Canopy Cover Assessment
Kent Districts and Medway

Executive Summary

Canopy cover describes the area covered by a tree or shrub when viewed from above, including the leaves, branches and stem. Canopy cover is a two-dimensional metric, which can be used to quantify the spread of tree cover across an area, this method, however, does not measure understory vegetation. Assessing the spatial extent of a district and establishing a baseline dataset is an important step in the management of our natural environment and can assist planners, policy makers, foresters and communities to recognise the benefits provided by green infrastructure and its importance in community planning, sustainability and resilience. This dataset may be used to target resources to the areas that most need it.

This study estimates tree canopy cover in Kent's Districts using BlueSky data and the i-Tree analysis and assessment tool. Estimates of canopy cover for each ward, as well as each district's total were calculated. The results provide a snapshot of current tree canopy cover and a baseline for comparison with future surveys.

The average canopy cover of Kent and Medway is estimated at **17%** and the canopy cover of the districts are as follows.

District	% Canopy Coverage
Ashford	16.0%
Canterbury	19.5%
Dartford	18.5%
Dover	9.0%
Folkestone and Hythe	8.0%
Gravesham	22.0%
Maidstone	16.0%
Medway	12.0%
Sevenoaks	30.0%
Swale	9.5%
Thanet	4.0%
Tonbridge and Malling	28.0%
Tunbridge Wells	29.0%
Average	**17.0%**

There was a wide range of canopy cover across Kent and Medway at ward level, ranging from just 1.1% in both North Deal and Romney Marsh to 46% in Pembury. Average canopy cover in Kent and Medway is above the national (8.2%) and regional (11.8%) averages reported in Trees in Towns 2 (2008):

Background

Kent has more ancient woodland than any other county in the British Isles, holding 22.5% of the ancient woodland across the South East region. Kent also has 11% of England's ancient semi-natural woodland.

The Kent Biodiversity Strategy 2020 to 2045 identified Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland (613 ha existing), Lowland Mixed Broadleaved Woodland (153 ha), Wet woodland (662 ha), Hedgerows (approx. 11,734 km) and Traditional orchard (1,676 ha) amongst its priority habitats, and Juniper (*Juniperus communis*) amongst its priority species, with Kent able to play a key role in their restoration.

The Strategy also sets the following targets relevant to trees and woodland, with an aim to achieve:

- 20.84% high value semi-natural habitat (74,750 ha) well managed for nature (from the 2015 baseline of 14.6% and 54,640 ha).
- An ecological network of semi-natural habitat (high and low value) covering 30% of Kent (112,000 ha) (from the 2015 baseline of 27% and 100,872 ha).
- More, bigger and less fragmented areas of wildlife-rich habitat outside the protected sites network for wildlife, with an increase in the overall extent of all priority habitats to ensure greater connectivity and resilience to climate change.
- New development to better provide for a greener urban environment, through increased urban tree planting, the inclusion of integral wildlife niches and green building and landscape design.
- Protect and restore existing trees, hedgerow and woodland, whilst increasing the county's tree cover with the right trees in the right places, which supports the recovery of wildlife, delivers natural climate solutions and enriches people's lives.
- Restoring 92 hectares and creating 49 hectares of lowland beech and yew woodland habitat by 2025.
- Restoring 30 hectares and creating 16 hectares of lowland mixed broadleaved woodland habitat by 2025.
- Restoring 2,250 kilometres and planting 2,259 kilometres of species-rich hedgerow habitat by 2025.
- Maintaining 39 hectares, restoring 8 hectares and creating 67 hectares of traditional orchard habitat.
- Creating 10 hectares of wet woodland habitat by 2025.

Future Work

Kent County Council is currently in the process of developing a Natural Climate Solutions analysis report as well as an up to date Kent Tree Strategy, both of which will provide targets for tree planting and expanding woodland and canopy cover across Kent.

Author

Sustainable Business and Communities
KES@kent.gov.uk

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Figure 1: Canopy Cover Medway and Kent Districts

Districts Canopy Cover
Percent Canopy
- <5%
- <10%
- <20%
- <25%
- <30%

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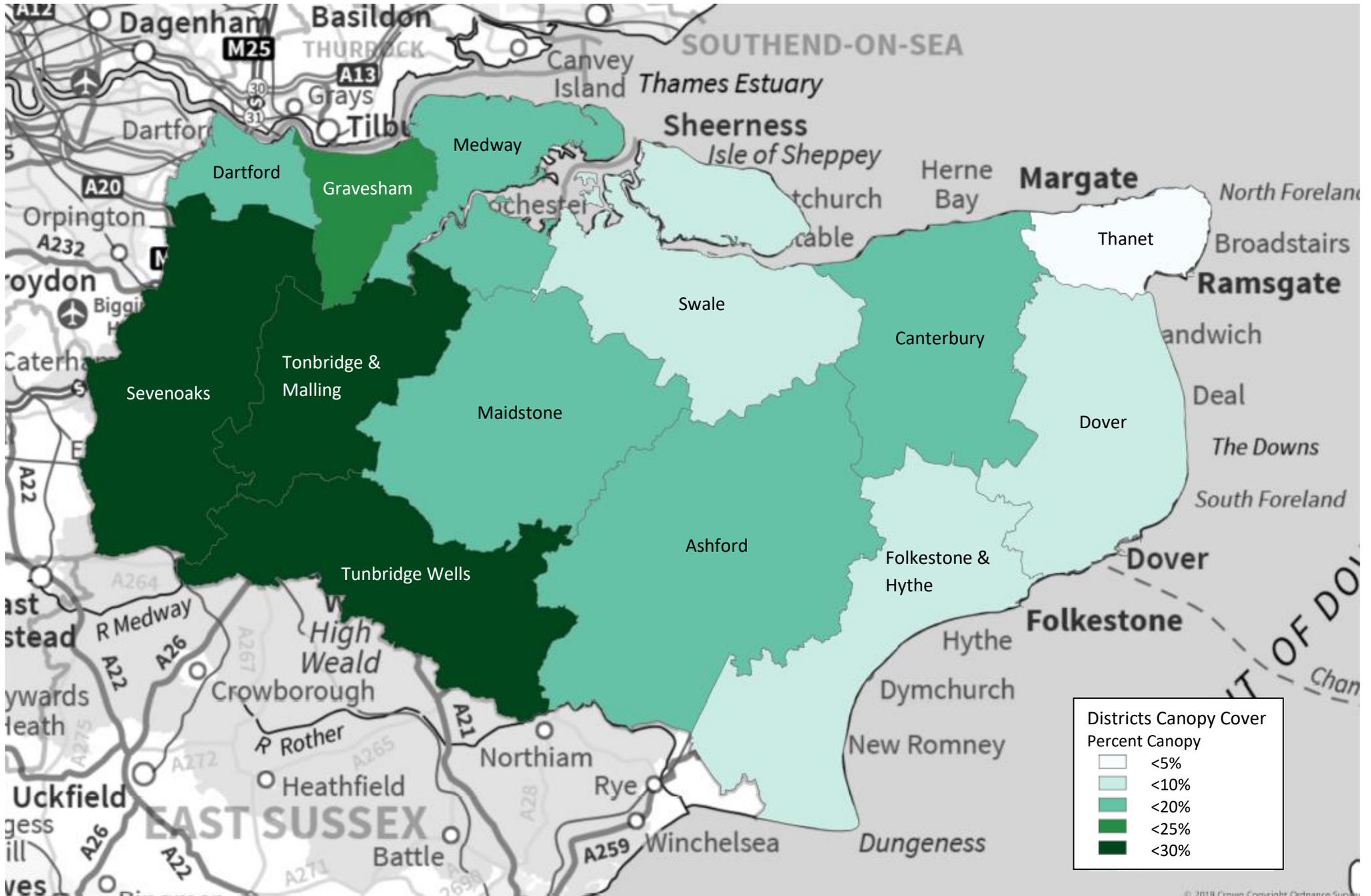
Figure 2: Canopy Cover Medway and Kent Wards

Wards Canopy Cover
Percent Canopy

	<5%
	<10%
	<20%
	<25%
	<30%

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Contents

1. Ashford

Ashford's average canopy cover is **17%** across 58,06 hectares.

As of 2017, 93.9% of land in Ashford in un-developed with the highest proportion used for agriculture. 5.9% of land in Ashford is developed, with the highest proportion used for transport and utilities (see Appendix 4). Percentage canopy cover by ward is as follows:

Ward	% Canopy Coverage
Aylesford & East Stour	7.5%
Beaver	8.3%
Biddenden	23.6%
Bircholt	12.2%
Bockhanger	15.0%
Bybrook	8.7%
Charing	24.4%
Conningbrook & Little Burton Farm	11.6%
Downs North	25.6%
Downs West	20.4%
Furley	12.4%
Goat Lees	8.8%
Godinton	13.3%
Highfield	12.7%
Isle of Oxney	9.5%
Kennington	7.8%
Kingsnorth Village & Bridgefield	7.2%
Mersham, Sevington South with Finberry	8.6%
Norman	5.0%
Park Farm North	11.3%
Park Farm South	14.2%
Repton	34.2%
Rolvenden & Tenterden West	11.7%
Roman	8.5%
Saxon Shore	18.5%
Singleton East	14.7%
Singleton West	11.3%
Stanhope	3.6%
Tenterden North	24.5%
Tenterden South	13.8%
Tenterden St. Michael's	27.9%
Upper Weald	14.6%
Victoria	7.4%
Washford	12.6%
Weald Central	16.3%
Weald North	15.8%
Weald South	21.3%
Willesborough	15.1%
Wye with Hinxhill	14.0%
Average	**16%**

Figure 3: Canopy Cover Ashford Wards

Wards Canopy Cover

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	<5%
	<10%
	<15%
	<20%
	<25%
	<30%
	<40%
	<50%
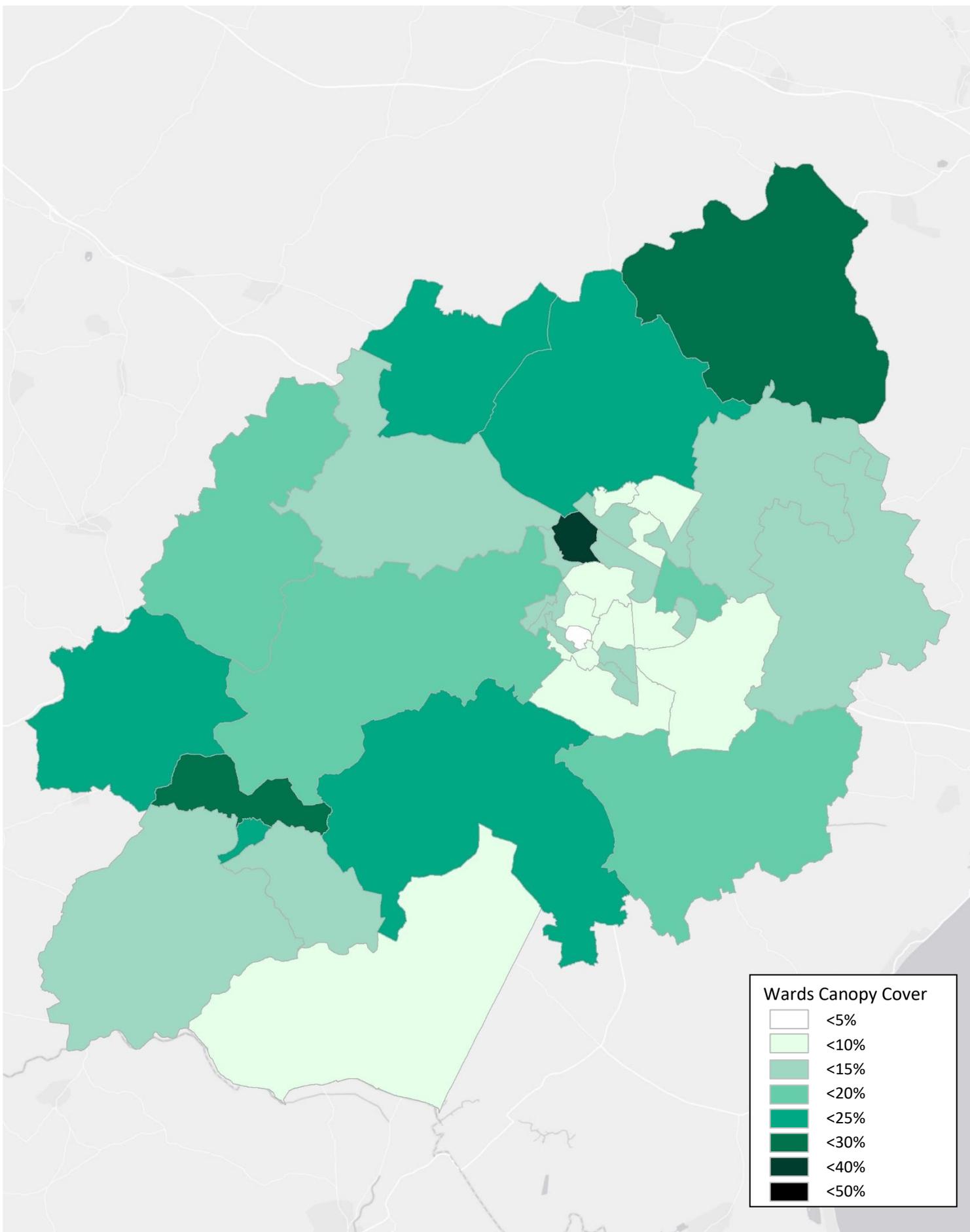
2. Canterbury

Canterbury's average canopy cover is **19.5%** across 31,858 hectares.

As of 2017, 91.1% of land in Canterbury in un-developed with the highest proportion used for agriculture. 8.9% of land in Canterbury is developed, with the highest proportion used for transport and utilities (see Appendix 4).

Percentage canopy cover by ward is as follows:

Ward	% Canopy Coverage
Barton	13.3%
Beltinge	6.9%
Blean Forest	38.1%
Chartham and Stone Street	27.3%
Chestfield	33.1%
Gorrell	9.0%
Greenhill	21.5%
Herne and Broomfield	22.4%
Heron	6.6%
Little Stour and Adisham	11.7%
Nailbourne	22.9%
Northgate	9.1%
Reculver	5.0%
Seasalter	8.0%
St Stephen's	13.1%
Sturry	21.0%
Swalecliffe	4.3%
Tankerton	5.6%
West Bay	3.1%
West Gate	8.4%
Wincheap	9.3%
Average	**19.5%**

Figure 4: Canopy Cover Canterbury Wards

Wards Canopy Cover
- <5%
- <10%
- <15%
- <20%
- <25%
- <30%
- <40%
- <50%
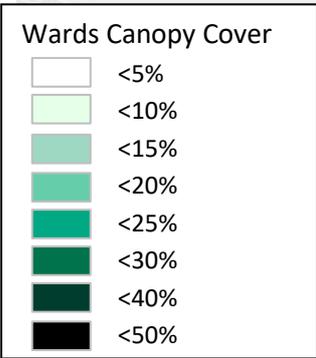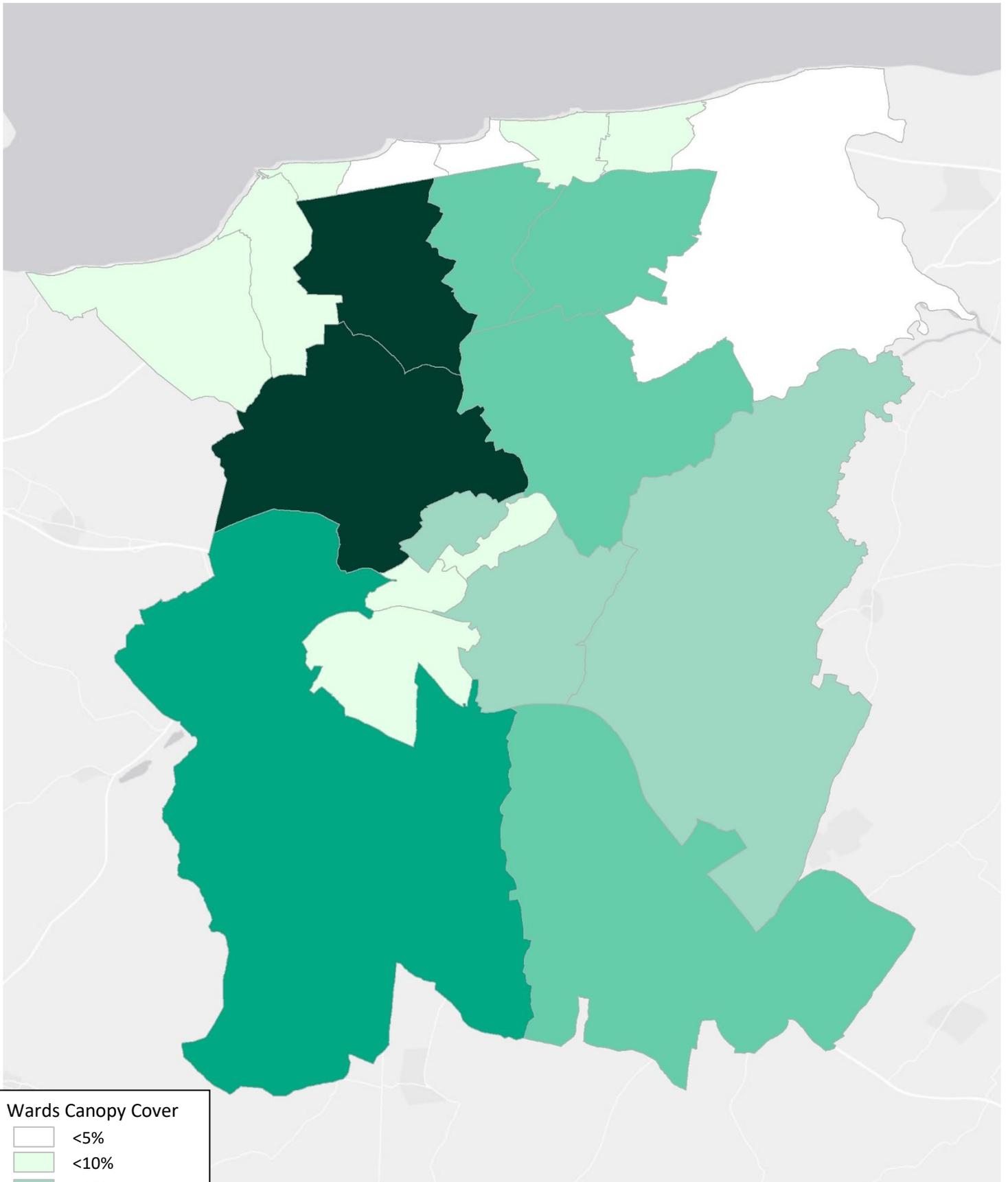
3. Dartford

Dartford's average canopy cover is **18.5%** across 7,631 hectares.

As of 2017, 75.9% of land in Dartford in un-developed with the highest proportion used for agriculture. 22.6% of land in Dartford is developed, with the highest proportion used for transport and utilities (see Appendix 4).

Percentage canopy cover by ward is as follows:

Ward	% Canopy Coverage
Bean and Village Park	35.7%
Brent	20.6%
Bridge	8.8%
Burnham	10.6%
Darenth	27.2%
Ebbsfleet	15.1%
Greenhithe & Knockhall	11.1%
Heath	35.6%
Joydens Wood	34.5%
Longfield, New Barn and Southfleet	12.1%
Maypole and Leyton Cross	32.9%
Newtown	15.8%
Princes	15.6%
Stone Castle	14.6%
Stone House	15.9%
Swanscombe	17.9%
Temple Hill	13.0%
Town	8.8%
West Hill	14.3%
Wilmington, Sutton-at-Hone and Hawley	13.6%
Average	**18.5%**

Figure 5: Canopy Cover Dartford Wards
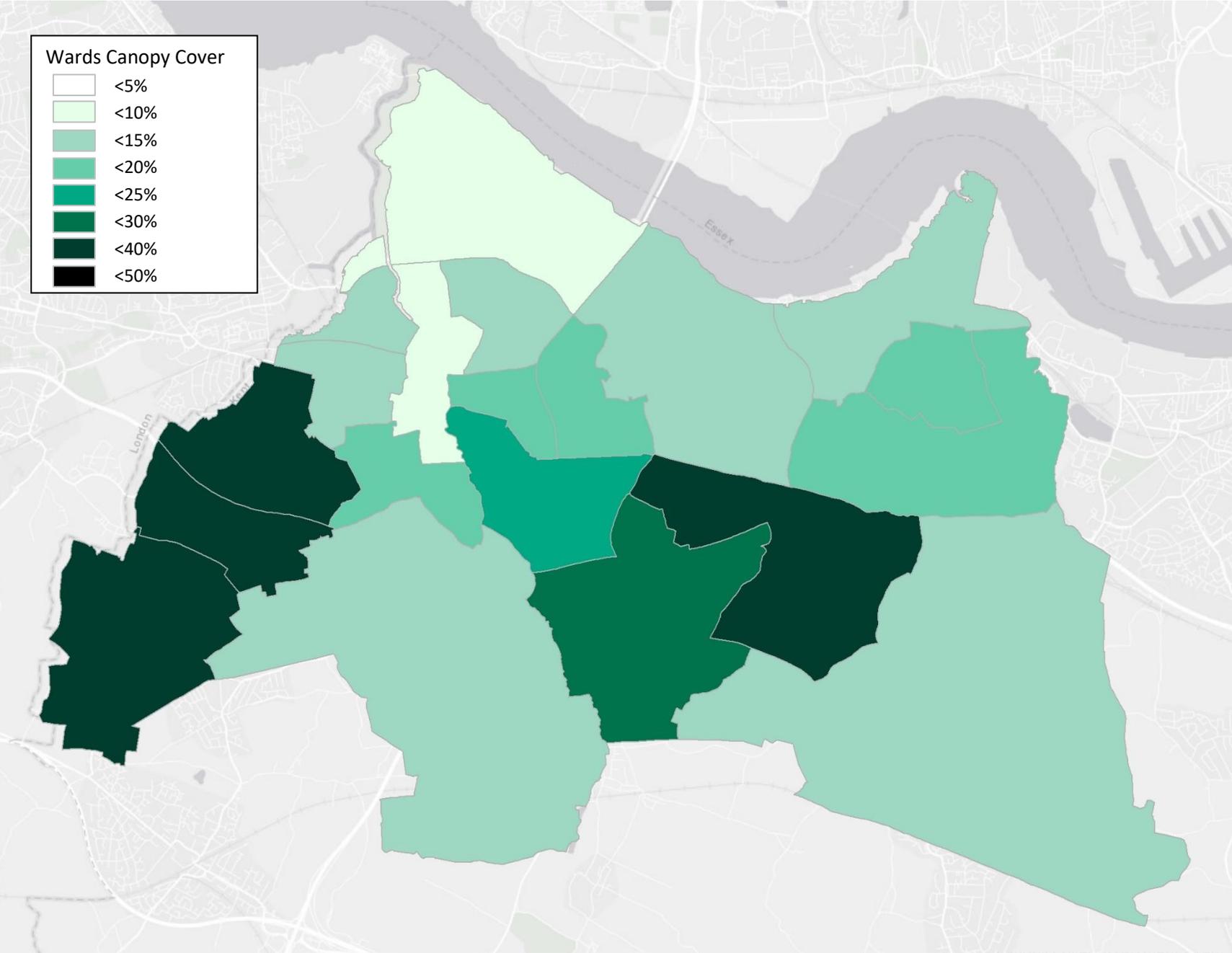
4. Dover

Dover's average canopy cover is **9%** across 32,068 hectares.

As of 2017, 92% of land in Dover in un-developed with the highest proportion used for agriculture. 7.7% of land in Dover is developed, with the highest proportion used for transport and utilities (see Appendix 4).

Percentage canopy cover by ward is as follows:

Ward	% Canopy Coverage
Alkham and Capel-le-Ferne	12.4%
Aylesham, Eythorne and Shepherdswell	10.9%
Buckland	13.6%
Dover Downs and River	18.3%
Eastry Rural	8.6%
Guston, Kingsdown and St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	6.9%
Little Stour and Ashstone	5.0%
Maxton and Elms Vale	29.0%
Middle Deal	4.4%
Mill Hill	3.8%
North Deal	1.1%
Sandwich	2.8%
St Radigunds	27.2%
Tower Hamlets	8.3%
Town and Castle	8.6%
Walmer	8.5%
Whitfield	9.8%
Average	**9%**

Figure 6: Canopy Cover Dover Wards

Wards Canopy Cover

- <5%
- <10%
- <15%
- <20%
- <25%
- <30%
- <40%
- <50%

North Sea
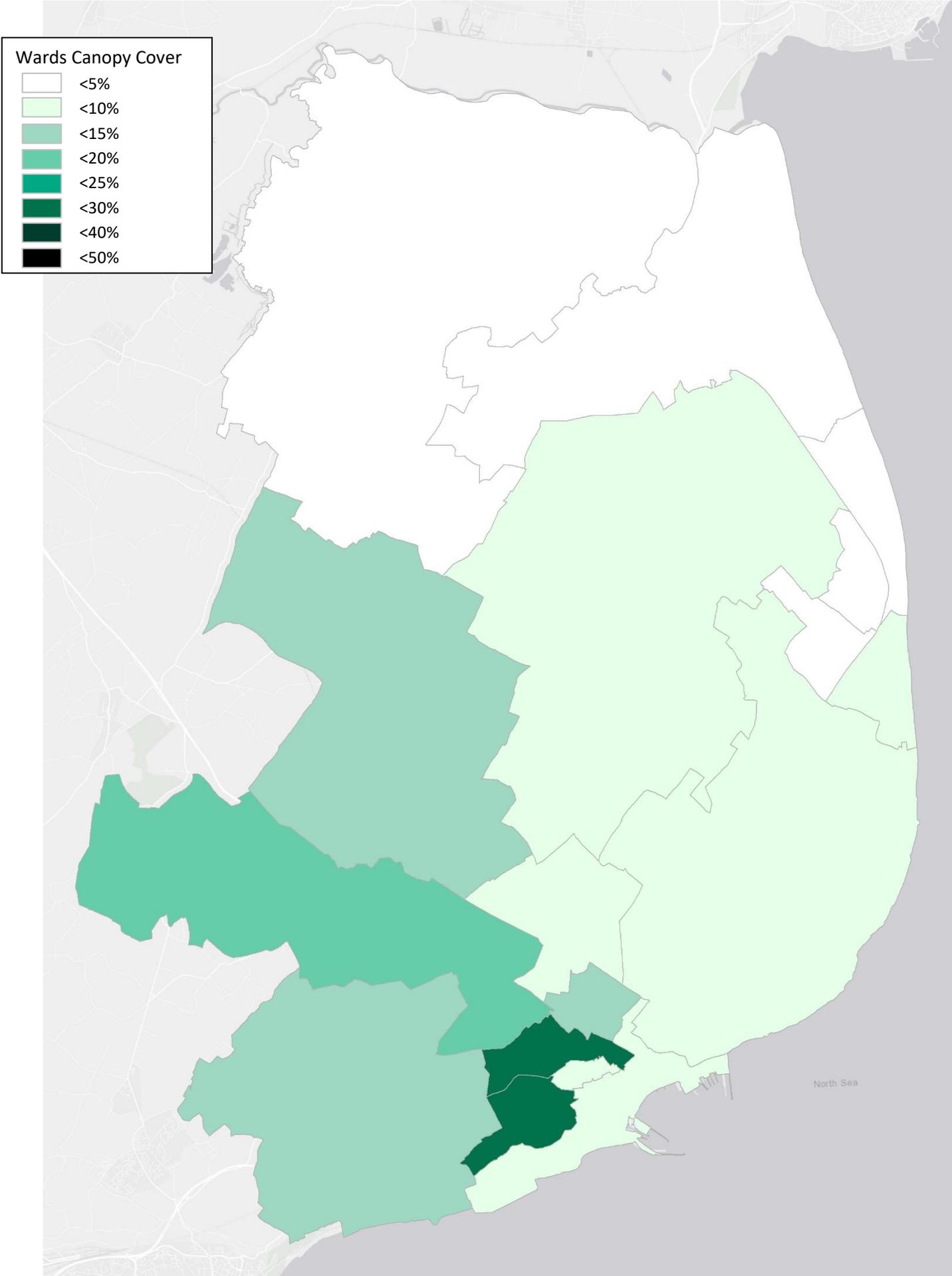
5. Folkestone & Hythe

Folkestone & Hythe's average canopy cover is **8%** across 36,547 hectares.

As of 2017, 92.7% of land in Folkestone & Hythe in un-developed with the highest proportion used for agriculture. 7.2% of land in Folkestone & Hythe is developed, with the highest proportion used for transport and utilities (see Appendix 4).

Percentage canopy cover by ward is as follows:

Ward	% Canopy Coverage
Broadmead	8.4%
Cheriton	10.5%
East Folkestone	13.6%
Folkestone Central	10.4%
Folkestone Harbour	12.7%
Hythe	19.3%
Hythe Rural	11.5%
New Romney	3.1%
North Downs East	15.1%
North Downs West	15.4%
Romney Marsh	1.1%
Sandgate and West Folkestone	17.3%
Walland and Denge Marsh	1.4%
Average	**8%**

Figure 7: Canopy Cover Folkestone & Hythe Wards

Wards Canopy Cover

	<5%
	<10%
	<15%
	<20%
	<25%
	<30%
	<40%
	<50%
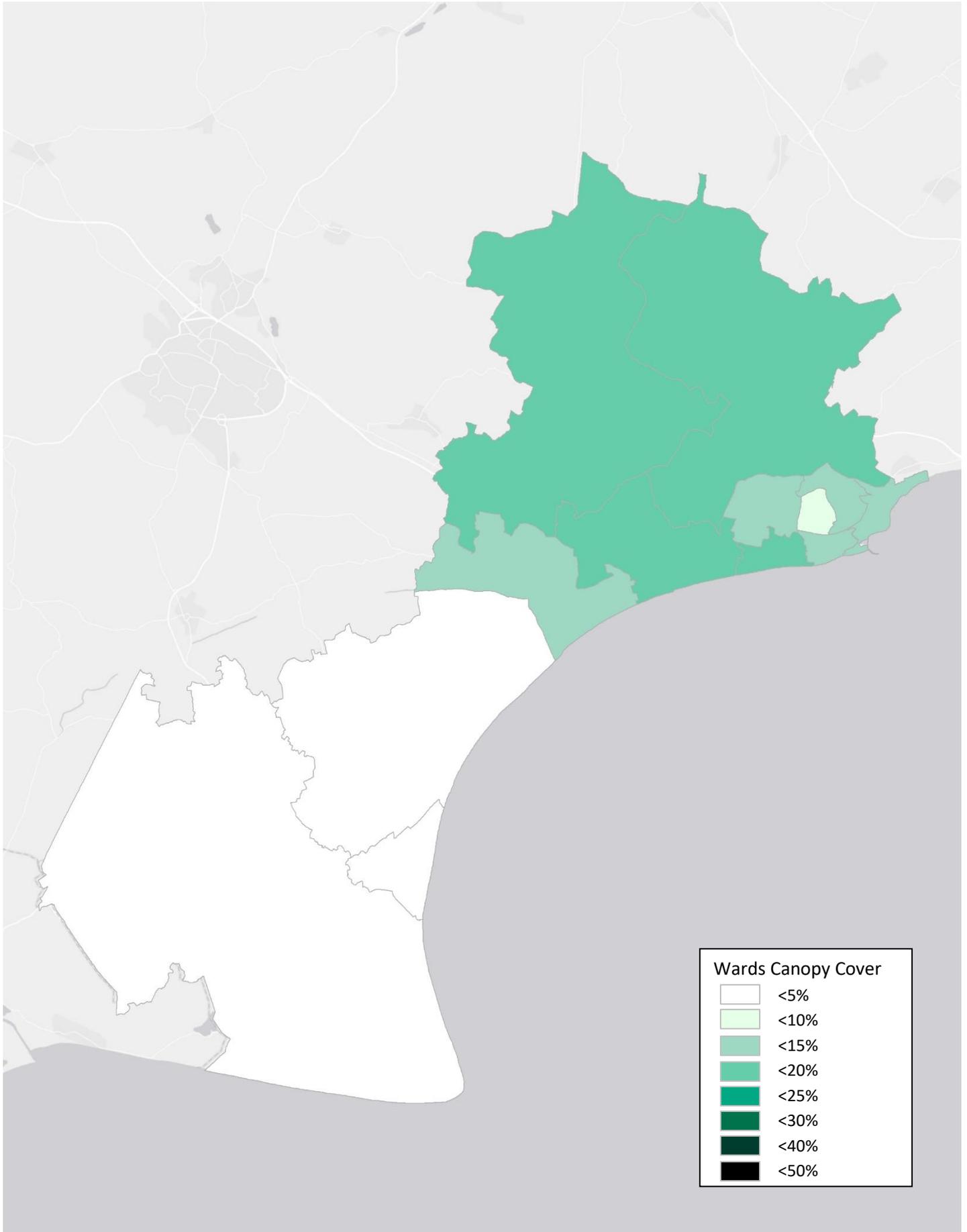
6. Gravesham

Gravesham's average canopy cover is **22%** across 10,496 hectares.

As of 2017, 85.6% of land in Gravesham in un-developed with the highest proportion used for agriculture. 14.2% of land in Gravesham is developed, with the highest proportion used for transport and utilities (see Appendix 4).

Percentage canopy cover by ward is as follows:

Ward	% Canopy Coverage
Central	18.3%
Chalk	3.3%
Coldharbour	10.6%
Higham	7.2%
Istead Rise	12.9%
Meopham North	19.1%
Meopham South and Vigo	36.6%
Northfleet North	7.5%
Northfleet South	14.4%
Painters Ash	13.1%
Pelham	10.7%
Riverside	4.8%
Riverview	8.8%
Shorne, Cobham and Luddesdown	32.5%
Singlewell	13.9%
Westcourt	7.5%
Whitehill	13.3%
Woodlands	15.0%
Average	**22%**

Figure 8: Canopy Cover Gravesham Wards

Wards Canopy Cover

- <5%
- <10%
- <15%
- <20%
- <25%
- <30%
- <40%
- <50%
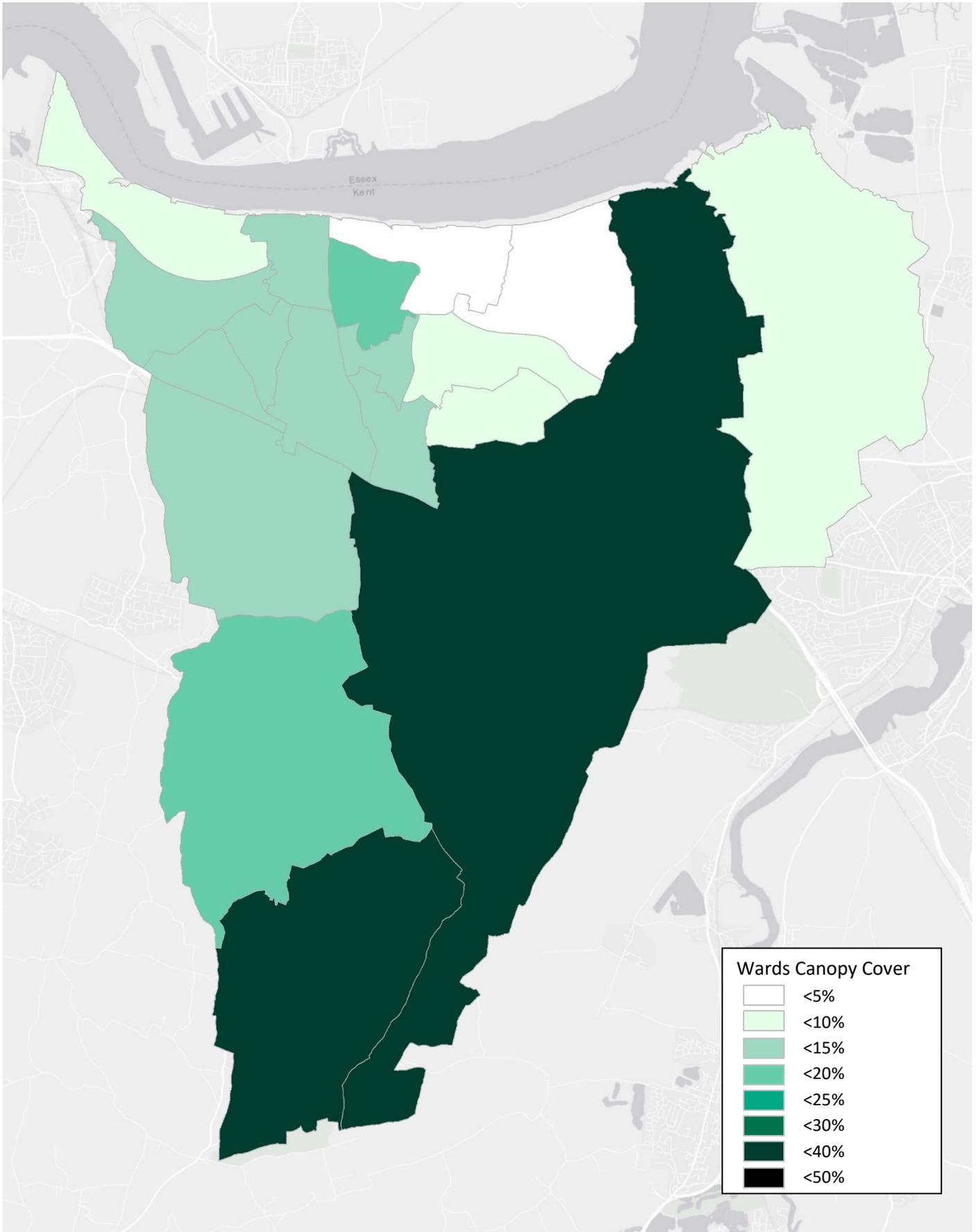
7. Maidstone

Maidstone's average canopy cover is **16%** across 39,335 hectares.

As of 2017, 91.3% of land in Maidstone in un-developed with the highest proportion used for agriculture. 8.5% of land in Maidstone is developed, with the highest proportion used for transport and utilities (see Appendix 4).

Percentage canopy cover by ward is as follows:

Ward	% Canopy Coverage
Allington	16.6%
Barming and Teston	27.3%
Bearsted	17.1%
Boughton Monchelsea and Chart Sutton	11.7%
Boxley	26.3%
Bridge	16.7%
Coxheath and Hunton	14.5%
Detling and Thurnham	23.5%
Downswood and Otham	17.2%
East	12.9%
Fant	9.1%
Harrietsham and Lenham	13.1%
Headcorn	12.0%
Heath	13.1%
High Street	8.6%
Leeds	19.9%
Loose	16.0%
Marden and Yalding	12.1%
North	14.5%
North Downs	20.1%
Park Wood	8.7%
Shepway North	16.0%
Shepway South	12.8%
South	16.7%
Staplehurst	12.7%
Sutton Valence and Langley	12.0%
Average	**16%**

Figure 9: Canopy Cover Maidstone Wards

Wards Canopy Cover

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	<5%
	<10%
	<15%
	<20%
	<25%
	<30%
	<40%
	<50%
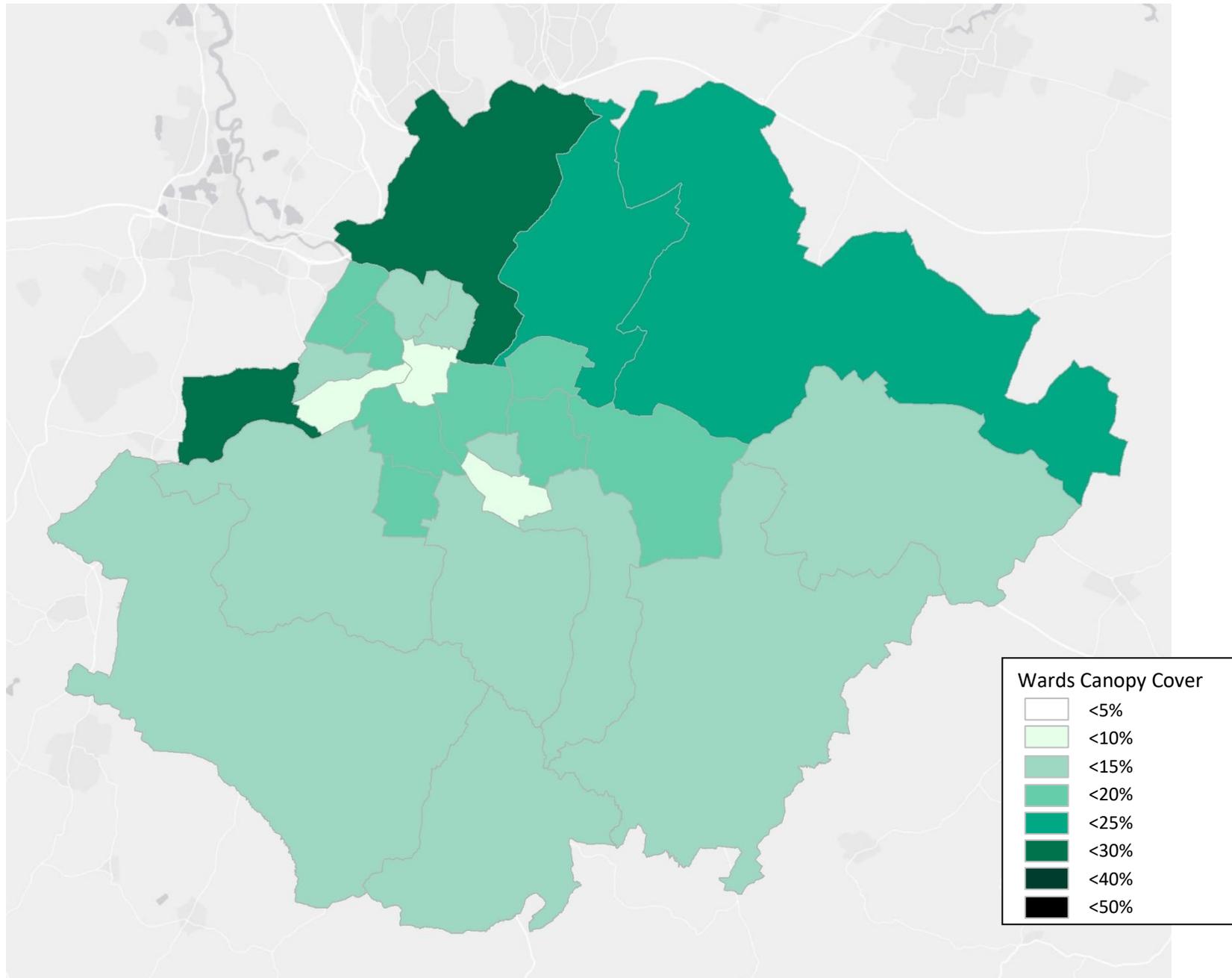
8. Medway

Medway's average canopy cover is **12%** across 26,906 hectares.

As of 2017, 84.5% of land in Medway in un-developed with the highest proportion used for agriculture. 15.3% of land in Medway is developed, with the highest proportion used for transport and utilities (see Appendix 4).

Percentage canopy cover by ward is as follows:

Ward	% Canopy Coverage
Chatham Central	8.5%
Cuxton and Halling	40.9%
Gillingham North	7.2%
Gillingham South	5.6%
Hempstead and Wigmore	23.4%
Lordswood and Capstone	15.9%
Luton and Wayfield	15.4%
Peninsula	3.2%
Princes Park	16.4%
Rainham Central	17.4%
Rainham North	4.9%
Rainham South	16.6%
River	5.4%
Rochester East	7.3%
Rochester South and Horsted	12.2%
Rochester West	10.6%
Strood North	9.5%
Strood Rural	8.6%
Strood South	10.2%
Twydall	9.6%
Walderslade	18.6%
Watling	12.7%
Average	**12%**

Figure 10: Canopy Cover Medway Wards

Wards Canopy Cover
- <5%
- <10%
- <15%
- <20%
- <25%
- <30%
- <40%
- <50%
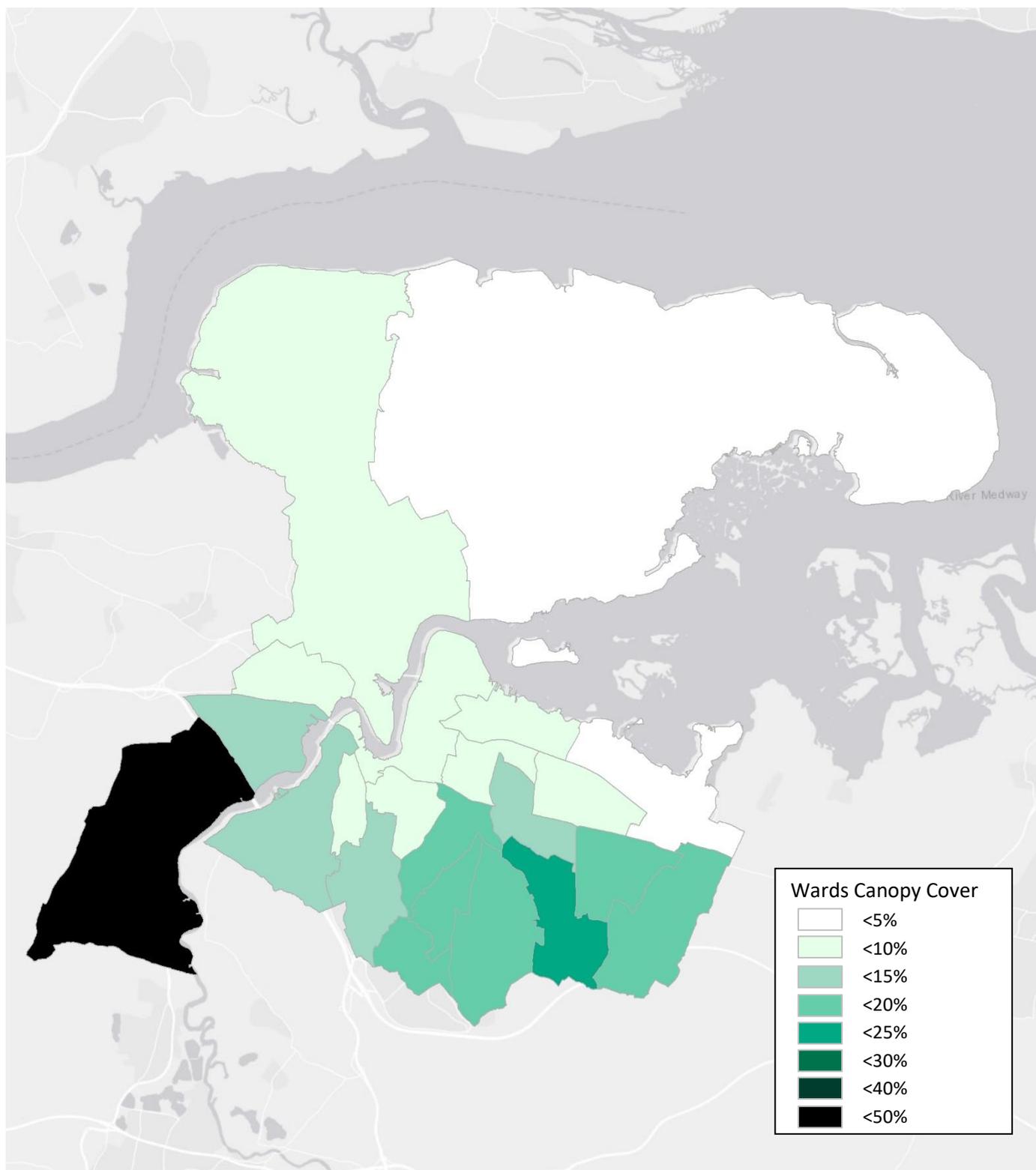
9. Sevenoaks

Sevenoaks' average canopy cover is **30%** across 37,035 hectares.

As of 2017, 92.5% of land in Sevenoaks in un-developed with the highest proportion used for agriculture. 7.4% of land in Sevenoaks is developed, with the highest proportion used for transport and utilities (see Appendix 4).

Percentage canopy cover by ward is as follows:

Ward	% Canopy Coverage
Ash and New Ash Green	25.0%
Brasted, Chevening & Sundridge	35.1%
Cowden & Hever	31.1%
Crockenhill & Well Hill	23.9%
Dunton Green & Riverhead	38.8%
Edenbridge North & East	19.1%
Edenbridge South & West	27.1%
Eynsford	18.7%
Farningham, Horton Kirby & South Darenth	17.0%
Fawkham & West Kingsdown	34.5%
Halstead, Knockholt & Badgers Mount	36.2%
Hartley & Hodsoll Street	27.4%
Hextable	15.4%
Kemsing	29.2%
Leigh & Chiddingstone Causeway	26.8%
Otford & Shoreham	30.2%
Penshurst, Fordcombe & Chiddingstone	27.9%
Seal & Weald	37.6%
Sevenoaks Eastern	21.3%
Sevenoaks Kippington	44.9%
Sevenoaks Northern	24.0%
Sevenoaks Town & St. John's	36.2%
Swanley Christchurch & Swanley Village	18.8%
Swanley St. Mary's	18.1%
Swanley White Oak	20.4%
Westerham & Crockham Hill	35.2%
Average	**30%**

Figure 11: Canopy Cover Sevenoaks Wards

Wards Canopy Cover

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	<5%
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	<15%
	<20%
	<25%
	<30%
	<40%
	<50%
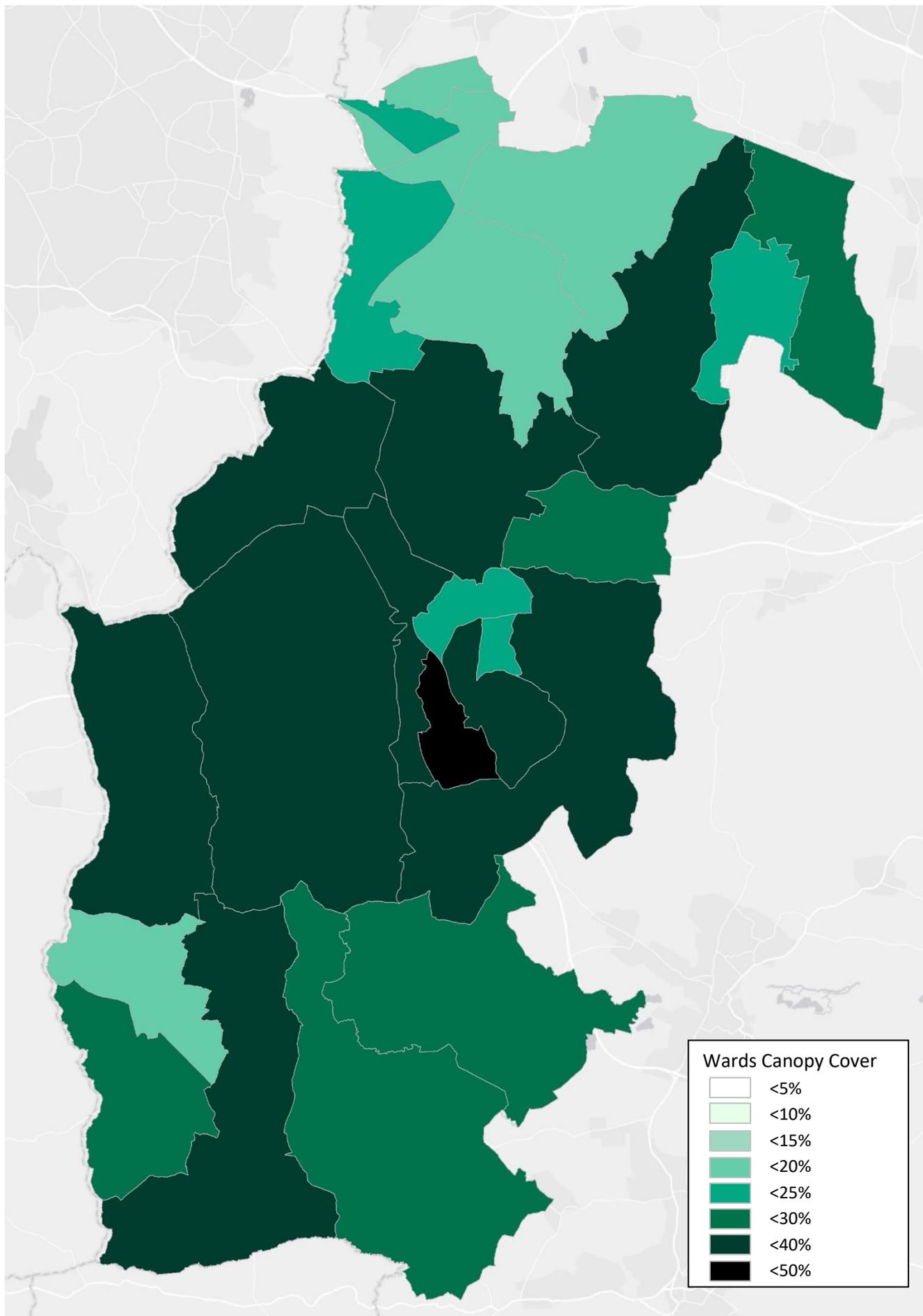
10. Swale

Swale's average canopy cover is **9.5%** across 42,203 hectares.

As of 2017, 92.1% of land in Swale in un-developed with the highest proportion used for agriculture. 7.6% of land in Swale is developed, with the highest proportion used for transport and utilities (see Appendix 4).

Percentage canopy cover by ward is as follows:

Ward	% Canopy Coverage
Abbey	5.3%
Bobbing, Iwade and Lower Halstow	3.2%
Borden and Grove Park	8.1%
Boughton and Courtenay	17.9%
Chalkwell	6.6%
East Downs	17.8%
Hartlip, Newington and Upchurch	5.6%
Homewood	7.2%
Kemsley	5.2%
Milton Regis	4.5%
Minster Cliffs	5.3%
Murston	6.6%
Priory	5.0%
Queenborough and Halfway	1.4%
Roman	4.2%
Sheerness	2.2%
Sheppey Central	1.2%
Sheppey East	1.6%
St. Ann's	16.5%
Teynham and Lynsted	5.4%
The Meads	12.6%
Watling	6.5%
West Downs	9.6%
Woodstock	17.1%
Average	**9.5%**

Figure 12: Canopy Cover Swale Wards

Wards Canopy Cover

- <5%
- <10%
- <15%
- <20%
- <25%
- <30%
- <40%
- <50%
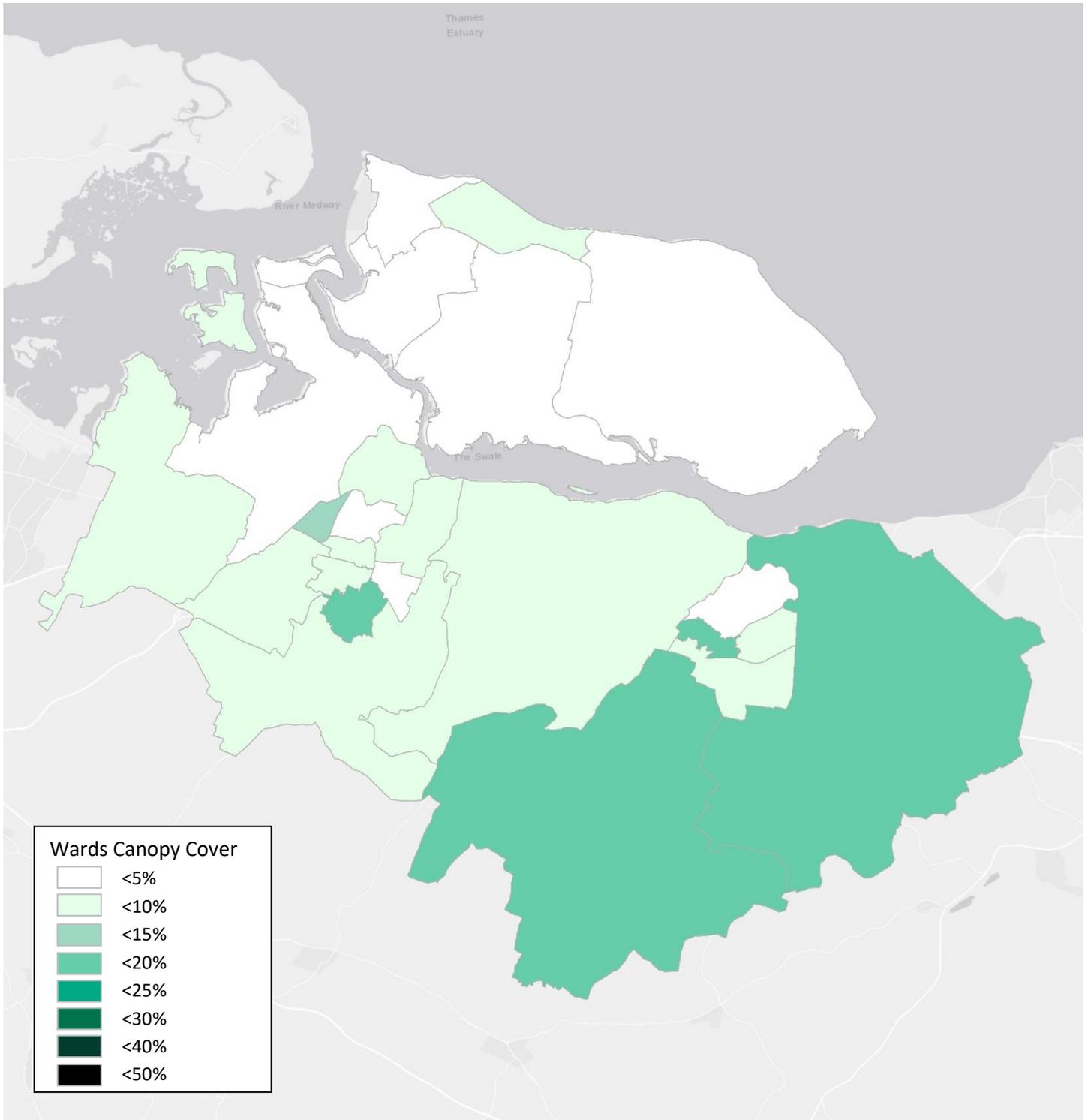
11. Thanet

Thanet's average canopy cover is **4%** across 11,246 hectares.

As of 2017, 78.9% of land in Thanet in un-developed with the highest proportion used for agriculture. 20.6% of land in Thanet is developed, with the highest proportion used for transport and utilities (see Appendix 4).

Percentage canopy cover by ward is as follows:

Ward	% Canopy Coverage
Beacon Road	7.2%
Birchington North	2.7%
Birchington South	5.3%
Bradstowe	7.5%
Central Harbour	2.5%
Cliffsend & Pegwell	3.3%
Cliftonville East	5.8%
Cliftonville West	2.5%
Dane Valley	6.0%
Eastcliff	2.1%
Garlinge	3.6%
Kingsgate	7.8%
Margate Central	2.1%
Nethercourt	5.4%
Newington	5.0%
Northwood	4.1%
Salmestone	7.3%
Sir Moses Montefiore	6.7%
St Peters	6.0%
Thanet Villages	2.7%
Viking	7.1%
Westbrook	3.6%
Westgate-on-Sea	4.3%
Average	**4%**

Figure 13: Canopy Cover Thanet Wards

Wards Canopy Cover

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	<25%
	<30%
	<40%
	<50%
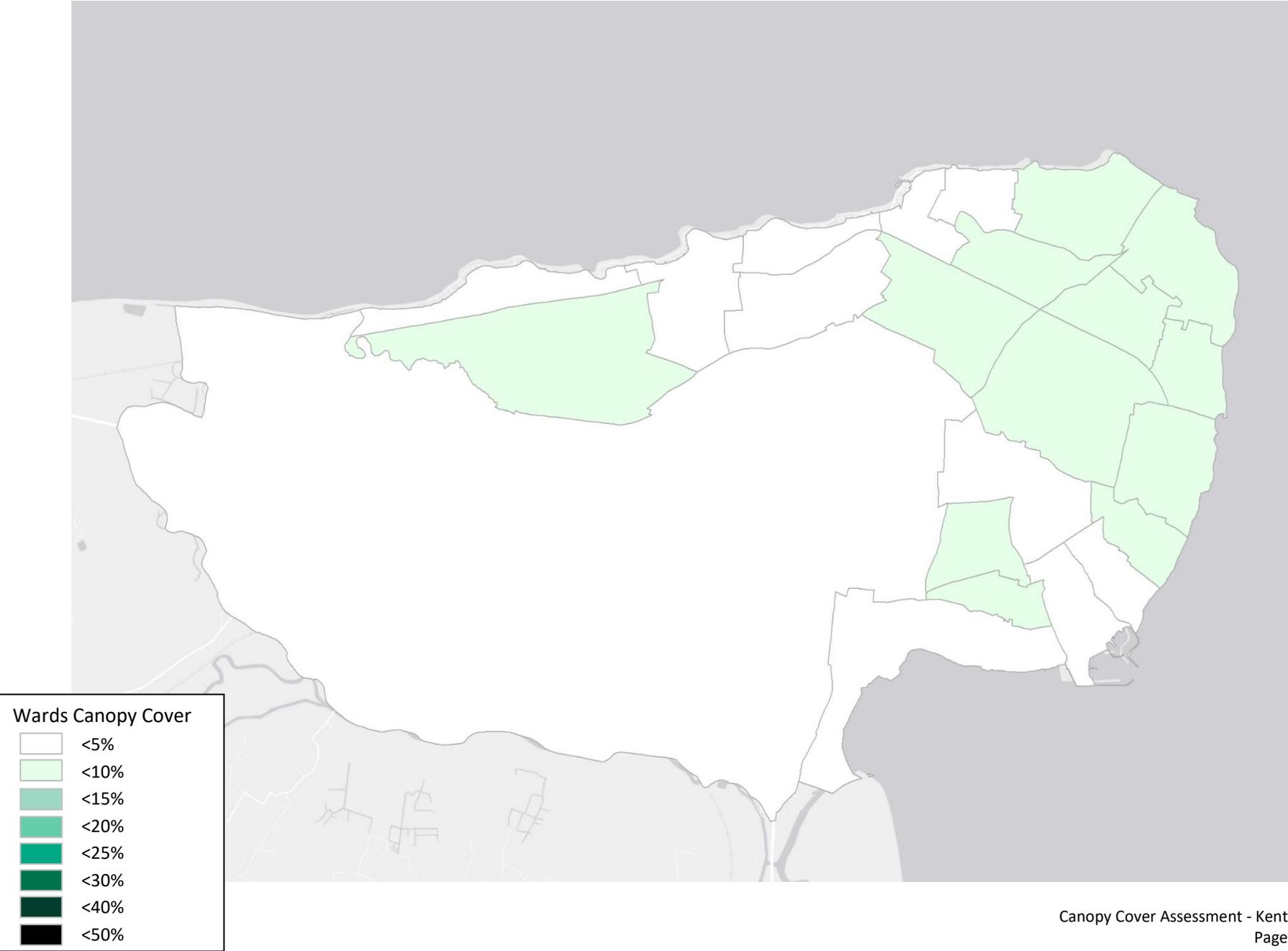
12. Tonbridge & Malling

Tonbridge & Malling's average canopy cover is **28%** across 24,0971 hectares.

As of 2017, 88.1% of land in Tonbridge & Malling in un-developed with the highest proportion used for agriculture. 11.5% of land in Tonbridge & Malling is developed, with the highest proportion used for transport and utilities (see Appendix 4). Percentage canopy cover by ward is as follows:

Ward	% Canopy Coverage
Aylesford North and Walderslade	24.7%
Aylesford South	14.8%
Borough Green and Long Mill	38.8%
Burham and Wouldham	26.0%
Cage Green	40.3%
Castle	18.8%
Ditton	19.1%
Downs and Mereworth	34.9%
East Malling	21.9%
Hadlow and East Peckham	18.9%
Higham	16.2%
Hildenborough	27.6%
Judd	22.7%
Kings Hill	20.6%
Larkfield North	19.0%
Larkfield South	15.2%
Medway	20.0%
Snodland East and Ham Hill	17.6%
Snodland West and Holborough Lakes	24.8%
Trench	17.5%
Vauxhall	30.5%
Wateringbury	28.8%
West Malling and Leybourne	28.3%
Wrotham, Ightham and Stansted	28.7%
Average	**28%**

Figure 14: Canopy Cover Tonbridge & Malling Wards

Wards Canopy Cover

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	<5%
	<10%
	<15%
	<20%
	<25%
	<30%
	<40%
	<50%
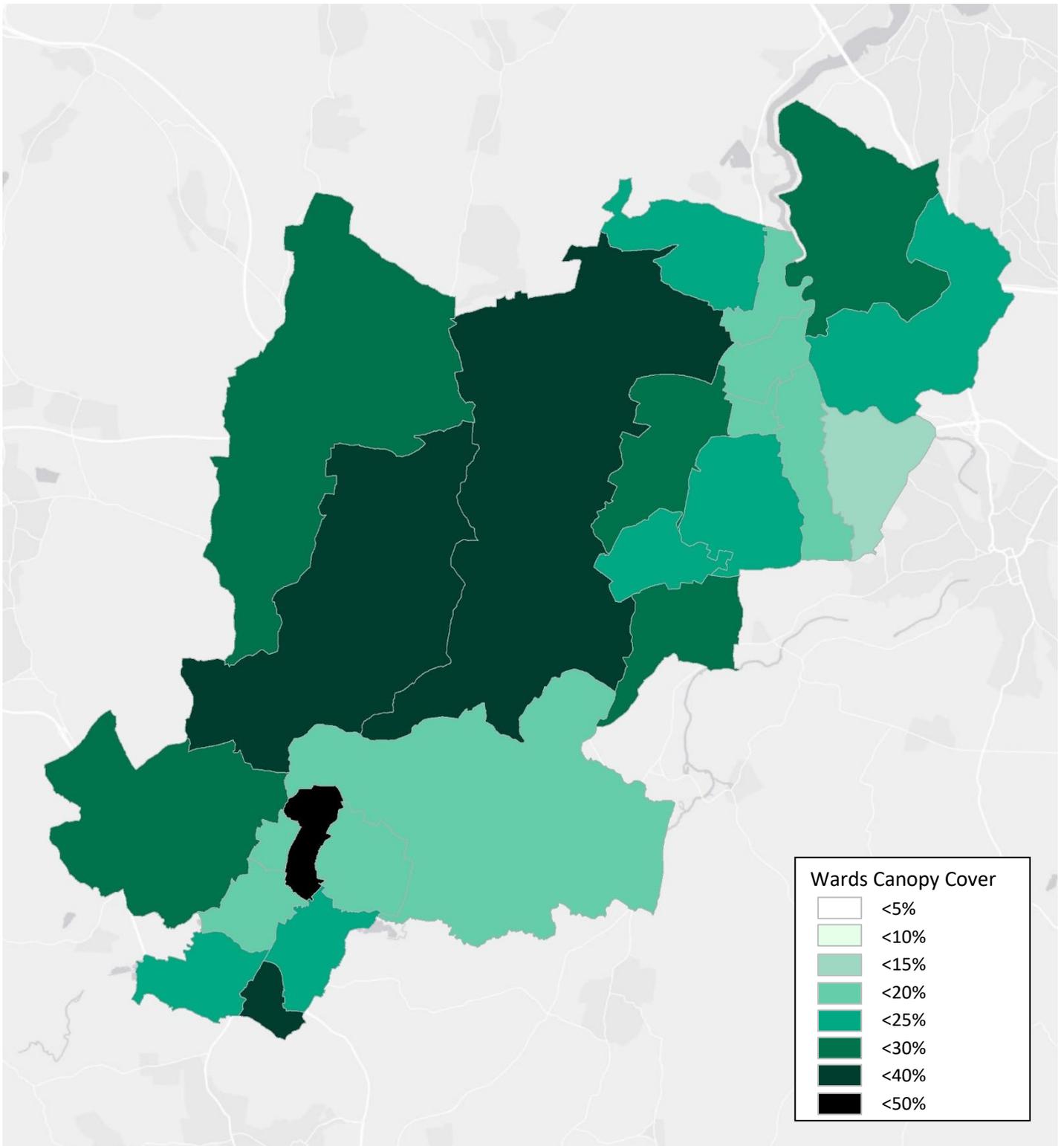
13. Tunbridge Wells

Tunbridge Wells' average canopy cover is **29%** across 33,133 hectares.

As of 2017, 88.1% of land in Tunbridge Wells in un-developed with the highest proportion used for agriculture. 7.4% of land in Tunbridge Wells is developed, with the highest proportion used for transport and utilities (see Appendix 4).

Percentage canopy cover by ward is as follows:

Ward	% Canopy Coverage
Benenden & Cranbrook	27.3%
Brenchley & Horsmonden	23.4%
Broadwater	44.8%
Capel	28.2%
Culverden	34.9%
Frittenden & Sissinghurst	23.0%
Goudhurst & Lamberhurst	34.1%
Hawkhurst & Sandhurst	23.6%
Paddock Wood (East)	12.1%
Paddock Wood (West)	20.5%
Pantiles & St Mark's	32.3%
Park	23.3%
Pembury	46.0%
Rusthall	41.6%
Sherwood	40.2%
Southborough & High Brooms	40.0%
Southborough North	38.2%
Speldhurst & Bidborough	35.6%
St James'	25.9%
St John's	29.3%
Average	**29%**

Figure 15: Canopy Cover Tunbridge Wells Wards

Wards Canopy Cover

	<5%
	<10%
	<15%
	<20%
	<25%
	<30%
	<40%
	<50%
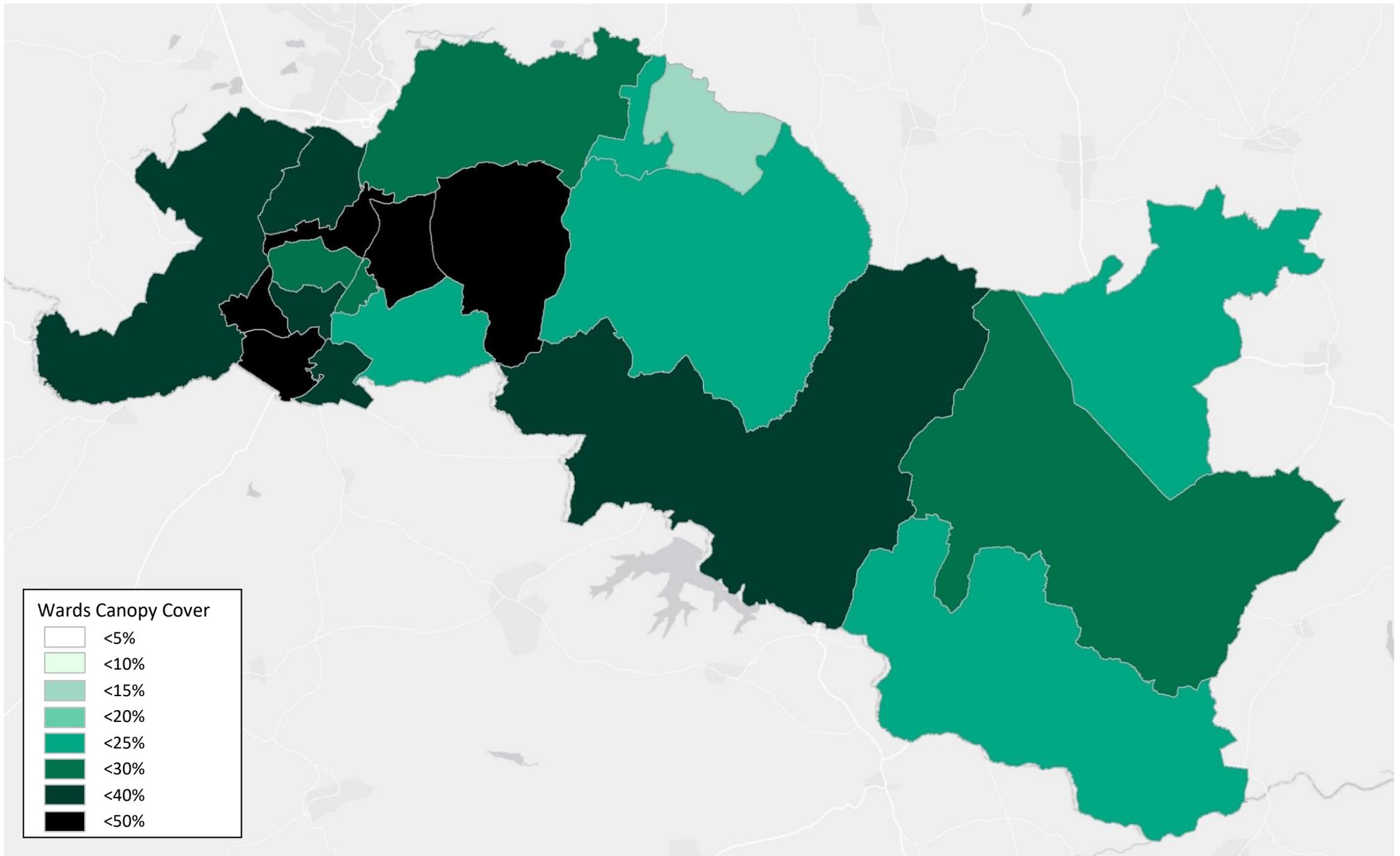
Appendix 1 – Ancient Woodland Cover in Kent Districts and Medway (source: 2015 Forestry Commission National Forest Inventory Spatial Data and Associated Metadata for England)

Local Authority Area	Hectares of Ancient Woodland Cover	% Ancient Woodland Cover
Ashford Borough Council	6,182.84 ha	10.65%
Canterbury City Council	4,395.40 ha	13.70%
Dartford District Council	254.12 ha	3.33%
Dover District Council	674.51 ha	2.10%
Folkestone & Hythe District Council	1,324.16 ha	3.62%
Gravesham Borough Council	663.05 ha	6.32%
Maidstone Borough Council	2,828.44 ha	7.19%
Medway Council	693.10 ha	2.58%
Sevenoaks District Council	3,953.57 ha	10.68%
Swale Borough Council	1,874.46 ha	4.44%
Thanet District Council	0.00 ha	0.00%
Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council	2,620.02 ha	10.87%
Tunbridge Wells Borough Council	5,373.42 ha	16.22%
Kent & Medway Total	**30,837.10 ha**	7.89%
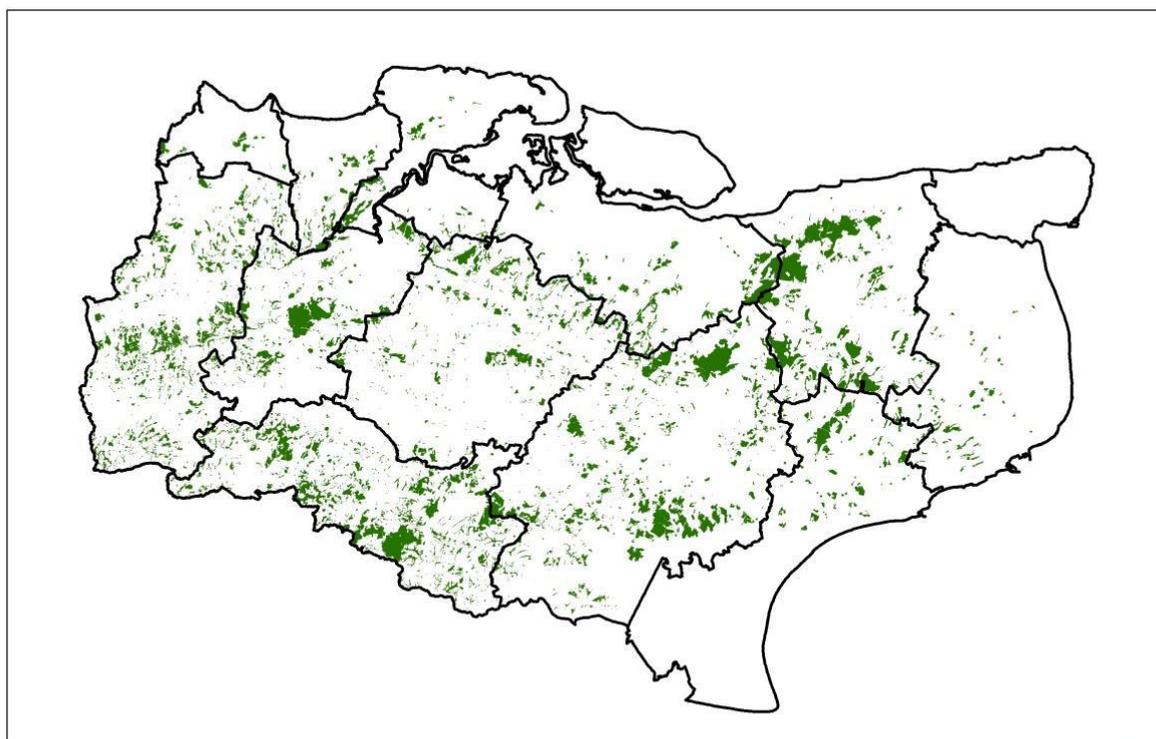
Appendix 2 – Urban Tree Cover by Kent and Medway Towns (source: https://urbantreecover.org/ - iTree Canopy 2016)

Town / City	% Tree Cover
Royal Tunbridge Wells	33.7%
Dover	29.2%
Tonbridge	28.5%
Canterbury	23%
Ashford	18.8%
Folkestone	16.9%
Dartford	16.6%
Whitstable & Herne Bay	16%
Sittingbourne	14.8%
Ramsgate	14%
Medway	14%
Maidstone	13%
Deal	11%
Gravesend	10.8%
Margate	10.2%
Sheerness	4.25%
Kent & Medway Urban Average	**17.17%**
England Urban Average	**16%**

Appendix 3 – Provision of Woodland Access and Population Requiring New Woodland at District Level Across Kent and Medway (source: Woodland Trust, 2017 https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/media/1721/space-for-people-woodland-access.pdf).

Districts	Accessible Woods		Inaccessible Woods		Woodland Creation	
	% of population with access to a 2ha+ wood within 500m	% of population with access to a 20ha+ wood within 4km	% extra population with access to a 2ha+ wood within 500m if existing woods opened	% extra population with access to a 20ha+ wood within 4km if existing woods opened	% population requiring new woodland to be able to access a 2ha+ wood within 500m	% population requiring new woodland to be able to access a 20ha+ wood within 4km
Ashford	13.1 %	29.7%	47.3%	70.3%	39.6%	0%
Canterbury	6.1%	96.3%	50%	3.3%	43.9%	0.4%
Dartford	15.9 %	99.1%	46.4%	0.9%	37.6%	0%
Dover	7.5%	7.5%	50.8%	81.8%	41.7%	10.6%
Folkestone & Hythe	8.5 %	55.6%	34.8%	26.1%	56.7%	18.3%
Gravesham	5.6 %	84.7%	18.8%	0.6%	75.6%	4.7%
Maidstone	13.4%	65.4%	49.3%	33.3%	37.3 %	1.3%
Medway	35.4%	95.2%	21.4%	3.1%	43.2%	1.7%
Sevenoaks	17.2%	90.2%	60.4%	9.8%	22.4%	0%
Swale	10.8%	34.1%	23.6%	31.4%	65.6%	34.4%
Thanet	0.2%	0%	16.3%	0%	83.5%	100%
Tonbridge & Malling	9.5%	70.1%	57.8%	29.9%	32.7%	0%
Tunbridge Wells	38.9%	95.6%	44.6%	4.4%	16.5%	0%
Average	**14.0%**	**63.4%**	**40.1%**	**22.7%**	**45.9%**	**14.0%**

Appendix 4 – Land Uses - Percentage of Total Land (source: MHCLG Land Use in England 2017 Experimental Statistics: https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/7355/Land-use-in-Kent.pdf).

	% of Developed Land	% of Non-developed Land	% of Vacant Land
Ashford	5.9%	93.9%	0.1%
Canterbury	8.9%	91.1%	0.0%
Dartford	22.6%	75.9%	1.5%
Dover	7.7%	92.0%	0.3%
Folkestone & Hythe	7.2%	92.7%	0.1%
Gravesham	14.2%	85.6%	0.3%
Maidstone	8.5%	91.3%	0.2%
Medway	15.3%	84.5%	0.2%
Sevenoaks	7.4%	92.5%	0.1%
Swale	7.6%	92.1%	0.2%
Thanet	20.6%	78.9%	0.4%
Tonbridge & Malling	11.5%	88.1%	0.4%
Tunbridge Wells	7.4%	92.5%	0.1%
England	**8.2%**	**91.7%**	**0.2%**

Developed land is identified as:

- Residential
- Transport and utilities
- Industry and commerce
- Community services
- Minerals and landfill
- Defence buildings
- Unidentified buildings, surface or structure

Non-developed land is identified as:

- Agriculture
- Forestry and woodland
- Grassland
- Water
- Outdoor recreation
- Residential gardens
- Undeveloped land in urban areas

Vacant land is identified as unclassified land, bounded by hoardings and not yet attributed to an address. It is not possible to define whether the vacant land is of a developed or non-developed land use type.

Percentage of Developed Land Uses:

	% Residential	% Transport and utilities	% Industry and commerce	% Community services	% Minerals and landfill	% Defence	% Unidentified	% Total
Ashford	0.6%	3.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	5.9%
Canterbury	1.4%	4.5%	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	8.9%
Dartford	3.0%	11.6%	1.4%	2.2%	0.3%	0.0%	4.1%	22.6%
Dover	1.0%	3.9%	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%	7.7%
Folkestone & Hythe	0.9%	4.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	1.1%	7.2%
Gravesham	2.3%	6.6%	0.5%	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%	2.9%	14.2%
Maidstone	1.2%	4.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	8.5%
Medway	2.4%	7.7%	0.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	15.3%
Sevenoaks	1.0%	4.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	7.4%
Swale	0.9%	3.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	1.7%	7.6%
Thanet	3.9%	10.8%	0.7%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	20.6%
Tonbridge & Malling	1.5%	5.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	2.2%	11.5%
Tunbridge Wells	1.0%	3.6%	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	7.4%
England	**1.1%**	**4.2%**	**0.4%**	**0.7%**	**0.1%**	**0.0%**	**1.7%**	**8.2%**

Percentage of Un-developed Land Use:

	% Agriculture	% Forestry, woodland, grassland and water	% Outdoor recreation	% Residential gardens	% Undeveloped urban land	% Total
Ashford	70.4%	16.7%	1.4%	4.6%	0.8%	93.9%
Canterbury	57.3%	25.0%	1.4%	6.6%	0.8%	91.1%
Dartford	38.1%	18.8%	4.5%	11.6%	2.9%	75.9%
Dover	70.9%	12.1%	2.9%	5.2%	0.9%	92.0%
Folkestone & Hythe	72.0%	13.2%	2.0%	4.4%	1.1%	92.7%
Gravesham	48.8%	17.0%	7.1%	10.7%	2.0%	85.6%
Maidstone	65.7%	15.7%	2.3%	6.7%	0.9%	91.3%
Medway	37.7%	31.5%	3.8%	9.1%	2.3%	84.5%
Sevenoaks	56.5%	22.3%	5.3%	7.9%	0.5%	92.5%
Swale	59.9%	24.6%	1.5%	4.3%	1.7%	92.1%
Thanet	49.1%	9.9%	3.9%	11.3%	4.8%	78.9%
Tonbridge & Malling	51.1%	22.8%	4.6%	8.4%	1.4%	88.1%
Tunbridge Wells	58.6%	24.8%	1.6%	7.1%	0.4%	92.5%
England	**63.1%**	**20.9%**	**2.1%**	**4.8%**	**0.8%**	**91.7%**