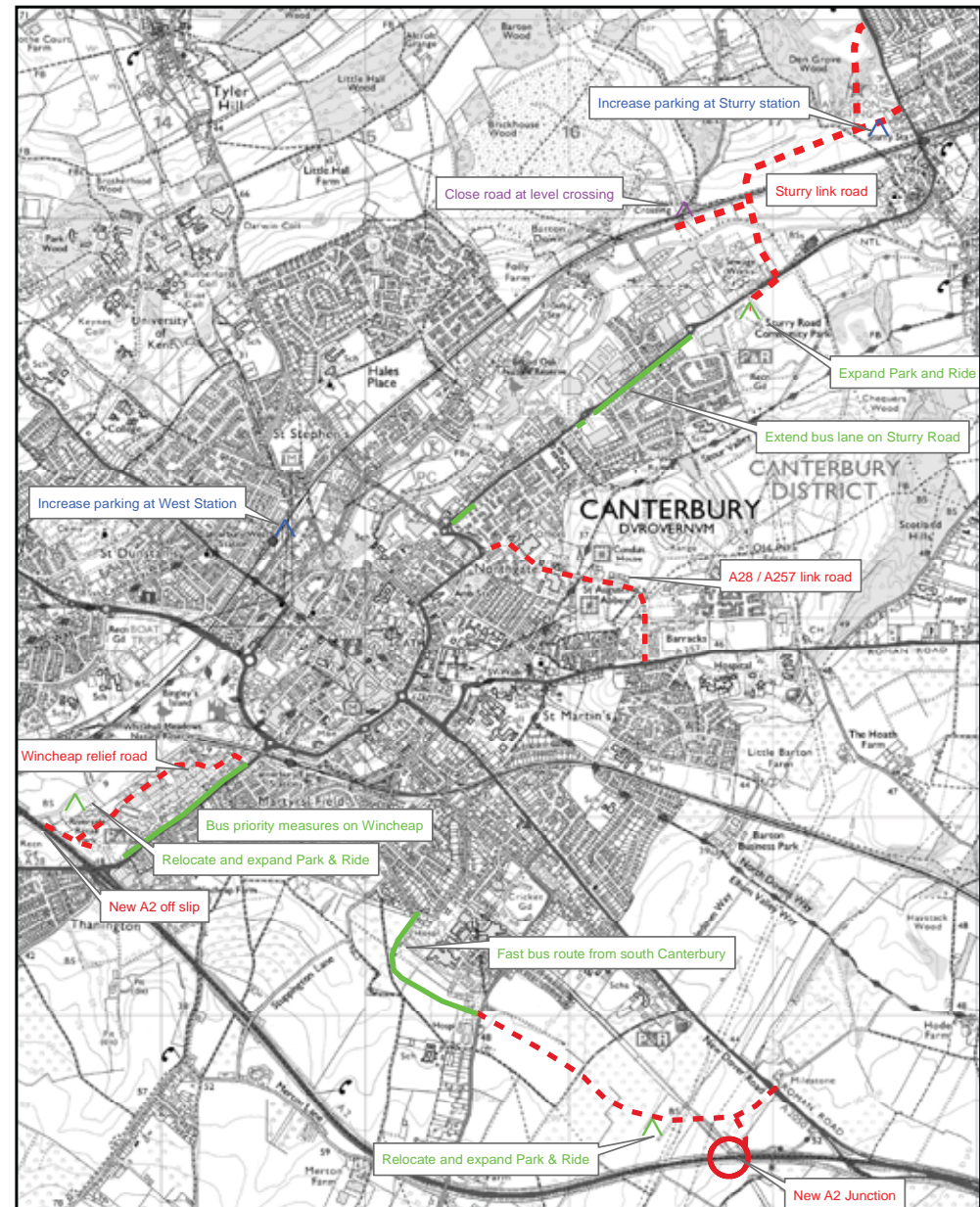
<sup>2</sup> Kent and Medway Safety Camera Partnership (17th September 2013), *Press Release: Deaths and Serious Injuries down by 72% at Fixed Speed Camera Sites as Partnership marks 10th Anniversary*



# Chapter 12 – The action plan

## 12.1 Main transport interventions

The main transport infrastructure improvements and interventions proposed in Canterbury are shown on this map:



The following tables identify the actions and improvements which support the main strands of the strategy.

## 12.2 Encouraging sustainable travel

Ref	Walking actions	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
<b>General</b>				
A1	Provision of pedestrian dropped kerbs and tactile paving	Dropped crossings are to be provided to facilitate access for elderly and disabled persons and for prams and wheelchairs. Crossings to be provided as required/ identified using revenue funding.	n/a	KCC
A2	Removal of unnecessary street furniture and clutter	A continuous programme to remove redundant and obsolete signing and other items of street furniture using revenue funding.	n/a	KCC, CCC
A3	Removal of illegal obstacles on or overhanging the highway	Action will be taken to ensure obstacles such as 'A' frames are removed from footways and overhanging vegetation cut back, using enforcement measures if necessary.	n/a	KCC
A4	Public realm improvements	In order to encourage walking and cycling as alternatives to driving, the following public realm improvement schemes are proposed :-		
		a. Improving St Georges Street, Canterbury	£700,000	CIL, CCC
		b. Connecting the Marlowe, the Beaney and the Kings Mile, Canterbury	£600,000	CCC
		c. Connecting Canterbury West Station to the High Street	£1,000,000	CCC, KCC, LSTF
		d. Connecting the Museum of Canterbury to the High Street	£330,000	CIL, CCC
		e. Connecting the three sites of World Heritage status, Canterbury	£1,800,000	CIL, CCC, HLF
		f. Extending the Kings Mile to Northgate, Canterbury	£430,000	CCC
		g. Improving the Parade, High Street and St Peters Street, Canterbury	£1,200,000	CIL, CCC
		h. Improvements to Harbour Street and Sea Street, Whitstable	£1,000,000	CIL, CCC, KCC
		i. Improvements to the High Street, Herne Bay	£1,000,000	S106, CIL, CCC
	j. Connecting the Memorial Park, CDA and Mortimer Street, Herne Bay	£1,000,000	S106, CIL, CCC	
A5	Street lighting improvements	Street lighting levels in the main pedestrian areas of Canterbury, Whitstable and Herne Bay will be measured and upgraded as appropriate.	£200,000	CIL, CCC, KCC

Ref	Walking actions	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
A6	Implementation of 20mph zones	Additional 20mph zones will be considered and supported where cycling, walking or economic benefits are justified.	n/a	S106, LTP, CCC
A7	Improvements to subways in Canterbury	Measures will be undertaken to make the ring-road subways more attractive and less intimidating to pedestrians of all ages.	£100,000	S106
A8	Walking promotion and initiatives	Support will be given for projects and initiatives that increase opportunities and encourage people to walk including :		
		a. Walking Bus Schemes	n/a	LSTF, KCC, CCC
		b. Other Walk to School Initiatives	n/a	LSTF, KCC, CCC
		c. Pedestrian Training for Schools	n/a	LSTF, KCC, CCC
		d. Health Walks	n/a	LSTF, KCC, CCC
A9	Canterbury pedestrian zone improvements	Investigate and implement measures to reduce pedestrian and vehicle conflicts outside of the 'pedestrian only' core period. This will include considering extending the core period, both in the morning and early evening.	n/a	CCC, KCC
A10	Pedestrian signage	Improved directional information signage will help to guide people to key destinations within Canterbury, Whitstable and Herne Bay. New signage will be installed as required/identified - estimated at £15k per annum.	£255,000	CIL, CCC, LSTF

Ref	Cycling actions	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
<b>Canterbury cycle routes</b>				
B1	Complete the riverside route through the city between Canterbury and Sturry	Sections of this route are already constructed and some sections e.g. by the coach park need widening. Once complete it will provide a 3.5km off road alternative to using the A28 and open up tourism and leisure opportunities. Sections within proposed developments will be funded through S106 agreements.	£900,000	S106, CIL, CCC, Sustrans
B2	New route between Canterbury East Railway Station and the city centre	This would formalise the current arrangement for cycling along the city wall.	£15,000	CCC, LTP, Sustrans

Ref	Cycling actions	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
B3	New route between Wincheap and Canterbury East Railway Station	This would provide pedestrian and cycle access from the south side of the railway station. The train operating company will be encouraged to open up the gated access to the London bound platform.	£30,000	CIL, CCC, LTP, Sustrans
B4	New route between Church Street St Pauls and Best Lane	This would provide a north-south route through the city centre (outside the 'pedestrian only' core period) including a cycle lane contra-flow in Burgate.	£25,000	CIL, CCC, LTP, Sustrans
B5	New route between Canterbury West Station and St Stephens Pathway	An off-road cycle route linking the High Speed station with National Cycle Route 1 towards the University of Kent and Whitstable. A suitable route through the Goods Shed will need agreement of the owners.	£60,000	CIL, CCC, LTP, Sustrans
B6	New route between Canterbury West Station and the Westgate Towers	To provide a direct cycle route from the station to the city centre as well as linking to National Cycle Route 1 and the Great Stour Way cycle route. A cycle crossing facility would be provided in Station Road West.	£100,000	LSTF, CCC
B7	New route between North Holmes Road and New Dover Road via Spring Lane and Pilgrims Way	To provide improved links to Barton Court School and Canterbury College.	£40,000	CIL, CCC, LTP, Sustrans
B8	New route between Thanington and Wincheap via the A2 underpass to Hollow Lane	To provide a mainly off-road alternative to the A28 and link two large residential areas.	£50,000	CIL, CCC, LTP, Sustrans
B9	New route between Barton Mill and Military Road, via Mary Green Walk	This would link to riverside cycle route with National Cycle Route 1 near the Canterbury City Council offices. A replacement bridge is required at Barton Mill.	£30,000	S106
B10	New route between Wincheap and south Canterbury	Upgrading public footpaths to provide more direct off-road cycle routes between Wincheap/Homersham and south Canterbury.	£100,000	CIL, CCC, LTP, Sustrans

Ref	Cycling actions	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
B11	New route between Farleigh Road and Barton Mill	This would link the existing cycle route near Headcorn Drive with the riverside route into the city via Willow Close. A new bridge over the river would be required.	£100,000	CIL, CCC, LTP, Sustrans
B12	New route between Nackington Road and the North Downs Way and a route to Bridge	An off road route linking Regional Cycle Route 16 with the existing cycle route into the city via Simon Langton Boys School, and a route between Bridge and Canterbury. Exact route will be dependent on the layout of the south Canterbury development.	£150,000	S106
B13	New route between Chaucer Road and A257 (via Howe Barracks)	An alternative link between National Cycle Route 1 and Regional Cycle Route 16. Exact route will be dependent on the Howe Barracks development.	£50,000	S106
B14	New route through Kent & Canterbury Hospital	To provide a more direct route between south Canterbury schools and the city centre.	£50,000	S106
<b>Whitstable cycle routes</b>				
B15	Extension to Crab & Winkle Way	A more direct route for National Cycle Route 1 into Whitstable along the old railway line and would include two new bridges.	£2,500,000	CIL, Sustrans, private sponsorship, CCC
B16	Whitstable to Seasalter	This would provide a largely off-road coastal alternative to the current route of National Cycle Route 1.	£500,000	CIL, CCC, Sustrans
<b>Herne Bay cycle routes</b>				
B17	Herne Bay High School to the Oyster Bay Trail via the Memorial Gardens	This would provide a link between the secondary school, the railway station and the coastal cycle route and would become part of the longer route linking Herne Bay with Canterbury.	£100,000	CIL, CCC, Sustrans
B18	Pigeon Lane to the Railway Station	To link the residential areas of Herne and Broomfield with routes to the secondary school, the town centre and the coastal cycle route.	£50,000	CIL, CCC, Sustrans
<b>Inter-urban/Rural cycle routes</b>				
B19	Herne Bay to Canterbury	A mainly off-road route providing an attractive alternative to the A291.	£1,000,000	CIL, CCC, Sustrans
B20	Hersden to Sturry	An off-road route linking Hersden with Sturry, via the Spires Academy.	£250,000	S106

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Ref	Cycling actions	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
B21	Littlebourne to Canterbury via Bekesbourne	Two potential off road routes using existing public rights of ways to avoid Bekesbourne Lane.	£150,000	CIL, CCC, Sustrans
B22	Chestfield to Herne Bay	To link National Cycle Route 1 with the Herne Bay to Canterbury cycle route. The exact route at eastern end would be dependent on the layout of new development.	£250,000	S106, CCC, Sustrans
B23	A291 Canterbury Road to Clowes Wood	An off-road route linking the Crab and Winkle Way with the proposed Herne Bay to Canterbury cycle route (Ref 19).	£250,000	CIL, CCC, Sustrans
B24	Faversham to Canterbury	An off-road route through woods from Denstroude Lane, across Rough Common Road to join the existing cycle route along Neals Place Road.	£250,000	CIL, CCC, Sustrans
B25	Reculver to the Oyster Bay Trail	An off-road alternative to using Reculver Lane which would become part of the Viking Coastal Trail.	£100,000	CIL, CCC, Sustrans
B26	Canterbury to Harbledown and Chartham Hatch	A leisure route linking Canterbury with the villages of Harbledown and Chartham Hatch which would provide a complete circular route using the riverside section of National Cycle Route 18 into the city.	£250,000	CIL, CCC, Sustrans
B27	A2990 Chestfield to Greenhill	Completion of cycle paths alongside the A2990 (old Thanet Way)	£400,000	CIL, LTP, Sustrans
B37	St Stephen's Road to NCR1 through University of Kent	This route is mainly in place and would require surfacing of the bridlepath at Leycroft Close.	£40,000	CIL, CCC
B38	Whitstable Community College to Invicta Way	A short link of upgraded path would be required to link Invicta Way to Clifford Road and Belle Vue Road.	£40,000	CIL, CCC
B39	Chestfield to Swalecliffe	This route uses footpath CW69 from The Drive to A2990 Thanet Way, and a new toucan crossing on Thanet Way. Upgrades to the footpath and to the verge of Thanet Way would be required.	£300,000	CIL, CCC
B40	Mariner's View to Whitstable town centre	A route can be signed from Speedwell Road to Joy Lane on existing roads and paths, but a link to the town centre will only be possible once a route along the coast from Seasalter to Whitstable as shown in B16 is completed.	£50,000	CIL, CCC
B41	Thornden Wood Road to Hampton Pier Avenue	This would provide a route between Greenhill and Herne Bay. It would need a toucan crossing of A2990 Thanet Way and some measures to accommodate cyclists on Westbrook Lane and on Sea Street.	£300,000	S106/CIL

Ref	Cycling actions	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
<b>General</b>				
B28	Cycle promotion	Support will be given for initiatives that promote and encourage cycle usage including:		
		a. The Active Canterbury and City Council website will be used to promote leisure cycling and walking routes and events throughout the District.	n/a	CCC
		b. Production and supply of Cycle Route Maps	£10,000	KCC, CCC
		c. Nomination of Local Authority and Business 'Cycle Champions'	n/a	CCC
B29	Safer cycling initiatives	Support will be given for safer cycling initiatives and promotion including:		
		a. Cycling training and education for children and adults	n/a	KCC
		b. Consideration of 20 mph zones and shared space schemes	n/a	CCC, KCC
		c. Production of a Safer Cycling Code	n/a	KCC
		d. Bike maintenance training	n/a	KCC
B30	Cycle parking	Provision for cycle parking and its security are essential to support the development of cycling as a practical transport choice. Cycle parking facilities will be provided by developers and as part of an annual programme to increase cycle racks and shelters estimated at £10k per annum.	£170,000	S106, CCC, LTP
B31	Cycle signage	Improved signage will help to guide people to existing paths and cycle routes. The aim is to provide directional signage with distances to all key destinations. New signage will be installed as required/identified - estimated at £10k per annum.	£170,000	S106, CCC, LTP
B32	Cycle audits	Cycle audits are to be undertaken as part of any network change to ensure the needs of cyclists are adequately considered.	n/a	KCC
B33	'Bike it'	Support will be given for 'Bike it' which is a Sustrans initiative in conjunction with schools to promote safe cycling as an attractive mode of travel to school.	n/a	KCC, Sustrans
B34	Cycle hire facilities	Promotion of existing cycle hire businesses and investigation of the feasibility of a city-wide cycle hire scheme. We will also seek to increase the membership of the Brompton Dock scheme at Canterbury West Station.	n/a	CCC, KCC, LSTF
B35	Electric bikes	Support will be given to promote the usage of electrically powered bikes.	n/a	CCC, KCC

Ref	Cycling actions	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
B36	Cycle counters	Cycle counters will be installed on all major cycle routes in the District as part of a continuous programme of works - estimated at £5k per annum.	£85,000	S106, KCC, CCC
B37	Cycle/public transport integration	To work with public transport providers to improve integration with cycle usage.	n/a	CCC, KCC, bus and rail operators

Ref	Bus actions	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
<b>General</b>				
C1	Continue the Quality Bus Partnership	Both KCC and CCC will continue to be part of the Canterbury District Quality Bus Partnership (QBP) with Stagecoach	n/a	CCC, KCC, Stagecoach
C2	Improve bus service frequencies and journey time reliability	Annual Targets will be set through the QBP	n/a	CCC, KCC, Stagecoach
C3	Reduce the relative cost of bus travel compared to driving	Consideration will be given to pegging the cost of bus travel to the cost of driving for key routes into Canterbury particularly for group fares.	n/a	CCC, KCC, Bus operators
<b>Bus Infrastructure</b>				
C4	All new developments to have high quality bus provision	The planning system will be used to ensure bus provision is considered as an integral part of all new developments with bus stops located within 400 metres of all premises along with contributions to enhance service levels as appropriate	n/a	S106
C5	Create integrated transport hubs	Consideration will be given to creating transport hubs and improving access at bus stations and Park and Ride sites. This will include integrating 'fast-track' bus services, local bus services, inter-urban coach services and rural bus services.	n/a	S106, Bus operators, LSTF
C6	Extend concessionary bus schemes	Lobby for a national subsidy to cut the cost of bus travel for 16-19 year olds to support access to education and employment	n/a	Bus operators, KCC
C7	To reduce harmful emissions from buses	Through the QBP, targets will be set to increase the number of buses meeting the highest Euro emission standards as well as operating buses that run on cleaner technologies.	n/a	Bus operators



Ref	Bus actions	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
C8	Improve the quality of buses	A continuous programme to improve the physical quality of bus interiors and exteriors through 'age of fleet' targets set through the QBP. Consideration will be given to establishing 'premium routes' where passengers will receive an enhanced passenger experience.	n/a	Bus operators
C9	To establish a bus user group	This will be established to ensure the needs of bus passengers are given sufficient consideration in transport decisions.	n/a	Bus operators
<b>Bus priority measures</b>				
C10	Sturry Road bus lane	Construction of an in-bound bus lane between Vauxhall Roundabout and Kingsmead Roundabout. Completion of missing sections.	£500,000	S106, SLGF
C11	Wincheap bus priority measures	Bus priority measures to be provided through Wincheap alongside the construction of an A28 relief road through the Wincheap Industrial Estate.	£500,000	S106
C12	St Dunstons/Westgate Towers bus priority measures	Consideration will be given to ways to restore a regular bus service to the St Dunstons area.	n/a	Bus operators, KCC, CCC
C13	Old Dover Road bus priority measures	Bus priority measures will be considered along Old Dover Road linked to the fast-track bus route from south Canterbury.	£200,000	S106, LTP
C14	New Dover Road bus priority measures	Bus priority measures will be considered along New Dover Road.	£200,000	S106, LTP
C15	Tourtrel Roundabout to Broad Street bus lane	The possibility of installing a bus lane once the A28 to A257 Chaucer Road link has reduced traffic flows on this stretch of the ring road will be evaluated.	£200,000	CIL
C16	Whitstable Town Centre access improvements	Bus priority measures including an in-bound bus lane along Borstal Hill will be considered.	£200,000	CIL
<b>Roadside infrastructure</b>				
C17	Bus shelters	To provide at least 5 new or upgraded shelters every year – estimated at £15k per annum.	£255,000	CIL, CCC, LSTF
C18	Bus boarders	A continuous programme to provide accessible bus boarders at every bus stop – estimated at £10k per annum.	£170,000	CIL, KCC, LSTF

Ref	Bus actions	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
C19	Real-time signage	Real-time signage will be introduced at key points.	£100,000	CIL, LSTF
C20	Bus stop clearways	A continuous programme to provide bus stop clearways at every bus stop by 2017 – estimated at £10k per annum.	£30,000	KCC, CCC, LSTF
C21	Enforcement of clearways	Target parking enforcement to be carried out to deter drivers from parking illegally in bus stop clearways. The use of CCTV cameras will be considered.	n/a	CCC
<b>Bus promotion and information</b>				
C22	Bus marketing and branding	To consider establishing 'premium routes' where passengers will receive an enhanced passenger experience.	n/a	Bus operators
C23	'Smart' and integrated ticketing	Development of further technology to reduce bus boarding times and improve passenger payment methods including prepaid smart cards, contactless bank card payments, Plus-bus	£50,000	KCC, DfT, Bus operators, LSTF
C24	Mobile phone app	Further development and promotion of a Bus 'App' to provide real-time information of bus arrivals/departures.	n/a	KCC, Bus operators, LSTF

Ref	Rail actions	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
<b>General</b>				
D1	Line improvements Ashford-Ramsgate	We will continue to lobby for the completion of all identified journey time improvements between Ashford and Ramsgate	n/a	NR
D2	Increase the number of high speed trains leaving Canterbury West in off-peak period	We will continue to lobby for an increase in the number of trains leaving Canterbury West Station to two per hour in the off-peak period.	n/a	TOC
D3	Restore the services on the North Kent mainline to pre HS1 levels	We will continue to lobby to restore the journey times, frequency and capacity on trains on the North Kent Mainline to pre-HS1 levels on services between Herne Bay/ Whitstable and London.	n/a	TOC

Ref	Rail actions	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
D4	Reduce traffic delays at level crossings	We will investigate with Network Rail all options to reduce delays to the road network caused by the levels crossings at St Dunstons, St Stephens and Sturry including :	n/a	KCC, CCC, NR
		The installation of trackside train detectors at Canterbury West Station	£100,000	NR
		A feasibility study to consider track lowering to remove the crossing at St Dunstan's	£100,000	KCC, CCC, NR
D5	Create integrated transport hubs	Consideration will be given to creating transport hubs at railway stations. This will include integrating bus services, inter-urban coach services and park and ride services.	£50,000	NR, Bus operators, KCC, CCC
<b>Station Improvements</b>				
D6	Canterbury West Station	Opportunities to improve access and increase parking will be considered as part of any development proposal in line with the approved Development Brief. This will include parking, passenger drop-off and taxi facilities off Roper Road.	n/a	S106, NR, CCC
D7	Access to Canterbury West Station from Roper Road	We will work with Network Rail to identify options for a new access and taxi provision to Canterbury West Station from Roper Road, and will review the Development Brief as necessary.	£4,000,000	S106, NSIP
D8	Sturry Station	Opportunities to improve access and increase parking will be considered as part of the proposed Broad Oak/Sturry development. This will include considering extending/moving platforms.	£250,000	S106
D9	Cycle parking	We will work with the train operating company to ensure a sufficient number of secure and covered cycle parking is provided at all stations.	£50,000	TOC
<b>Rail Promotion and Initiatives</b>				
D10	'Smart' and integrated ticketing	We will work in partnership with the Train Operating Company to develop smart and integrated ticketing.	£50,000	KCC, DfT, TOC, LSTF
<b>Access for All</b>				
D11	Canterbury East Station access improvements	We will continue to lobby for step free access at Canterbury East Station.	£1,000,000	NSIP, TOC
D12	Herne Bay station access improvements	We will continue to lobby for step free access at Herne Bay Station.	£1,000,000	NSIP, TOC

## 12.3 Car parking

Ref	Action	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
<b>Park and Ride</b>				
E1	To provide a facility to intercept traffic approaching Canterbury from the A2 north-western direction	This demand will be accommodated by providing an off-slip road at Wincheap and expanding the capacity at the Wincheap Park and Ride site. Additional capacity will be provided by relocating the New Dover Road site adjacent to a new A2 interchange at Bridge and expanding the capacity. Estimated costs and funding sources are contained in E2 and E3.	n/a	n/a
E2	Increase capacity at Wincheap Park and Ride	Increase capacity by 300 spaces to give a total capacity of 900 spaces and reconfigure layout to accommodate A2 off-slip road.	£6,000,000	S106
E3	Increase capacity at New Dover Road Park and Ride	Increase capacity by 300 spaces to give a total capacity of 900 spaces and relocate facility closer to A2.	£5,000,000	S106
E4	Increase capacity at Sturry Park and Ride	Increase capacity by 100 spaces to give a total capacity of 700 spaces.	£700,000	S106, CIL
E5	Provide new entrance to Sturry Park and Ride	A direct link into the Park and Ride facility is to be provided from the junction of the Sturry Relief Road and the A28.	£100,000	S106, CIL
E6	To provide a Park and Ride for Whitstable	This will be undertaken in three stages : Stage 1 : Assess the demand and justification for a Whitstable Park and Ride Stage 2 : Establish funding provision/business model Stage 3 : Undertake a full site selection process	£3,000,000	CIL, CCC, LTP, S106
E7	Park and Ride sites to become transport hubs and goods collection points	Consideration will be given to Park and Ride sites as integrated transport hubs and as collection points for goods.	n/a	CCC, KCC
E8	Park and Ride promotions.	Consider free parking for first time users of Park and Ride or regular promotional days to encourage the take up of Park and Ride	n/a	CCC

Ref	Action	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
<b>Off-Street Parking</b>				
E9	To gradually reduce city centre parking capacity	439 no. spaces are identified for disposal in the Local Plan. These spaces would only be disposed of if there is evidence of adequate overall supply and following public consultation.	n/a	CCC
<b>Parking Tariffs</b>				
E10	Review parking tariffs in Canterbury	Tariffs will be reviewed annually to ensure they are appropriate to meet the objectives for Canterbury.	n/a	CCC,
E11	Review parking tariffs in Whitstable	Tariffs will be reviewed annually to ensure they are appropriate to meet the objectives for Whitstable.	n/a	CCC
E12	Review parking tariffs in Herne Bay	Tariffs will be reviewed annually to ensure they are appropriate to meet the objectives for Herne Bay.	n/a	CCC
E13	Review on-street tariffs	Tariffs will be reviewed annually to ensure they are meeting the on-street parking objectives	n/a	CCC, KCC
<b>Car Park Signage</b>				
E14	Interactive signs	Interactive car park signage will be upgraded and expanded to provide real time data.	£300,000	CCC
<b>Residential Parking Standards</b>				
E15	Develop local residential parking standards	KCC Standard IGN3 will be used until locally applied standards are developed and approved.	n/a	KCC, CCC

## 12.4 Managing the network

Ref	Action	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
<b>Intelligent Transport Systems</b>				
F1	Extend the use of Intelligent Traffic Systems (ITS) and Urban Traffic Management and Control (UTMC)	The use of ITS including monitoring and remote operation of traffic signals and variable message signs will be extended to reduce congestion in Canterbury.	£500,000	CIL, LTP
<b>Improving Traffic Flow</b>				
F2	Investigate signalling roundabouts	The potential for improving traffic flow by signalling roundabouts on the ring-road will be modelled.	£1,000,000	CIL, LTP
F3	Investigate options to replace Wincheap roundabout with a fully signalised junction including pedestrian/cycle facilities	To improve traffic flow at the roundabout and improve pedestrian/cycle links between Castle Street and Wincheap.	£600,000	S106
F4	North Canterbury traffic management improvements	Investigate options to improve traffic flow in the St Dunstons area including bus priority measures and environmental improvements.	£500,000	CIL, LSTF
F5	Whitstable traffic management improvements	Investigate options to improve traffic flow in the town centre.	n/a	KCC, CCC
F6	A28 Military Road/ Tourtel Roundabout improvements	Increase merge length at roundabout exit (in-bound)	£30,000	LTP
F7	A28 Military Road/Union Street closure	To remove 'rat-run' and u-turn manoeuvres at Tourtel Roundabout which impede traffic flow.	£20,000	LTP

Ref	Action	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/responsible authority
F8	London Road/Rheims Way junction improvements	Junction alterations to improve traffic flow including a dedicated left-turn lane onto Rheims Way will be investigated	£100,000	LTP
<b>New Infrastructure</b>				
F9	Wincheap A2 Off-Slip Road	The completion of the off-slip road at Wincheap to create an all-movement junction reducing some cross-city journeys.	£5,000,000	S106, SLGF, KCC, CCC
F10	Wincheap Relief Road	An A28 relief road through the Wincheap Estate will enable environmental improvements as well as bus and cycling/walking improvements to be undertaken through Wincheap.	£2,000,000	S106, SLGF, KCC, CCC
F11	New A2 interchange at Bridge	A new interchange will replace the current sub-standard arrangement at Bridge and facilitate development.	£25,000,000	S106
F12	A28 to A257 relief road	This relief road will extend Chaucer Road through the Howe Barracks site reducing traffic on the ring-road.	£1,000,000	S106
F13	Sturry Relief Road	The relief road will accommodate both A28 and A291 traffic and include a bridge over the railway line. Environmental improvements would be undertaken in Sturry village.	£20,000,000	S106, SLGF
F14	Herne Relief Road	The relief road will reduce traffic impact through Herne and facilitate development. Environmental improvements would be undertaken in Herne village.	£3,000,000	S106
F15	South Canterbury fast bus link	A fast direct bus link from the new Park and Ride site and new development at South Canterbury to city centre.	£3,000,000	S106

## 12.5 Reducing the demand to travel

Ref	Action	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/responsible authority
G1	Promotion of sustainable development	The planning system will be used to support sustainable development including mixed uses (co-location of housing and jobs/services)	n/a	CCC
G2	Travel plans will be required as part of the planning process	Robust Travel Plans with clear outcomes and targets will be required for all developments which have a significant traffic impact and for smaller developments within Air Quality Management Areas.	n/a	S106

Ref	Action	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
G3	Increase the number of workplace travel plans and establish a Travel Plan Forum	KCC and CCC will establish a Travel Plan Forum and all large employers within Canterbury district will be encouraged to adopt workplace and personalised travel plans.	n/a	CCC, KCC
G4	Review Canterbury City Council's travel plan	Options to remove free staff parking will be considered as part of the review	n/a	CCC
G5	Increase the number of school travel plans	Schools will be encouraged to develop travel plans which set out practical ways to reduce the amount of car trips made to a school, encourage more walking and cycling journeys and improve safety on the school journey.	n/a	KCC
G6	Travel plan monitoring and advice	Travel plan outcomes will be monitored using specialist software programs and remedial actions will be identified. Advice including personalised travel planning will be provided.	n/a	KCC, CCC, LSTF
G7	Increase car sharing	Car Sharing will be considered as part of the Travel Plan process and will be promoted through KentJourneyShare	n/a	S106, KCC
G8	Establish a car club in Canterbury	Establishing a Car Club in Canterbury will be considered as part of the planning process for the strategic development sites.	n/a	S106, KCC, CCC, LSTF
G9	Increase home-based working	Employers will be encouraged to adopt flexible working practices and introduce home or remote teleworking. Developers will be encouraged to provide dedicated work areas within new residential properties.	n/a	S106, CCC, KCC
G10	Broadband improvements	KCC will work with BT and the Government's broadband agency (Broadband Delivery UK) to bring better broadband to Kent so that at least 95% of all properties in Kent will have access to at least 2Mbps broad band infrastructure by the end of 2015.	n/a	KCC
G11	Lobby for HGV Vignette	KCC will continue to lobby for an HGV user charge and for an element of this charge to be used to fund road infrastructure improvements in Kent	n/a	KCC



## 12.6 Access for all

Ref	Action	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
H1	Supported bus services	KCC will continue to support bus services that are not commercially sustainable in line with established policies	n/a	KCC
H2	Community transport	Support will be given for a range of community transport initiatives including the Kent Karrier, Taxi-Bus, Community Mini-Bus, Wheels to Work	n/a	KCC, CCC
H3	Concessionary travel	Support will be given for a range of concessionary travel schemes including the Freedom Pass and Kent 16+ Travel Card	n/a	KCC
H4	Adopt KCC's policy on inclusive design	"Inclusive Design and Placemaking" will be adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Kent Design Guide.	n/a	KCC, CCC

## 12.7 Air quality

Ref	Action	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
I1	Roadside emissions testing	Further roadside emissions following the successful trial in 2012	£20,000	CIL
I2	S106 contributions	For developments likely to have a direct impact on the air quality in the AQMA	n/a	S106, CCC
I3	Increase use of LPG and electric vehicles	Encourage the use of greener vehicles for fleet and pool cars	n/a	KCC, CCC
I4	Electric charging points	New developments to have charging points for electric vehicles	n/a	S106, LSTF, CCC
I5	Supplementary planning document	To develop through the Kent & Medway Air Quality Partnership a planning guidance document to assist with air quality assessments of development proposals	n/a	CCC
I6	Cleaner bus technologies	Work closely with bus operators to continue to increase the proportion of the fleet that meets the highest emissions standards	n/a	Bus operators
I7	Cleaner Taxi and Private Hire fleet	Work closely with the taxi forum to improve the emissions of taxis	n/a	CCC

Ref	Action	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
I8	Support the introduction of an air quality emissions standard for freight	Work with freight operators to improve fleet quality and emissions standards. Work with specialised companies such as ECO Stars to demonstrate the benefits of this to hauliers.	n/a	KCC, CCC
I9	Low Emission zone	Consider the introduction of a low emission zone in the Air Quality Action Plan	n/a	CCC
I10	Continue to support the Freight Quality Partnership	Support and work with the KCC Freight Quality Partnership to consider ways to minimise freight impact on communities.	n/a	KCC

## 12.8 Road safety

Ref	Action	Description	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources/ responsible authority
J1	Implementation of 20mph zones	Additional 20mph zones will be considered and supported where cycling, walking or economic benefits are justified.	n/a	S106, KCC, CCC
J2	Speed management measures	Interactive signs to help motorists to drive within the speed limit and raise awareness of hazards ahead will be provided where they can bring demonstrable benefits. Approximately £5,000 per year	£85,000	KCC, LTP
J3	Road Safety campaigns and initiatives	KCC will continue to deliver a three year rolling programme of education, training and publicity in response to crash data	n/a	KCC

### Funding Sources Key:

CCC – Canterbury City Council

KCC – Kent County Council

LTP – Local Transport Plan Funding

LSTF – Local Sustainable Transport Funding

HLF – Heritage Lottery Fund

NSIP – National Station Improvement Funding

SLGF – Single Local Growth Fund

TOC – Train Operating Company

NR – Network Rail

## Chapter 13 – Delivery plan

### Introduction

- 13.1 Since 2010 Government funding for local authority spending has decreased significantly. Therefore new and innovative sources of funding need to be identified to support the range of schemes proposed.

### Cost estimates

- 13.2 Cost estimates for major infrastructure have been derived from costs of other similar projects and are necessarily approximate until detailed design work can be undertaken.

### Major scheme funding

- 13.3 The Government has announced its intention to devolve significant levels of funding to Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP) to deliver growth. This Single Local Growth Fund (SLGF) will be a competitive pot that is un-ring-fenced and is for spending on transport, housing and skills. The amount that will be allocated to each LEP's SLGF will depend on the strength of the offer each LEP makes in its Strategic Economic Plan.
- 13.4 Kent and Medway are now in the process of developing their element of the South East LEP's Strategic Economic Plan and in order to put a strong case forward and secure as much funding the SLGF as possible to deliver growth. This includes previous funding sources

including the Local Sustainable Transport Fund, the Integrated Transport Block Fund and the new Homes Bonus.

- 13.5 For the Canterbury district, schemes worth £8.15 million are proposed over the 2015 to 2020 period, including part funding of the Sturry relief road, the A2 Wincheap off slip and Sturry Road bus lanes.

### Local sustainable transport fund

- 13.6 From the Single Local Growth Fund, a smaller element of the bid includes £15.9 million for Local Sustainable Growth Fund measures in East Kent over the five years of the bid. The previous LSTF bid in 2011 was used to improve sustainable access to and from key transport hubs, improved walking and cycling facilities at Kent hospitals, supporting the work of the Community Rail Partnerships and development of smartcard ticketing and improved integration between public transport.

### Community transport fund

- 13.7 The £10 million Community Transport Fund was launched by the DfT in March 2011. The funding complements the Local Sustainable Transport Fund (see above) and is distributed to rural local transport authorities throughout England to stimulate the development of community transport schemes.

- 13.8 The Fund will enable KCC to minimise the impact of the public spending reductions on rural bus services. The county council has been allocated £409,439 and is working with bus operators, the voluntary sector and local communities to identify and implement an appropriate package of measures.

### Revenue funding

- 13.9 Whilst capital funding is used by local authorities to construct and maintain highway assets, revenue funding is used to cover continuous costs, such as concessionary fares and socially necessary bus services.
- 13.10 KCC and CCC receive most of their revenue funding for transport through the wider Formula Grant paid to local authorities by government and through council tax. The Formula Grant covers all areas of local government spending and is not 'ring-fenced' to specified policy areas, providing authorities with the flexibility to distribute the grant according to local priorities.
- 13.11 The 2010 Comprehensive Spending Review confirmed that the Formula Grant would be reduced by 28% over the period 2011/12 to 2014/15. The county and district councils must therefore seek to limit the ongoing revenue liability of their activities. This can be achieved

through investment in assets with low maintenance requirements and strengthened partnerships with public transport operators aimed at improving the commercial viability of services.

## **Kent Big Society Fund**

- 13.12 Kent County Council has made available a one-off Kent Big Society Fund of £5 million. £3 million is allocated to support social enterprises and the remaining £2 million has been set aside to tackle youth unemployment through the Kent Employment Programme.

## **New Homes Bonus**

- 13.13 The New Homes Bonus (NHB) is a recently introduced Government funding stream which aims to give an incentive to housing growth by match funding the additional council tax raised from new homes and empty properties brought back into use for the following six years.
- 13.14 The Department for Communities and Local Government has set aside almost £1 billion over the Comprehensive Spending Review period for the scheme, including nearly £200 million in 2011-12 (in year one) and £250 million for each of the following three years. Based on past increases in housing supply, the Canterbury district received a total of £0.9m for 2011-13. This can also be used to fund new, or improve transport infrastructure however it must be noted that this funding is

not exclusively for transport and can be spent elsewhere if the need dictates.

## **Developer contributions**

- 13.15 Any new development creates demand for travel which places a pressure on both the transport system and the environment. While sustainable development policies look to reduce this impact as much as possible; all new development still needs to make a fair and proportionate contribution to measures that mitigate its impact on the surrounding area.
- 13.16 KCC requires that the direct transport impact of all but the smallest development proposals should be assessed at planning application stage, either through the submission of a Transport Statement or, if the transport impact is likely to be significant, a Transport Assessment, to provide a basis for identifying and agreeing any required mitigation measures.
- 13.17 One method of securing these developer contributions is through a Section 106 Agreement (Town and Country Planning Act 1990) where the developer agrees to pay towards the external costs of their development e.g. subsidies for new or existing bus services, or agrees to carry out works on the highway such as a new access.
- 13.18 Highway improvements that will be funded by developers include the Sturry relief road, Herne relief road, A2/ A28 Wincheap off slip,

new south Canterbury A2 junction and fast bus link to the city from south Canterbury.

- 13.19 The second method is through a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which is a tariff-based approach, charged per square metre of additional floor space and will partially replace Section 106 and 278 Agreements, which often cause delay as a result of lengthy negotiations. The Levy will create a fairer system, with all but the smallest projects making a contribution towards the additional infrastructure that is needed as a result of their development.
- 13.20 To adopt a CIL charging scheme, CCC is currently establishing what charges it should set, where they should apply and what it intends to spend its CIL revenues on which will be subject to public consultation and then approved by a planning inspector. It is anticipated that the vast majority of the Actions identified in Chapter 12 which are not delivered through Section 106 Agreements will be funded through the CIL Schedule.

## **Infrastructure delivery plan**

- 13.21 Alongside the Local Plan and to support the CIL schedule, the city council is developing an Infrastructure Delivery Plan in partnership with Kent County Council and other statutory bodies which will identify the key elements of infrastructure that are required to support the level and distribution of development being proposed.

# Chapter 14 – Measuring success, targets and monitoring

## Introduction

14.1 The success of this Strategy will be judged by the ability of residents and visitors to access places, services and opportunities, supporting the city council's vision for the area. This success needs to be defined, a baseline agreed, targets set and progress monitored.

14.2 This Strategy's headline aim is

“to improve access to services, goods and opportunities and tackle the negative impacts of traffic by promoting sustainable modes of transport, achieving reliable journey times and supporting sustainable development”

The following performance indicators are proposed:

- average journey times to key destinations by sustainable forms of transport
- journey time reliability for the private car
- traffic volumes (inner and outer cordon)
- mode share: walking, cycling, bus and rail
- number of journeys to work by car
- park and ride patronage
- number of people killed and seriously injured
- vehicle emissions

## Average journey times

14.3 It will be difficult to measure average walking and cycling journey times and they are likely to be unaffected by congestion. This is not true for buses, which operate on the road network. Buses need to be made attractive and this can be achieved by improving journey times, compared to the private car. Therefore, average journey times by bus will be monitored.

### CDTS Target 1

Reduce the journey time in the peak period for buses on the following key routes (minutes):

Whitstable to Canterbury via UKC

Herne Bay Rail Station to Canterbury via Broomfield

Bridge to Canterbury

## Journey time reliability

14.4 As stated in Chapter 7, the county council has an established Urban Traffic Management and Control (UTMC) system with a Traffic Management Centre located in Maidstone that can oversee the Canterbury city network, including automatic number plate recognition used to collect accurate journey times. Number

plates are recorded by cameras and this data is used to calculate the time taken to travel a mile in the peak period. Using this data a journey time threshold for the network has been established on a monthly basis which is adjusted for seasonal variations.

### CDTS Target 2

90% of peak hour journey times in Canterbury to be below the monthly journey time threshold figure.

(percentage)

## Traffic levels (inner and outer cordon)

14.5 The key findings of the modelling are that under the Do Minimum scenario, traffic levels through the inner and outer cordons in the morning peak are predicted to increase 27.2% and 18.5% by 2031. Under the Do Something scenario, levels increase to 29.5% and 36.9%.

14.6 A target of the strategy is:

“to maintain the same level of peak hour vehicle journeys in 2031 as measured in the base year”

14.7 In response, the following target is set.

## CDTS Target 3

Maintain traffic levels through the Inner and Outer Cordons from the 2008 Base to 2031

(number of vehicles)

Inner Cordon AM Peak: 13,050

Outer Cordon AM Peak: 14,350

Inner Cordon PM Peak: 13,950

Outer Cordon PM Peak: 12,850

## Journeys to work by car

14.8 The 2011 census provides baseline data for the method of travel to work. Applying the modelling predictions for approximately a 30% increase in person trips, a corresponding increase in journeys to work by car or van would result in an additional 10,824 vehicle journeys.

14.9 Therefore, in order to keep the number of vehicle journeys made in 2031 the same as in 2011, the mode share of journeys to work by car would need to drop to 42.3%.

## CDTS Target 4

Reduce the percentage of journeys to work by car or van by 2031 to 42.3%

(number of journeys to work)

## Mode share: walking, cycling, bus and rail

14.10 Following on from reducing the number of journeys to work by car, the proposed 2031 modal share targets for the other modes of travel are shown below.

Table 14.1: Modal Share Targets 2031

	Number of Journeys to Work	2011 Mode Share	2031 Target Mode Share	% change
Driving a car or van	36,080	55.0%	42.3%	-23.1%
On foot	9,626	14.7%	18.0%	22.7%
Bicycle	1,750	2.7%	4.0%	50.0%
Bus, minibus or coach	3,197	4.9%	6.5%	33.4%
Train	3,252	5.0%	6.5%	31.2%
Working mainly at home	7,592	11.6%	14.0%	21.0%
Passenger in car or van	3,106	4.7%	6.5%	37.3%
Other	1,017	1.5%	2.2%	42.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,620</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

14.11 Specific modal share targets will be set as part of the planning process taking into account the mix, scale, location and availability of public transport and cycling/walking routes for new developments.

14.12 Significantly higher targets will be set for non-car journeys for those developments situated within Canterbury city

wards compared to the rest of the district in order to achieve the overall targets in table 14.1.

14.13 Achieving these targets will be challenging and will require strong political commitment as well as investment to implement the actions listed in the Action Plan.

14.14 However many cities across the United Kingdom and Europe are already achieving much higher levels of travel by non-car modes as demonstrated in the following table which shows the 2011 home to work census figures for Oxford and Cambridge.

Table 14.2: Method of Travel to Work by Mode

	Oxford	Cambridge
Driving a car or van	32.4%	30.1%
On foot	16.8%	14.6%
Bicycle	17.1%	29.0%
Bus, minibus or coach	15.9%	6.4%
Train	2.4%	4.6%
Working mainly from home	10.4%	10.8%
Passenger in car or van	3.1%	2.7%
Other	1.9%	1.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

**Park and Ride patronage**

- 14.15 Park and Ride is a vital way of keeping down traffic levels in the city centre while at the same time allowing commuters and visitors to reach and enjoy the many benefits that are on offer. It is also part of the solution to increase car sharing as the charges are per vehicle as opposed to per person.
- 14.16 700 additional Park and Ride spaces are proposed over the Local Plan period and a corresponding target of an increase in park and ride patronage is as follows:

**CDTS Target 5**

Increase the number of journeys on Park and Ride to 1.45 million per year by 2031 (number of Park and Ride passenger return trips)

**Number of people killed and seriously injured**

- 14.17 The county council has a statutory duty to record personal injury collisions that are reported on Kent’s roads. Personal injury collision and casualty statistics are provided by Kent Police and are used to illustrate trends and target measures to reduce both collisions and casualties.
- 14.18 A new target has been proposed by the Casualty Reduction (CaRe) Group for reducing casualty figures in Kent and this target has been adopted for this Strategy.

**CDTS Target 6**

Reduce the numbers of all those killed or seriously injured (KSI) on Kent’s roads by 33% by 31 December 2020; compared with 2004/08 averages

Reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured on Kent’s roads by 40% by 31 December 2020; compared with 2004/08 averages

**Vehicle emissions**

- 14.19 The city council has a statutory duty to carry out local air quality management and collects air quality monitoring data to determine if the EU’s air quality objectives are being met. The air quality management area for Canterbury was declared due to potential exceedances in NO2 and the target reflects this.

**CDTS Target 7**

Reduce NO2 levels to below an annual average of 40µg/m3 to comply with EU directive on air quality

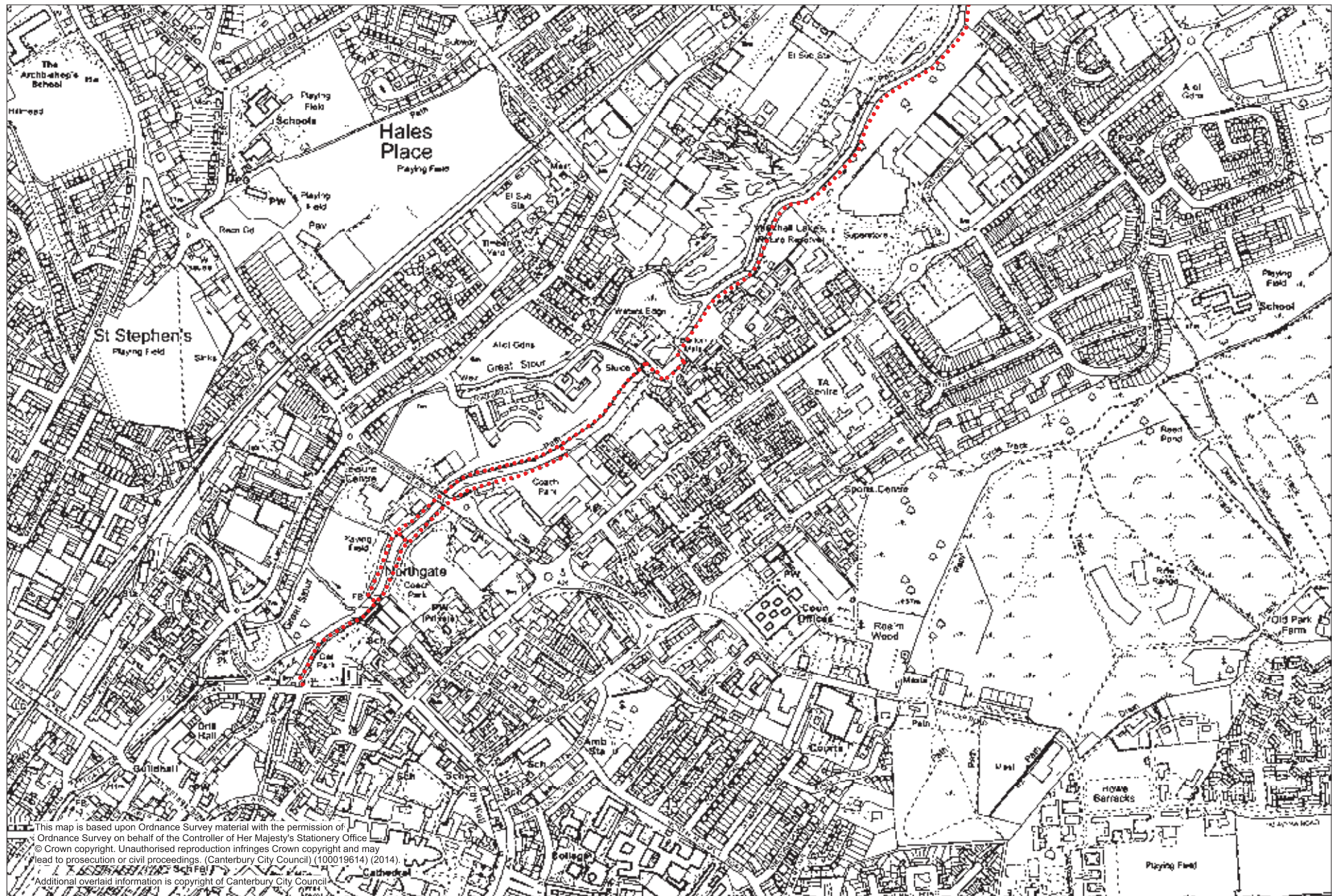
# **Appendix 1**

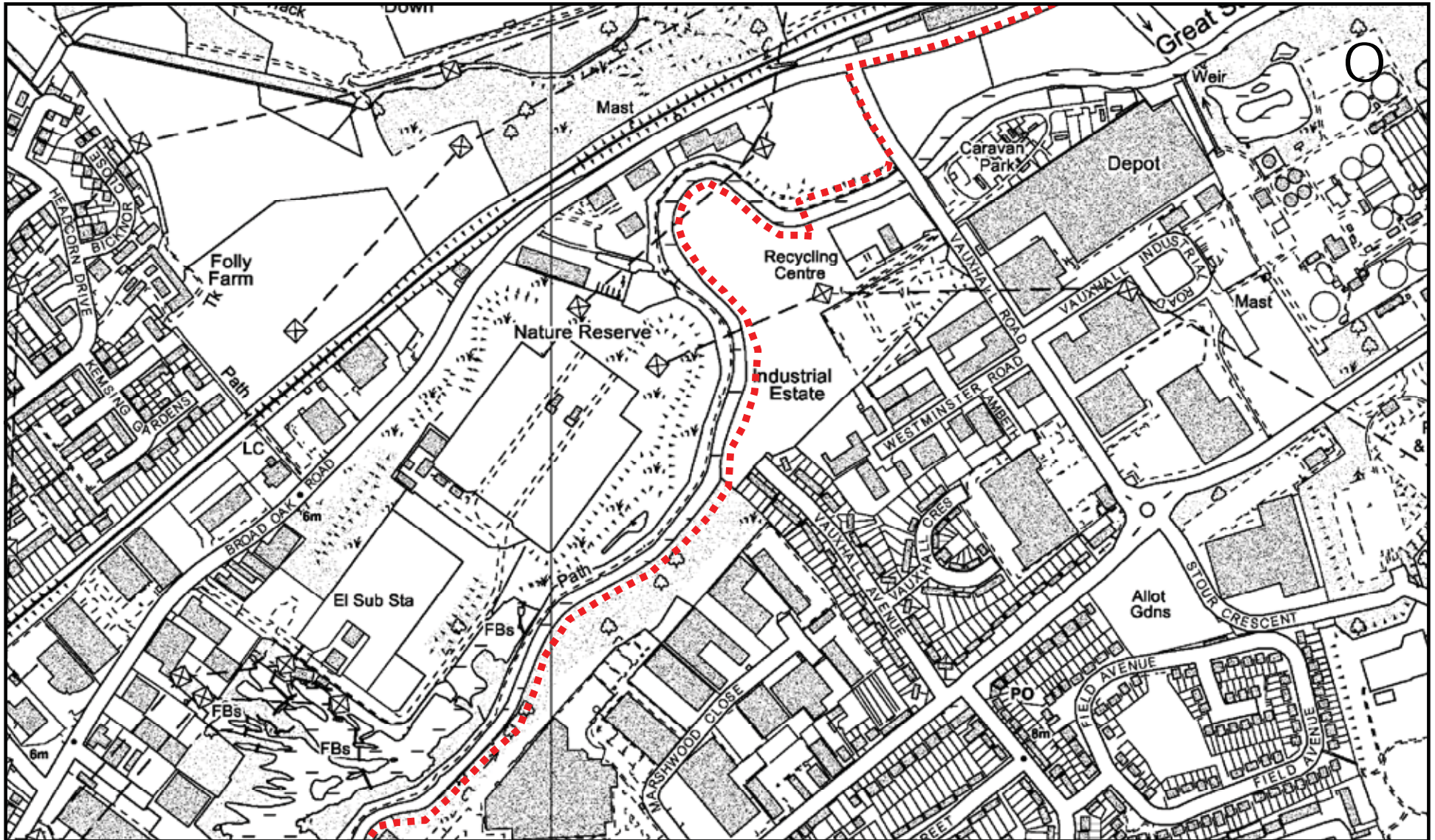
Proposed walking and  
cycling route plans



<b>Ref</b>	<b>Description</b>
B1	Riverside Route between Canterbury and Sturry (1 of 3) Riverside Route between Canterbury and Sturry (2 of 3) Riverside Route between Canterbury and Sturry (3 of 3)
B2	Canterbury East Station to City Centre
B3	Wincheap to Canterbury East Station
B4	Church Street St Pauls to Best Lane
B5	Canterbury West Station to St Stephens Pathway
B6	Canterbury West Station to Westgate Towers
B7	North Holmes Road to New Dover Road
B8	Thanington to Hollow Lane
B9	Military Road to Barton Mill
B10	Wincheap to South Canterbury
B11	Farleigh Road to Barton Mill
B12	Nackington Road to North Downs Way and Bridge
B13	Chaucer Road to St Martins Hill
B14	Route through Kent & Canterbury Hospital
B15	Extension to the Crab & Winkle Way
B16	Whitstable to Seasalter (1 of 2) Whitstable to Seasalter (2 of 2)
B17	Herne Bay High School to the Oyster Bay Coastal Trail
B18	Pigeon Lane to Herne Bay Railway Station
B19	Herne Bay to Canterbury (1 of 3) Herne Bay to Canterbury (2 of 3) Herne Bay to Canterbury (3 of 3)
B20	Hersden to Sturry

<b>Ref</b>	<b>Description</b>
B21	Littlebourne to Canterbury
B21 - 1	Littlebourne to Patricebourne (alternative route)
B21 - 2	Littlebourne to Wickhambreaux
B22	Chestfield to Herne Bay
B23	A291 to Clowes Wood
B24	Faversham to Canterbury
B25	Reculver to the oyster Bay Coastal Trail
B26	Canterbury to Harbledown (1 of 3) Harbledown to Chartham Hatch (2 of 3) Chartham Hatch to Chartham (3 of 3)
B37	St Stephen's Road to National Cycle Route 1
B38	Whitstable Community College to Invicta Way
B39	Chestfield to Swalecliffe
B40	Mariners' View to Whitstable town centre
B41	Thornden Wood Road to Hampton Pier Avenue



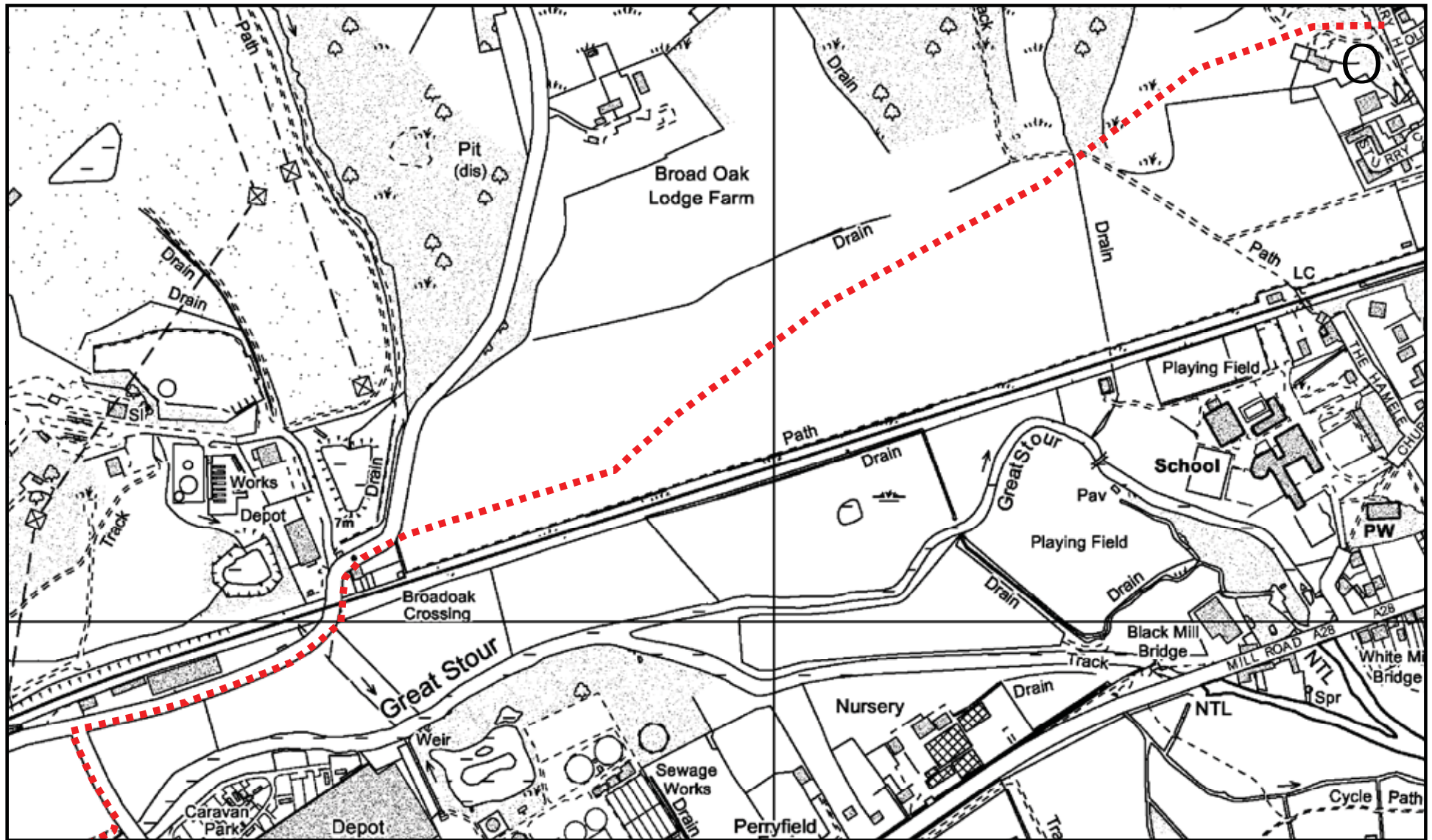


Riverside route between Canterbury and Sturry (REF 1) (2 of 3)

Scale 1:5,000

Canterbury City Council  
Military Road  
Canterbury  
Kent  
CT1 1YW





Riverside route between Canterbury and Sturry (REF 1) (3 of 3)

Scale 1:5,000

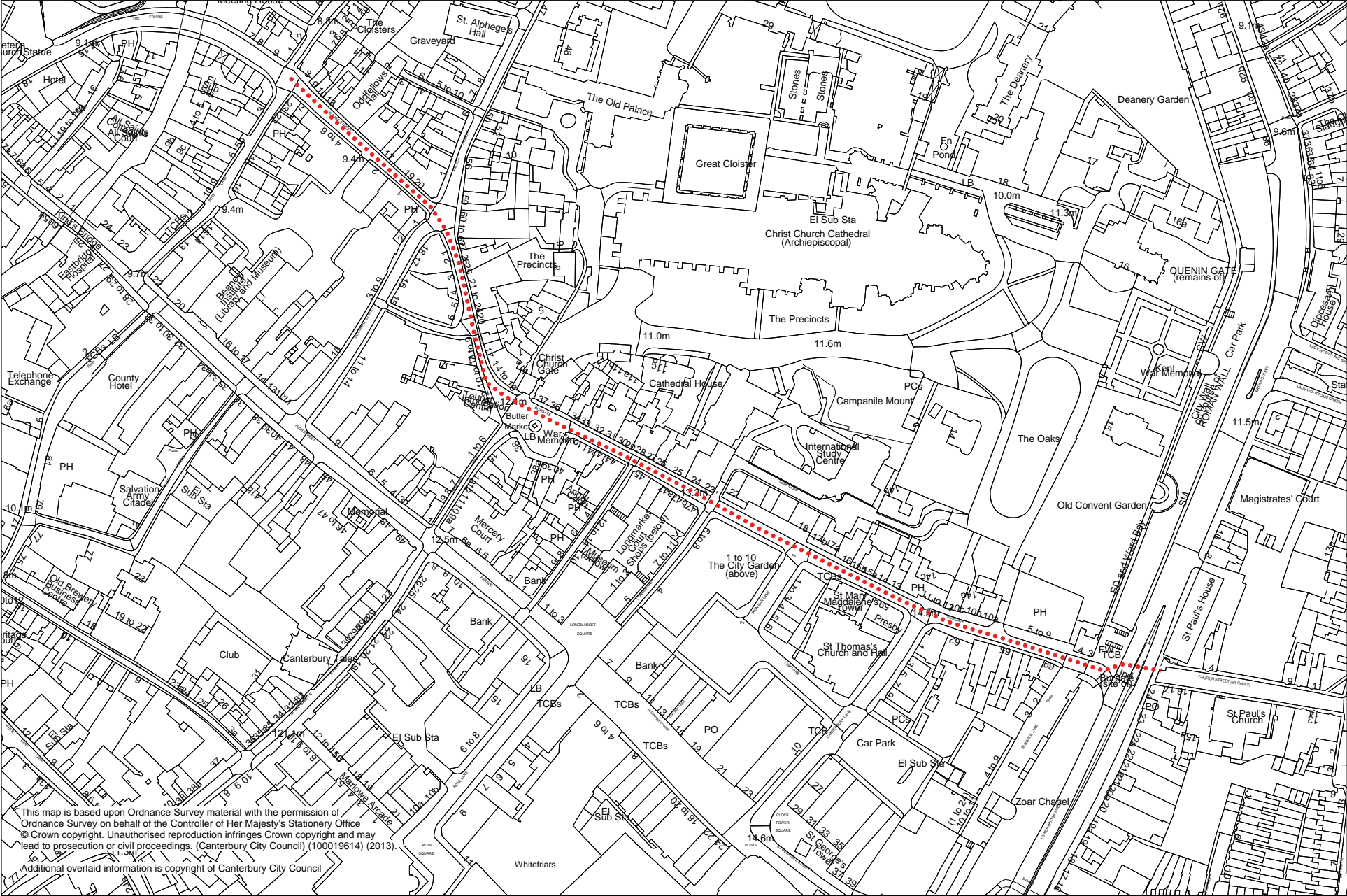
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Canterbury  
Kent  
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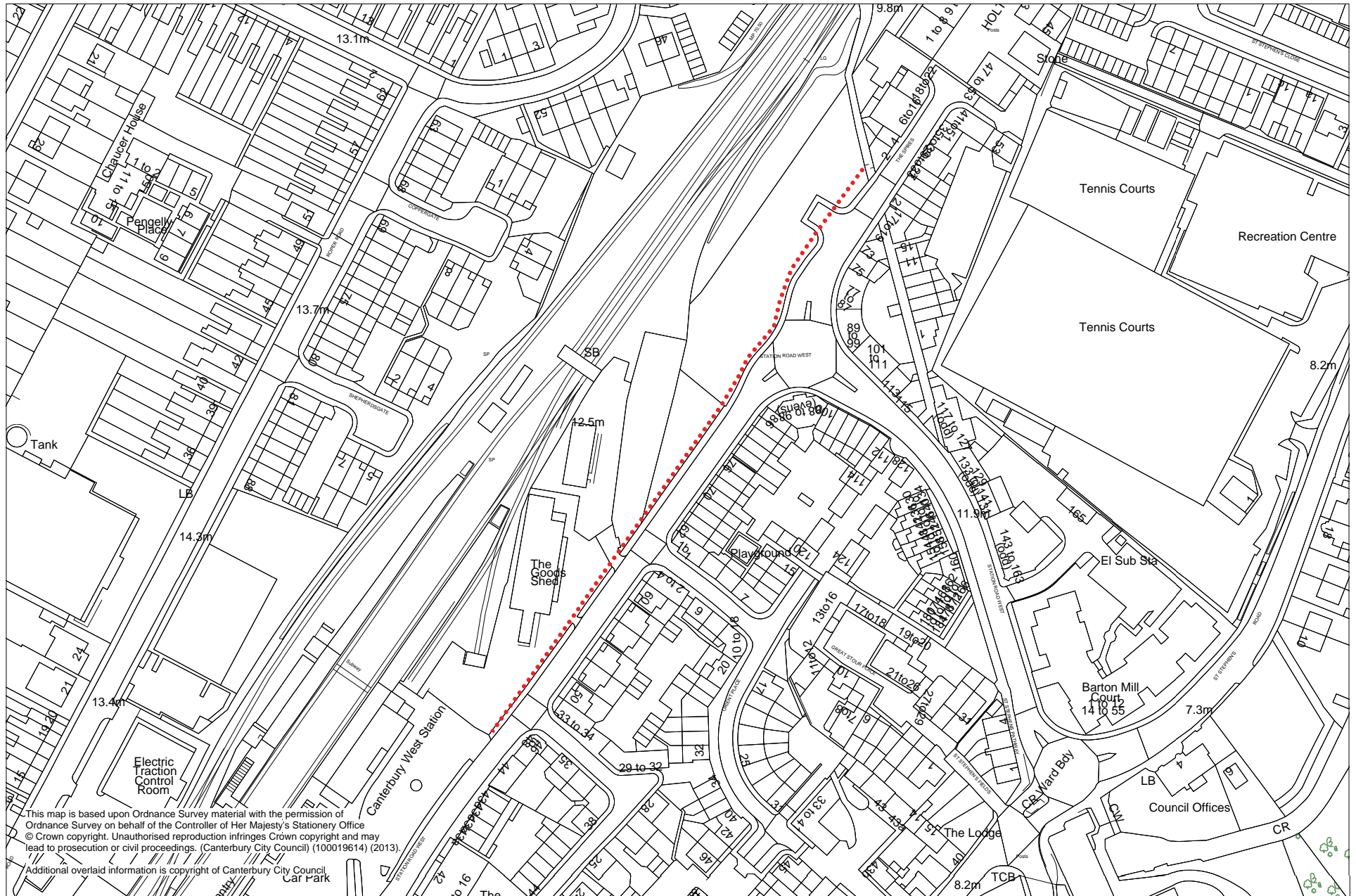


Church Street St Pauls To Best Lane (REF 4)



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Canterbury West Station To St Stephens Pathway (REF 5)

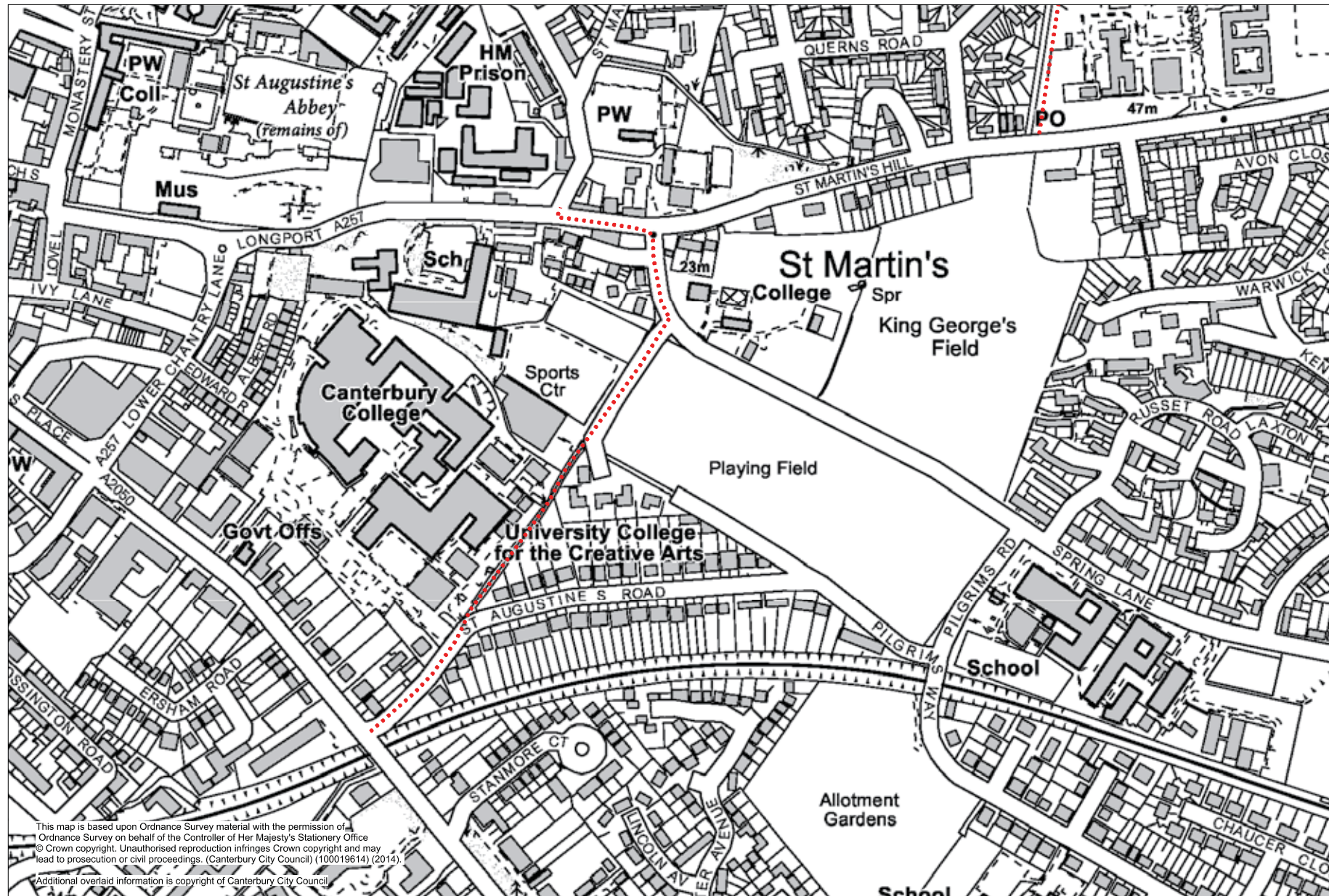




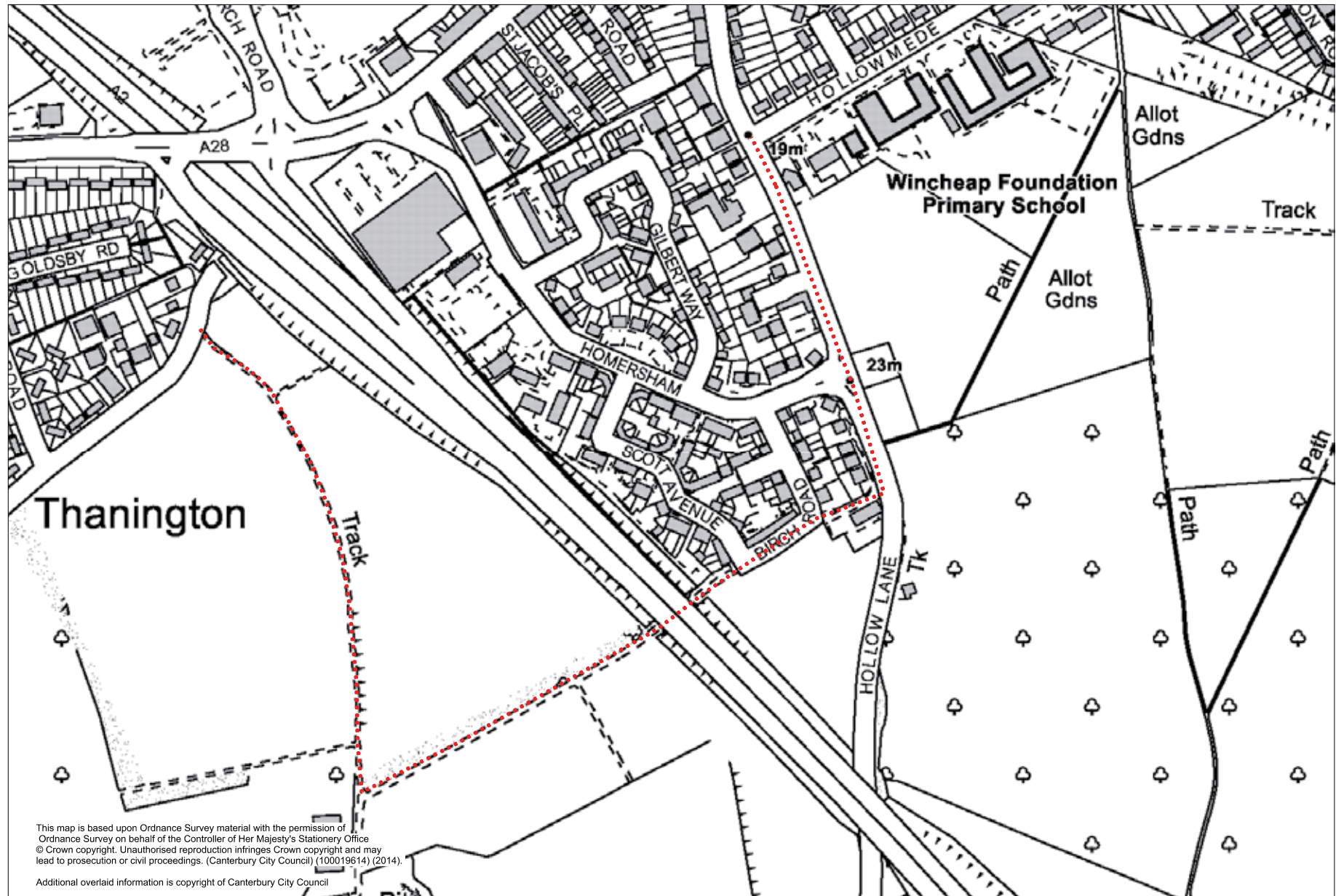
Canterbury West Station To Westgate Towers (REF 6)



North Holmes Rd to New Dover Rd (REF 7)



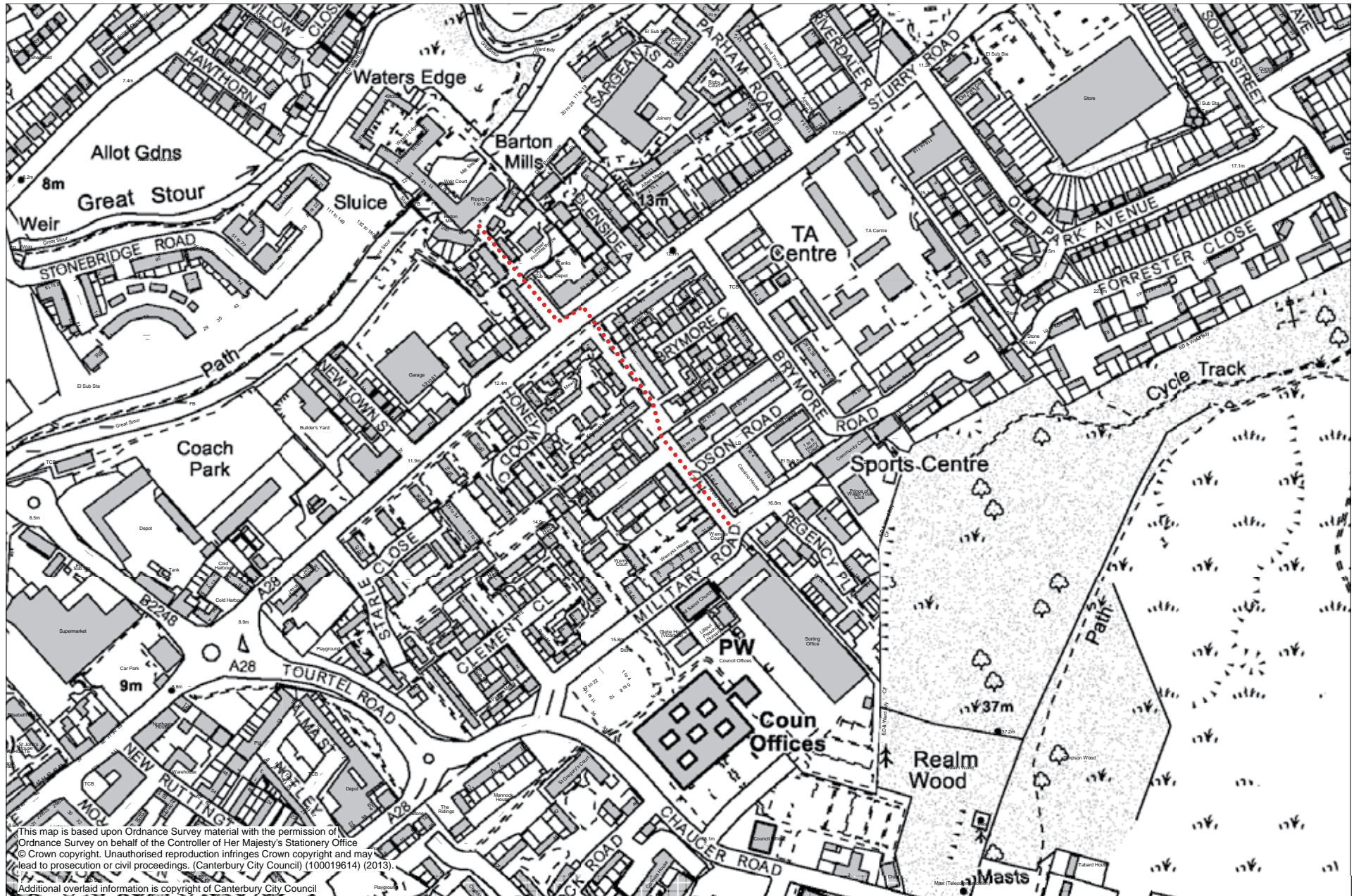
Thanington To Hollow Lane (REF 8)

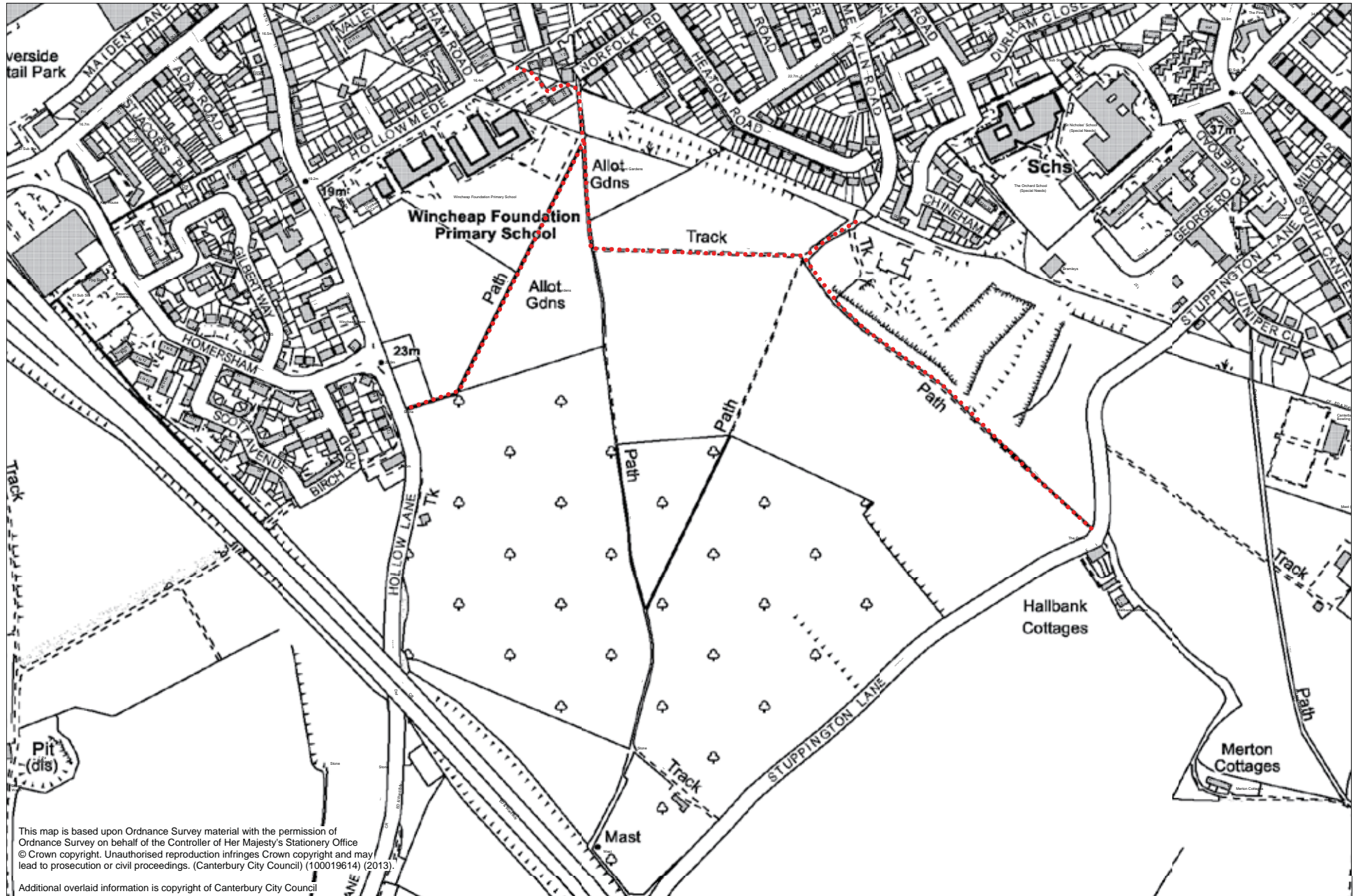


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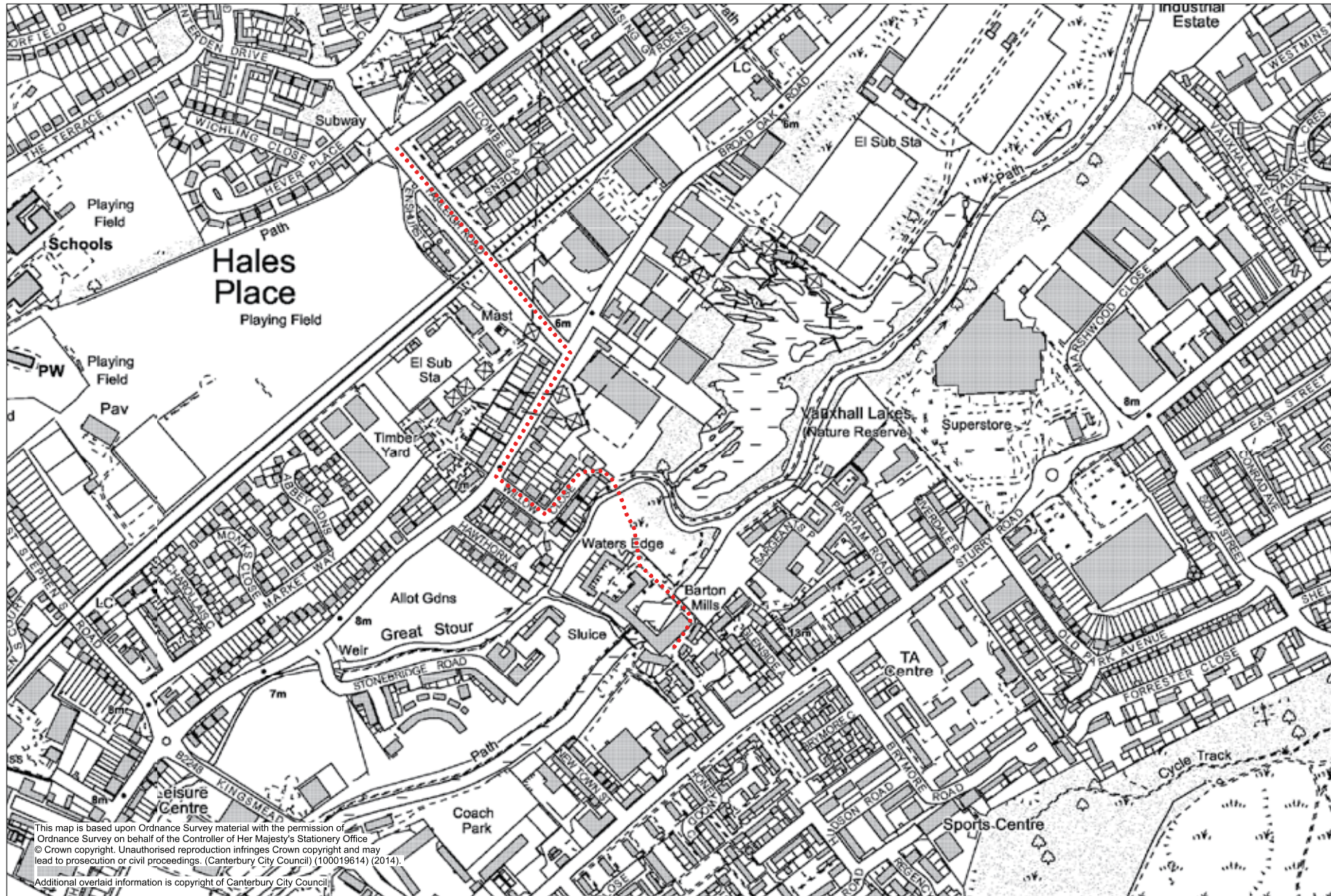
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Military road To Barton Mill (REF 9)

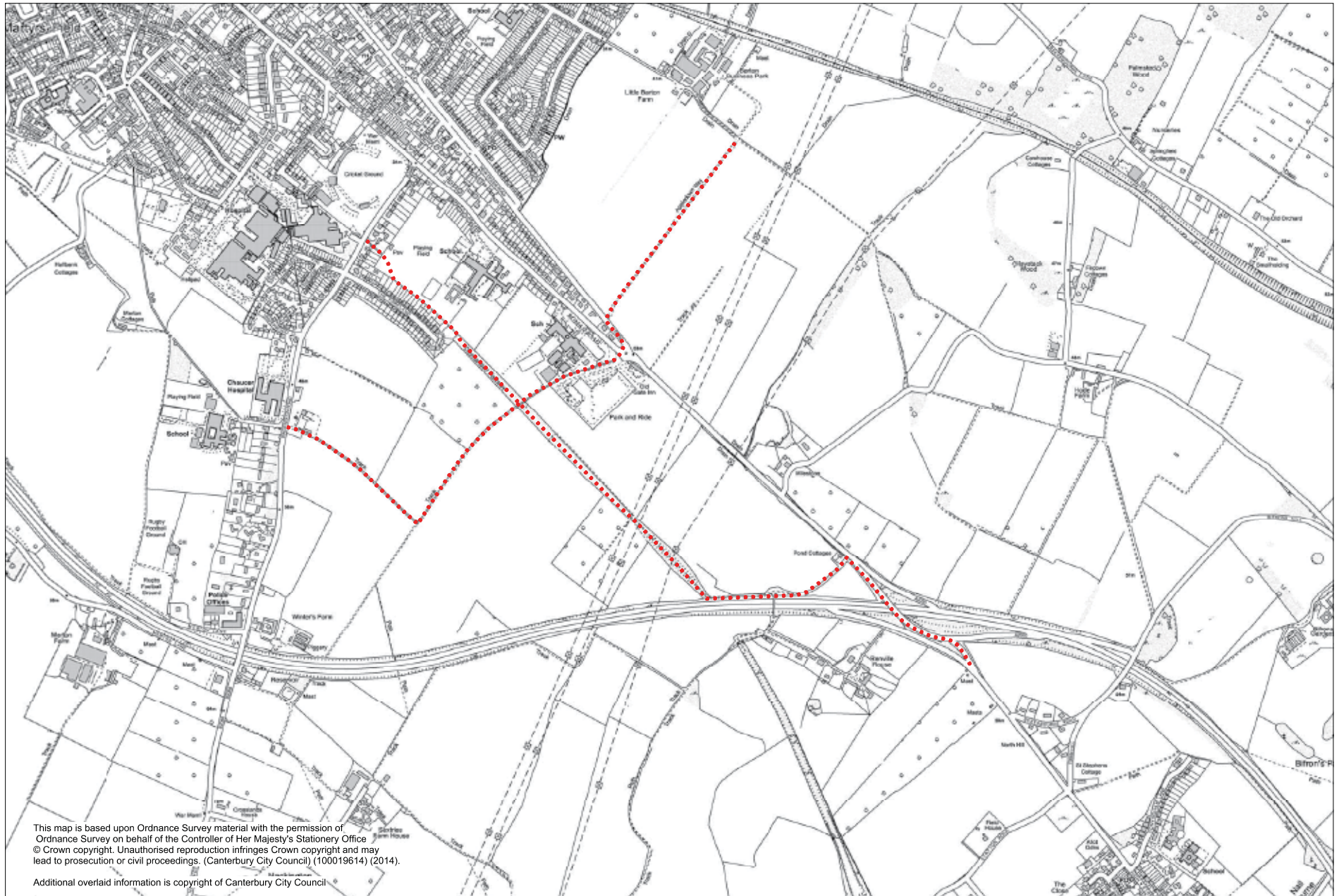




Farleigh Road to Barton Mill (REF 11)



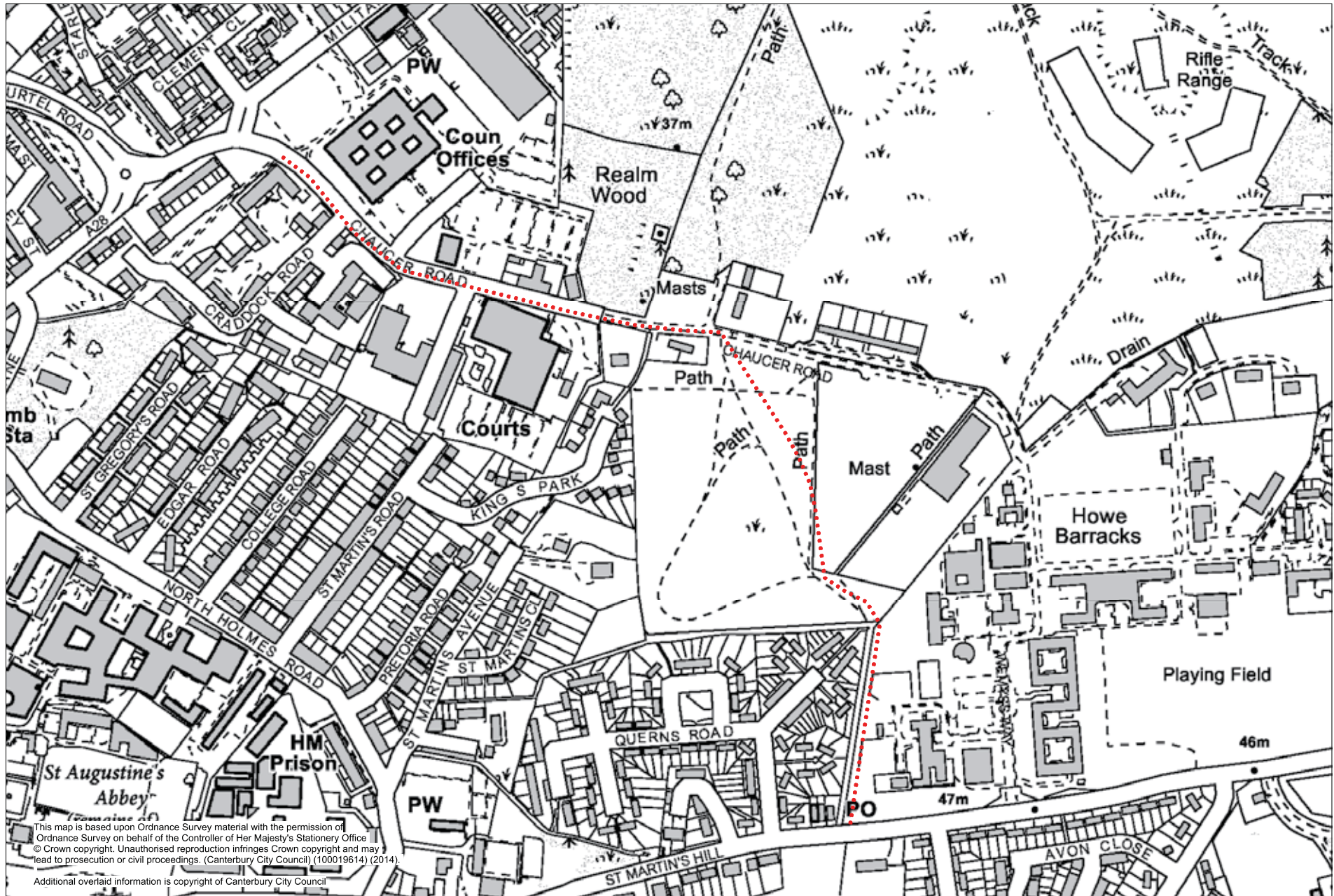
Nackington Road to North Downs Way & Bridge (REF 12)



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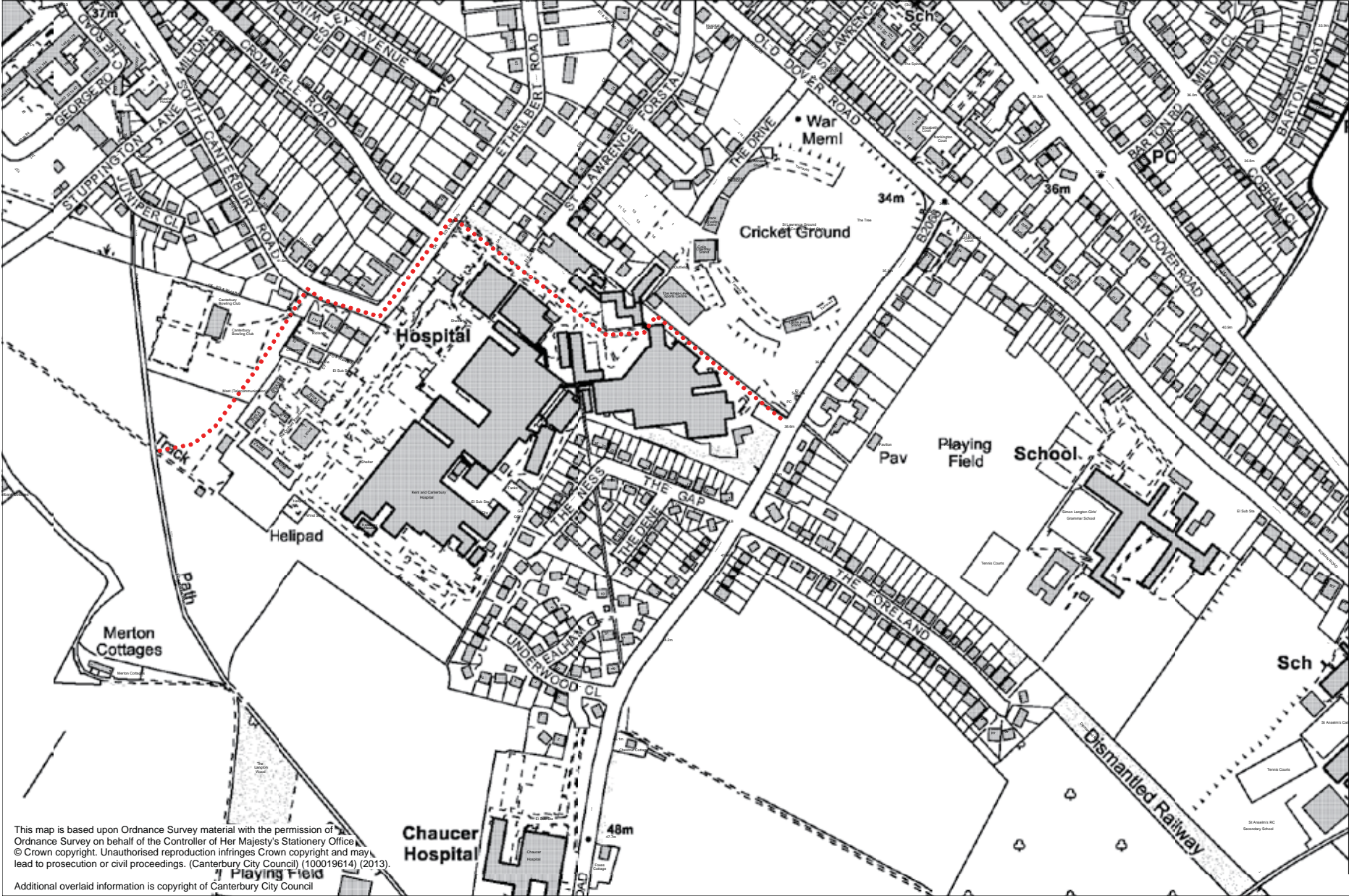
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Chaucer Road to A257 (REF 13)





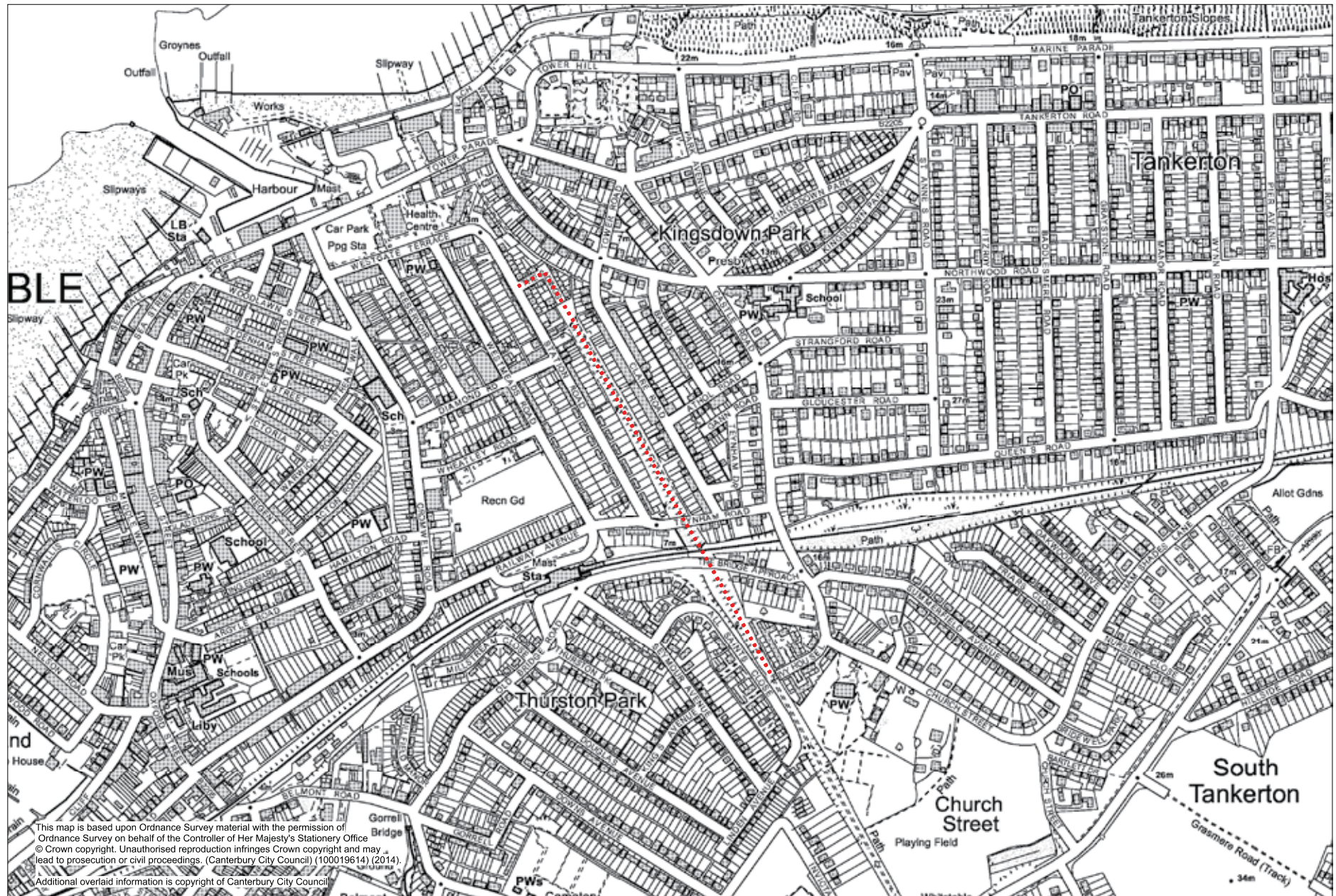
Route Through Kent & Canterbury Hospital (REF 14)



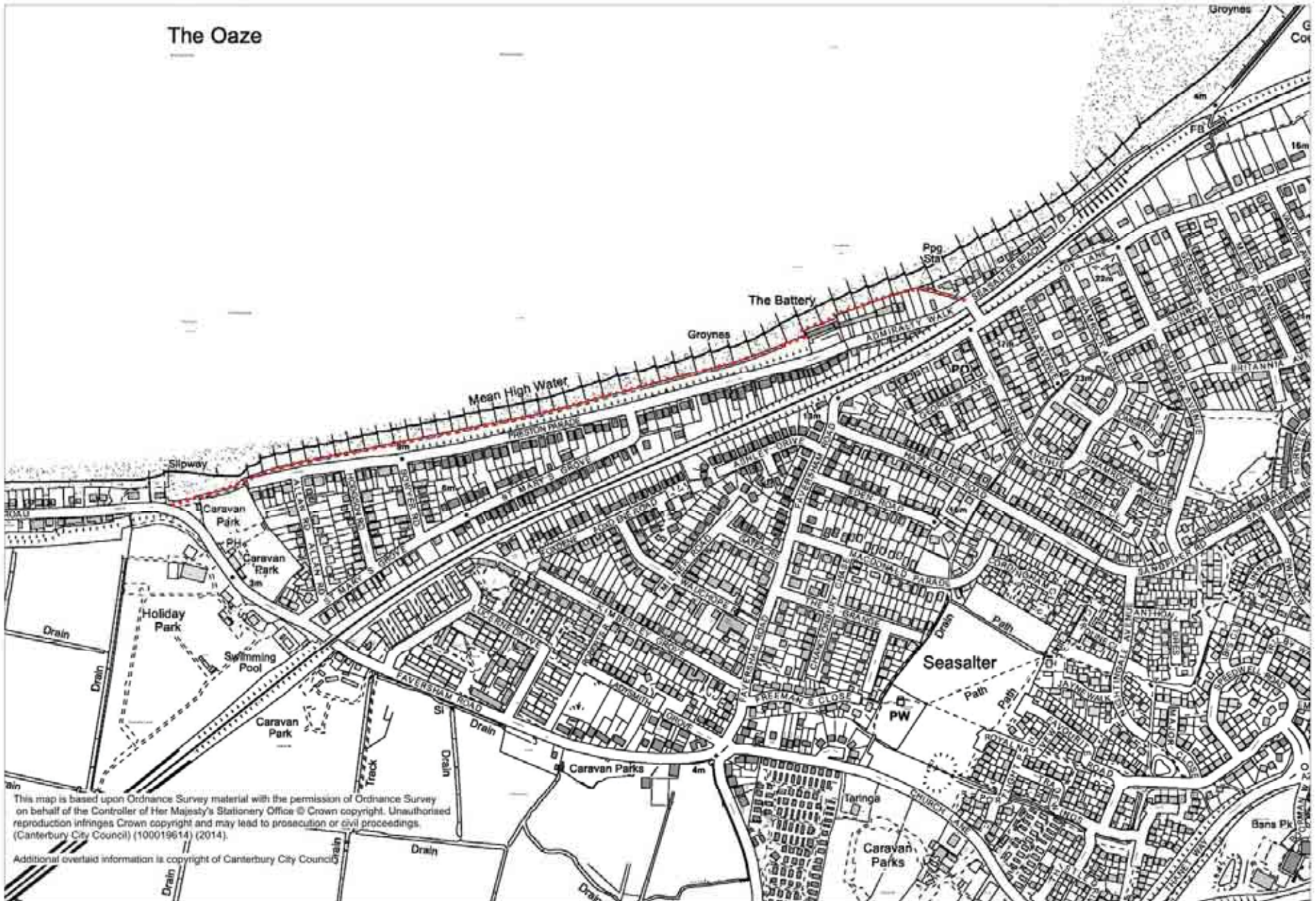
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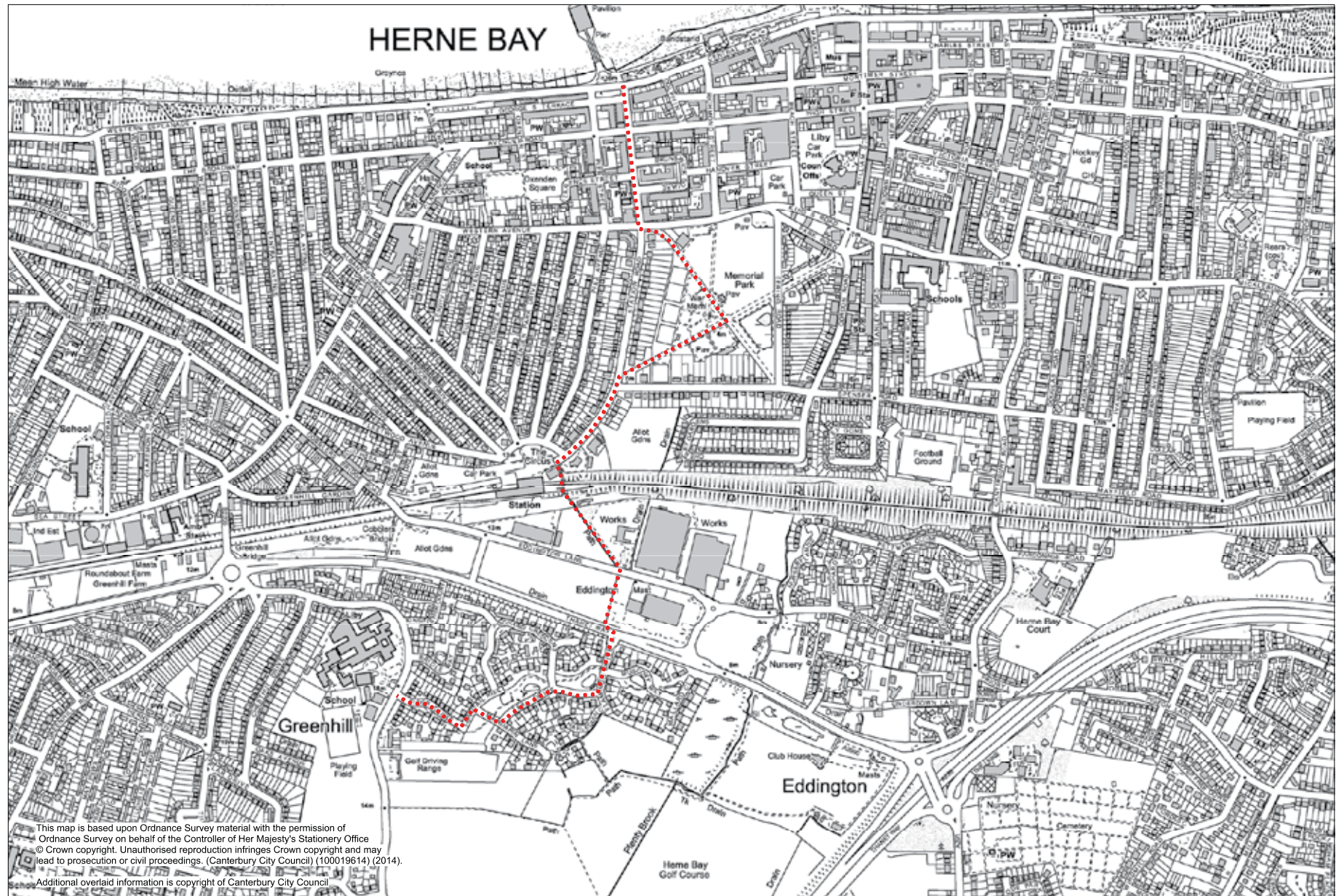
Crab and Winkle Way (REF 15)



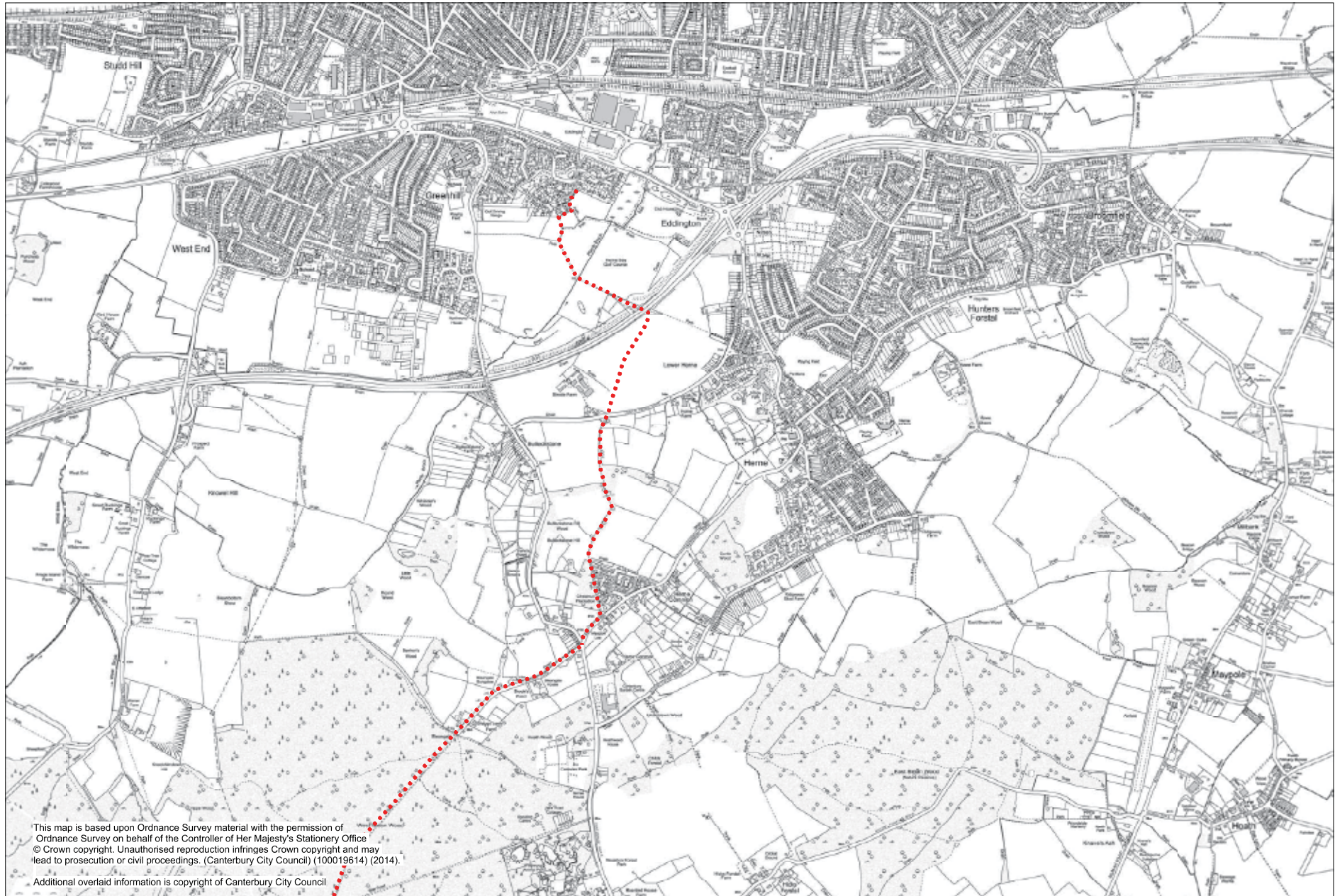




Herne Bay High School To Oyster Bay Coastal Trail (REF 17)

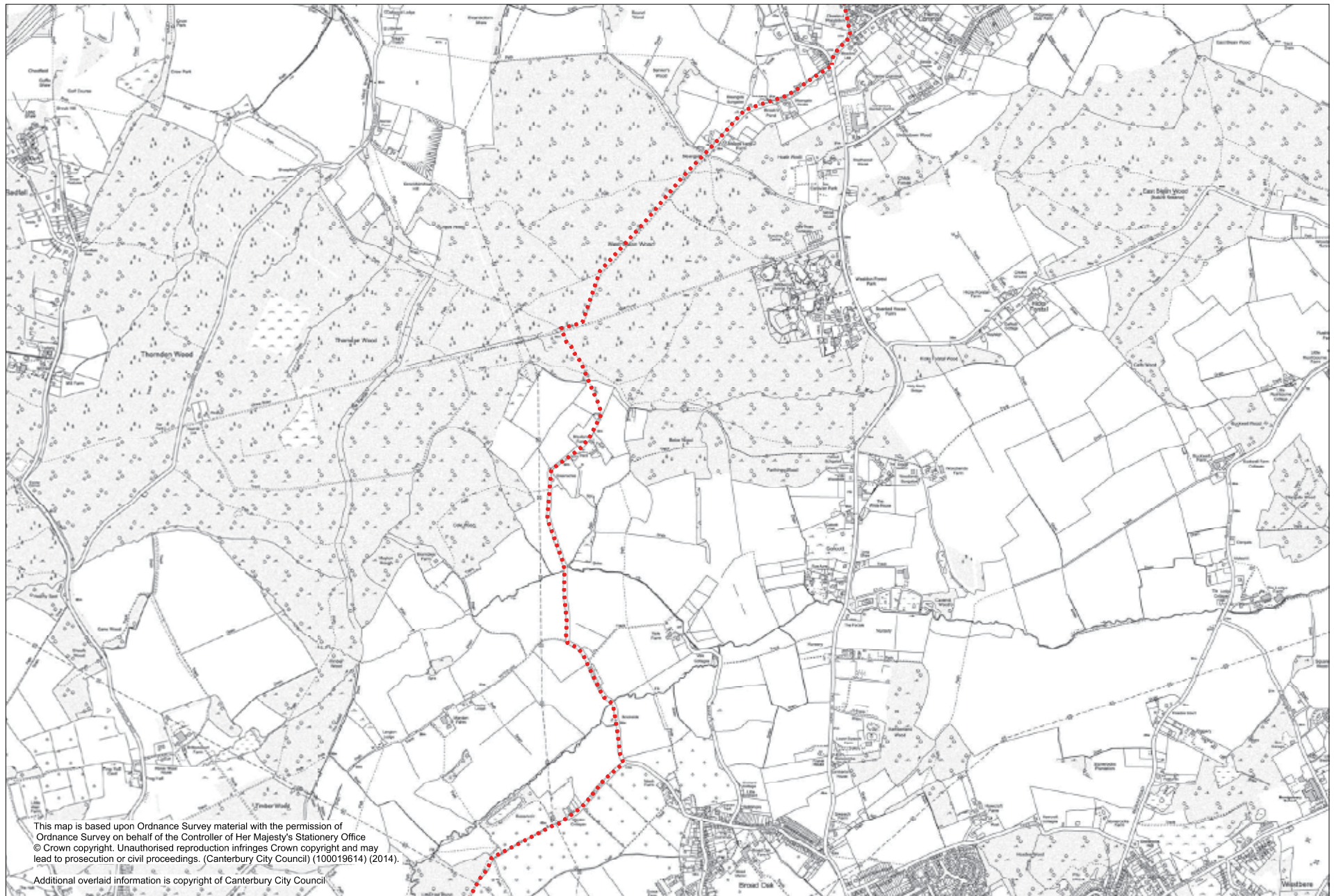


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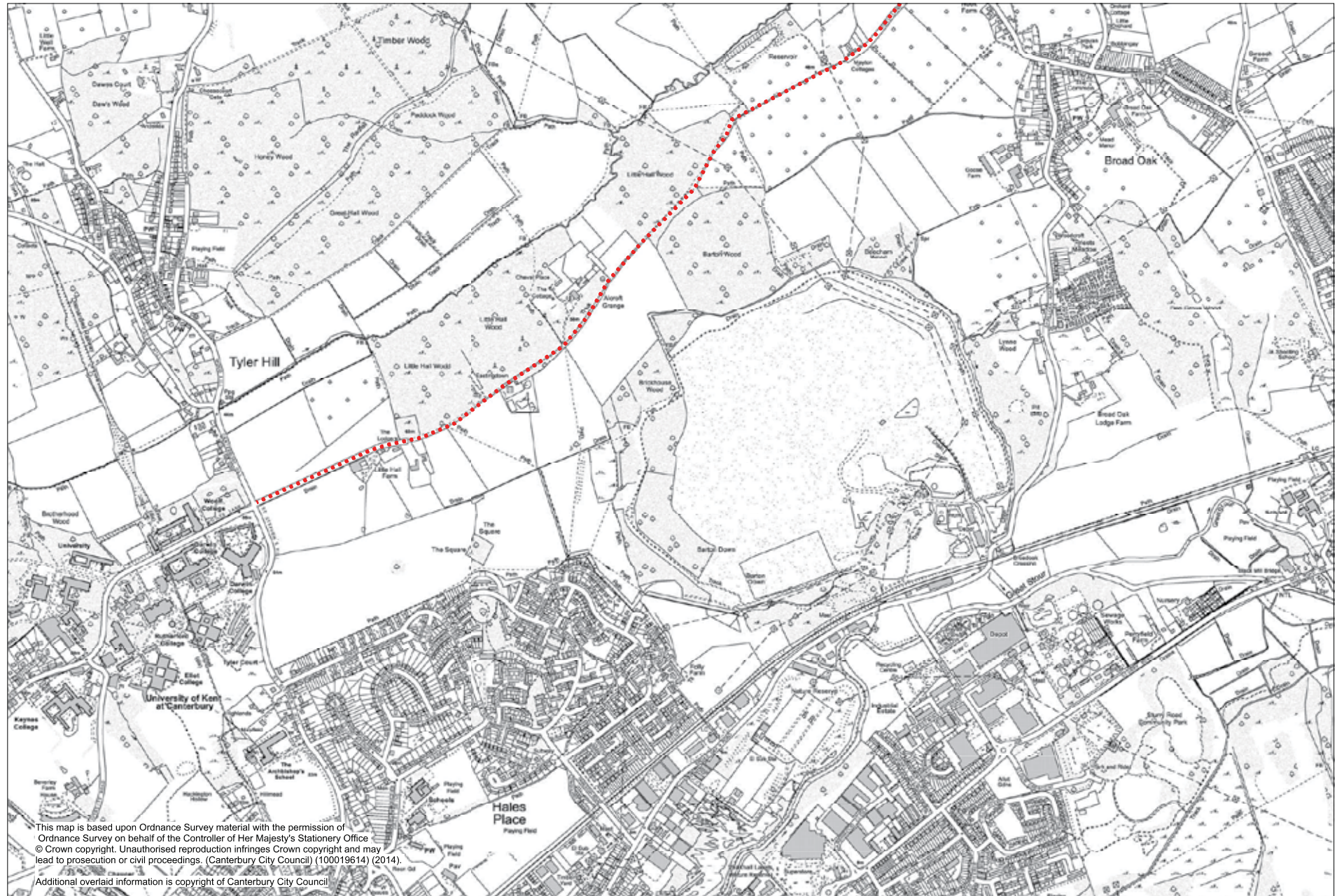


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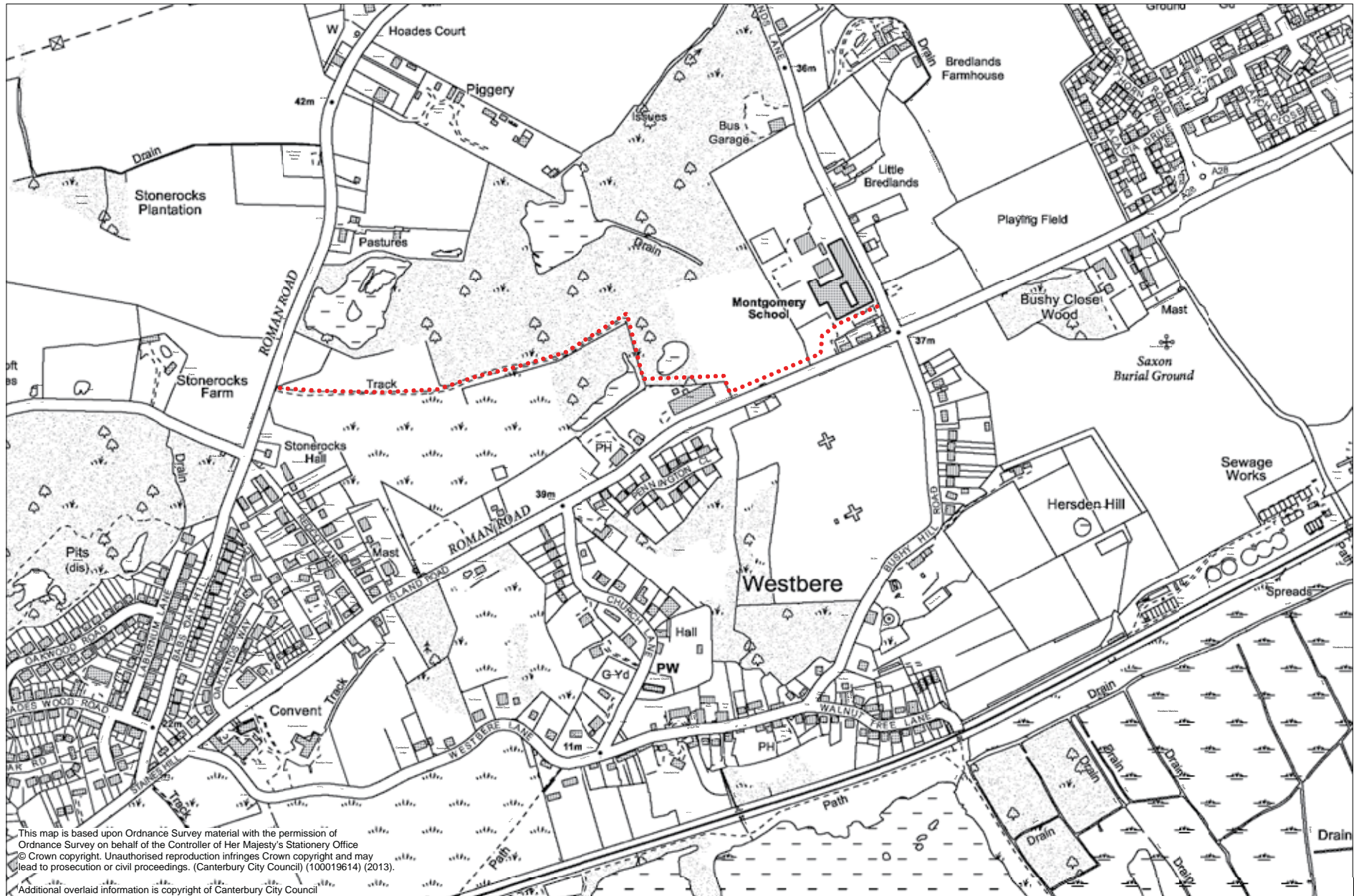
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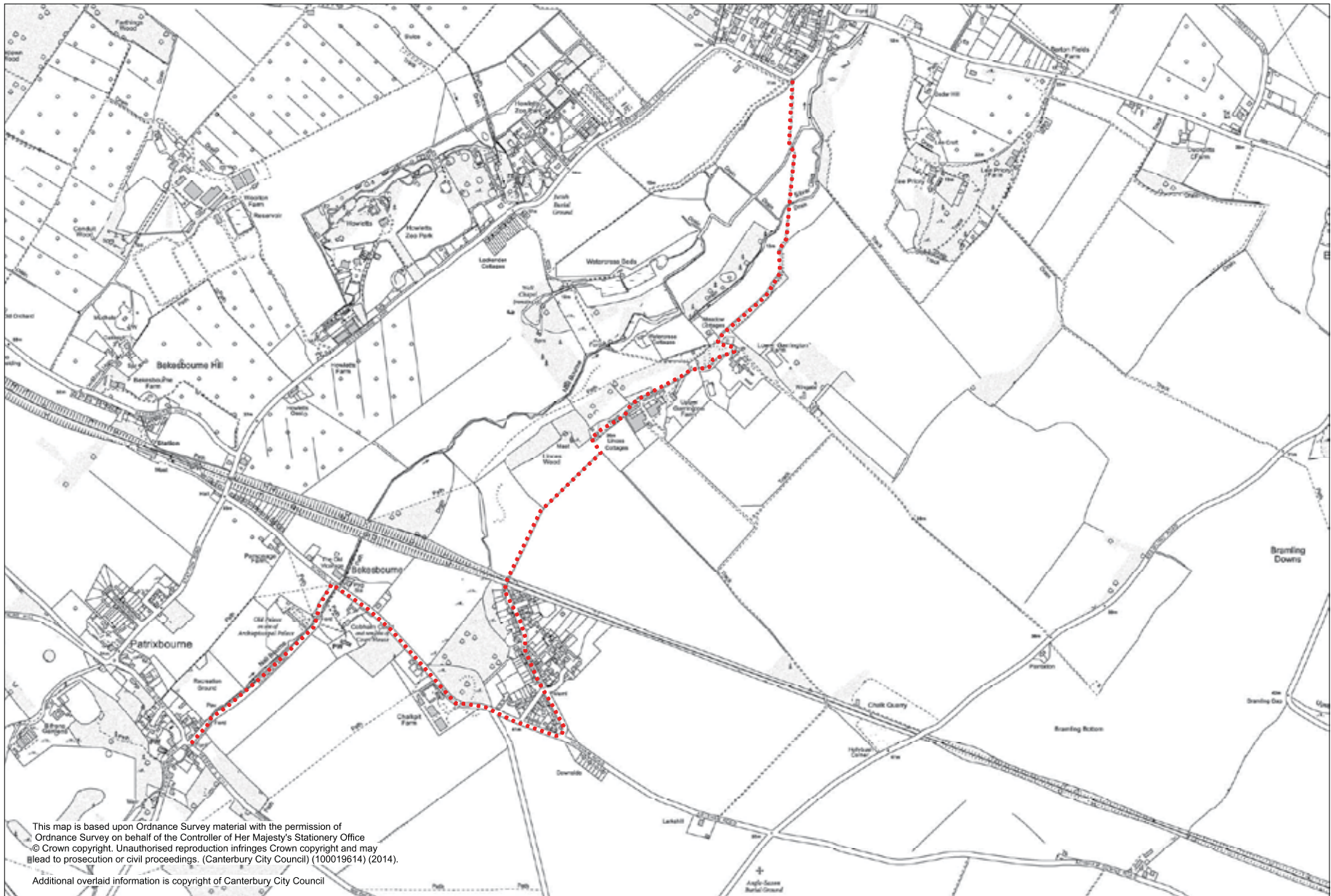


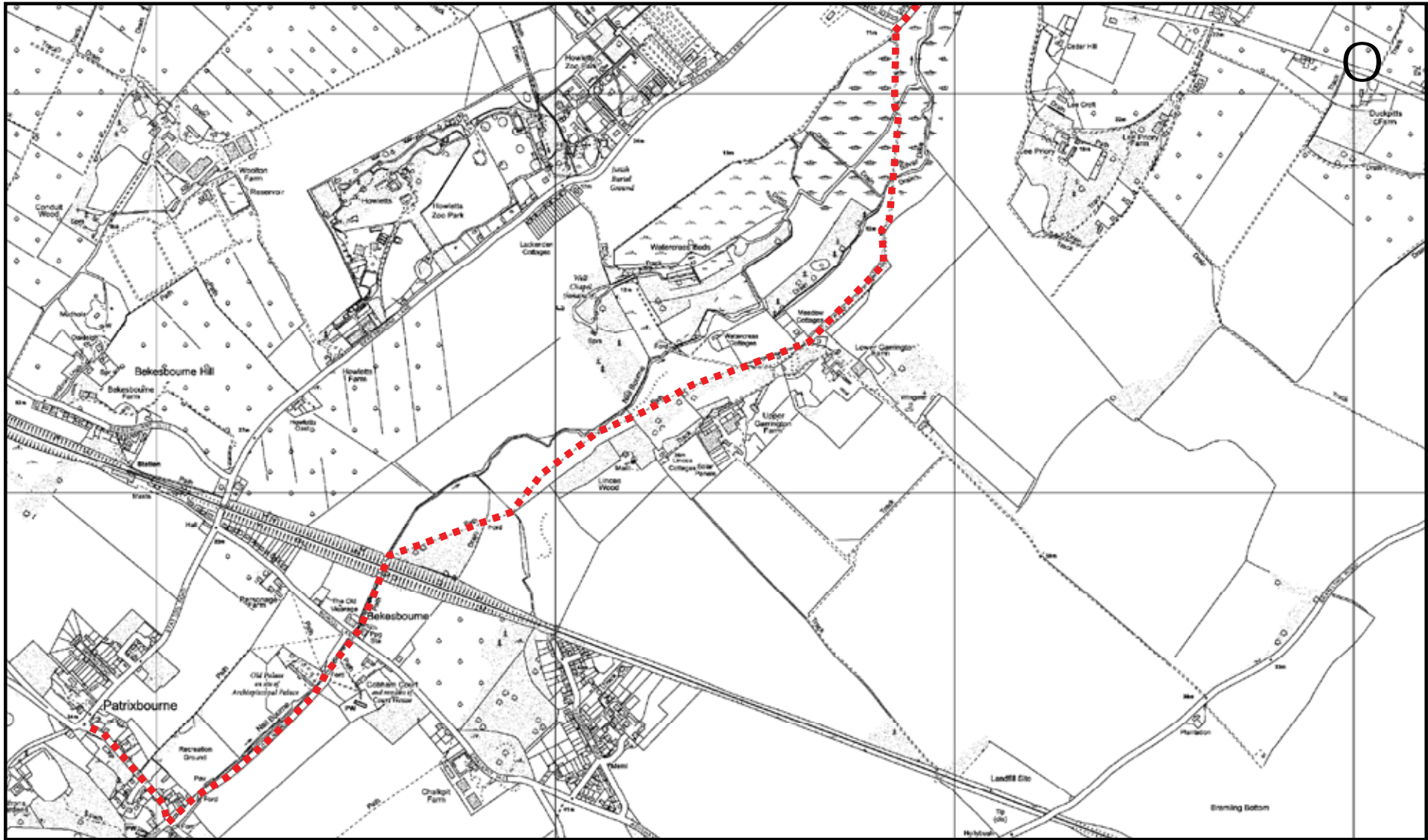


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Littlebourne to Canterbury (REF 21)





Littlebourne to Patrixbourne (REF 21-1)

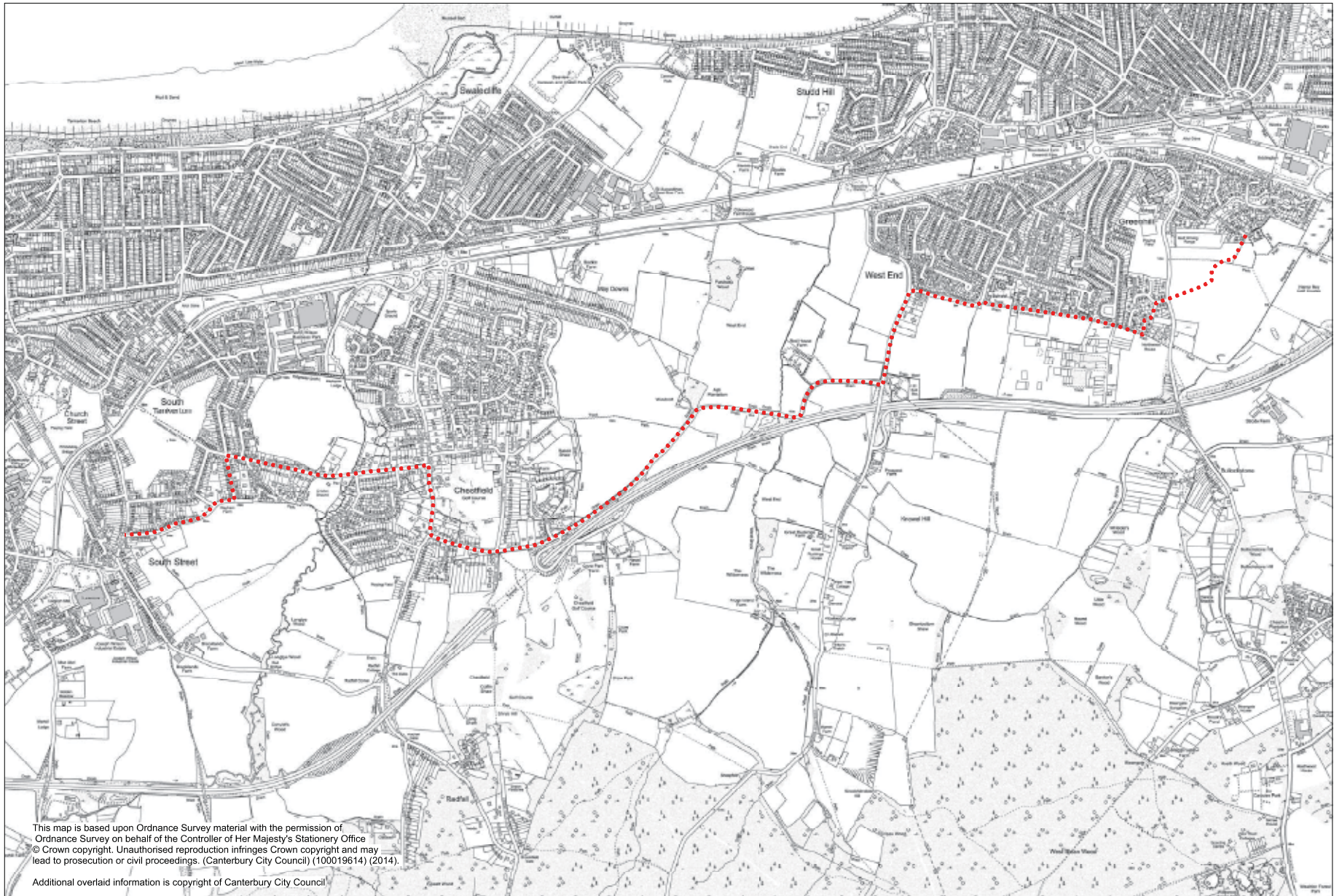
Scale 1:12,500

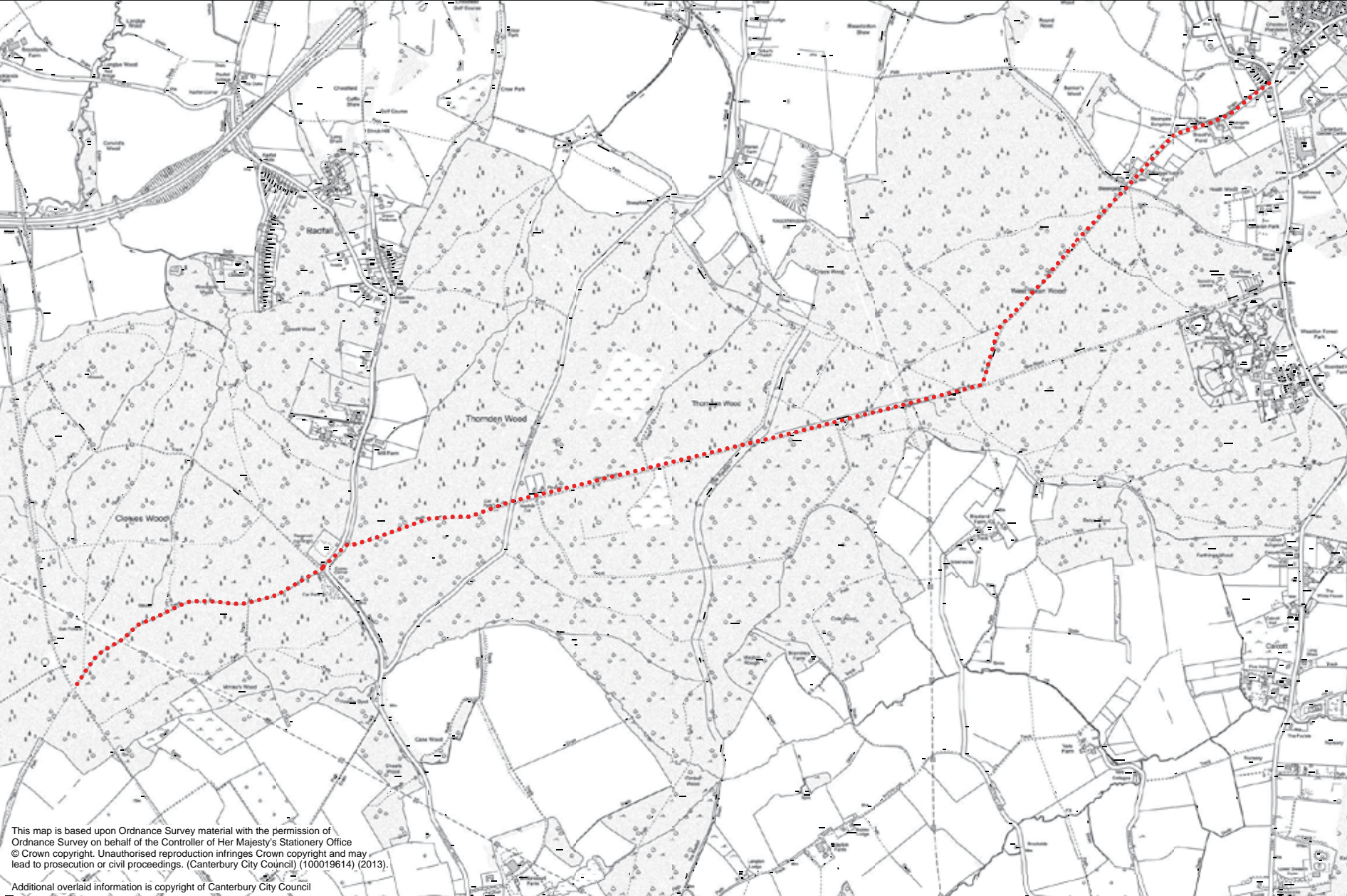
Canterbury City Council  
Military Road  
Canterbury  
Kent  
CT1 1YW



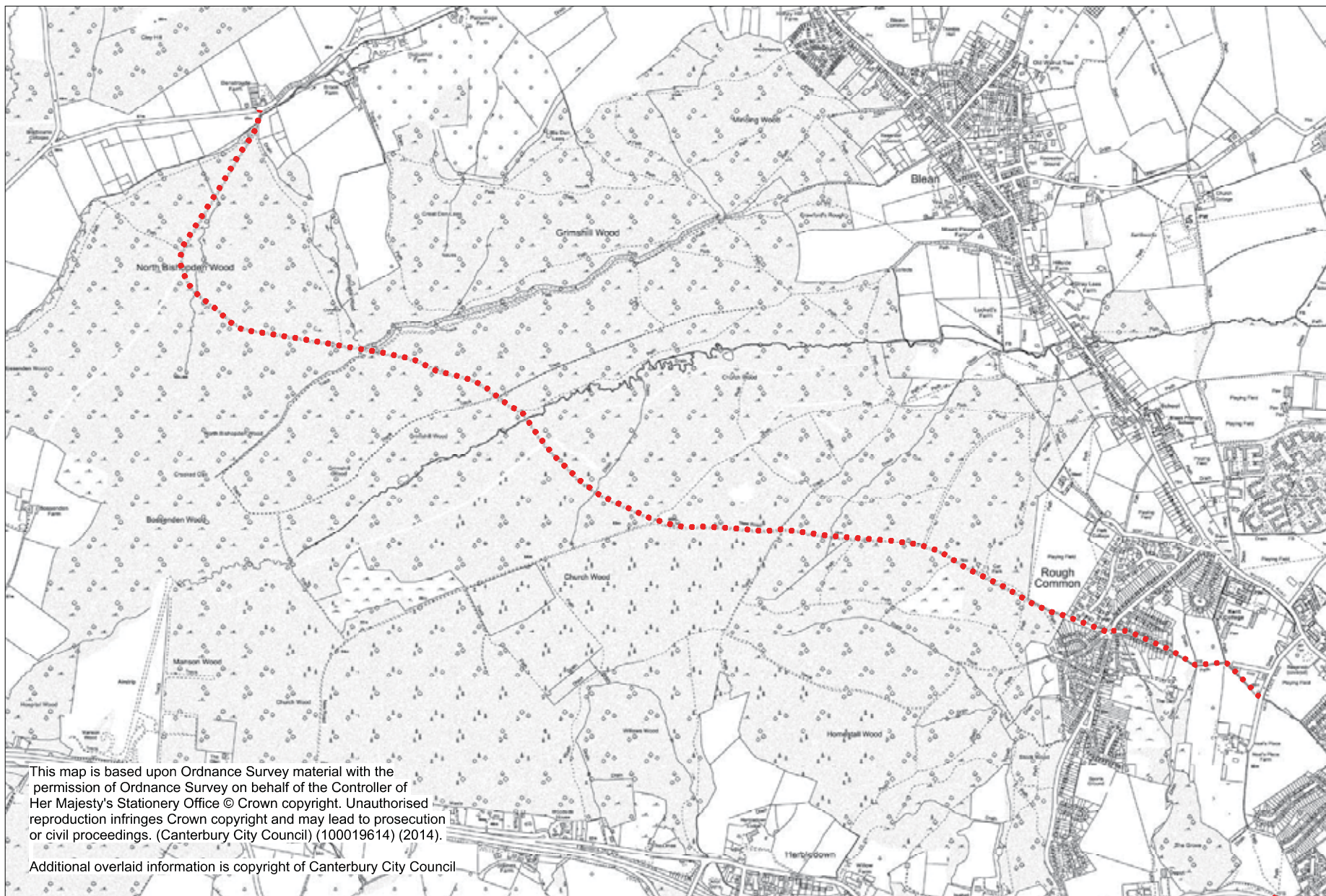


Chestfield to Herne Bay (REF 22)

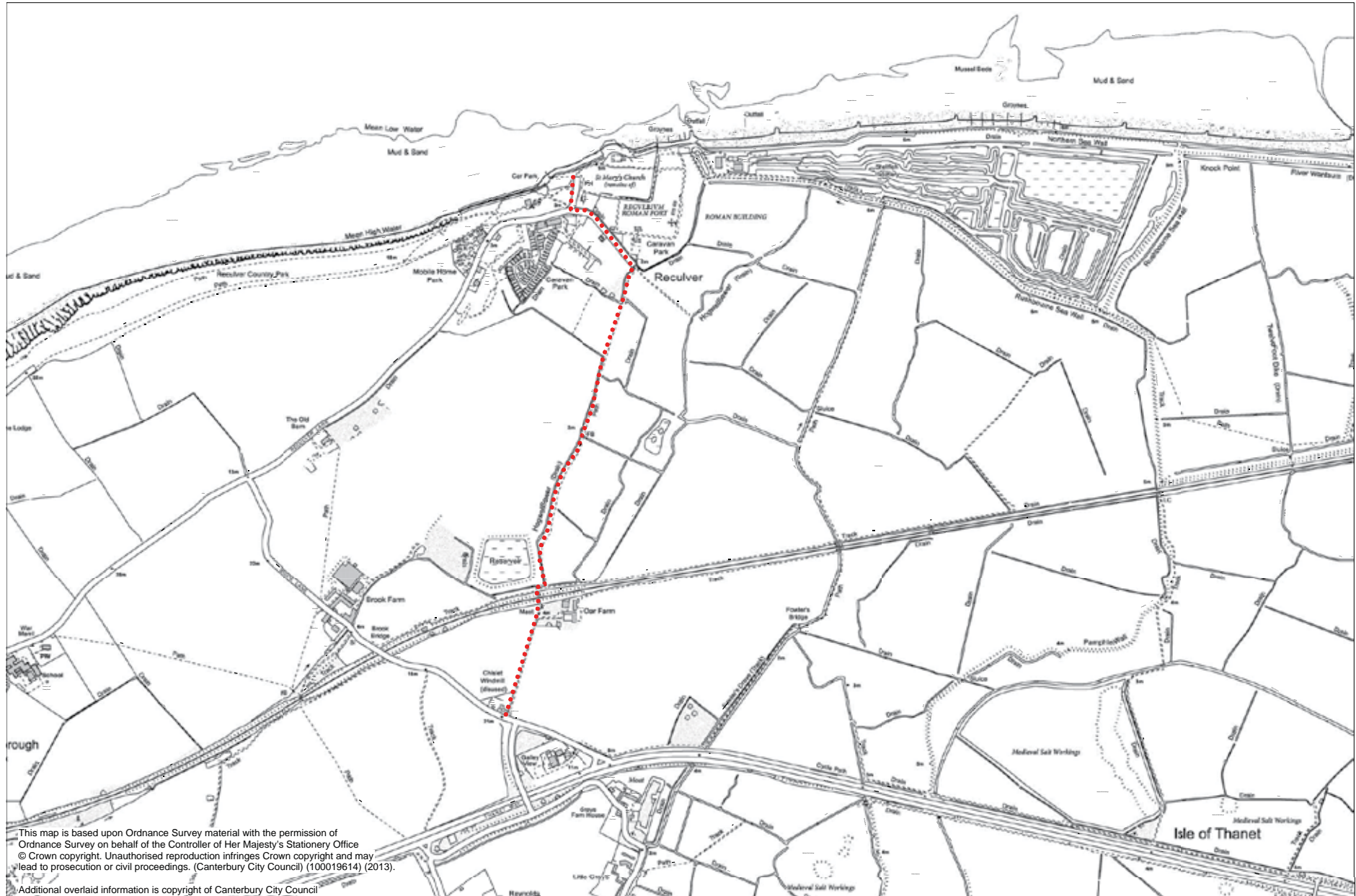




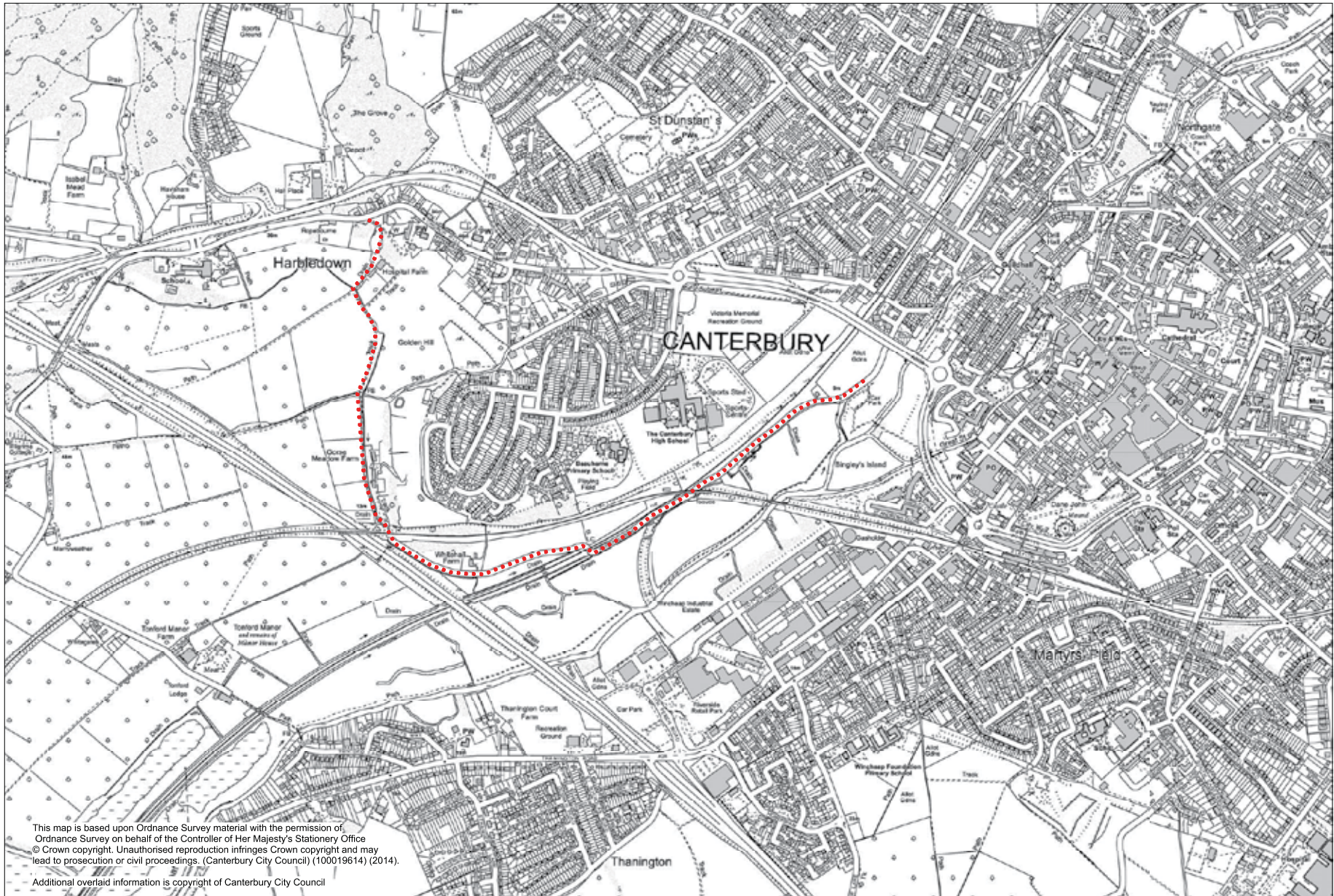
# Faversham To Canterbury (REF 24)

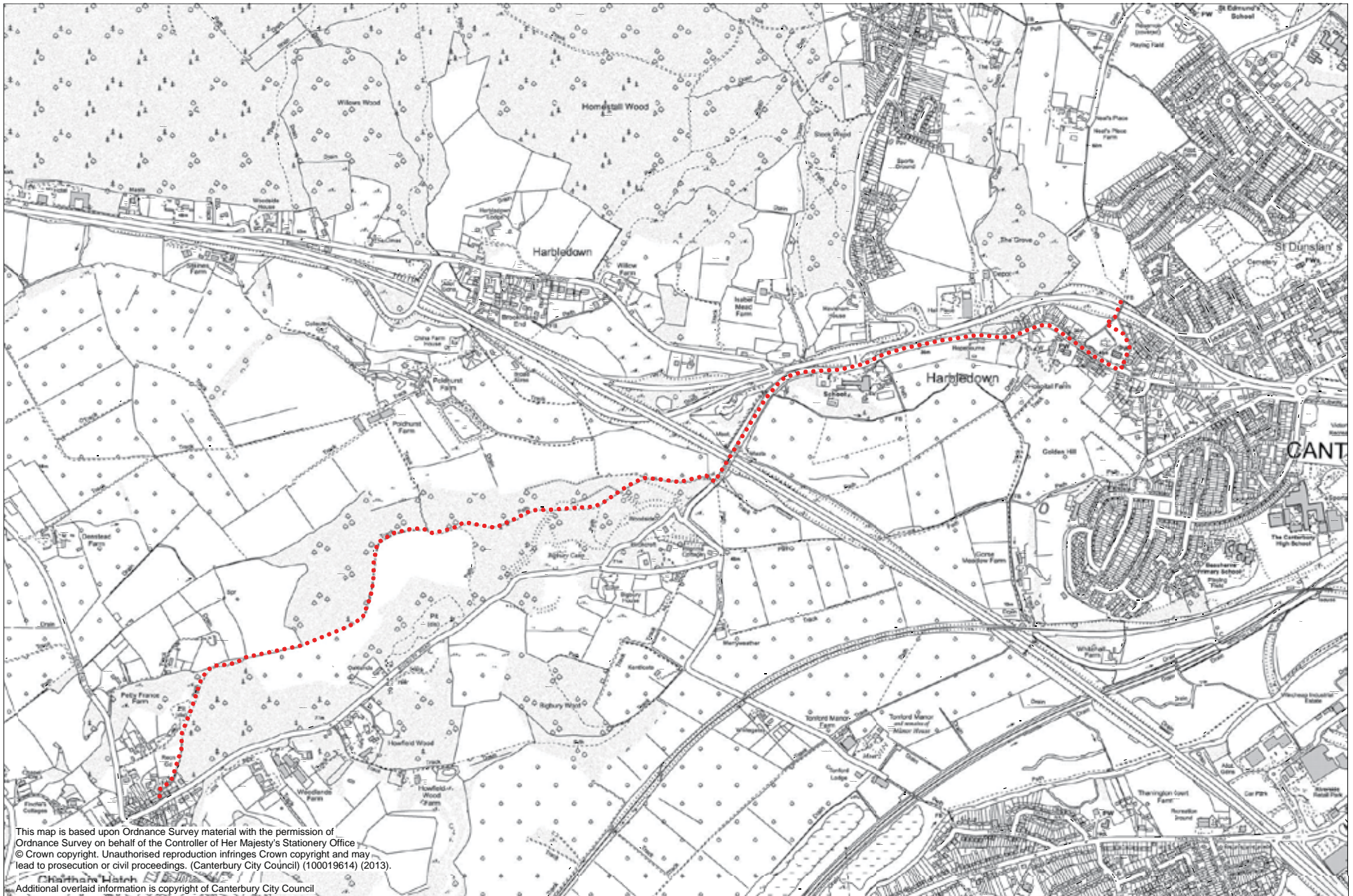


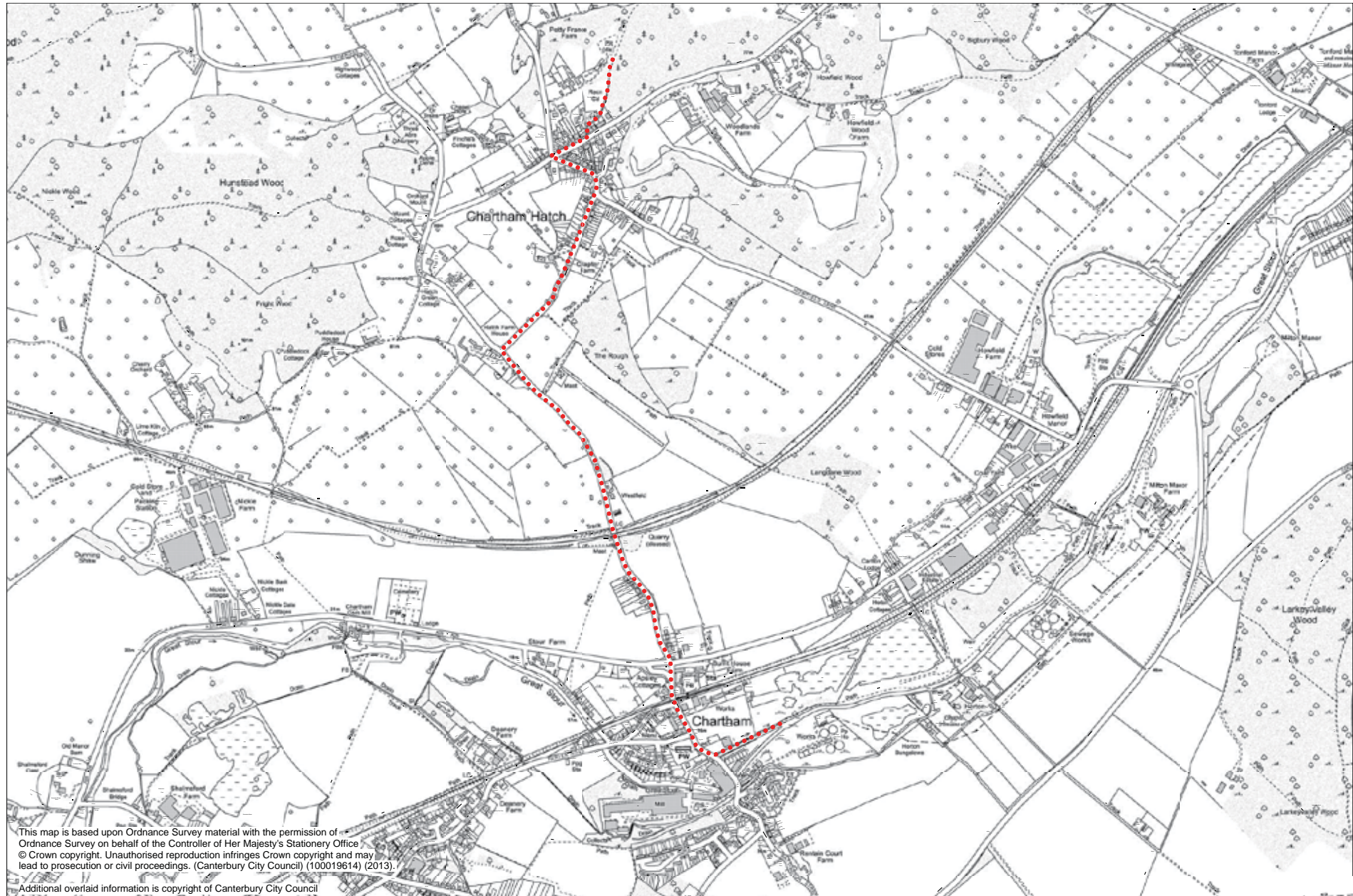
Reculver To Oyster Bay Coastal Trail (REF 25)

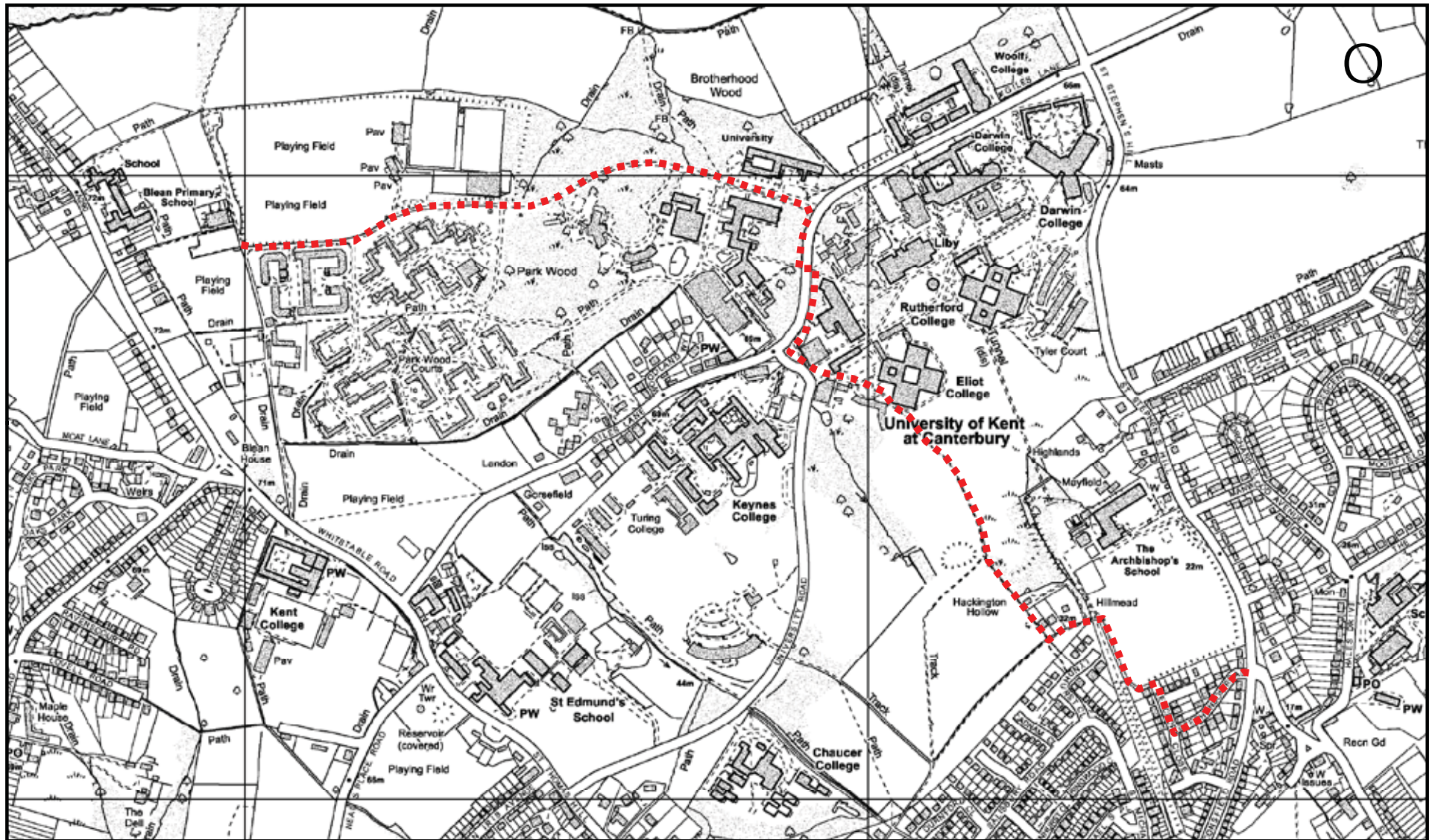












St Stephen's Road to National Playing Cycle Route 1 through University of Kent (REF 37)

Scale 1:8,000

Canterbury City Council  
Military Road  
Canterbury  
Kent  
CT1 1YW



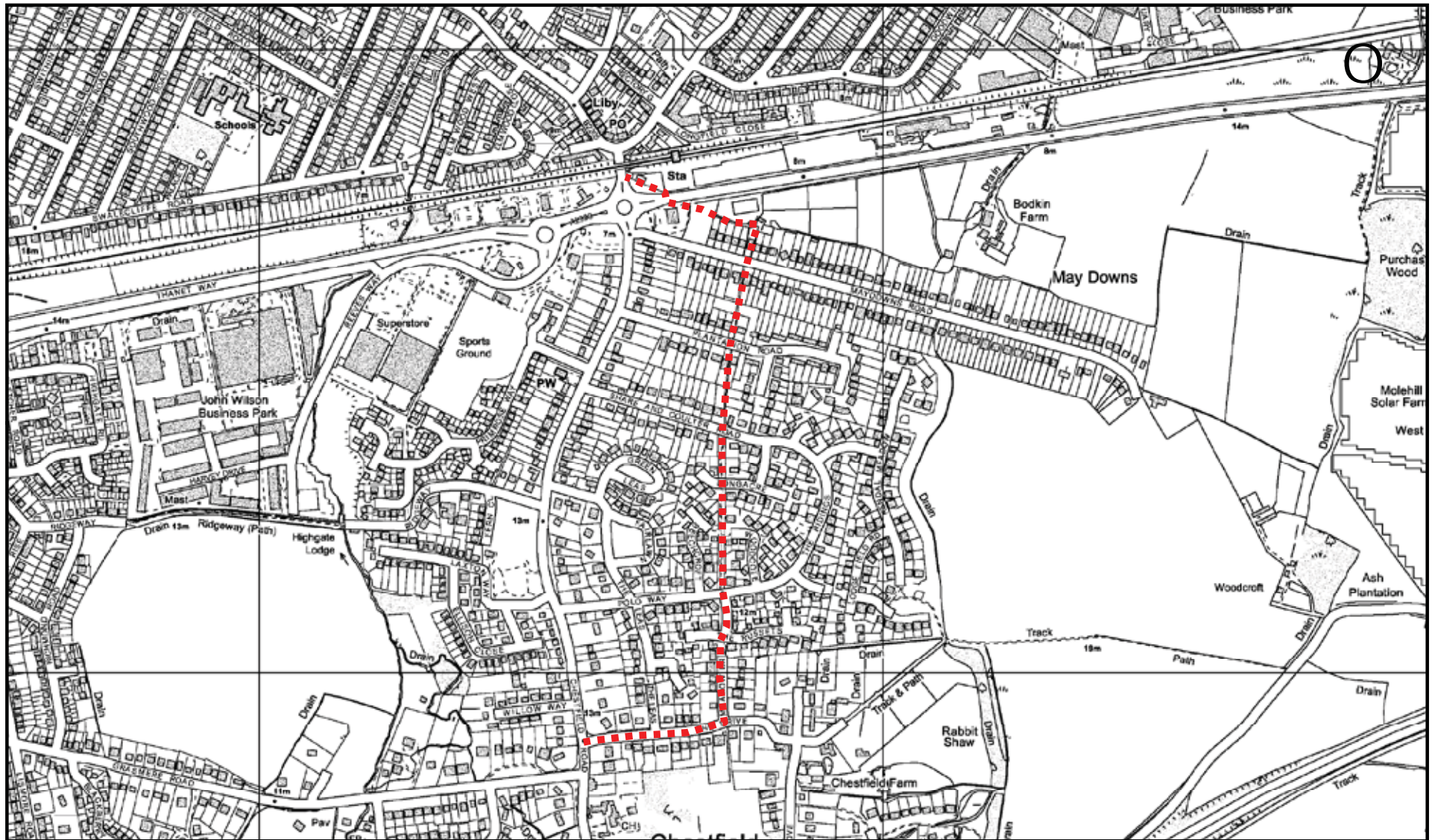


Whitstable Community College to Invicta Way (REF 38)

Scale 1:5,000

Canterbury City Council  
Military Road  
Canterbury  
Kent  
CT1 1YW



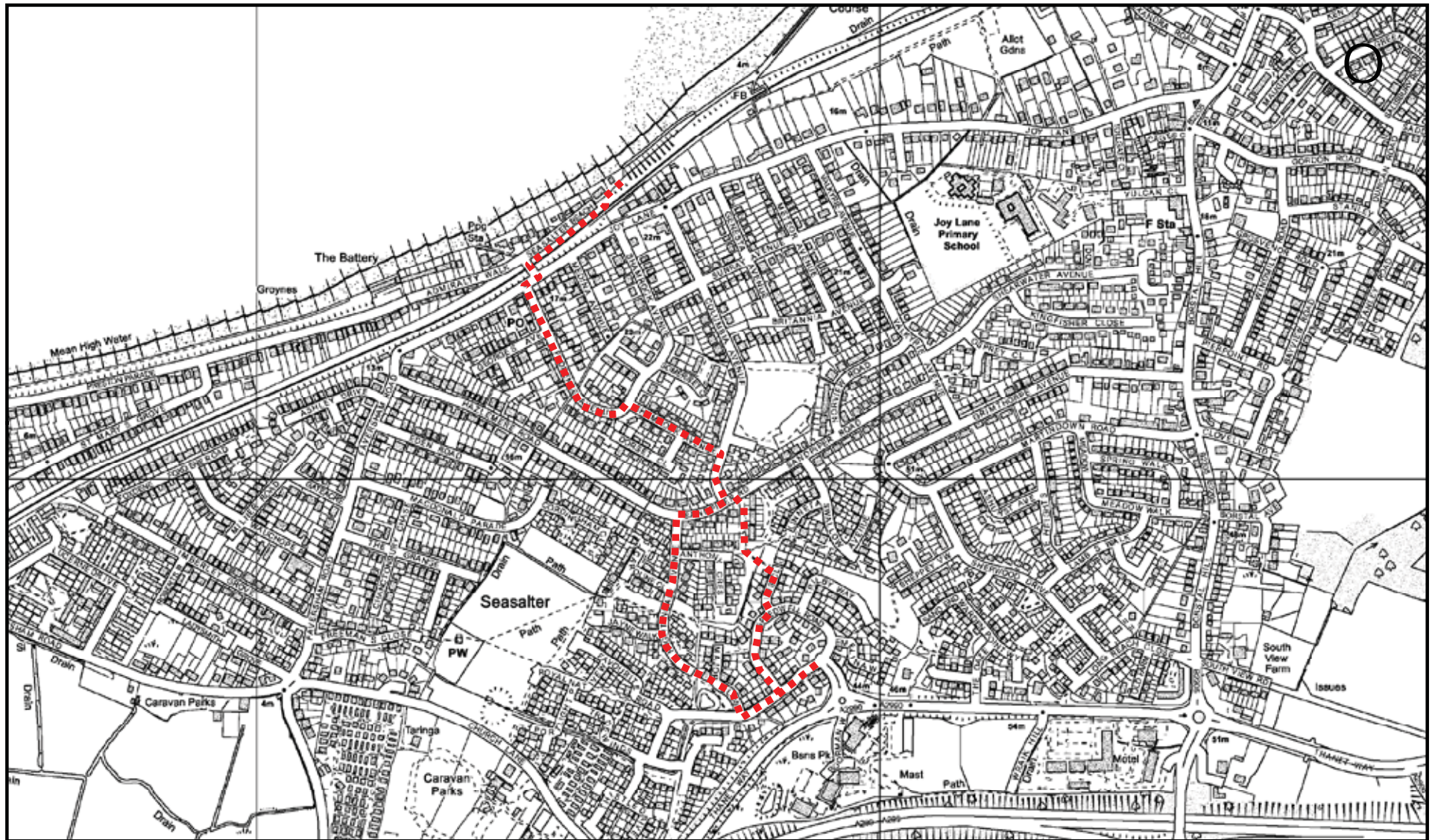


Chestfield to Swalecliffe (REF 39)

Scale 1:8,000

Canterbury City Council  
Military Road  
Canterbury  
Kent  
CT1 1YW



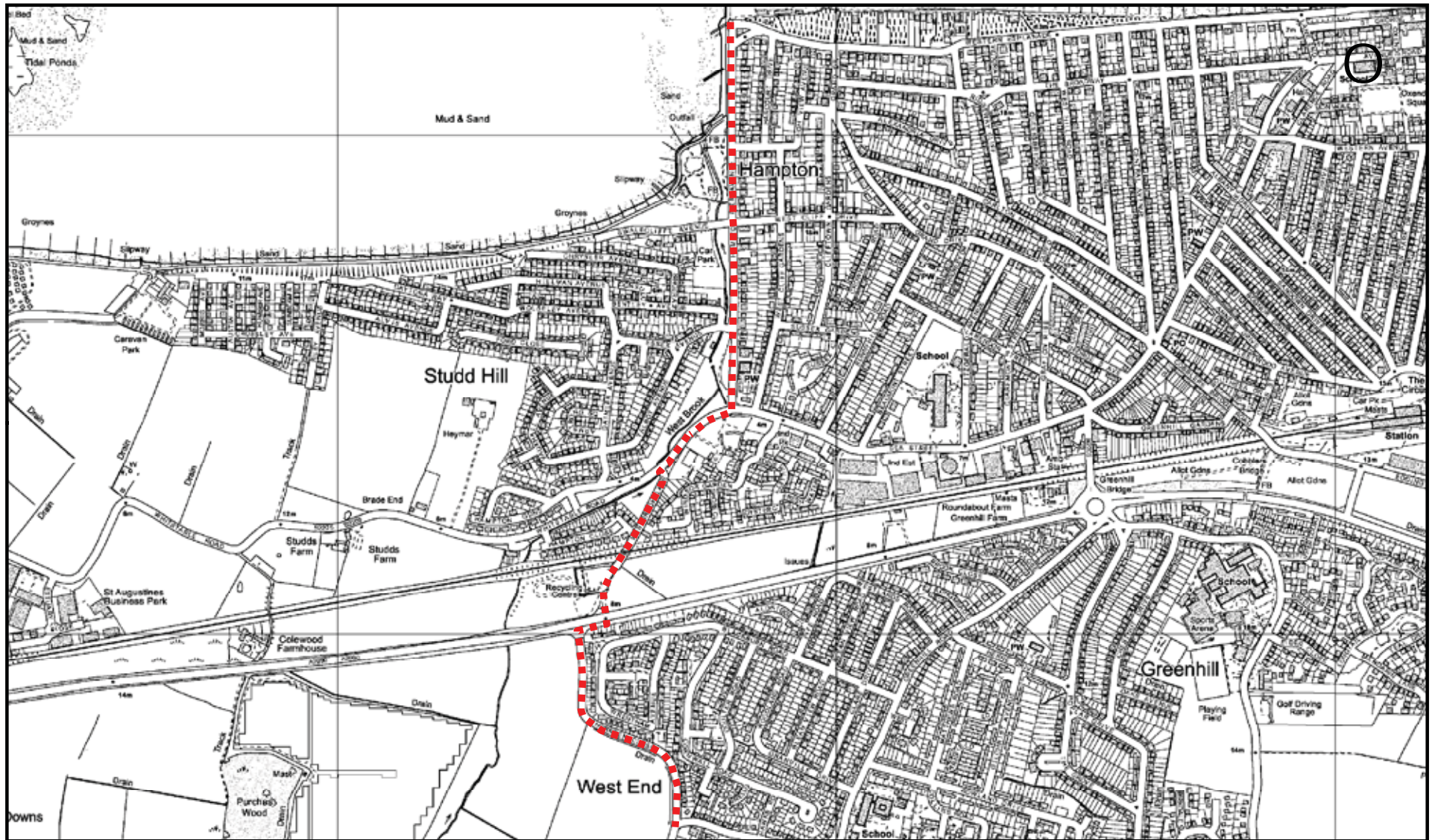


Mariners' View to Whitstable town centre including link between Ibis Close and Sandpiper Road (REF 40)

Scale 1:8,000

Canterbury City Council  
Military Road  
Canterbury  
Kent  
CT1 1YW





Greenhill to Hampton (REF 41)

Scale 1:10,000

Canterbury City Council  
Military Road  
Canterbury  
Kent  
CT1 1YW

