

Settlement pattern and hierarchy

Introduction

i) There is considerable variation in the size of Thanet's towns and villages and in the level of facilities and transport services accessible to them. The Local Plan needs to guide the level of change (including new housing) appropriate for Thanet's towns and villages in accordance with sustainable development principles. In order to do this the Plan will need to reflect a strategy identifying the hierarchy of settlements together with policies for the level of planned growth and development appropriate for them.

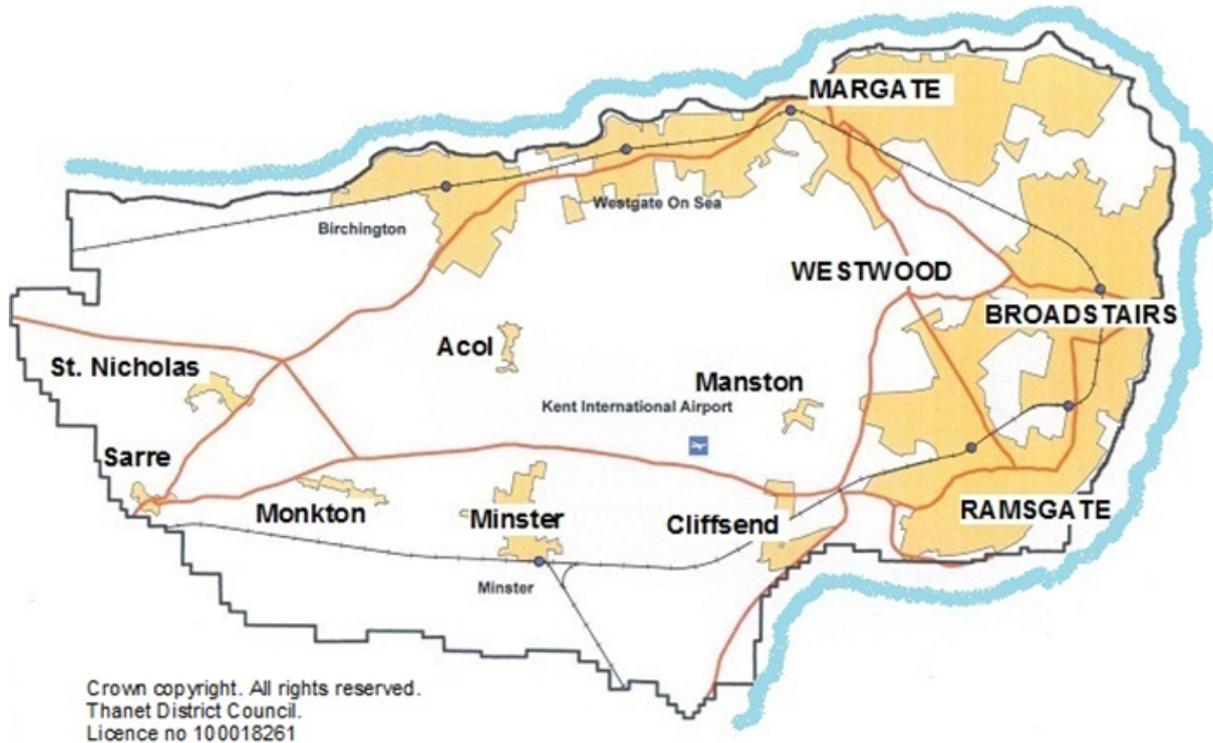
ii) The focus of Government's National Planning Policy Framework is to achieve sustainable growth; rising to the challenge of earning our living in a competitive world, housing a rising population and responding to changes new technologies offer. It notes that plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account so that they respond to different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas.

iii) Thanet's established settlement pattern and transport links have evolved over a long period of time, and have been strongly influenced by its coastal location and peninsular geography. The district is roughly 10,330 hectares in area, and at 2011 (source 6) had a resident population of about 134,000. Its physically small area contains Thanet's three main coastal towns of Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs. About 95% of Thanet's residents live in the coastal belt containing these towns. In 2005 a new town centre was developed at Westwood which is located midway between all three of the coastal towns. The rural part of the district area contains seven villages, the largest of which has a resident population of about 3,570 (source 6).

iv) This paper considers the existing settlement pattern and establishes a hierarchy to inform and underpin policies in the Local Plan to facilitate growth in a manner sustainable in the local context. This paper is in two staged parts.

- Stage 1 reviews the pattern and role of Thanet's settlements.
- Stage 2 identifies a sustainable settlement hierarchy illustrating appropriate future roles and scale of growth.

Stage 1 - The Existing Settlement Pattern and Roles



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The Main Towns

1.1 Thanet's three established coastal towns are Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs. All three originated as small fishing villages and developed as sea-bathing resorts. Development of hotel accommodation and entertainment facilities followed and saw construction of some grand buildings, particularly in Margate. Ramsgate also developed as a result of its importance as a port, and harbour of refuge. By the mid 19th century Broadstairs had become a popular location for professional classes as well as a genteel resort. These towns together with their hinterlands form an almost continuous coastal urban belt. Their retail catchments are their individual town populations.

1.2 As diagrammatically shown in the map above the three coastal towns and their suburbs lie within an almost continuous urban belt which wraps around much of the Thanet coast. Remaining gaps, designated as "Green Wedges", have consistently been subject to strong protection from development that would erode their open and undeveloped character in order to safeguard the individual identity of the towns they separate.

1.3 A cluster of employment uses including an Industrial Estate grew up at Westwood which is inland and equidistant from the coastal towns. Some large scale retailing development followed, culminating in the opening of Westwood Cross retail development in 2005 thus formalising the area as a town centre.

1.4 A "Loop" bus service provides frequent services linking all these towns to each other, to central employment locations and to the district's hospital.

The Coastal Towns

1.5 **Margate** lies on the northern coast within an expansive urban belt which also includes the smaller settlements of Birchington and Westgate. Margate and these settlements each have a railway station. The town, whose hinterland includes Cliftonville, Westbrook and Garlinge has a population of 42,200 (source 2). In 2009 the town centre including its adjacent Old Town area contained 184 retail properties, and a total of 20,461m² of retail and service sector floor space. (source 1) Cliftonville, about 1km east of the town centre also possesses an extensive linear shopping street.

1.6 The waterfront, town centre and parts of Margate's hinterland form part of the town's large main conservation area. The economic base of the town is being diversified to embrace culture and leisure through a number of key projects and programmes. This is evidenced by substantial investments in projects including the Turner Contemporary project, and proposed investment in a new Heritage Theme Park at the Dreamland site. A housing intervention project is underway to restore a sustainable community structure in western Cliftonville.

1.7 **Ramsgate** is situated on the south eastern part of the coast and has a resident population of 41,800 (source 2). It has a railway station, and port with direct access from the principal road network. The town is a popular place to shop, eat and drink including for residents and visitors enjoying the nautical flavour associated with its Royal harbour and marina. The town's main conservation area is expansive and focused on the waterfront and its hinterland. In 2009 the town centre had 224 retail properties and about 42,000m² of retail and service sector floor space. (source 1)

1.8 **Broadstairs** is the smallest of the main coastal towns having 24,900 residents (source 2). It has a railway station and a commercial area characterised by independent shops. The town, which includes the area known as St Peter's, is a sought after residential location and popular with visitors attracted by its historic charm and picturesque waterfront, which is the focus of its main conservation area.

Westwood

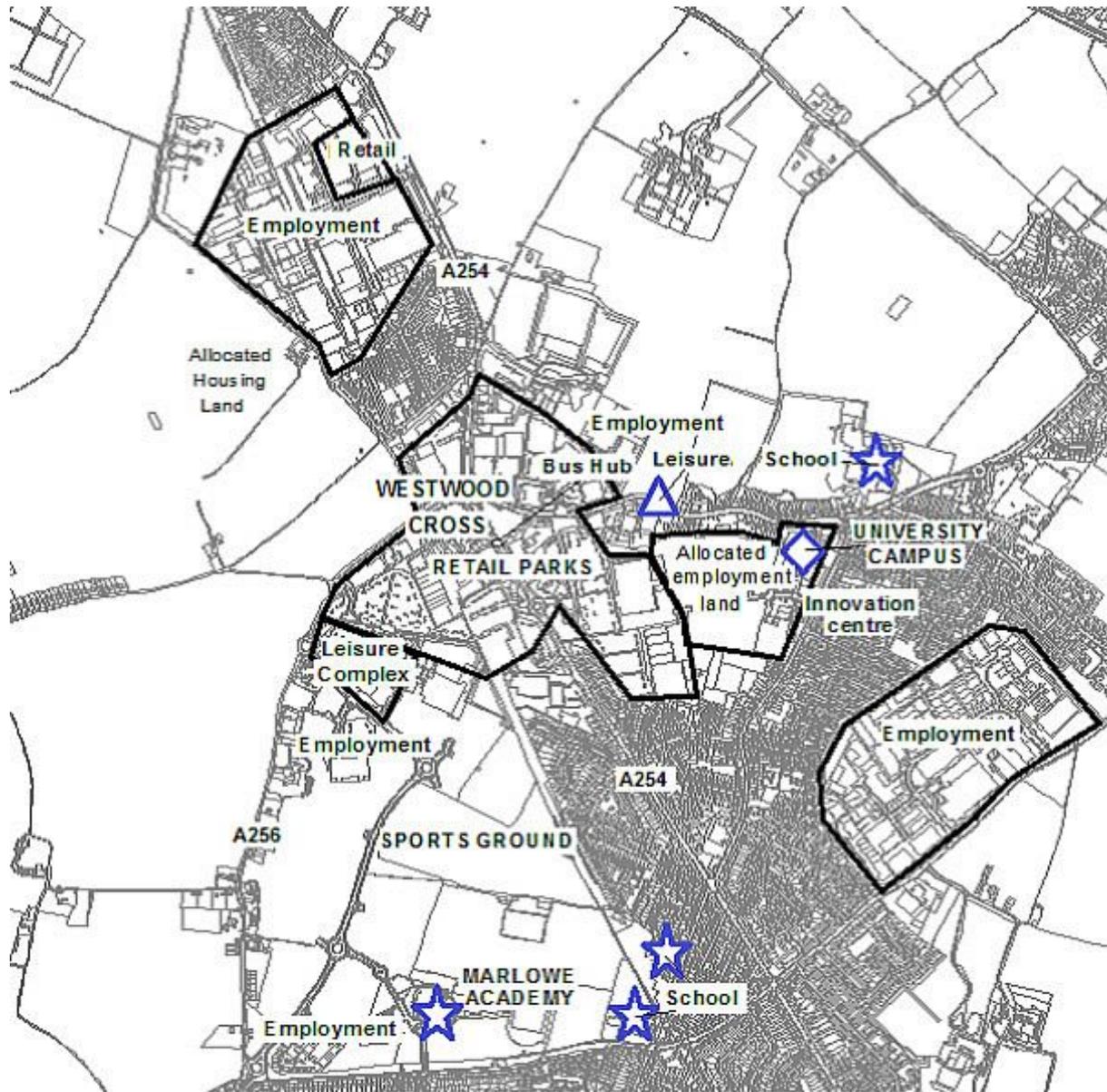
1.9 Westwood is located equidistant between the three main coastal towns. It was previously dominated by clustered employment and commercial uses, including Westwood Industrial Estate and industrial/office premises grouped around the A256/ A254 junction. A new hypermarket was opened in 1977 near that junction representing a major retail element in the area. Further retail developments subsequently took place largely through redevelopment of factory/office premises resulting in a consolidation of retail parks at the junction of the A254 and A256.

1.10 In 2005 a new shopping centre (Westwood Cross) was opened, providing the district with an additional town centre. The area has 91 retail units and its gross sales floorspace (both convenience and comparison) substantially exceeds that of each of the coastal centres. Due to its central location, Westwood Cross attracts major national multiples that require larger premises or who would not otherwise locate in the coastal town centres. Its district wide catchment has served to substantially stem previous leakage of retail spending from Thanet. This was reflected in its identification as a "secondary regional centre" in the strategic network of centres in the former 2009 South East Plan.

1.11 Also located at Westwood are Christ Church University campus, the Marlowe Academy, business parks, an employment estate and an entertainment complex including multiplex

cinema. Nearby Jackey Bakers sports ground is allocated in the 2006 Local Plan as Thanet's long term primary sports ground.

1.12 Unlike the coastal towns Westwood does not have any substantial residential quarter. However, the 2006 Local Plan allocated land north west of Westwood Cross for 1,000 new homes and this development has now commenced. While it has no railway station, Westwood Cross includes a bus hub and is directly on the Loop Bus service route.



WESTWOOD and immediate neighbourhood

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Smaller Centres

1.13 There are several smaller centres in the district. In light of their scale and range of retail facilities, Birchington, Westgate, Cliftonville and Minster village were recognised in the 2006 Local Plan as District centres, and St Peter's and Westbrook as local centres.

1.14 **Birchington** although physically contained within the urban area of the coastal belt still celebrates its origins and status as a village. Its population of about 10,000 (source2) is served by a good range of shops and a railway station.

1.15 **Westgate** developed as an exclusive resort from the Victorian to Edwardian period. It has a resident population of about 6,700 (source 2). It has a small shopping area and railway station.

The Rural Villages

1.16 There are seven rural villages located in rural Thanet (listed in bold below). These are of varying size, form and character. Acol, Minster, Monkton, Sarre & St Nicholas include conservation areas.

1.17 Audits carried out by the parish councils in summer 2012 provide information regarding the level of services existing in each parish. This is summarised at Annex 1.

1.18 Bus services link the rural villages with the urban area and in some cases there are direct routes to neighbouring districts. However, availability and frequency of services available for individual villages is variable, with Sarre village perhaps being most poorly served in this respect. A summary of service information at the time of writing is featured at Annex 2.

1.19 **Minster** is the largest of Thanet's rural villages having a population of about 3,570 (source 6). It also has a good range of local services. There is a railway station, about 30 shops/shopping area services including 2 convenience shops, 3 public houses, doctors and dentists surgeries, four community halls and a public library. Evidently limited use is made of some of these services by some other villages in Thanet. Local businesses in Minster parish include six farms, a repair garage and small industrial estate. The Airport and Manston Park also lie within the northern part of the area of the parish. Following allocation in the 2006 Local Plan, a development of 100 new market and affordable homes is nearing completion in the village.

1.20 **Monkton** village has no shops or commercial services other than a public house. There are no doctor, dentist or leisure facilities in the village, and the audit suggests that there is some reliance on Minster (about 2.5km to the east) for such health and well being facilities. Local business includes Thanet Earth and two farms.

1.21 **St Nicholas and Sarre** Parish includes the separate villages of St Nicholas and Sarre. These are located about 2 km apart and have a combined estimated population approaching 1,000 (source 3). In St. Nicholas, which is the larger of the two villages, there is a post office which also functions as a village shop. Other than this and three public houses there are no shops/commercial services. There is no doctor or dentist surgery, but a doctor's surgery is held twice a week in St Nicholas village hall.

1.22 A number of businesses operate in the parish including nine farms, a business centre at Sarre and eight other individual businesses. Hedge End Industrial, Estate also lies to the north of the parish. However, a Parish Plan notes that employment opportunities for the villages are mainly provided in urban Margate, Ramsgate, and beyond the district at Canterbury and Ashford, and that the village primary school roll includes children from outside the village. It also notes that residents would make greater use of bus services to access Westwood supermarkets if convenient services and a permanent bus stop were provided. The Parish Plan also suggests that over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the parish population believe no new village housing is needed although there was evidence of some local families looking for village housing.

1.23 **Manston** is a small village and has no shops or commercial services other than a public house. There is no doctor or dentist surgery. The village contains a cluster of small industrial units, and other business being mostly local farms. A Parish Plan of 2009 suggests that the majority of residents did not consider there was scope for more housing in the parish, and some sought scheduled bus services to Westwood for shopping and to Minster for a doctor's surgery.

1.24 **Cliffsend** is estimated to contain about 780 dwellings (source 4). There is one community run convenience shop which also contains a post office, together with a garage shop and public house. There is no doctor or dentist surgery. Local businesses include catering, pet service and a small cluster of business units at Little Cliffsend Farm.

1.25 **Acol** is a small village having a resident population of about 250. (source 5) There are no shops or commercial services other than a public house and no doctor or dentist surgery. The audit suggests that use is made of shops and health facilities at Birchington and Minster village. There is a small number of small businesses. The village lies adjacent to Manston Park.

Sources

- 1) Town Centre health Indicators 2009 – Kent County Council Research & Intelligence)
- 2) 2010 population estimates for England & Wales via Kent County Council area profiles - see annex 3)
- 3) St Nicholas-at-Wade and Sarre Parish Plan.
- 4) Cliffsend village audit 2012
- 5) Acol village audit 2012
- 6) 2011 Census

Major Accessibility Factors

1.26 The following diagram indicates the location of key transport links and of major employment locations, together with accessibility to various services by public transport.

The public transport accessibility area was based on an analysis of 2009 and is therefore indicative only.

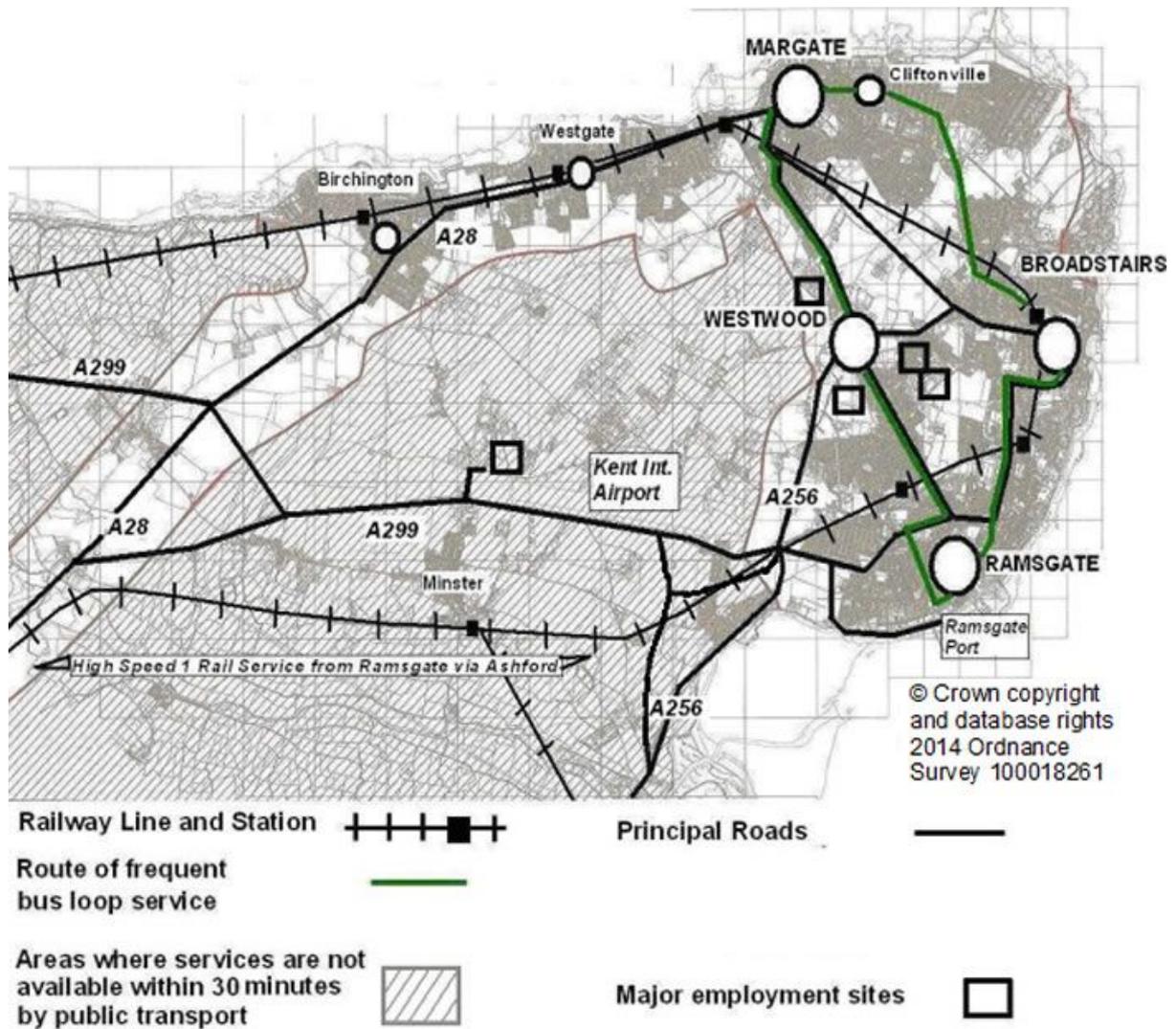


Table 1

Classification of the existing settlements by role and characteristics

Westwood Cross	Centre characterised by and capable of attracting major national multiple retailers due to central location and district wide catchment. Focal location containing retail, employment, higher education/training, and sport facilities. Virtually no residential client catchment in immediate vicinity, but planning commitment for 1,020 new homes.
Margate Ramsgate Broadstairs	Centres with significant commercial core and whose retail and service catchment equates with their wider town population. Established residential catchment generally well served with a range of services across their wider suburban areas.
Cliftonville Westgate	Centres catering for needs and services of more limited local residential catchments including the suburbs and smaller towns.

Birchington	
Westbrook St Peters	Centres serving a limited catchment (e.g. convenient walking distance) within suburbs.
Minster	Village where level of accessible services is considered suitable to meet day to day needs of its resident population.
Acol Cliffsend Manston Monkton St Nicholas Sarre	Village lacking level of accessible services to meet day to day needs of its resident population.

Stage 2 - Establishing a Settlement Hierarchy Strategy

2.1 The preceding section considers the existing pattern and characteristics and role of Thanet's settlements. This section considers and identifies the basis of a sustainable settlement hierarchy to inform options for the future scale of growth and role of settlements.

Sustainability Considerations

2.2 Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which underpins sustainable development, identifies a range of significant considerations in establishing a settlement hierarchy. These are summarised in bullets below

2.3 In general:

- Accessibility of local services reflecting a community's day to day needs (in particular health, social and cultural well-being).
- Managing patterns of growth to make fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling,
- Focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable.
- Balancing land uses to encourage minimisation of journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.
- Establishing a network of town centres resilient to future economic change

2.4 In rural areas:

- local services and community facilities in villages (including local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship).
- planning for housing development to meet local needs and locating it where it will enhance or maintain vitality of rural communities.

Consultation

2.5 Responses to the 2009 Core Strategy Preferred Options consultation document indicated a range of opinions regarding the best location for new homes to meet future needs including location, the balance between previously developed and greenfield land and the number of sites. Some felt that options should not be assessed in advance of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and the settlement hierarchy.

2.6 Subsequent consultation responses on Local Plan issues and options included aspects relating to the location of new homes and is summarised below.

Broad approach to guide future location of homes

- A substantial proportion of responses supported maximising or focusing development within the existing built up areas of the towns and villages. Within this a significant proportion supported focusing development at these locations but with restrictive criteria (for example safeguarding gardens, family homes, and sites not previously developed). A slightly smaller proportion advocated maximising development in these areas in order to minimise use of greenfield land.
- There was some support for a focus on greenfield sites and aiming to restrict housing sites in the existing built up areas to those important for regeneration.
- Comments advocating maximising or focusing on the existing built up areas of the towns and villages included safeguarding the function of the Green Wedges, land for food production, the landscape and finite open countryside.
- Frequently mentioned was the need to prioritise use of previously developed sites, in particular derelict land and property, to improve the appearance of the area.
- Comments highlighted the desirability of capitalising on presence of existing infrastructure and services in the urban areas but avoiding over development and cramming people into these areas in order not to over stress infrastructure and to safeguard family homes. Concerns also included the need for a green and friendly environment and retention of green and open space for community development.
- Some comments emphasised the need for an approach that is sustainable, viable and one which may involve a mix of previously developed and greenfield land including urban regeneration, urban extensions, and extension to villages, informed by site characteristics and location and a settlement hierarchy. (Comments included examples of sites on which residential allocation is sought). Some specifically advocated providing housing in and around villages which could include the benefit of helping prevent their stagnation/degeneration.

Approach to greenfield housing land requirements

- Views on the approach to greenfield development were varied with slightly more supporting dispersed sites, than those supporting a small number of locations and a small proportion preferring a single location.
- A number of comments in this respect supported a dispersed sites approach on the basis that this would spread provision around in an area dominated by urban areas, have less impact of existing communities and infrastructure, and potentially be more able to deliver quality homes.
- Comments supporting a small number of locations suggested that this option would have low environmental/visual impact, would help to spread provision around without representing a piecemeal (dispersed) approach and be easier to accommodate/plan for in terms of infrastructure. Comments also included that provision needs to support community cohesion, be close to urban areas (some advocating growth at the rural settlements - e.g. Minster) be linked to settlements, have good public transport/cycle routes and/or be clustered reflecting community facilities.
- Comments relating to a single site allocation option were largely focused upon alternative uses or development of specific sites including the port, airport, Jackey Bakers and the “Manston Green” proposal. Comments also included that a single site could place the deliverable land supply in jeopardy.

Location of greenfield homes

- A substantial proportion of responses supported locations adjoining the urban area. There was also support for locations adjoining the villages. A small element of responses supported free-standing countryside sites, and a smaller element supported a new settlement. Some responses supported a combination of options.
- Options relating to locations adjoining the urban areas and adjoining the rural settlements attracted the most comment. Frequent references were made to the ability of these options to benefit from and support accessible services and infrastructure. These options were also supported as having lower environmental impact (some citing need to protect the Green Wedge and remaining space between villages and countryside) and a more natural form of growth. The question of limiting the scale and deliverability of development and integrating it with existing communities including meeting the housing needs of villages was also mentioned.
- Comments supporting a new settlement included suggesting the ferry port and airport as appropriate locations.

Additional responses

2.7 Various additional representations were relevant to location of future homes. In summary these included:

- The need to prioritise use of Thanet’s substantial stock of empty/derelict property and brownfield sites as priority/before building new homes/greenfield homes.
- The need to protect/enhance green space and biodiversity, address potential loss of significant farmland bird habitat and SPA and SSSI foraging and roosting habitat and take account of potential NOx emissions on the urban population and on wildlife habitat.
- Any new homes in or as extensions to villages to be of limited scale and to augment services at a sustainable scale and not overstretch them.

- The need to acknowledge the sustainability merits of housing adjoining villages in association with requests to allocate specific sites.

Bringing the Evidence Together

2.8 Considering all the above factors the Council believes that continuation of the roles identified in the descriptive settlement classification is generally compatible with sustainability considerations. The following comments reflect the sustainability factors identified above and inform the illustrative hierarchy featured in the table below.

2.9 The existing role of the network of Thanet's centres is generally commensurate with the needs of its residential catchments. It is therefore logical that this, together with policy aspirations to render the main centres vibrant and economically resilient, should inform the hierarchy.

2.10 The urban area containing the Thanet Towns is for the most part well served in terms of access to service centres. In principle it is therefore a suitable location to accommodate future housing requirements. Recognising sustainability factors the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment focuses on potential housing site options within or adjoining the urban area.

2.11 Following the opening of Westwood Cross, Westwood is now a focal location for retail, employment, education and recreation facilities. In principle it would therefore be a highly sustainable location for new homes, and there is an existing planning commitment for more than 1,000 new homes in the vicinity.

2.12 Development could further improve the sustainability of the area by contributing to rationalisation of the local transport network to facilitate safe and sustainable movement within, to and from the area.

2.13 With the exception of Minster, Thanet's rural villages are largely reliant on other centres for shops and essential services. The villages are also highly variable in terms of physical form, size and population. A separate topic paper considers the potential in these terms of the individual rural villages to accommodate additional development (including homes to meet local need and additional homes to offer locational choice).

2.14 Reflecting these considerations, the following diagram and map illustrate the basis of a settlement hierarchy which the Council considers would serve to inform policy to underpin sustainable development, in accommodating future development requirements.

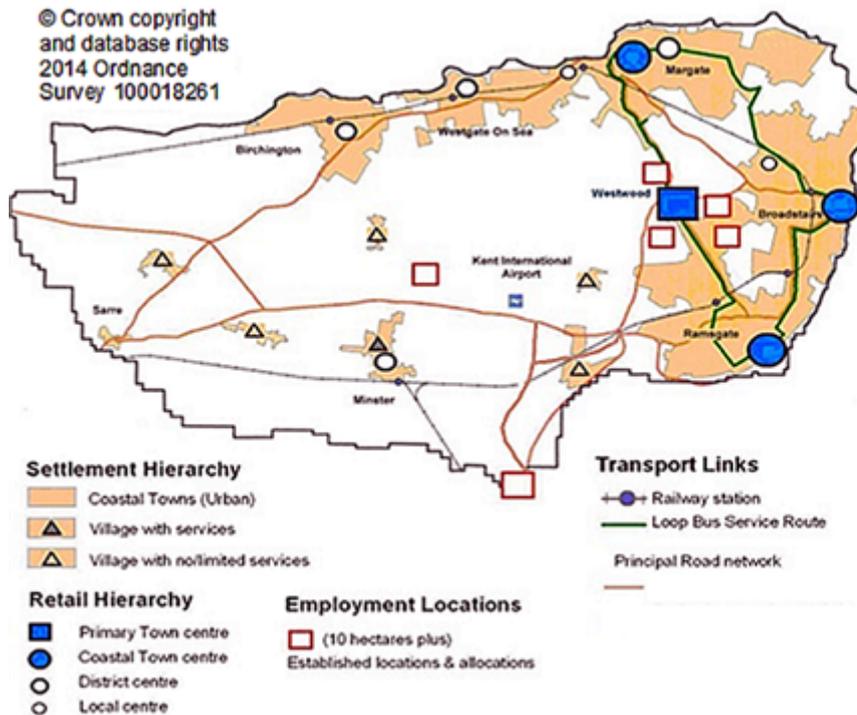
Illustrative Hierarchy

Role and Settlements	Potential growth and key policy implications
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<p>Primary Town Centres</p> <p>Westwood</p>	<p>Maintain established role as the location for comparison retail stores demanding central location/ not available in the coastal town centres.</p> <p>Accessible mixed use hub incorporating employment, education, and recreational use.</p> <p>Potential to accommodate housing development with benefit from a range of accessible services. Scope for such development to augment local services (e.g. medical).</p> <p>Potential for all development to contribute to rationalising configuration of area to permit safer and more sustainable travel within to from and around the area.</p>
<p>Coastal Town centres</p> <p>Margate,</p> <p>Ramsgate</p> <p>Broadstairs</p>	<p>Deliver, reinforce and protect respectively individual roles to underpin each town's economy capitalising on cultural heritage and consideration of scale and blend of uses.</p> <p>Potential to accommodate new housing development as result of general accessibility of services across urban area informed by site opportunities identified in Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment</p>
<p>District Centres</p> <p>Birchington</p> <p>Westgate</p> <p>Cliftonville</p>	<p>Maintain range of local shops and services compatible with catchment within urban area. District centres and catchments have general potential to accommodate new housing development as result of general accessibility of services across urban area informed by site opportunities identified in Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment</p>

<p>Local Centres</p> <p>St Peter's</p> <p>Westbrook</p>	<p>Maintain small range of small scale services such as convenience shops accessible to more restricted local catchments than district centres. Being part of the urban area these centre's catchments have potential to accommodate new housing development informed by site opportunities identified in Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment</p>
<p>Rural village with range of services.</p> <p>Minster</p>	<p>Maintain individual form and character. Maintain range of local shops and services compatible with catchment of village which may include potential to sustainably serve to reduce reliance of neighbouring villages on the urban area.</p>
<p>Larger rural village with no/limited services</p> <p>Cliffsend</p> <p>Monkton</p> <p>St Nicholas</p>	<p>Maintain individual form and character. Maintain and where feasible increase local services to level to serve village population and reduce reliance on other centres.</p>
<p>Smaller Rural village with no/limited services</p> <p>Acol</p> <p>Manston</p> <p>Sarre</p>	<p>Maintain individual form and character. Maintain and where feasible increase local services to level to serve village population and reduce reliance on other centres.</p> <p>Housing development should be limited to opportunities within current village confines and to scale reflecting village's character and availability of accessible local services.</p>

Illustrative map



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Conclusions

3.1 Thanet's settlements have been appraised in terms of their pattern, scale of population and access to services. This has enabled an initial classification of their role within a district wide perspective.

3.2 This appraisal has been followed up with assessment of the potential future growth and role of each settlement against objectives for sustainable development in a context specific to the district.

3.3 Finally the previous steps have informed a settlement hierarchy indicating roles for each settlement to support sustainable growth within the district.

3.4 Strategic implications arising are that a primary focus for new housing development should be within /adjoining the existing urban area containing the Thanet towns and Westwood.

3.5 Within that urban area, Westwood is identified as a suitable strategic location for a significant element of new housing reflecting its accessibility to a wide range of services, including retail, leisure, recreation, higher education, employment, and accessibility by frequent public transport.

3.6 In the rural villages other than Minster, the level of community and other services is (in some cases highly) limited. Policy should support expansion of such facilities where feasible to support each settlement's community needs. A separate topic paper assesses the rural villages in light of their size, form, character and access to services. In these terms it concludes that the ability of these settlements to accommodate development is variable. This is reflected in the hierarchy as illustrated above which, in turn will inform development site allocations.

3.7 Rural housing surveys have been conducted to assess what level of need for affordable housing may exist in each of the rural villages. Unless surveys indicate otherwise any such need is expected to be capable of being met within (or exceptionally, adjoining) existing village confines.

Annex 1 - Summary of facilities in rural villages

Strategic planning\Village Audits\summary of facilities	Acol	Cliffsend	Manston	Minster	Monkton	Sarre & St Nicholas
Shops and Commercial Services						
Convenience shop	0	1	0	2	0	0
Post Office	0	1	0	1	0	1
Other Shops	0	1	0	3	0	0
Public House	1	1	1	3	1	3
Restaurants/cafes	0	1	0	11	0	0
Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cashpoint	0	1	0	2	0	0

Other Shopping Area Services	0	0	0	13	0	0
Petrol Filling Station	0	1	0	1	0	0
Health & Wellbeing						
Doctor surgery/health centre	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dentist surgery	0	0	0	1	0	0
Community halls	1	1	1	4	1	1
Leisure facilities	0	0	1		0	0
Cultural buildings	0	0	2	1	0	1
Community IT facilities	0	0	0	1	0	0
Indoor and outdoor sports facilities	1	0	1	3	1	1
Playing field	1	1	1	1	1	1
Playground	1	1	1	1	1	1

Pre school/nursery/crèche	0	1	1	3	1	1
Care home	0	0	0	0	0	0
Place of worship	1	1	2	2	2	1
Public Library/service	1	1	1	1	0	1
Museum	0	0	0	1	0	0
Visitor attraction	0	1	0	1	1	0
Other						
Key						
currently for sale						
mobile/fortnightly library						
community run						
In addition to above, Minster has a vet, funeral directors, hotels, B&B.						

Annex 2 - Bus services servicing rural villages

Frequent day and evening bus service (8) linking St Nicholas with the urban area centres on the north an east coast and with Westwood and with Canterbury (including Sundays)

Northern Cliffsend is served by an hourly six day service to Ramsgate, Broadstairs and Westwood (but not on Sundays) and Canterbury. (9)

Manston, Minster and Monkton are served by a 5 journey a day (except Sundays) service to Westwood and Canterbury

Except Sundays, there are several journeys each day (38) linking Acol and Manston with Ramsgate Broadstairs and Birchington.

There is one daily journey (38A) on weekdays linking St Nicholas, Minster, Acol and Manston with Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

Except on Sundays there are several journeys (42) per day linking Monkton, Minster and Cliffsend with Ramsgate.

Bus services (2/3 journeys a day) link St Nicholas, Monkton and Minster with Birchington, Margate, the QEQM hospital and Westwood (service 51).

On 3 weekdays there is one journey service linking Monkton, Minster, Manston and Acol with Westwood Cross. (E50)

Except on Sundays there is an hourly service linking Cliffsend with Ramsgate, Sandwich and Dover. (88/88A)

School services

2 way

Cliffsend (north), Minster, Acol, Birchington, Westgate, Margate & St Peters. (942)

Monkton, St Nicholas, Birchington, Westgate, Margate and S peters, (943)

Cliffsend Ramsgate, St Peters and Ellington School (947)

Birchington, Sarre, Minster, Monkton, North Cliffsend, Sandwich Technical College. (954)

Minster, Minster, Monkton, Broadstairs and Ramsgate. (965)

1 way

Charles Dickens School to St Nicholas, Monkton, Minster and northern Cliffsend. (940)

St Peters, Margate, Birchington to Acol & Minster, North Cliffsend (944)

Source Thanet Public Transport map December 2011

Annex 3 - Ward populations

(from Area Profiles via KCC) source 2010 population estimates for England & Wales

Broadstairs (24,900)

Beacon Rd 4700

Bradstowe 3900

Kingsgate 2100

St Peters 7200

Viking 7000

Ramsgate (41800)

Central harbour 7800

Cliffsend & Pegwell 4900

Eastcliff 7600

Nethercourt 4500

Newington 5100

Northwood 6500

Sir Moses Montefiore 5400

Margate (42200)

Cliftonville East 6400

Cliftonville West 8200

Dane Valley 8300

Garlinge 4800

Margate central 4900

Salmestone 5400

Westbrook 4200

Birchington (10000)

North 3700

South 6300

Westgate on Sea 6700

Thanet Villages 6800