29 October 2019 at 7.00 pm

Conference Room, Argyle Road, Sevenoaks
Despatched: 21.10.19

Sevenoaks DISTRICT COUNCIL

Cleaner & Greener Advisory Committee

Membership:
Chairman, Cllr. McArthur; Vice-Chairman, Cllr. Carroll
Cllrs. Andrews, Barnett, Bayley, Dr. Canet, Collins, G. Darrington, Foster, Griffiths, Pearsall and Raikes

Agenda

There are no fire drills planned. If the fire alarm is activated, which is a continuous siren with a flashing red light, please leave the building immediately, following the fire exit signs.

		Pages	Contact
	Apologies for Absence		
1.	**Minutes** To agree the minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 2 July 2019, as a correct record.	(Pages 1 - 4)	
2.	**Declarations of Interest** Any interests not already registered.		
3.	**Actions from Previous Meeting (if any)**		
4.	**Update from Portfolio Holder**		
5.	**Referral from Cabinet or the Audit committee (if any)**		
6.	**Bradbourne Lakes - Progress report**	(Pages 5 - 10)	Richard Wilson Tel: 01732 227262
7.	**Budget 2020/21: Review of Service Dashboards Change Impact Assessments (SCIAs)**	(Pages 11 - 42)	Adrian Rowbotham Tel: 01732 227153
8.	**Licensing - Charging for pre application advice**	(Pages 43 - 56)	Sharon Bamborough Tel: 01732227325
9.	**Abandoned Shopping Trolleys**	(Pages 57 - 62)	Richard Wilson Tel: 01732 227262

10.	**Adoption of new Sevenoaks District Joint Transportation Board (JTB) terms of reference**	(Pages 63 - 72)	Martin Goodman Tel: 01732227245
11.	**Free Christmas parking**	(Pages 73 - 76)	John Strachan Tel: 01732227310
12.	**Annual review of parking management**	(Pages 77 - 88)	John Strachan Tel: 01732227310
13.	**Air Quality Monitoring Progress Report**	(Pages 89 - 160)	Annie Sargent Tel: 01322343085
14.	**Kent Biodiversity Strategy**	(Pages 161 - 214)	Richard Wilson Tel: 01732 227262
15.	**Work Plan**	(Pages 215 - 216)	

EXEMPT INFORMATION

At the time of preparing this agenda there were no exempt items. During any such items which may arise the meeting is likely NOT to be open to the public.

If you wish to obtain further factual information on any of the agenda items listed above, please contact the named officer prior to the day of the meeting.

Should you need this agenda or any of the reports in a different format, or have any other queries concerning this agenda or the meeting please contact Democratic Services on 01732 227000 or democratic.services@sevenoaks.gov.uk.

CLEANER & GREENER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Minutes of the meeting held on 2 July 2019 commencing at 7.00 pm

Present: Cllr. McArthur (Chairman)

Cllr. Carroll (Vice Chairman)

Cllrs. Andrews, Barnett, Bayley, Dr. Canet, G. Darrington, Griffiths and Raikes

Apologies for absence were received from Cllrs. Collins, Foster and Pearsall

Cllrs. P. Darrington, Eyre and Pender were also present.

1. Appointment of Chairman

Resolved: That Cllr McArthur be appointed Chairman of the Advisory Committee for 2019/20.

(Cllr McArthur in the Chair)

2. Appointment of Vice Chairman

Resolved: That Cllr Carroll be appointed Vice Chairman of the Advisory Committee for 2019/20.

3. Minutes

Resolved: That the Minutes of the meeting of the Direct & Trading Advisory Committee held on 27 March 2019 be approved and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

4. Declarations of Interest

No additional declarations of interest were made.

5. Actions from Previous Meeting

There were none.

6. Update from Portfolio Holder

The Cleaner & Greener Portfolio Holder, and Chairman, advised that she had recently met the Chief Officer and the relevant Heads of Service/Service Managers in order to get up to speed with her new Portfolio and would have more to report at the next meeting.

7. Referral from Cabinet or the Audit committee

There were none.

8. Role of the Advisory Committee and Key Challenges

Members received a presentation and report advising them as to the role of the Committee and the areas of responsibility including the key issues and challenges facing those areas, and took the opportunity to ask questions of clarification.

Resolved: That the report be noted.

9. Resources and Waste Strategy for England - Government Policy Paper

Members considered a report outlining the contents of the DEFRA resources and waste strategy released on 18 December 2018 along with details of the consultations on some main policy areas that were carried out in Spring 2019.

Reponses to the consultations had been agreed with the Portfolio Holder for Direct and Trading Services prior to the submission deadline of 13 May 2019, and were produced for Members' information.

In response to a question concerning final waste destination, the Chief Officer Environmental and Operational Services advised that the Kent Resource Partnership produced an Annual Materials End Destination Publication. With regards to recycling incentives, Members were advised that there would soon be short public videos to explain current recycling collection and disposal methods and it was mooted that collections to include food waste should be reinvestigated. The Chief Officer Environmental & Operational Services reported that a separate food waste collection for all Councils to deliver by 2023, was one of the proposals being put forward for consultation in the Waste & Resources Strategy.

Resolved: That the report be noted.

10. Work Plan

The work plan be noted.

THE MEETING WAS CONCLUDED AT 8.12 PM

CHAIRMAN

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BRADBOURNE LAKES – SEVENOAKS – PROGRESS REPORT

Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee – 29 October 2019

Report of	Chief Officer Environmental and Operational Services Chief Officer Finance and Trading Services
Status	For information
Key Decision	No

Executive Summary: This report updates Members of the Advisory Committee on progress to date on moving forward the implementation of the 'Vision for Bradbourne Lakes" to try and obtain external funding for improvement and restoration works to the Lakes.

This report supports the Key Aim of a green and healthy environment.

Portfolio Holder Cllr. Margot McArthur

Contact Officer(s) Richard Wilson, Ext. 7262
Ashley Walmsley, Ext. 7220

Recommendation to Advisory Committee:

To note the progress made on implementing the 'Vision for Bradbourne Lakes', the next steps and the potential opportunity to try and attract external funding for the improvement and restoration works identified in the 'Vision' document.

Reason for recommendation: The results of the public consultation has identified the community vision for the future of Bradbourne Lakes. To achieve this vision substantial expenditure is required for the improvement and restoration works identified. Such expenditure is outside the Council's ten year budget and therefore external, and potential internal funding will need to be identified to wholly or partly, fund the prioritised works.

Introduction and Background

1 At the meeting of the Direct and Trading Advisory Committee on 9 October 2018 (and agreed by Cabinet on 11 October 2018), it was agreed that:-

a) The results of the public consultation be noted and that Land Use Consultants (LUC) be commissioned to develop a full vision costed plan and to explore funding opportunities and to submit various grant applications to fund the proposed improvement and restoration works, and

b) To fund this consultancy works, a ‘one-off’, ‘Invest to Save’, growth item for the 2019/20 budget be considered as part of the 2019/20 budget setting process.

2 A £60,000 budget was agreed, available from 1 April 2019, and LUC were commissioned.

3 The priorities identified from the consultation were; de-silting of the lakes; repair of lake edges; repair of broken structures; repair/improvement of eroded paths; removal of overgrown vegetation, ecological enhancements and biodiversity improvements.

4 In order to prepare a fully costed plan various surveys have been undertaken, by LUC. These are:-

- Tree survey
- Ecology survey
- Sediment (Silt) survey
- Structure survey

Tree Survey

5 446 trees identified, 26 species, 34 trees identified as ‘Grade A’: (Sycamore; Ash; Oak; Thorn; Beach; Horse Chestnut and Scots Pine). 25 trees identified for removal as roots damaging structures; contaminating the lakes, overgrown, and preventing other natural growth (1 grade B tree, 14 grade C trees and 10 grade U trees).

Ecology Survey

6 Recommendations for enhancement:-

- Improving water quality and potential of boundary habitats to North and South
- Reduction of tree canopies to lake edge to encourage marginal planting.
- Establishment of wet woodland habitat to the South, with additional planted Willow.
- Marginal and aquatic planting through establishing reed banks with a wet grassland mix to soften lakeside edges.
- Relaxation of mowing regimes along woodland and open water habitats.
- Increase habitat connectivity along East and West boundaries for bats and birds, through tree lines and hedges.
- Creation of dead hedges for invertebrates and small mammals.

- Measures to dissuade large populations of water fowl to reduce damage they cause. Enhancing marginal vegetation around lake sides would help discourage Canada geese, along with relaxed grassland border habitats and park interpretation to dissuade feeding.

- Production of a habitat management plan to inform future management and maintain ecological gains.

- Installation of bat boxes mounted on trees within the woodland habitat.

- Installation of bird boxes, in particular species specific boxes for UK Biodiversity species Action Plan priority species.

- Refuges for waterfowl in areas that are inaccessible to the public, such as Islands and North and South of site. This should include a Kingfisher nesting bank within the banks of the stream.

- Deadwood areas such as log and brush piles along boundary habitats, including standing deadwood for reptiles, small mammals and invertebrates.

Sediment (Silt) Survey

7 It is calculated that there is currently 5627m^3 of in-situ sediment in the 5 lakes, with approximately 5080 tonnes for removal and disposal.

8 It should be feasible, with the agreement of the Environmental Agency (Environmental permits) to apply most of the dredging to local land, if a receptor site, and a willing land owner can be found (Could be existing SDC land).

9 The permits will allow the arisings to be applied to agricultural or non-agricultural land, or to land that has been subject to industrial or other man made development for restoration, reclamation or improvement and could result in a benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement at a rate of up to 5,000 tonnes per hectare.

10 Some of the material within lake 5, where the road run off / stream enters, may not be suitable for spreading under an environmental permit and would require disposal at a suitable licenced site.

11 Water quality appears to be good despite the lakes not having being de-silted for many years.

Structural Survey

12 The following locations have been identified as a priority for remedial works:

- The sidewalls and base of lake 4 and its overflow pond.

- The steel supported in-situ concrete bridge at the Southern end of Lake 3

- The sidewalls of the upstream overflow stream.

13 It should be noted that many of the structures within the park require general repairs to ensure the longevity of the lake banks and improve the general aesthetics of the park.

14 The following actions have been identified as being required to develop the required repair details:

- The draining and dredging of lake 4 and its overflow pond facilitating further investigation and remedial works.

- Trial pits dug at key locations to determine the current construction and condition of the sidewalls and base of lake 4, and the sidewalls of the overflow stream.

- Developing solutions in areas where trees add to the complexity of repair details.

- Repair costs are optimised in regard to cost, aesthetics, robustness and longevity.

Landscape Proposals (All to be further developed)

15 Nature play. (Trim trail type) utilising wooden equipment.

16 Improvement to existing paths and edges.

17 Improvement to park threshold

18 Creation of circular walking path with deck bridge and stream stepping stones.

Timetable and Next Steps

19 August Complete Vision Plan (Done)

September Cost estimates (Done)

Develop detailed designs (Done)

Apply for CIL funding (Submitted 30.9.19)

Liaison with Bradbourne Residents Association

October Detailed cost estimates (Done)

November and later - Planning application (if required) and Environment Agency permission (Licence and exemptions)

Submit other grant applications (Including Heritage Lottery Fund and Enovert)

Agree priorities

Further liaison with Bradbourne Residents Association

Key Implications

Financial

The funding for the priority works identified in the vision for Bradbourne Lakes is outside the Council's ten year budget and therefore external funding will need to be applied for to wholly or partially fund the required works to implement the vision.

This will include an application to the Council's next CIL Spending Board and other external organisations who may give financial support to this project, this will include the HLF and Enovert (CIL Spending Board Meeting on 9th December)

On-going maintenance liabilities for the Council also need to be fully taken into account in any improvement programme.

Legal Implications and Risk Assessment Statement.

Without assistance from external funding the vision cannot be implemented for the lakes, however, priority works, such as de-silting, will be essential in the near future, to ensure the correct functioning of the lakes, and again, the estimated cost of these works are outside the Council's ten year budget.

There is no guarantee, however, that any application for funding will be successful, and this is a significant risk to the implementation of the vision.

Equality Assessment

The decisions recommended through this paper have a remote or low relevance to the substance of the Equality Act. There is no perceived impact on end users.

Conclusions

Obtaining funding to wholly or partially support the improvement and restoration works identified in the vision will be the greatest opportunity to deliver the desired outcomes. LUC have identified numerous organisations they could bid to, to provide the necessary funding to deliver the desired outcomes identified through the vision consultation, although there is no guarantee of success.

Appendices

Background Papers Bradbourne Lakes – A Vision for the Future – prepared by LUC – August 2018

https://cds.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/s35579/06%2010270%20Bradbourne%20Lakes%20-%20Masterplan_5.0_Public%20-%20Appendix%20A.pdf?J=4

Tree Survey

https://cds.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/s39625/Tree%20Survey%20A1.pdf?J=10

https://cds.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/s39626/Tree%20Survey%20A2.pdf?J=10

Ecology Survey

https://cds.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/s39622/Ecology%20Survey.pdf?J=10

Sediment Survey

https://cds.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/s39624/Sediment%20Survey.pdf?J=10

Structural Survey

https://cds.sevenoaks.gov.uk/documents/s39623/Structural%20Survey.pdf?J=10

Richard Wilson
Chief Officer Environmental and Operational Services

Adrian Rowbotham
Chief Officer Finance and Trading Services

BUDGET 2020/21: SERVICE DASHBOARDS AND SERVICE CHANGE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (SCIAS)

Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee – 29 October 2019

Report of	Chief Officer Finance and Trading
Status	For comment
Also considered by	People and Places Advisory Committee – 1 October 2019
	Improvement and Innovation Advisory Committee – 3 October 2019
	Housing and Health Advisory Committee – 8 October 2019
	Development and Conservation Advisory Committee – 15 October 2019
	Finance and Investment Advisory Committee – 21 November 2019
Key Decision	No

Executive Summary:

This report sets out updates to the 2020/21 budget within the existing framework of the 10-year budget and savings plan. The report presents growth and savings proposals that have been identified which need to be considered (if applicable to this Committee), and requests further suggestions from the Advisory Committees, before finalising the budget for 2020/21.

Informed by the latest information from Government and discussions with Cabinet, it is proposed that the Council continues to set a revenue budget that assumes no direct funding from Government through the Revenue Support Grant or New Homes Bonus. This will result in the Council continuing to be financially self-sufficient.

To achieve this aim and to ensure a balanced budget position over the next 10-year period, whilst also increasing the Council's ability to be sustainable beyond that time, a net savings requirement of £93,000 in 2020/21 and £100,000 per annum in later years is included.

Other pressures may result in a requirement for further savings. Officers will continue to monitor these pressures and report the latest position to Cabinet in December.

Portfolio Holder Cllr. Matthew Dickins

Contact Officer(s) Adrian Rowbotham, Ext. 7153

Alan Mitchell, Ext. 7483

Recommendation to each Advisory Committee:

(a) Advise Cabinet with views on the growth and savings proposals identified in Appendix D applicable to this Advisory Committee.

(b) Advise Cabinet with further suggestions for growth and savings applicable to this Advisory Committee.

Reason for recommendation: It is important that the views of the Advisory Committees are taken into account in the budget process to ensure that the Council's resources are used in the most suitable manner.

Introduction and Background

1 The Council's financial strategy over the past fifteen years has worked towards increasing financial sustainability and it has been successful through the use of a number of strategies including:

- implementing efficiency initiatives;
- significantly reducing the back-office function;
- improved value for money;
- maximising external income;
- the movement of resources away from low priority services; and
- an emphasis on statutory rather than non-statutory services.

2 Over this period, the Council has focused on delivering high quality services based on Members' priorities and consultation with residents and stakeholders. In financial terms, the adoption of this strategy has to date allowed the Council to move away from its reliance on general fund reserves.

3 Using the data sources available to the Council, this report sets out a budget over the 10-year period but recognises that it is likely that more accurate data will become available in future months and current assumptions may need to be updated.

4 In setting its budget for 2011/12 onwards, the Council recognised the need to address both the short-term reduction in Government funding as well as the longer-term need to reduce its reliance on reserves. The outcome was a 10-year budget, together with a four-year savings plan, that ensured the

Council's finances were placed on a stable footing but that also allowed for flexibility between budget years.

5 With the Revenue Support Grant provided by Government ceasing from 2017/18 it is important that the council remains financially self-sufficient by having a balanced economy and a financial strategy that is focused on local solutions. These solutions include:

- continuing to deliver financial savings and service efficiencies;
- growing the council tax and business rate base; and
- generating more income.

6 The intention of this report is to provide Members of each Advisory Committee an opportunity to give their views on potential growth and savings items that could be included in the updated 10-year budget that will be presented to Council on 25 February 2020.

7 The 'Financial Prospects and Budget Strategy 2020/21 and Beyond' report has been presented to Cabinet to start the budget setting process for 2020/21.

Financial Self-Sufficiency

8 The Council's Corporate Plan 2013-2018 set out an ambition for the Council to become financially self-sufficient which was achieved in 2016/17. The current Council Plan aims to continue with this approach. This means that the Council no longer requires direct funding from Government, through Revenue Support Grant or New Homes Bonus, to deliver its services.

9 This approach was adopted in response to the financial challenges the Country was faced with in bringing its public spending down to ensure it is able to live within its means. In practice this has seen Government funding to local authorities dramatically reduced since 2010/11 with Sevenoaks District Council receiving no Revenue Support Grant from 2017/18.

10 The decision to become financially self-sufficient is intended to give the Council greater control over its services, reducing the potential for decision making to be influenced by the level of funding provided by government to local authorities.

11 The Council's decision to seek to become financially self-sufficient was subject to scrutiny by the Local Government Associations Peer Challenge of the District Council during December 2013. In their closing letter to the Council they concluded that they 'fully support that aspiration and given the existing and anticipated squeeze upon public finances this makes much sense'.

12 With the Council receiving no Revenue Support Grant from 2017/18 and New Homes Bonus reducing from 2018/19, this approach remains appropriate. The attached 10-year budget assumes no Revenue Support Grant or New

Homes Bonus. Any funding received from these sources will be put into the Financial Plan Reserve which can be used to support the 10-year budget by funding invest to save initiatives and supporting the Property Investment Strategy. One of the aims of the Property Investment Strategy is to achieve an income yield of 3%+ above the Council's average treasury management return (currently 0.9%) when not borrowing or internally borrowing, and 3%+ above the borrowing rate (currently 1.9% for 30 years). Therefore, using funding for this purpose will result in additional year on year income that is not impacted by Government decisions.

13 Cabinet are keen to remain financially self-sufficient and be ahead of the game. This will include a new target to replace reliance on Business Rates income over the coming years. This will allow this Council to move ahead in the knowledge that this council has the financial resources to provide the services that the district's residents need into the future.

Service Dashboards

14 The intention of service dashboards is to provide Members with improved information during the budget setting process to provide context and inform any growth and savings ideas that Members may put forward.

15 The Service Dashboards cover a summary of the services provided, objectives, achievements and opportunities, challenges and risks and performance.

16 **Appendix A** contains the Service Dashboard for this Advisory Committee and **Appendix B** contains the budget for those services.

Savings Plan

17 **Appendix C** to this report sets out a summary of the savings and growth items approved by Council since the 10-year budget strategy was first used in 2011/12, which have allowed the Council to deliver a 10-year balanced budget.

18 The savings plan requires a total of over £7 million to be saved between 2011/12 and 2019/20 which is an average saving of over £800,000 per annum.

19 The 10-year budget attached shows a net saving or additional income requirement of £93,000 in 2020/21 and £100,000 per annum in later years to deliver a long-term sustainable budget.

20 Other pressures may result in a requirement for further savings. Officers will continue to monitor these pressures and report the latest position to Cabinet in December.

Proposed Growth and Savings Items

21 Growth items are items that are in addition to non-service issues and risks, such as grant settlements, impacts of economic change and other pressures highlighted in the 'Financial Prospects and Budget Strategy 2020/21 and Beyond' report considered by Cabinet on 12 September 2019.

22 A number of growth and savings items will be proposed at the Advisory Committees with the aim of achieving the £93,000 net savings mentioned above. The £93,000 does not necessarily have to all be achieved in 2020/21 but the impact is required to be £930,000 (i.e. £93,000 x 10 years) over the 10-year budget period.

23 The proposed growth and savings items relating to this Advisory Committee are listed in **Appendix D** (if applicable).

24 Service Change Impact Assessments (SCIAs) contain further details for all proposed growth and savings items. SCIAs applicable to this Advisory Committee can be found in **Appendix E** (if applicable).

25 During the budget process last year, each Advisory Committee was asked to provide further growth and savings suggestions to Cabinet. Some suggestions were approved as part of the 2019/20 budget, but Cabinet indicated that some other suggestions would be worth keeping on a list for future investigation. The suggestions for future investigation relating to this Advisory Committee are included in **Appendix F** and Members may wish to consider these ideas when proposing growth and savings suggestions.

Financial Summary

26 The assumptions currently included take into account the latest information available, but a number of assumptions may change before the final budget meeting in February 2019.

27 The 10-year budget attached at **Appendix G** includes the changes that were included in the 'Financial Prospects and Budget Strategy 2020/21 and Beyond' report.

Role of the Advisory Committees

28 A training session on the budget process have been provided to Members on 24 September 2019. If Members require any further training or require any additional details on the content of this report and appendices, please contact Adrian Rowbotham or Alan Mitchell prior to the meeting.

29 Views of the Advisory Committees on the growth and savings items proposed together with any additional suggestions will be considered by Cabinet at its meeting on 5 December 2019.

Process and Timetable

30 This report is the second stage of the budget process as shown in the Budget Setting Timetable (**Appendix H**).

31 It is possible that Advisory Committees may have to re-address service budgets in January if significant changes have taken place leading to a large and unmanageable deficit.

Key Implications

Financial

All financial implications are covered elsewhere in this report.

Legal Implications and Risk Assessment Statement.

There are no legal implications.

For the effective management of our resources and in order to achieve a sustainable budget it is essential that all service cost changes and risks are identified and considered.

Challenges and risks are included in the Service Dashboards and each Service Change Impact Assessment (SCIA) includes the likely impacts including a risk analysis.

Financial risks will be reviewed again when the Cabinet publishes its proposals for the annual budget.

Equality Assessment

Members are reminded of the requirement, under the Public Sector Equality Duty (section 149 of the Equality Act 2010) to have due regard to (i) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010, (ii) advance equality of opportunity between people from different groups, and (iii) foster good relations between people from different groups.

Individual equality impact assessments have been completed for all Service Change Impact Assessments (SCIAs) to ensure the decision making process is fair and transparent.

Conclusions

The Strategic Financial and Business Planning process has ensured that the Council follows a logical and well considered process and approach in dealing with the many difficult financial challenges that it has faced. The 10-year budget has further improved this process and helped to ensure that the Council is well placed in dealing with more immediate and longer-term financial challenges.

By becoming financially self-sufficient at an early stage, this Council has become much more in control of its own destiny.

The attached 10-year budget shows that this Council can continue to be financially stable going into the future with a level of assurance that any council would aspire to.

This budget process will once again be a major financial challenge for a Council that already provides value for money services to a high standard. In making any budget proposals, Members will need to consider the impact on service quality and staff well-being, to ensure that these proposals lead to an achievable 10-year budget that supports the Council's aspirations for customer-focused services.

Members' consideration and scrutiny of the relevant services is an essential and key element in the business and financial planning process. If the net total of growth and savings proposals identified by the Advisory Committees and approved by Cabinet does not reach the £93,000 savings target, additional savings will be required that may result in service changes, to ensure a balanced budget position.

Appendices

Appendix A – Service Dashboards relating to this Advisory Committee.

Appendix B – 2019/20 Budget by Service relating to this Advisory Committee.

Appendix C – Summary of the Council's agreed savings plan and growth items.

Appendix D – New growth and savings items proposed relating to this Advisory Committee (if applicable).

Appendix E - Service Change Impact Assessment forms (SCIAs) for the new growth and savings items relating to this Advisory Committee (if applicable).

Appendix F - Growth and savings suggestions made last year that were agreed by Cabinet to be kept on the list for possible future investigation - relating to this Advisory

	Committee (if applicable)
	Appendix G – 10-year budget
	Appendix H – Budget Setting Timetable
Background Papers	Financial Prospects and Budget Strategy 2020/21 and Beyond – Cabinet 12 September 2019

Adrian Rowbotham

Chief Officer Finance and Trading

Service Dashboard
Portfolio for Cleaner & Greener

The services we provide

Direct services, street cleansing, waste & recycling, CCTV, environmental health, green spaces, parking, pest control, licensing, facilities management, emergency planning, air quality, delivery partner assurance, wellbeing

Service contribution

Statutory service

Income generating

Working in partnership

Council Plan

Wellbeing ✓

Environment ✓

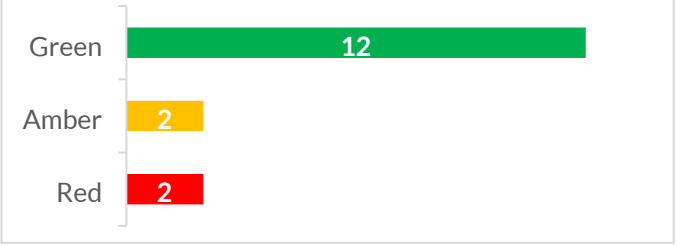
Economy ✓

Housing ✖

Community Safety ✓

Health ✓

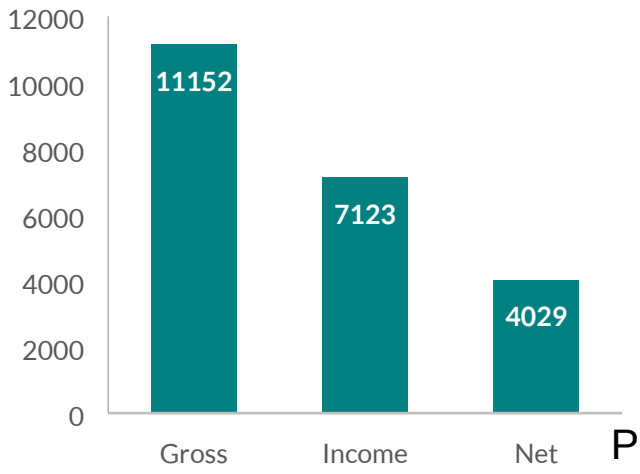
Performance



Achievements & Opportunities

- Completion of the Sevenoaks Town car park
- Ongoing delivery of the Greensands Commons Project
- CCTV service awarded two National Certifications for the quality of the control centre
- Opportunity to undertake a parking review across the Sevenoaks town area
- Opportunity to further rollout digital and remote working

Portfolio Budget (£000)



Challenges & Risks

- Securing funding to deliver the vision for Bradbourne Lakes
- Government consultations and policy approach to the collection of waste & recycling
- Managing the impact of Ash Die-Back disease on Council owned land

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Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee				Appendix B
Chief Officer		2019/20 Expenditure Budget	2019/20 Income Budget	2019/20 Approved Net Budget
		£000	£000	£000
Revenue				
Finance & Trading	Administrative Expenses - Direct Services	0		0
Planning & Regulatory Services	Administrative Expenses - Health	12		12
Planning & Regulatory Services	Administrative Expenses - Licensing	10		10
Finance & Trading	Administrative Expenses - Transport	8		8
Finance & Trading	Car Parking - On Street	540	(1,030)	(490)
Finance & Trading	Car Parks	669	(2,643)	(1,974)
Finance & Trading	CCTV	340	(74)	266
Finance & Trading	Civil Protection	71		71
Planning & Regulatory Services	Dartford Environmental Hub (SDC Costs)	0		0
Planning & Regulatory Services	EH Animal Control	34	(33)	1
Planning & Regulatory Services	EH Commercial	270	(10)	260
Planning & Regulatory Services	EH Environmental Protection	413	(12)	401
Finance & Trading	Emergency	68		68
Finance & Trading	Estates Management - Grounds	119		119
Finance & Trading	Kent Resource Partnership	327	(327)	0
Planning & Regulatory Services	Licensing Partnership Hub (Trading)	362	(362)	0
Planning & Regulatory Services	Licensing Regime	107	(98)	9
Finance & Trading	Markets	113	(297)	(184)
Finance & Trading	Parking Enforcement - Tandridge DC	0	(29)	(29)
Finance & Trading	Parks - Rural	148	(13)	135
Finance & Trading	Parks and Recreation Grounds	183		183
Finance & Trading	Public Conveniences	59	(10)	49

Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee				**Appendix B**
Chief Officer		2019/20 Expenditure Budget	2019/20 Income Budget	2019/20 Approved Net Budget
		£000	£000	£000
Finance & Trading	Refuse Collection	3,070	(291)	2,779
Finance & Trading	Street Cleansing	1,491	(27)	1,464
Finance & Trading	Support - Central Offices	508	(35)	473
Finance & Trading	Support - Central Offices - Facilities	283	(10)	273
Finance & Trading	Support - Direct Services	60		60
Finance & Trading	Support - General Admin (Post & Scanning)	189		189
Finance & Trading	Support - Health and Safety	18		18
Planning & Regulatory Services	Taxis	156	(154)	2
		9,628	(5,455)	4,173
Finance & Trading	Direct Services Trading account	1,524	(1,668)	(144)
Capital				
Finance & Trading	CCTV			20
Finance & Trading	Commerical Vehicle Replacements			548
				568

Summary of the Council's Agreed Savings and Growth Items **Appendix C**

SCIA Year	SCIA No.	Description	2011/12 - 2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	Later Years £000	Total £000
		Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee				
2016/17	8	Playgrounds: reduction in asset maintenance (reversal of temporary saving item)			7	
2016/17	9	Public Conveniences: reduction in asset maintenance (reversal of temporary saving item)			8	
2019/20	3	Bradbourne Lakes - Consultancy (reversal of temporary growth item)		(60)		
2019/20	7	Car Parking - Enforcement for Tandridge DC (reversal of temporary saving item)			30	
		Development and Conservation Advisory Committee				
		No savings or growth agreed from 2020/21 onwards				
		Finance and Investment Advisory Committee				
2011/12	62,63	Staff terms and conditions - savings agreed by Council 18/10/11		(187)		
		Housing and Health Advisory Committee				
		No savings or growth agreed from 2020/21 onwards				
		Improvement and Innovation Advisory Committee				
2017/18	10	Apprenticeship Levy (reversal of temporary growth item)		(45)		
2018/19	3	Swanley Local Office contract		(15)		
2018/19	13	IT Developers: funding for two years (reversal of temporary growth item)		(51)		
		People and Places Advisory Committee				
		No savings or growth agreed from 2020/21 onwards				
		Minor movements between years			(1)	
		Total Savings	**(7,366)**	**(202)**	**44**	**(7,524)**
		Total Growth	**2,201**	**(156)**	**0**	**2,045**
		Net Savings	**(5,165)**	**(358)**	**44**	**(5,479)**

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New Growth and Savings Proposals: Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee

SCIA Year	No.	Description	Year	Ongoing	2020/21 Impact £000	10-year Budget Impact £000
Growth						
2020/21	4	Parks - Rural: Increased tree surgery/felling costs to meet health and safety obligations	2020/21	Yes	10	100
2020/21	5	CCTV: reduction in income	2020/21	Yes	10	100
2020/21	6	Car Parks: business rates	2020/21	Yes	45	450
		Sub Total			65	650
Savings						
2020/21	7	Environmental Health: Change in apportionment of costs with Dartford BC	2020/21	Yes	(20)	(200)
2020/21	8	Postal costs: changes to postal arrangements	2021/22	Yes	0	(180)
		Sub Total			(20)	(380)
		Net (Savings)/Growth Total			45	270

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SERVICE CHANGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SCIA 04 (20/21)

Chief Officer:	Adrian Rowbotham	**Service:**	Direct Services
Activity	Parks – Rural: Tree Maintenance	**No. of Staff:**	3 FTE

Activity Budget Change	Year: 2020/21 Growth £000	Later Years Comments (ongoing, one-off, etc.)
Increased tree surgery/felling costs to meet health & safety obligations	10	Ongoing with potential to increase annually unless significant central government funding made available.

Reasons for and explanation of proposed change in service	Ash die-back (Chalara), Acute Oak decline and Sudden Oak death are tree fungal diseases that are taking a toll on tree stock nationally, including those trees growing in SDC's own woodlands, on ex-housing estate lands and on commons land. We have a health & safety obligation to inspect and when necessary take action to reduce the risk of sudden limb or trunk failure arising from these fungal attacks. Measures would be site dependant but could range from increased frequency of inspections, removal of dead wood and thinning, to partial and full crown reductions and, where no other option, felling. To date the costs of our accelerated tree surgery have been offset in part by the income from our coppiced wood sales but this is not sustainable. Chalara has the potential to devastate the Ash tree population, which is the most prevalent tree species, and while there may be a disease resistant strain identified, the majority of Ash trees across the district will be infected at some stage over the coming years. There is no 'cure' to reverse the deterioration, which weakens a trees structure once infected. Given the open access we provide, there are no practical bio-security measures that can be adopted to stop the spread of fungal spores from leaf litter

Appendix E

SERVICE CHANGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

	to uninfected tree stock. Central Government, through DEFRA and the Forestry Commission, may introduce national guidance on the actions necessary by local authorities to help control the impact and this may or may not come with the necessary funding to support those actions.
Key Stakeholders Affected	Visitors/users of woodlands ex-housing estates land and commons for which we have a safety responsibility.
Likely impacts and implications of the change in service (include Risk Analysis)	The additional funding will allow us to give timely instructions to contractors to carry out essential tree surgery or felling and thereby reduce or eliminate the risk to persons accessing those amenity sites for which Sevenoaks District Council have either owner or co-occupier health and safety responsibilities.

Risk to Service Objectives (High / Medium / Low)	Medium

2019/20 Budget	**£'000**
Operational Cost	148
Income	(13)
Net Cost	135

Performance Indicators		
Code & Description	**Actual**	**Target**
Not applicable		

Equality Impacts

The decisions recommended through this paper have a remote or low relevance to the substance of the Equality Act. There is no perceived impact on end users.

Appendix E

SERVICE CHANGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SCIA 05 (20/21)

Chief Officer:	Adrian Rowbotham	**Service:**	CCTV
Activity	CCTV	**No. of Staff:**	7.09 FTE

Activity Budget Change	Year: 2020/21 Growth £000	Later Years Comments (ongoing, one-off, etc.)
Reduction in income	10	Ongoing

Reasons for and explanation of proposed change in service	The budget contains £86,000 income. Actual income achieved amounts to approx. £48,000 for TWBC (shared management arrangements), TMBC (out of hours' service); Sencio and KCC (monitoring cameras). A shortfall in income of £38,000. However, this is partly offset by other savings in salary costs, utilities and transmission costs.
Key Stakeholders Affected	None
Likely impacts and implications of the change in service (include Risk Analysis)	None
Risk to Service Objectives (High / Medium / Low)	Low

Appendix E

SERVICE CHANGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2019/20 Budget	£'000		Performance Indicators		
Operational Cost	340		**Code & Description**	**Actual**	**Target**
Income	(74)		LPI CCTV 001 Force centre requests to unit	1,681	1,750
Net Cost	266				

Equality Impacts

The decisions recommended through this paper have a remote or low relevance to the substance of the Equality Act. There is no perceived impact on end users.

SERVICE CHANGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SCIA 06 (20/21)

Chief Officer:	Adrian Rowbotham	**Service:**	Car Parks
Activity	Business Rates	**No. of Staff:**	-

Activity Budget Change	Year: 2020/21 Growth £000	Later Years Comments (ongoing, one-off, etc.)
Business Rates – mainly car parks	45	ongoing

Reasons for and explanation of proposed change in service	A revaluation of all Business Rates premises was completed nationally in December 2016 by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) to provide new rateable values. A growth SCIA was produced in 2017/18 to reflect the actual charges for that year. Due to the scale of some of the increases, transitional relief was awarded on some properties which has gradually reduced over the last three years resulting in the need for this growth SCIA. £38,000 of this increase relates to car parks with the remainder relating to other council properties including Argyle Road.
Key Stakeholders Affected	None
Likely impacts and implications of the change in service (include Risk Analysis)	The council is required to pay the business rates due for all premises that it occupies.
Risk to Service Objectives (High / Medium / Low)	Low

Appendix E

SERVICE CHANGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2019/20 Budget	£'000		Performance Indicators		
Operational Cost	643		**Code & Description**	**Actual**	**Target**
Income	-		None		
Net Cost	643				

Equality Impacts

The decisions recommended through this paper have a remote or low relevance to the substance of the Equality Act. There is no perceived impact on end users.

SERVICE CHANGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SCIA 07 (20/21)

Chief Officer:	Richard Morris	**Service:**	Environmental Health
Activity	EH – Shared Service	**No. of Staff:**	12.57 FTE

Activity Budget Change	Year: 2020/21 (Saving) £000	Later Years Comments (ongoing, one-off, etc.)
Change in apportionment of costs with Dartford Borough Council	(20)	Ongoing

Reasons for and explanation of proposed change in service	Following agreement with Dartford Borough Council the apportionment of the split of costs of the shared Environment Health service was changed from 52% (SDC): 48% (DBC) to 50:50%. Each % saving is £10,000. Already agreed and implemented in 2019/20.
Key Stakeholders Affected	None
Likely impacts and implications of the change in service (include Risk Analysis)	None. No effect on service, just a different apportionment of total salary costs.
Risk to Service Objectives (High / Medium / Low)	Low

Appendix E

SERVICE CHANGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2019/20 Budget	£'000		Performance Indicators		
Operational Cost	717		**Code & Description**	**Actual**	**Target**
Income	(55)		LPI EH 004 High Risk Food Safety Inspectors	100%	100%
Net Cost	662				

Equality Impacts

The decisions recommended through this paper have a remote or low relevance to the substance of the Equality Act. There is no perceived impact on end users.

Appendix E

SERVICE CHANGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SCIA 08 (20/21)

Chief Officer:	Adrian Rowbotham	**Service:**	Central Post/Courier
Activity	Postal Costs	**No. of Staff:**	4.72 FTE

Activity Budget Change	Year: 2021/22 (Saving) £000	Later Years Comments (ongoing, one-off, etc.)
Changes to postal arrangements	(20)	Ongoing from 2021/22

Reasons for and explanation of proposed change in service	Introduction of Neopost System to increase efficiency of postal arrangements. Target to introduce in 2019/20 but will operate for a full year before identifying cashable savings.
Key Stakeholders Affected	Internal Services
Likely impacts and implications of the change in service (include Risk Analysis)	• Reduce need for physical communication with customers by using digital formats • Reduce risk of data breaches to ensure data protection compliance • Eliminate the current need for manual sorting, counting and proof checking by fully automating processes • Utilise barcode technology to obtain maximum discounts on postal tariffs. Reducing cost by an average 3p per item (current volume 360,000 items) • Provide a full audit trail from document creation through to delivery by royal mail

Appendix E

SERVICE CHANGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- To provide in-house facility to produce and send out large mail-outs which are currently being outsourced
- Introduce multi-channel communication based on customer preferences
- Greatly reduce stationery wastage
- Greatly improve efficiencies and level of service for all teams

Risk to Service Objectives (High / Medium / Low)	Low

2019/20 Budget	**£'000**
Operational Cost	189
Income	-
Net Cost	189

Performance Indicators		
Code & Description	**Actual**	**Target**
N/A		

Equality Impacts

The decisions recommended through this paper have a remote or low relevance to the substance of the Equality Act. There is no perceived impact on end users.

Growth and Savings Suggestions made last year that were agreed by Cabinet to be kept on the list for possible future investigation

Cabinet 06/12/18:

Cabinet discussed the further growth and savings items suggested by Advisory Committees and indicated that the following items be kept on the list for possible future investigation.

Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee

Growth
none
Savings
Sponsorship of the Council's car parks.

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Ten Year Budget - Revenue **Appendix G**

	Budget 2019/20	Plan 2020/21	Plan 2021/22	Plan 2022/23	Plan 2023/24	Plan 2024/25	Plan 2025/26	Plan 2026/27	Plan 2027/28	Plan 2028/29	Plan 2029/30
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Expenditure											
Net Service Expenditure c/f	14,687	15,251	15,556	15,972	16,353	16,740	17,133	17,531	17,936	18,450	18,971
Inflation	608	656	472	481	487	493	499	505	513	521	530
Superannuation Fund deficit and staff recruitment & retention	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net savings (approved in previous years)	(181)	(298)	44	0	0	0	(1)	0	1	0	(1)
New growth	***256***	***(60)***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***
New savings/Income	***(119)***	***(93)***	***(100)***	***(100)***	***(100)***	***(100)***	***(100)***	***(100)***	***0***	***0***	***0***
Net Service Expenditure b/f	**15,251**	**15,556**	**15,972**	**16,353**	**16,740**	**17,133**	**17,531**	**17,936**	**18,450**	**18,971**	**19,500**
Financing Sources											
Govt Support: Revenue Support Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Homes Bonus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Council Tax	(10,917)	(11,261)	(11,616)	(11,979)	(12,353)	(12,737)	(13,131)	(13,536)	(13,927)	(14,328)	(14,740)
Business Rates Retention	(2,132)	(2,139)	(2,182)	(2,226)	(2,271)	(2,316)	(2,362)	(2,409)	(2,457)	(2,506)	(2,556)
Collection Fund Surplus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Receipts	(200)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)
Property Investment Strategy Income	(1,258)	(1,311)	(1,311)	(1,311)	(1,411)	(1,455)	(1,455)	(1,655)	(1,655)	(1,655)	(1,696)
Contributions to/(from) Reserves	(353)	(353)	(353)	(179)	(179)	(635)	148	148	148	148	148
Total Financing	**(14,860)**	**(15,314)**	**(15,712)**	**(15,945)**	**(16,464)**	**(17,393)**	**(17,050)**	**(17,702)**	**(18,141)**	**(18,591)**	**(19,094)**
Budget Gap (surplus)/deficit	**391**	**242**	**260**	**408**	**276**	**(260)**	**481**	**234**	**309**	**380**	**406**
Contribution to/(from) Stabilisation Reserve	**(391)**	**(242)**	**(260)**	**(408)**	**(276)**	**260**	**(481)**	**(234)**	**(309)**	**(380)**	**(406)**
Unfunded Budget Gap (surplus)/deficit	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Assumptions	
Revenue Support Grant:	nil all years
Business Rates Retention:	Business Rates Retention safety-net in 19/20 plus 2% in later years
Council Tax:	2% in all years
Council Tax Base:	Increase of 580 Band D equivalent properties from 20/21, 480 from 27/28
Interest Receipts:	£250,000 in all years
Property Investment Strategy:	£1.311m from 20/21, £1.411m from 23/24, £1.455m from 24/25, £1.655m from 26/27, £1.696m from 29/30
Pay award:	2% in all years
Other costs:	2.25% in all years
Income:	2.5% in all years except for off-street car parks which are an average of 3.5% per annum from 19/20 - 23/24

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2020/21 Budget Setting Timetable

	Date	Committee
Stage 1		
Financial Prospects and Budget Strategy 2020/21 and Beyond	3 September	Finance & Investment AC
	12 September	Cabinet
⬇		
Stage 2		
Review of Service Dashboards and Service Change Impact Assessments (SCIAs)	1 October	People & Places AC
	3 October	Improvement & Innovation AC
	8 October	Housing & Health AC
	15 October	Development & Conservation AC
	29 October	Cleaner & Greener AC
	21 November	Finance & Investment AC
⬇		
Stage 3		
Budget Update (incl. Service Change Impact Assessments (SCIAs), feedback from Advisory Committees)	5 December	Cabinet
⬇		
Stage 4		
Budget Update (incl. Government Settlement information)	9 January	Cabinet
⬇		
Stage 5		
Budget Update and further review of Service Change Impact Assessments (if required)	*January - February*	*Advisory Committees*
⬇		
Stage 6		
Budget Setting Meeting (Recommendations to Council)	6 February	Cabinet
⬇		
Stage 7		
Budget Setting Meeting (incl. Council Tax setting)	25 February	Council

Note: The Scrutiny Committee may 'call in' items concerning the budget setting process.

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LICENSING – CHARGING FOR PRE-APPLICATION ADVICE

Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee – 29 October 2019

Report of	Chief Officer Environmental and Operational Services
	Chief Officer Planning and Regulatory Services
Status	For decision
Cabinet	7 November 2019
Key Decision	Yes

Executive Summary: This report invites Members to consider introducing an innovative new scheme designed to help licence applicants by offering the provision of a (paid for) pre-application advice service for applications relating to various types of premises licensing (a list of the types is attached at Appendix A) as well as a 'check and send' type service for volume applications.

This report supports the Key Aim of sustainable economy.

Portfolio Holder Cllr. Margot McArthur

Contact Officer Sharon Bamborough Ext. 7325 / 07970 731616

Recommendation to Advisory Committee: That the recommendations below be recommended to Cabinet.

Recommendation to Cabinet: That

a) the provision of a (paid for) pre-application advice service for applications relating to various types of premises licensing (a list of the types is attached at Appendix A) as well as a 'check and send' type service for volume applications, be approved; and

b) the proposed fees set out in Appendix B of the report, be adopted.

Reason for recommendation: The Licensing Service recommends the scheme to offer a value for money option to assist applicants which should lead to the enhancement of quality applications being submitted and recovery of costs for officer time.

Introduction and Background

1 We are committed to working with our customers early in the premises licence application process in order to help them to submit the best

possible application which might be acceptable, to give advice on information needed (statutory and policy) and to suggest who to consult. Pre application advice is also helpful so that our customers know how to make a valid application. To that end we positively encourage pre application advice because it can give the customer greater clarity and reassurance about their application. We can also alert them to issues and concerns that might arise from their proposal.

2 Providing pre-application advice prior to an application being made is a discretionary service. Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 allows this discretionary service as it is classed as conducive or incidental in relation to carrying out the licensing functions.

Current arrangements

3 Currently the licensing team offers pre-application advice free of charge to applicants who request this service (most usually for new and major variations of premises licences). In the course of a year the team deals with approximately 25 applications for Sevenoaks. One hour is the average amount of time spent on pre-application advice, excluding large scale events, and these meetings take place at the Council offices and some take place on site.

4 Under the Licensing Act 2003 applications for transfers and variations of designated premises supervisors have a much higher instance of applications being submitted which are invalid upon receipt and require a lot of work for the Partnership Hub team to sort out. This is because they are often submitted by a licensee who is not using an agent, and they don't understand the legal requirements.

Proposed Scheme

5 The proposed scheme is in two parts:

(i) For the Sevenoaks Licensing Team, whilst covering all their reasonable costs in providing pre-application advice, to offer a dedicated and bespoke service to applicants which they can pay for. The income received would offset salary costs and make the service as far as possible self-financing. The fees proposed have been calculated based upon an average officer hourly rate and what level of officer carries out the work.

(ii) Our proposed 'check and send' service for volume applications

6 Re 5 (i) above, the pre-application advice can involve carrying out a site visit, attending meetings, telephone calls, assessing plans and possible advice on drafting of proposed conditions.

7 The scheme will provide customers with detailed written advice on statutory requirements and policy. There will be a template form and guidance available on our website for applicants. This will ensure that we

receive all the information that we need in order to give appropriate advice.

8 Any written advice will contain the important caveat that pre-application advice does not guarantee that their application will be successful. Neither will it exempt them from any enforcement action taken by the council.

9 Having regard to other models adopted by other authorities, it is proposed to charge applicants on the basis of how complex the application is and therefore how much officer time will be taken up in providing the correct level of advice. The proposed costs are detailed at Appendix C, which includes costs of other authorities' schemes are attached at Appendix C for comparison)

10 Re 5 (ii) above, the proposed 'check and send' service for volume applications will relate to Licensing Act 2003 applications for transfers and variations of designated premises supervisors, because there is a higher instance of these applications being submitted which are invalid upon receipt and which require a lot of work by the Partnership Hub team to sort out with the applicant.

11 An officer from the Licensing Partnership Hub Team will provide dedicated time in assisting in completion of the application, advice on documentation needed and help in submitting the application. They will also offer the facility for them to complete an online application there and then (in our offices) with an officer assisting them.

12 We hope this will be of particular benefit to those customers who struggle to understand the many legal requirements (especially if English is not their first language) and who otherwise cannot afford the higher fees associated with using a solicitor or specialist agent.

13 The proposed cost of the check and send service is £55, (which includes the statutory application fee of £23) but where they have already submitted an application with fee which is invalid we would give them the option of paying the difference of £32 for an officers time to advise and assist.

Statutory functions

14 Section 93 of the Local Government Act 2003 introduced a general power for Best Value authorities to charge for discretionary services subject to having regard to the statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State. The power came into force on 18 November 2003 and at the same time the ODPM (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister) issued guidance for local authorities on how to use this power: 'General power for Best Value Authorities to Charge for Discretionary Services – Guidance on the Power in the Local Government Act 2003'.

15 The Guidance on the Power in Section 93 of the Local Government Act 2003 sets out the underlying principles for the introduction of charges for

discretionary services. It stipulates that such charges must not provide a new source of income and should only cover the cost of provision, i.e. not make a profit. Charges must be based on principles set out in the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) Best Value Accounting Code of Practice. A charge can only be made if the recipient agrees to the service.

16 At present Licensing offers this service free of charge, but this is not sustainable. The team will still carry out the statutory functions in processing the applications and this function will not be included in the charges. In addition, they will still answer minor queries and enquiries.

18 The intent of the introduction of paid for advice is to cover the costs of:

- lengthy appointments - especially if an applicant cannot afford to engage legal representation (and needs a great deal of guidance) or if an agent feels that a formal appointment would be beneficial to their client in order to address concerns up front and smooth the way for the application following advice from very experienced officers.

  This will be provided by the senior licensing officer or licensing officer, and will include advice on the legislation and our policies.

- A 'check and send' type service (to be provided by the Hub Team) to deal with the high volume of incorrect /badly drafted applications for variation of DPS, Transfers, etc. They would offer an appointment to check the application (or provide step by step advice on completion if submitting online)

  This will be provided by one of the Licensing Hub team officers, and is much more focused on whether an application has been correctly completed or is missing any required documentation.

Available options

19 To approve the introduction of paid for pre-application advice as set out in Appendix B.

20 To reject the introduction of paid for pre-application advice and continue to provide discretionary services free of charge. However, due to resourcing pressures, this option is not considered viable.

Preferred option and reasons for recommendations

21 We currently spend a noticeable amount of time providing advice or sorting out poorly completed applications which has a knock on effect to the other day to day work of the team. Work will build up and this causes a knock on effect of pressure leading to lack of target achievement or errors, and we

sometimes then need to use overtime to ensure performance deadlines are being met.

This is not considered sustainable, but because we wish to continue helping applicants in advance as much as possible, we are looking to introduce fees to formalize the giving of advice and ensure that it can then be covered within the costs or running the service instead of being at the expense of it.

The Licensing Service recommends the first option in order to offer a value for money advice service based on cost recovery, which we think will be of benefit to our customers because:

- For Full Pre-app Advice, instead of relying on the good will / availability of an officer to help, they can purchase a service which will guarantee them bespoke advice and assistance, to be delivered within an agreed timescale, based upon their needs.

- for the Check and Send Service, this represents a real value for money alternative for our business customers which hopefully should lead to them receiving their premises licences more quickly, because they will not have lost time at the start of the process by submitting an invalid application which cannot be processed.

22 It is hoped that this will not only cover costs but also lead to a higher number of good quality applications being submitted at first attempt.

Other Authorities

16 Initially not many authorities provided paid for pre-application advice. The City of Westminster local authority introduced it in 2012 and is thought to have been the first to do so. Others have followed suit. (Please refer to benchmarking at Appendix C)

17 It is proposed to bring this in across the Licensing partnership. Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells and London Borough of Bexley have already agreed to introduce this in principle, with fees to be set in next couple of months.

Next Steps: Communication and implementation of the decision

18 Should Cabinet be minded to agree the proposed pre-application advice fees they would come into effect on 1 January 2020.

Key Implications

Financial

There are no specific financial implications resulting from the matters considered in this report, as the intent is to cover costs of this discretionary service.

Legal Implications and Risk Assessment Statement.

The legal implications are set out in the body of this report.

Equality Assessment

Section 149(1) of the Equality Act 2010 requires that, in exercising its functions public sector bodies to have 'due regard' to the need to -

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act;
- Foster good relations between people who share a relevant 'protected characteristic' and those who do not;
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant 'protected characteristic' and those who do not.

Assessing the potential impact on equality of proposed decision, changes to policies, procedures and practices is one of the key ways in which the Council can demonstrate that they have had 'due regard'. Assessing impact on equality should be tailored to, and be proportionate to, the decision(s) being made.

Officers have considered the impact of the proposals contained in this report and consider that there would be no, or very limited adverse or disproportionate impact on those who share a protected characteristic. This will be kept under review as part of the Council's ongoing duty.

Appendices	Appendix A – List of licensing regimes that will be affected Appendix B – Proposed Fees Appendix C – Benchmarking with other authorities including web-links to other schemes in use for comparison
Background Papers	General power for Best Value Authorities to charge for Discretionary Services – Guidance on the Power in the Local Government Act 2003 (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/8310/151291.pdf)

Mr Richard Wilson
Chief Officer Environmental and Operational Services

Mr Richard Morris
Chief Officer Planning and Regulatory Services

APPENDIX A

LIST OF LICENSING REGIMES / APPLCIATIONS WHICH WILL BE APPLICABLE FOR PRE-APPLICATION ADVICE

Licensing act 2003

New applications (The application fees range from £100 up to £1050+)

Full variations (application fees as above)

Minor variations (application fee £89)

Transfer (application fee £23)

Variation of Designated Premises Supervisor (application fee £23)

Gambling Act 2005 and Animal Welfare regulations 2018

All new applications (the application fees range from £1829 – £2932)

All variations (application fees range from £1000 – £1750)

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Licensing pre-application advice **APPENDIX B**

We will offer a paid pre-application advice service for certain types of premises licence applications (alcohol, entertainment, gambling, animal licensing) where an applicant or agent can meet with an administrator or licensing officer to go through the application form and process. In all cases the advice and guidance ends once the application is submitted to us for consideration.

Why use this service?

- Peace of mind - from application to photos we make sure everything's right first time.
- Reduced administration - as we will distribute copies to responsible authorities

Special Note: Using this process does not guarantee an application will be granted. What it does is ensure that it will be processed promptly and that where appropriate the application contains all of the information and conditions that the council would expect to be in place to satisfy the responsible authorities.

Types of pre-application advice

The types of pre-application advice we can provide are:

1. **Check and send**

We will meet with you to do a pre-submission validation check to ensure there are no errors or omissions that may result in an application being rejected as invalid. We will certify any photographs (if applicable) and facilitate you submitting an online application which will distribute your application to consultees/responsible authorities (where applicable).

Applications under LA03 to transfer, variation of Designated premises supervisor (DPS) and animal licensing applications Fee: £25 (based upon an estimated 30 mins of a Hub team officer's time)

2. **Pre-application consultation**

We will do a pre-submission validation check of your application form and give advice on the legislation, our policy and (where appropriate) the kind of conditions you might want to offer in the operating schedule. This will be helpful for applicants to:

- gain an understanding of potential issues that may arise from their application
- consider any appropriate conditions and/or comments that may alleviate concerns of consultees or responsible authorities
- understand any policy implications arising from their application
- understand the likelihood of their application being successful

Applications for minor variation (up to one hour) – fee £30 (based upon an average cost of a licensing officer/senior licensing officer hourly rate) (it is estimated that these appointments will not usually take a full hour based upon previous experience)

Applications for new licence, full variation – (per hour) £45 (based upon an average cost of a licensing officer/senior licensing officer hourly rate)

If any of the above take place on site instead of at the council offices, then the fee is double plus 5% to allow for the travelling time and fuel costs.

APPENDIX C

WESTMINSTER Licensing pre-application advice service

To help your application run smoother, we offer a pre-application advice service to help you:

understand how council policies will be applied to your application

identify the need for specialist input, layout design, acoustic measures, etc

make your application correctly and reduce unnecessary delays

reduce time spent applying

save time and money by understanding when an application is unacceptable

1 Request advice

2 What happens next

1. Request advice

Apply online

For further information, contact the Licensing Team.

Once you have filled in the online application form, you will be asked to pay the relevant fee:

Application	Service	Price
Small	Up to 3 hours of officer time. For advice on the licensing process, guidance on plans, conditions, etc. Does not include meetings or site visits.	£338 (includes VAT)
Medium	Up to 6 hours of officer time. Includes site visit / meeting by an environmental health officer	£677 (includes VAT)

	or a licensing officer or licensing district surveyor. For advice where a site visit is essential.	
Large	For applications which need considerable officer time. Includes multiple site visits and liaison with the environmental health officer, licensing officer or the licensing district surveyor.	£1805 (includes VAT)
Bolt-on package	To request an additional officer (for a visit or meeting up to 2.5 hours).	£282 (includes VAT)

Pre-application service advice is free for those who qualify for an exemption from statutory licence fees.

Find out more about applying by post

Next

2. What happens next

You will be given advice from experienced and qualified individuals from Environmental Health, District Surveyor and Licensing Disciplines.

The advice given will not include views from other responsible authorities such as the Police, Fire Authority, etc.

Other responsible authorities have the legal right to make a representation relating to the application even if advice has been sought and provided under a pre-app advice agreement.

Determining any application that is subject to representations will be the mandate of the Licensing Sub-Committee who will consider the application and the representations on its own merits and determine the application accordingly.

THE LONDON BOROUGH
www.bromley.gov.uk London Borough of Bromley

Advertising policy

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Save time, do it online.

Search Type
◉ Website search ○ Planning applications

Licensing pre-application advice

We offer a paid pre-application advice service for certain types of premises licence applications (alcohol, entertainment, animal, special treatments) where an applicant or agent can meet with an administrator or licensing officer to go through the application form and process. In all cases the advice and guidance ends once the application is submitted to us for consideration.

Why use this service?

- Peace of mind - from form to photos we make sure everything's right first time.
- Reduced administration - as we will distribute copies to responsible authorities

Special Note: Using this process does not guarantee an application will be granted. What it does is ensure that it will be processed promptly and that where appropriate the application contains all of the information and conditions that the council would expect to be in place to satisfy the responsible authorities.

Types of pre-application advice

The types of pre-application advice we can provide are:

Check and send

We will meet with you to do a pre-submission validation check to ensure there are no errors or omissions that may result in an application being rejected as invalid. We will certify any photographs (if applicable) and distribute your application to consultees/responsible authorities (where applicable).

Pre-application consultation

We will do a pre-submission validation check of your application form and submit it to consultees and responsible authorities for pre-application comments. This will be helpful for applicants to:

- gain an understanding of potential issues that may arise from their application
- consider any appropriate conditions and/or comments that may be suggested by consultees or responsible authorities
- understand any policy implications arising from their application
- understand the likelihood of their application being successful

Full application service

This will consist of:

- site visit (where appropriate)
- technical advice and assistance with completing applications forms
- technical advice and assistance with statutory notices and adverts
- technical advice and assistance with plans
- pre-submission validation checks
- plan advice and guidance (separate charges may apply if plan need to be drawn)
- application submission to responsible authorities

How to apply

If you would like to apply for pre-application advice, please complete the pre application advice request form or alternatively download the request form and return it to us.

Once the application has been received an officer will contact you to **make an appointment** to attend our offices.

If you have any questions about our pre-application advice service, please contact us.

Fees

New premises licence or club certificate fees

Check and send up to 1 hour	£42
Pre application advice up to 2 hours	£74
Full application service up to 6 hours	£174

Full variation of a premises licence or similar application process

Check and send up to 1 hour	£42
Pre application advice up to 2 hours	£74
Full application service up to 6 hours	£174

Minor variation, change of DPS,transfer of a premises licence or other activity

Check and send up to 1 hour	£42
Pre application advice up to 2 hours	£74

ABANDONED SHOPPING TROLLEYS

Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee – 29 October 2019

Report of	Chief Officer Environmental and Operational Services and Chief Officer Financial and Trading
Status	For Decision
Also considered by	Cabinet – 5 December 2019
Key Decision	Yes

Executive Summary: The Advisory Committee is asked to consider a request from Swanley Town Council to adopt a scheme for the District to deal with abandoned shopping trolleys and then delegate that function to them for the Swanley Town Council area.

This report supports the Key Aim of the Council plan with respect to the environment.

Portfolio Holder Cllr. Margot McArthur

Contact Officers Richard Wilson, Ext. 7262

Recommendation to Advisory Committee: That the Advisory Committee considers the request from Swanley Town Council that the District adopt a scheme to deal with abandoned shopping trolleys and that responsibility be delegated to them for the Swanley Town Council area, and makes a recommendation to Cabinet.

Recommendation to Cabinet:

To consider the recommendation of the Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee.

Introduction and Background

1 A formal request has been received from Swanley Town Council, dated 26.6.19 (attached) to be able to take action to introduce a scheme to deal with abandoned shopping trolleys in the Swanley Town Council Area.

2 A scheme can be adopted under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, section 99 and Schedule 4. This power can then be delegated to a Town or Parish Council under Section 101 of the Local Government Act 1972.

3 Swanley Town Council appears to be experiencing an increase in the number of shopping trolleys abandoned by residents around the Town. This is perceived to be less of a problem in other parts of the District, although no records are kept of the number of abandoned shopping trolleys that occur. It is apparent that people walk to Asda in Swanley and use the trolley to take shopping home without returning it.

4 If it is agreed to adopt a scheme under the Environment Protection Act 1990 it would have to be for the whole District.

5 Rules come into force three months after the resolution to adopt them.

6 Public notices need to be placed before adopting a scheme and there is a need for formal consultation. It would need to be determined the method for consultation but it may be advisable to write to supermarkets and publicise a general notice inviting comments.

7 The power is to seize and remove trolleys and serve a notice on their owner.

8 There is a power to charge for the return of trolleys.

Other Options

9 There is an existing, 'Trolleywise' voluntary scheme which involves public reporting of abandoned trolleys. Supermarkets can also adopt a 'coin return' system and some have a device where if a trolley is taken some distance away, the wheels lock.

Key Implications

Financial

There are no financial implications to this Council, although if a scheme was adopted there is the power to charge for the return of trolleys (Cost recovery).

Legal Implications and Risk Assessment Statement

The power to adopt a scheme is contained in the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 99, Schedule 4.

The power can be delegated to a Town or Parish Council under Section101 of the Local Government Act 1972.

The request to adopt this power and delegation to them for implementation in their area has only been received from Swanley Town Council. It is possible that if a scheme is adopted requests may be received to implement in other parts of the District by the District Council, or delegate the power to an individual Town or Parish Council.

If the Council adopted this power to implement itself, there is currently no resource identified to administer and enforce a scheme. A storage facility local to the supermarket concerned would also need to be identified.

It is perceived that this activity is less of a problem in other parts of the District.

Equality Assessment

The decisions recommended through this paper have a remote or low relevance to the substance of the Equality Act. There is no perceived impact on end users.

Appendices	Appendix A – Letter from Swanley Town Council dated – 29.6.19
Background papers	None

Richard Wilson
Chief Officer Environmental and Operational Services

Adrian Rowbotham
Chief Officer Finance and Trading

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Martin Goodman
Head of Legal and Democratic Services
Sevenoaks District Council

26th June 2019

Dear Martin

Reference: Environmental Protection Act 1990

As per our previous correspondence I confirm that Swanley Town Council would like Sevenoaks District Council to adopt and then delegate to us the above power (s99) to deal with abandoned shopping and luggage trollies.

Each of the store managers in Swanley and their regional headquarters have been approached about this situation and while Asda have put in magnetic strips which helped for a short period of time they have failed to re-fit all their trollies with the appropriate locks.

The situation in Swanley now is that up to 100 trollies every day are abandoned in the town centre stretching out up to 1 mile into surrounding areas and housing estates. The offending trollies are from Aldi, Wilkos and Asda but we also have trollies from M&S (we don't have one in the town).

Because we have already used every form of persuasion to the stores involved and forwarded complaints to them for over two years we now we feel this is the only option left. We hopeful that by doing this it will motivate the stores to take more affirmative action and remove this blight on the town.

We are aware that a period of consultation is required and will be writing to the store managers and regional offices to make them aware that we are pursuing this avenue. Ideally we would like them to resolve this issue but must have the ability to take more affirmative action of our own. As Christmas is fast approaching and the worst time for this we would hope for completion within the next 5 months.

Regards

S. Nash BSc MinstF
CEO

Chief Executive Officer: Steve Nash
Telephone: 01322 665855 towncouncil@swanleytowncouncil.gov.uk
The Civic Centre, St Mary's Road, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7BU
www.swanleytowncouncil.gov.uk

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AGREEMENT ON JOINT TRANSPORTATION BOARDS

Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee – 29 October 2019

Report of	Head of Legal and Democratic Services
Status	For Consideration
Also considered by	Cabinet – 7 November 2019 Joint Transportation Board – 3 December 2019 (for noting)
Key Decision	No

Portfolio Holder	Cllr. Margot McArthur
Contact Officer	Martin Goodman, Ext. 7245

Recommendation to Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee: to recommend to Cabinet that the Agreement on Joint Transportation Boards be approved.

Introduction and Background

1 The Council and Kent County Council operate a Joint Transportation Board, set up under terms of reference to advise the Cabinet on Highways and Transportation matters.

2 The Joint Transportation Board has been operating since April 2005 under the same agreement and terms of reference. It has now been decided to update that agreement to reflect current practices. The decision recommended in this report will not result in a change in the Board's manner or operation.

3 The District and Borough Councils of Kent and Medway have agreed a model agreement and it is proposed that this be adopted. Except in very limited areas (such as membership, the Chairman and agenda setting) the Council's practice and procedure takes precedence in the event of an inconsistency.

Terms of Reference

4 The terms of reference in the new agreement are stated to be as follows:

- The role of the JTB is to advise the relevant Authority on highways and transportation works scheduled and completed. The JTB shall consider:
  i. capital and revenue funded works programmes;
  ii. traffic regulation orders;
  iii. street management proposals.

- The JTB may advise and recommend in relation to:
  i. strategic parking and waiting restriction issues;
  ii. petitions received in relation to parking and waiting restrictions;
  iii. Council street lighting schemes on highways;
  iv. local transport strategy.

- The JTB shall be a forum for consultation between the Authorities on policies, plans and strategies related to highways, road traffic and public transport.

- The JTB shall review the progress and out turn of works and business performance indicators.

- The JTB shall receive reports on highways and transportation needs within the administrative area of the Council.

Changes from the previous Agreement

5 The new Agreement does not substantially alter the operation of the Joint Transportation Board but makes new provisions as follows:

- A formal review every four years

- Greater clarity on the membership and role of Parish Council representatives

- Removal of an inapplicable appendix on inter-authority co-operation for Overview and Scrutiny

- New arrangements for agenda setting

- Formal rules on public speaking

- Greater clarity on terms of reference

- A new section on petitions (which does not supersede the Council's scheme)

6 The Kent County Council Cabinet Member for Planning, Highways, Transport and Waste consulted the Leader of the Council as to the content of this Agreement. The Leader in turn consulted the then Portfolio Holder and Chairman of Joint Transportation Board.

Other Options Considered

The alternative to adopting this new Agreement would to continue operating with the 2005 document in place. However, it is anticipated that all Districts and Boroughs in the area of Kent and Medway will adopt the new model.

Key Implications

Financial

None.

Legal Implications and Risk Assessment Statement.

There are no legal or risk implications for this report, which simply suggests an updated Agreement to carry on existing practices.

Equality Assessment

The decisions recommended through this paper have a remote or low relevance to the substance of the Equality Act. There is no perceived impact on end users.

Appendices Agreement on Joint Transportation Boards

Background Papers None.

Martin Goodman

Head of Legal and Democratic Services

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DATED

THE KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

-and-

SEVENOAKS DISTRICT COUNCIL

AGREEMENT ON JOINT TRANSPORTATION BOARDS

Legal & Secretariat
Kent County Council
County Hall
Maidstone
Kent ME14 1XQ

File ref:
Fax No: 01622 694402
WP Ref:
DX No:
Tel:

Head of Legal and Democratic Services
Sevenoaks District Council
Council Offices
Argyle Road
Sevenoaks
Kent TN13 1HG

Tel: 01732 227000
DX: 30006 Sevenoaks 1

THIS DEED OF AGREEMENT is made the (day) of (month) two thousand and nineteen between THE KENT COUNTY COUNCIL of County Hall Maidstone Kent ME14 1XQ of the one part (hereinafter referred to as "KCC") and SEVENOAKS DISTRICT COUNCIL of Council Offices Argyle Road Sevenoaks Kent TN13 1HG (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") of the other part.

In this Agreement the words and expressions contained or referred to hereunder shall have the meaning thereby ascribed to them in the Second Schedule. The clause headings do not form part of this Agreement and shall not be taken in its construction or interpretation.

WHEREAS:

1. KCC and the Council are local authorities as defined by Section 270(1) of the 1972 Act.

2. By virtue of Section 1(2) of the Highways Act 1980 KCC is the local highway authority for all the highways in the County of Kent whether or not maintainable at the public expense (and which are not highways for which the Secretary of State for Transport is the highway authority) and is by enactments also the traffic authority and street works authority.

3. KCC and the Council have agreed to act together to continue with certain democratic arrangements previously established in relation to highway issues.

4. This Agreement reflects the intention of KCC and the Council to co-operate regarding highway and transportation issues in the interests of the residents of Kent and supersedes that of the current agreement.

DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

5. In this Agreement unless the context otherwise requires the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"1972 Act"	:	the Local Government Act 1972
"Agreement"	:	these terms and conditions together the First Schedule
"Authorities"	:	the Council and KCC
"Council - local member"	:	an elected member of the Council
"JTB Members"	:	KCC - local members and Council - local members who have been appointed to membership of the JTB
"KCC – local member"	:	the elected member for KCC's electoral divisions within the Council's administrative area

COMMENCEMENT AND OPERATING TERM

6. This Agreement shall commence on the effective date on the face hereof and shall continue until terminated by either party in writing in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

COUNCIL OBLIGATIONS

7. The Council shall establish and maintain during the currency of this Agreement the arrangements for the Joint Transportation Board as set out in the First Schedule.

KCC OBLIGATIONS

8. KCC shall establish and maintain during the currency of this Agreement the arrangements for the Joint Transportation Board as set out in the First Schedule.

MISCELLANEOUS

9. The parties acknowledge that amendments to the constitutions of KCC and/or the Council may result in the need for consequential changes to this Agreement.

10. This Agreement shall be known as the JTB Agreement.

11. Nothing in this Agreement shall create a legal partnership between the parties and save as may be specifically provided in this Agreement neither party shall be or hold itself out as or permit itself to be held out as :-

a) the agent of the other; or
b) entitled to pledge the credit of the other; or
c) entitled to incur any other obligations or make any promise or representation on behalf of the other.

REVIEW

12. This Agreement shall be reviewed every four years or sooner at the instigation of both parties and amended by agreement between the parties if necessary, as a consequence of any review.

13. This Agreement may be terminated by either party on six months written notice addressed to the Council's Chief Executive/KCC's Corporate Director responsible for Highways and Transportation.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Joint Transportation Boards

1.1 A Joint Transportation Board (JTB) shall be established by the Authorities.

1.2 Each Authority shall be responsible for its own costs incurred in the operation of the JTB.

1.3 The JTB shall be a non-statutory advisory forum.

Membership

2.1 JTB membership shall comprise all KCC - local members with an equal number of Council - local members appointed by the Council. JTB Members will have voting rights. The Council may appoint substitutes for its JTB Members.

2.2 The JTB shall agree a number of parish/town council representatives, not less than one and no greater than three from within the Council's administrative area. Parish/town council representatives shall be nominated by the area committee of the Kent Association of Parish Councils or other representative body for parish/town councils within the Council's administrative area if this provides a more complete representation. Substitute members may also be nominated.

2.3 Any JTB Member may request of the Chairman an item to be considered for inclusion on the JTB agenda. Any Council- local member may attend and speak at a meeting of the JTB but may not vote nor propose a motion or an amendment.

2.4 The Chairman of any parish/town council within the administrative area of the Council (or a parish/town councillor of that parish/town council nominated by him/her) may attend any meeting to speak with the permission of the Chairman on any item on the agenda of particular reference to that parish/town council.

Chairman

3 The Chairman and Vice Chairman shall alternate on an annual basis between a KCC local member (who is a JTB Member) and a Council local member (who is a JTB Member).

Meetings

4.1 The JTB shall generally meet four times a year on dates and at times and venues to be specified by the Council in accordance with its normal constitutional arrangements in consultation with KCC.

4.2 Six weeks prior to each JTB meeting the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and relevant officers from the Authorities will discuss and set the agenda for the forthcoming meeting. The final decision on agenda items shall be determined by the Chairman in consultation with the Vice Chairman. Agenda items will be split between Part A (recommendations for decision by KCC), Part B (recommendations for decisions by the Council) and 'for information' reports.

4.3 The quorum for a JTB meeting shall be four comprising at least two voting KCC local-members and two Council – local members who are also JTB Members.

4.4 Subject to the procedural rules in paragraphs 2, 3, 4.2 and 4.3 above taking precedence, the Council's procedural rules shall apply to JTB meetings as if they were Council committees.

4.5 The JTB will be clerked by an officer of the Council. Officers of the Authorities shall

be expected to attend JTB meetings to present reports.

4.6 At the discretion of the Chairman, members of the public may speak for a maximum of three minutes. The number of speakers will be at the discretion of the Chairman.

4.7 The access to information principles shall be applied to the JTB as if it were a Council committee.

4.8 The clerk shall produce minutes of the meeting, a copy of which shall be sent to KCC's Cabinet Member for Planning Highways Transport and Waste.

Terms of reference

5.1 The role of the JTB is to advise the relevant Authority on highways and transportation works scheduled and completed. The JTB shall consider:

i. capital and revenue funded works programmes;
ii. traffic regulation orders;
iii. street management proposals.

5.2 The JTB may advise and recommend in relation to:

i. strategic parking and waiting restriction issues;
ii. petitions received in relation to parking and waiting restrictions;
iii. Council street lighting schemes on highways;
iv. local transport strategy.

5.3 The JTB shall be a forum for consultation between the Authorities on policies, plans and strategies related to highways, road traffic and public transport.

5.4 The JTB shall review the progress and out turn of works and business performance indicators.

5.5 The JTB shall receive reports on highways and transportation needs within the administrative area of the Council.

Petition Discussions

6.1 Where a petition is agreed as being appropriate for discussion at the JTB, it shall be received at a meeting of the JTB. No further discussion shall take place on the petition until the next meeting of the JTB.

6.2 The lead petitioner shall be invited to submit a written statement of up to 500 words which should be sent to the Council to arrive by 5pm one week prior to the next JTB meeting. At that meeting, the lead petitioner shall be invited to speak for no more than three minutes.

6.3 The JTB shall not debate a petition on the same decision/issue as one debated in the previous twelve months.

Overview and Scrutiny

7.1 The Authorities' Overview and Scrutiny Committees or equivalent may invite the JTB Chairman or Vice Chairman to attend their meetings to make representations, answer questions or give evidence. This is without prejudice to any ability of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees or equivalent of the Authorities to compel attendance of executive members and officers under Section 21 of the Local Government Act 2000.

Executive Action

8.1 JTB advice/views shall be submitted to the Authorities' Cabinet in accordance with the Authorities' constitutional arrangements.

EXECUTED as a DEED by KCC and the Council the day and year first before written

THE COMMON SEAL of the KENT)
COUNTY COUNCIL was hereunto)
affixed in the presence of:-

Authorised Signatory

THE COMMON SEAL of SEVENOAKS)
DISTRICT COUNCIL was hereunto)
affixed in the presence of:-

Authorised Signatory

Authorised Signatory

CHRISTMAS PARKING 2019

Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee – 29 October 2019

Report of	Chief Officer Finance & Trading Chief Officer Environmental & Operational Services
Status:	For Consideration
Also considered by:	Cabinet – 7 November 2019 Council - 19 November 2019
Key Decision:	No

Executive Summary: This report requests that the Committee considers free concessionary parking on select dates at Christmas 2019.

This report supports the key aims of:

The effective management of Council resources and supporting and developing the local economy.

Portfolio Holder Cllr. Margot McArthur

Contact Officer(s) John Strachan, Ext. 7310

Recommendation to Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee: That proposals for free parking in Sevenoaks town over the two weekends leading up to Christmas 2019 be considered by the Committee and its views be submitted for consideration by Council and the cost of funding this be met from Supplementary Estimates.

Recommendation to Council: That the Council considers the views of the Committee and if minded to agree to these proposals, that it authorises the cost of funding be met from Supplementary Estimates.

Reason for recommendation: To help encourage shoppers and other visitors to Sevenoaks and Westerham, in the busy shopping period leading up to Christmas 2019.

Introduction and Background

1 In previous years the Council has helped encourage shoppers and visitors to Sevenoaks and Westerham by giving free parking in car parks and on street parking bays on two Saturdays in the run up to Christmas.

2 Free parking is proposed in all Sevenoaks town car parks on the two Saturdays leading up to Christmas in December 2019 and free parking in Blighs car park which is the only charged car park on the two Sundays before Christmas.

Location	Date
Sevenoaks	Saturday and Sunday 14 and 15 December 2019
	Saturday and Sunday 21 and 22 December 2019
Westerham	Saturday 14 December 2019 (Sundays free)
	Saturday 21 December 2019 (Sundays free)

3 To help maintain parking turnover in Blighs over the two weekends, the maximum stay in Blighs will be reduced from 4 to 3 hours.

4 Relaxing parking charges on weekends has no impact on Swanley or at Knockholt Station as charges only apply Monday to Friday.

5 This is regarded as being of particular importance in light of similar initiatives operated in other towns in neighbouring Districts.

6 Vehicles parking for free are still required to observe maximum periods of stay in car parks and on street.

7 Regular monitoring will endeavour to ensure compliance with the maximum stay periods in car parks and on-street, to ensure that space is not monopolised by all-day parking by shop workers.

8 Weekend free parking will be promoted for shop workers in the Council Offices staff car park accessed from Gordon Road.

9 As in previous years Senico Community Leisure whose parking areas form a part of the Suffolk Way car park have participated in these events, they will be invited to participate again.

Background Information

10 The estimated shortfall in income over the two days is estimated at £16,500.

Other Information

11 Members are advised that, as in previous years, the Cleaner and Greener Portfolio Holder has allowed free evening parking for Christmas Light and late night shopping events.

12 We await confirmation from Westerham Town Council on what special parking arrangements if any will be required.

Location	Date
Sevenoaks	Friday 29 November 2019
Westerham TBA	Thursday 28 November 2019

Key Implications

Financial

13 Shortfall in parking income of £16,500 to be met from Supplementary Estimates.

Legal Implications and Risk Assessment Statement.

14 Management of "overstay" parking is difficult when there is no requirement for a ticket to be purchased and displayed.

Equality Impacts

15 There is a low risk that the proposals in this report would have any implications under the Equality Act.

Community Impact and Outcomes

16 Free Christmas parking is a local initiative popular with residents, visitors to the district, businesses and traders, and supportive of local economic vibrancy.

Human Rights

17 There are no human rights issues or implications.

Appendices None.

Background Papers None.

Adrian Rowbotham
Chief Officer Finance & Trading

Richard Wilson
Chief Officer Environmental and Operational Services

ANNUAL REVIEW OF PARKING MANAGEMENT 2020/21

Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee – 29 October 2019

Report of	Chief Officer Finance & Trading and Chief Officer Environmental & Operational Services
Status:	For decision
Also considered by:	Cabinet 7 November 2019
Key Decision:	Yes

Executive Summary:

This report is the annual review of parking management for 2020/21.

It proposes consultation on revised tariffs in some Council car parks and on-street, to help regulate demand, supporting economic vibrancy and viability and improving the lives of the community.

This report supports the Key Aims of:

Providing value for money, and supporting and developing the local economy.

Portfolio Holder Cllr. Margot McArthur

Contact Officer John Strachan Ext. 7310

Recommendation to Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee:

That the Committee considers the 2020/21 parking management proposals and its views be submitted for Cabinet's consideration, prior to public consultation.

Recommendation to Cabinet:

That the views of the Advisory Committee be considered and parking management proposals for 2020/21 be agreed for consultation, with the results of the consultation being reported back to Cabinet for consideration.

Reason for recommendation:

To help regulate and manage the use of on and off-street parking facilities in the District, ensuring car parking charges support a sustainable local economy and support the development and improvement of parking facilities.

Introduction

1 This report considers the setting of parking charges in the Council's car parks and the fees for on-street parking, operating between April 2020 and March 2021 inclusive.

2 The report proposes consulting on increased charges in selected on and off-street parking locations across Sevenoaks District.

3 In particular, regulating parking patterns following the recent development of two new multi-decked car parks.

4 Charging policies aim to encourage vehicles to park in newly developed "off-street" parking locations, easing on-street kerbside congestion during the day.

Background

5 The Council operates a number of public car parks and on street pay and display facilities in towns and villages in the District. It is important to regulate the use these finite resources, balancing the parking needs of commuters, local businesses, residents, shoppers, workers and other visitors including tourists.

6 Regular fees and charges reviews help to ensure that our parking facilities encourage visitors to our towns while promoting a healthy turnover of parking spaces. Parking charges are one aspect of effective parking management. Other measures subject to regular monitoring and review are charging hours and the maximum stay periods that vehicles can park.

7 Parking income contributes to the operational costs of car parks, including non-domestic rates, insurance, cleansing, general maintenance, utilities, enforcement and security. Income also contributes to the cost of developing new parking facilities, such as the two new multi-decked car parks.

8 Parking income also helps to maintain and improve car park assets, including new lighting, resurfacing and improved signs and lines, ensuring they remain welcoming, safe and fit for purpose.

9 The Council continues to improve and expand parking provision through the development of multi-decked car parks both at Sevenoaks Station and most recently with the opening of the Sevenoaks Town multi decked car park in the heart of Sevenoaks town. Providing hundreds more long stay parking spaces for workers, helping to boost to the local economy and attract new businesses in to the town.

Supporting documents

10 Appendix A provides information on the current parking charges in neighbouring towns and Southeastern Rail car parks.

11 Appendix B presents existing parking charges alongside the proposed charges.

Sevenoaks Parking

12 Sevenoaks town continues to thrive, containing many popular high street and speciality shops, boutiques and eateries as well as the popular Stag Theatre. The town has a busy daytime, evening and weekend economy, supported by the car parks and on-street parking facilities that the Council provides.

13 Sevenoaks car parks operate close to or at their maximum capacity at peak times each day. It is essential that the Council closely monitors, manages and adjusts parking management to optimise parking capacity.

14 Parking pressures increased over 2018/19, while Buckhurst 2 car park closed to allow development of the new Sevenoaks Town car park. The Council honoured its commitment to accommodate displaced customers over this period, using temporary alternative on and off-street parking available close to town including operating a temporary "park and ride" service.

15 The Council continues to support and encourage alternative sustainable transport. Our parking management patrol team now uses two electric vehicles. The Council has installed electric vehicle charging facilities in both new multi-decked car parks, and there is a project running to extend vehicle charging across other car parks across the District.

Car parks in Sevenoaks

Blighs

16 Blighs car park continues to operate at or just beyond full capacity at peak times during the day. It is proposed that the half, one, two and three hour tariffs are reviewed to encourage greater turnover and use of Buckhurst 1, South Park and Suffolk Way car parks.

Buckhurst 1, South Park and Suffolk Way

17 Pressure on these "shoppers" car parks has eased following the opening of the new town car park. There are no proposals to change the current charging regime in these car parks.

Council Offices car park

18 The Council's staff car park in Gordon Road will continue to provide free "all day" parking at weekends, to assist shop workers and local residents.

Sevenoaks Town

19 This new 480-space car park has eased parking pressures across the town, particularly addressing the acute shortage of long stay worker parking.

20 Season ticket and daily parking usage continues to grow, following the opening of the car park in April 2019. Officers continue to monitor this closely to ensure that the car park operates as efficiently as possible and that it meets its income profile.

21 A proportion of the income from this car park will repay the loan that part funded its development.

22 It is proposed to increase the £4.60 daily fee to £5.50. Season ticket charges will increase proportionately.

23 The "historic" £35 off-street resident permit will be discontinued. Current permit holders will be able to take up the £300 annual resident season ticket, which reflects the market value of an annual resident parking bay in the town.

St Johns and St James

24 There are no proposals to change the tariffs in these car parks.

Bradbourne

25 The new Bradbourne Car Park continues to be a popular with commuters using Sevenoaks Station and we continue to monitor it closely to ensure that it operates as efficiently as possible. There are no proposals to change the tariffs in this car park at this time.

Car parks in other areas

Bevan Place, Park Road and Station Road (Swanley)

26 There are no proposed changes to the tariffs in these car parks.

Darent, Quebec Avenue and Vicarage Hill (Westerham)

27 There are no proposals to change the tariffs in these car parks.

On street parking

Ashley Close, Morewood Close (East) and St Botolphs Road

28 On street parking charges in these roads help to regulate the on-street commuter parking around Sevenoaks Station, revised charges will help to bring greater parity between the on and off-street commuter parking charges around the station.

Holly Bush Lane and Plymouth Drive

29 Increased parking charges are proposed at these two locations, encouraging use of the new town car park for long stay customers and making these spaces available to a wider sector of the community.

Morewood Close (West)

30 Moderate charge increases are proposed at this location, where parking charges have remained unchanged for a number of years.

Other areas

31 There are no proposals to change the parking charges in Swanley, Westerham and Knockholt.

Resident Permits, Visitor Vouchers and Non-Resident Permits

32 A review of parking in Sevenoaks will take place in late 2019 and early 2020. There are no proposed changes to resident permits, non-resident permits or visitor vouchers until the findings of the review are known.

Key implications

Financial

33 Sevenoaks District Council has now built two new multi-decked car parks, one in the main serving commuters at Sevenoaks Station, the other providing long stay worker parking in Sevenoaks Town.

34 While these initiatives fall outside the scope of the Council's statutory functions, these projects have been extremely important to the community, supporting local economies and benefitting the lives of residents. A proportion of parking income directly contributes to the cost of funding these developments.

35 This review takes account of the more flexible approach that Members will recall adopting in the Fees and Charges Review 2019-20. Allowing greater focus on achieving a balanced budget and efficiencies, while taking account of national economic climate and cycles and the needs of our customers and communities.

36 Furthermore, Member's will be aware that the income profiled in last year's Fees and Charges review fell short of the Council's 10-year balanced budget target for that year, this has necessitated an additional uplift compared to normal years, to make up that deficit. The proposals in this report meet the assumptions in the 10-year budget.

Legal Implications and Risk Assessment Statement

37 Changes to the car park charges will require amending the off-street Parking Order.

Equality Impacts

The decisions recommended through this paper have a remote or low relevance to the substance of the Equality Act. There is no perceived impact on end users.

Sevenoaks District Council supports the Blue Badge Scheme allowing free parking in its off-street car parks and in on-street pay and display parking bays.

Community Impact and Outcomes

Measured and reasonable parking charges encourage the use of sustainable transport and healthier lifestyles.

Both new multi-decked car parks have attained the Safer Car Parks Award.

Both new car parks are equipped with Electric Vehicle (EV) charge points, with normal parking charges applied and the electricity provided by the Council free of charge (though subject to the EV network provider's fees).

Human Rights

There are no human rights issues or implications.

Conclusions

Proposed new parking charges for 2020/21 are given in Appendix B of this report.

Appendices	Appendix A – Parking Charges for Neighbouring Authorities and Southeastern Rail car parks Appendix B – Proposed On and Off-Street Parking Charges
Background Papers	None

Adrian Rowbotham
Chief Officer Finance & Trading

Richard Wilson
Chief Officer Environmental and Operational Services

Parking Charges Comparison - Neighbouring Towns and Southeastern Car Parks 2019						
	Southeastern Car Parks 1[1] and 4[2], Sevenoaks	**Tonbridge & Malling**	**Tunbridge Wells**	**Sevenoaks**		
				Town Centre	**Blighs**	**Bradbourne**
Up to 30 minutes		70p			70p	
Up to 1 hour		£1.30	£1.60	£1	£1.50	
Up to 2 hours		£2.30	£2.80	£2	£3	
Up to 3 hours		£3.10	£3.80	£3	£5	
Up to 4 hours		£3.80	£4.80	£4	£10	
Up to 5 hours			£5.60	£4.50		
All day	£7.80	£5.90	£6.30 – £10.40	£4.60		£8
Quarterly Season Ticket	£497.10[1] and £394.60[2]					£335
Annual Season Ticket	£1723.10[1] and £1367.60[2]	£950				£1300

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Areas for consideration: Review of Fees and Charges 2020-21			
Off Street			
		2019-20	Revised
Blighs	Up to 30 mins	70p	£1
	Up to 1 hr	£1.50	£2
	Up to 2 hours	£3	£4
	Up to 3 hours	£5	£6
	Up to 4 hours	£10	No Change
Buckhurst 1 South Park Suffolk Way	Up to 1 hr	£1	No Change
	Up to 2 hours	£2	
	Up to 3 hours	£3	
	Up to 4 hours	£4	
Sevenoaks Town (Buckhurst 2) Weekdays	Up to 1 hr	na	No Change
	Up to 2 hours	na	
	Up to 3 hours	na	
	Up to 4 hours	na	
	Up to 5 hours	£4.50	
	Over 5 hours and all day	£4.60	£5.50
Sevenoaks Town (Buckhurst 2) Saturdays	Up to 1 hr	£1	No Change
	Up to 2 hours	£2	
	Up to 3 hours	£3	
	Up to 4 hours	£4	
	Up to 5 hours	£4.50	
	Over 5 hours and all day	£4.60	£5.50
Sevenoaks Town (Buckhurst 2) Season Tickets	Annual Season Ticket	£859	£990
	Quarterly Season Ticket	£224.75	£250
	Monthly Season Ticket	£92	£100
	Weekly Season Ticket	£23	£25
	Resident Permit (historic)	£35	Revoked
	Resident Permit	£300	No Change
	Resi Overnight	£50	
Council Offices	Saturdays & Sundays	Free	No Change
St Johns St James	Up to 30 mins	20p	No Change
	Up to 1 hr	40p	
	Up to 2hours	60p	
	Up to 4 hours	£1	
	Over 3 hours and all day	£3.10	
	Annual Season Ticket	£429	
	Quarterly Season Ticket	£117.25	
	Resident Permit	£35	
Bradbourne	Up to 1 hr	£1	No Change
	Up to 2 hours	£2	
	Up to 3 hours	£3	
	Up to 4 hours	£4	
	Up to 5 hours (weekdays)	£5	
	All day (weekdays)	£8	
	All day (weekends)	£5	
Bradbourne Season	Premium Bay	£2,500	No Change
	Annual	£1,300	
	6 Monthly	£660	
	Quarterly	£335	
	Monthly	£160	
	Weekly	£40	
Bevan Place Park Road Station Road	Up to 30 mins	30p	No Change
	Up to 1 hour	50p	
	Up to 2 hours	70p	
	Up to 4 hours	£1.10	
	Over 4 hours and all day	£4	

Bevan Place Season Tickets	Annual	£396	No Change
	Quarterly	£109	

Areas for consideration: Review of Fees and Charges 2020-21 Off Street (continued)			
		2019-20	Revised
Darent	Up to 30 mins	Free	No Change
	Up to 1 hr		
	Up to 2 hours		
	Up to 3 hours		
	Up to 4 hours	£1.50	
	Over 4 hours and all day	£3.50	
Quebec Avenue	Up to 15 mins	10p	No Change
	Up to 30 mins	20p	
	Up to 1 hr	50p	
	Up to 2 hours	70p	
	Up to 4 hours	£1.20	
	Over 4 hours and all day	£3.10	
Vicarage Hill	Up to 15 mins	10p	No Change
	Up to 30 mins	20p	
	Up to 1 hr	60p	
	Up to 2 hours	£1.50	
Areas for consideration: Review of Fees and Charges 2020-21 On Street			
		2019-20	Revised
High Street London Road South Park	Up to 30 mins	50p	No Change
	Up to 1 hour	£1	
	Up to 2 hours	£2	
	Sunday	2 hours max stay	
Sevenoaks Town Holly Bush Lane Plymouth Drive	Up to 30 mins	20p	50p
	Up to 1 hour	60p	£1
	Up to 2 hours	£1.30	£2
	Over 2 hours and all day	£3	£5
Sevenoaks Station Morewood Close (West)	Up to 30 mins	20p	50p
	Up to 1 hour	60p	£1
	Up to 2 hours	£1.30	£2
	Up to 4 hours	£2.40	£3
Sevenoaks Station St Botolphs Ashley Close Morewood Close (East)	Up to 30 mins	20p	50p
	Up to 1 hour	60p	£1
	Up to 2 hours	£1.30	£2
	Up to 4 hours	£2.40	£4
	Over 4 hours and all day	£5.50	£7
Sevenoaks District Resident Parking	First	£35	No Change
	Second	£70	
	Third	£125	
	Fourth	£250	
Resident Vistors	Book of 5	£6	No Change
Non-Resident Parking Permits	Town Annual	£270	No Change
	Town Half Yearly	£135	
	Town Quarterly	£67.50	
	Station (West) Annual	£765	
	Station (West) Half Yearly	£382.50	
	Station (West) Quarterly	£191.25	
	Station (East) Annual	£650	
	Station (East) Half Yearly	£325	
	Station (East) Quarterly	£162.50	
Knockholt	All Day	£3.50	No Change
	After 2pm up to 6pm	£2.40	
	Up to 30 mins	20p	
	Up to 1 hour	60p	

Godsel Rd/Azalia Dr	Up to 2 hours	£1.30	No Change
	Up to 4 hours	£2.40	
	Over 4 hours and all day	£3.50	
Westerham On Street The Green The Grange Market Square	15 minutes	10p	No Change
	30 minutes	20p	
	1 hour	60p	
	2 hours	£1.50	
Westerham On Street Fullers Hill Croydon Road	15 minutes	10p	No Change
	30 minutes	20p	
	1 hour	60p	
	2 hours	£1.50	
	3 hours	£2.50	

AIR QUALITY ANNUAL STATUS REPORT 2019

Cleaner & Greener Advisory Committee – 29 October 2019

Report of	Chief Officer Environmental & Operational Services
	Chief Officer Planning & Regulatory Services
Status	For Consideration
Key Decision	No

Executive Summary: This report summarises the 2019 Air Quality Progress Report which is submitted to DEFRA on an annual basis.

In 2018, Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) at monitoring locations increased slightly over those measured in the 2017. NO_2 continues to exceed the annual objective level at 12 locations (all within existing Air Quality Management Areas).

The District Council is in the process of commissioning an Air Quality Action Plan. As part of this work, the existing AQMA's will be reviewed to determine if some of them can be reduced or revoked and potential measures for emission reduction will be identified.

This report supports the Key Aim of Green Environment - Maintain a clean local Environment

Portfolio Holder	Cllr. Margot McArthur
Contact Officers	Nick Chapman Ext. 3160
	James Fox Ext. 3250

Recommendation to Cleaner & Greener Advisory Committee:

That members consider the 2019 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR) and note the results of Air Quality Monitoring undertaken in 2018.

Reason for recommendation: This report fulfils the requirements of Local Air Quality Management as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995), the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007 and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents and is for information only.

Introduction and Background

1 Air Pollution is increasingly recognised as a contributing factor to the onset of chronic health conditions including respiratory disease, heart disease and cancer. Air pollution particularly impacts upon children and older people or those with existing health conditions.

2 It is estimated by Public Health England that by 2035 the health and social care costs of air pollution in England could reach £5.3 billion. Poor Air Quality may also result in up to 2.5 million more new cases of coronary heart disease, stroke, lung cancer and child asthma.

3 Local Air Quality is comprised of two components; background pollution and that from localised sources. Localised sources include emissions from road vehicles and transport as well as any localised industrial sources. Background pollution is heavily influenced by large scale pollution which traverses boundaries and includes sources such as wood burning fireplaces, agricultural and industrial sources (including intercontinental sources).

4 In addition pollution is heavily influenced by prevailing climatic conditions. Air quality is generally worse in periods of still weather when there is less dispersion of pollution by wind. During warmer months secondary pollutants such as Ozone are formed when Nitrogen Dioxide reacts with sunlight. When Ozone reacts with particles in the air (particularly in urban areas) smog can occur. In winter, cold air (temperature inversion) can trap emissions at ground level.

5 During periods of congestion on the strategic road network increased pressure is placed on local roads which are used as 'cut-throughs'. This stop-start traffic generates increased emissions making pollution in residential areas away from the major roads worse.

6 Part IV of the Environment Act 1995, places a statutory duty on local authorities to periodically review and assess the air quality within their area. Where it appears that the air quality objectives will not be met by the designated target dates, local authorities must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and develop action plans in pursuit of those objectives.

7 Sevenoaks District Council currently has nine (9) AQMAs. Four of these were declared in 2002 for exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective;

- AQMA 1- Junction 3 of the M25 to the district boundary with Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council including part of the A2 at Farningham
- AQMA 2-County border with Surrey to district border with Dartford including junctions 3, 4 and 5 and the extension of junction 5 to connect with the A25 Bessels Green.
- AQMA 3-M26- from Junction 5 of the M25 to the district boundary with Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council.

- AQMA 4- Swanley Bypass- from junction 3 of the M25 to the district boundary with the London Borough of Bromley.

8 Three further AQMAs were declared in 2006

- AQMA 6-Junction 5 to Kent / Surrey border for exceedances of the PM_{10} annual mean objective.
- AQMA 8-Swanley – London Road (East); High Street; Bartholomew Way and parts of Central town area for exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective level
- AQMA 10-Sevenoaks – High Street for exceedances of the NO2 annual mean objective level

9 Two further AQMAs were declared in 2014. AQMA 13 had the effect of joining together previously declared AQMA 5, 9, 11 and 12 to form larger corridor along the A25

- AQMA 13- The entire length of the A25 from the border with Tonbridge and Malling in the east to the border with Tandridge in the west declared for exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective level
- AQMA 14- The junction of London Road and Birchwood Road, Swanley declared for exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective level.

10 Sevenoaks District Council monitors compliance with the following National Air Quality Objectives:

- Particles (PM10)- 50ug.m3 measured 24hr mean, not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year.
- Particles (PM10)- 40ug.m3 measured as an annual mean
- Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)- 200 ug.m3 measured as a 1 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.
- Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)- 40 ug.m3 measured as an annual mean.

11 These objectives are those most commonly associated with emissions from traffic which modelling has shown to be the dominant source of air pollution within the borough.

12 The Council does not currently monitor particles smaller than PM10 and does not have equipment capable of assessing PM2.5. Local Authorities are however expected to work towards reducing emissions of PM2.5 as particles of this size are known to have a clear link to adverse health. The Council is currently developing a new Air Quality Action Plan which will include appropriate measures to reduce PM2.5 as well as other priority pollutants.

2019 Air Quality Progress Report

13 The Annual Status Report (ASR) is a report produced for Defra annually as part of the Council's Local Air Quality Management responsibilities. The purpose of the ASR is to report on progress in achieving reductions in concentrations of emissions relating to relevant pollutants and to identify new or changing sources of emissions.

14 The Council monitors air quality using 2 Automatic Monitoring Stations (Greatness Park and Bat & Ball Junction) and a network of passive diffusion tubes sited at 49 locations throughout the borough

15 PM10 levels can only be monitored at the automatic monitoring stations but remained well below objective levels in 2018. In addition air quality at both stations complied with the 1 hour mean NO2 objective.

16 The ASR shows that in 2018 Nitrogen dioxide pollution levels were generally higher than the previous year, going against the downward trend that had been observed in previous years (and reported in the 2018 ASR). It is believed that this increase may be due to unfavourable climatic conditions.

17 NO2 levels continue to be in excess of annual mean national objective levels at 12 roadside locations. All these locations are within existing AQMAs.

18 The highest NO_2 pollution level recorded in the district was 51.9 ug.m3. This was measured at St Johns Road approaching the Bat & Ball Junction. This equates to 50.8 ug.m3 at the façade of the nearest residential property. Other monitoring sites around the Bat & Ball Junction (DT31-Seal Road & DT87- Bradbourne Vale South) are also above the objective level.

19 Exceedances of the NO_2 Annual Objective level were also identified at Sevenoaks High Street (DT02), Riverhead/ A25 junction (DT05), Seal High Street (DT06, DT33), Chart Lane, Brasted (DT85), Market Square Westerham (DT36), Farningham Hill along the A20 (DT26), London Road, Swanley (DT40) and Birchwood Road, Swanley (DT83).

Development of an Air Quality Action Plan

20 When a Local Authority has declared an Air Quality Management Area it has a statutory duty to produce an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) detailing measures aimed to improve air quality.

21 The current Air Quality Action Plans for Sevenoaks District were produced in 2009 and are no longer fit for purpose. Many of the measures highlighted in the plans have been carried out or have been deemed not to be viable.

22 Whilst improvement in levels of air pollution have been seen across the District in the last ten years, pollution levels remain high and above air quality objectives at many road side locations. A new air quality action plan is therefore required to set out new measures to seek further improvements.

23 The production of an AQAP is a multi-stage piece of work which requires the use of complex computer modelling using specialist software that cannot be carried out internally by Officers within the Environmental Health Team.

24 Officers have therefore engaged the services of a specialist Environmental Consultant to produce a new AQAP on our behalf.

25 In order to fully understand the problems and causes of local pollution the first stage of this process will consist of an air quality review of the current road network including a source apportionment exercise to identify the source of pollution in the local area. This would also include a review of the existing AQMAs to determine if some of them can be reduced or revoked to reflect the improvements that have been seen since they were declared.

26 The second stage is to carry out an options appraisal of potential measures to determine the best options for emissions reduction. These options will be assessed using computer modelling (scenario testing) to quantify the reductions of pollution levels associated with their implementation.

27 Any viable measures identified through this process will be then be consulted upon. This will allow Members, residents, and other stakeholders, an opportunity to consider the implications of any suggested measures and will allow the District Council to determine which actions we will then seek to implement.

28 Through the engagement process it is hoped that any identified measures will be able to gain political and community buy-in which will lend credibility and impetus to them being carried out.

29 As it should be possible to quantify potential improvements in Air Quality resulting from each measure, the implementation of actions will allow the District Council to demonstrate compliance with its legal obligations.

30 Once clear measures have been identified, it may be possible to identify additional funding streams to allow them to be implemented (i.e. via DEFRA grants, Government Funding or via developer contributions such as CIL).

Ongoing Measures to Improve Air Quality

31 In the interim period, before our AQAP is completed, Officers continue to take measures to either improve air quality, reduce public exposure or ensure that existing pollution levels are not made worse.

32 All planning applications within the district are considered in the context of any air pollution which may arise from additional traffic movements. Additionally, residents of new developments are protected from exposure to existing poor air quality through the implementation of design measures.

33 Although now a member of the London Air Quality Network, the council continues to work with the Kent Air Quality Partnership and participate in county wide initiatives aimed at reducing pollution. This also includes

promoting policy and guidance such as the Partnership's planning Guidance Mitigation document for developers.

34 The London Air Quality Network is run by Kings College London who through their work in air quality forecasting are able to provide a messaging service to members of the public who have health conditions that are sensitive to poor air quality. This service, called "airAlert", sends messages via text to mobile or landline phones to help people better manage their health conditions during the pollution event.

35 Many of the alert messages sent for the Sevenoaks District are warnings of elevated levels of Ozone. Ozone is a secondary pollutant and is not directly emitted by human activities. It is formed by the reaction of other pollutants with sunlight. Once formed, Ozone is then scavenged by Nitric Oxide (NO). However in rural areas there is usually less NO present and consequently Ozone occurs in higher concentrations.

36 High levels of Ozone can cause irritation and inflammation of the lungs. In sensitive individuals, such as asthmatics, Ozone pollution episodes can make breathing difficulties worse.

37 Ozone forming chemicals can remain in the atmosphere for many days and are transported over long distances. For this reason Ozone is not a pollutant that can be managed locally and District Councils are not required to report on this pollutant under its LAQM responsibilities.

38 Work has been undertaken with Kent County Council and local bus companies to reduce pollution around schools by preventing vehicle idling. It is anticipated that this work will continue and the scope will be widened to include education of parents during school pick up times as well as engaging with children to drive changes in behaviour.

39 Environmental Health has worked closely with Kent County Council over the formation of an Energy and Low Emissions Strategy. The aim of the strategy is to identify and prioritise action to reduce harmful emissions that contribute to climate change and poor air quality leading to impacts on people's health.

40 Finally, Officers in the Environmental Health Partnership continue to enforce legislation that can have an impact on air quality such as reducing pollution from construction sites and ensuring rules within smoke control areas are complied with, responding to complaints about domestic bonfires and utilising enforcement powers to ensure compliance with legislation.

Key Implications

Financial - None

Legal Implications and Risk Assessment Statement. - None

Equality Assessment

The decisions recommended through this paper have a remote or low relevance to the substance of the Equality Act. There is no perceived impact on end users.

Appendices	Appendix A – Sevenoaks District Council 2019 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)
Background Papers	None.

Richard Wilson

Chief Officer Environmental & Operational Services

&

Richard Morris

Chief Officer Planning & Regulatory Services

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2019 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

In fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 Local Air Quality Management

Local Authority Officer	James Fox
Department	Environmental Health
Address	Sevenoaks District Council, Argyle Rd, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 1HG
Telephone	01732 227000
E-mail	eh.support@dartford.gov.uk
Report Reference number	SDC_ASR2018
Date	July 2019

Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

This report fulfils the requirements of the Local Air Quality Management as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995), the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007 and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents.

Monitoring in 2018 has shown an increase in NO_2 levels at 29 passive monitoring sites and reductions at 18. A slight decrease in levels were reported at the continuous monitors for both NO_2 and PM_{10}. No breaches of the NO_2 hourly mean or PM_{10} daily mean objectives were recorded within the District.

Sevenoaks District Council is currently working on the production of a new Air Quality Action Plan which will incorporate new measures to reduced levels of pollution within the declared AQMA's.

Air Quality in Sevenoaks

Air pollution is associated with a number of adverse health impacts. It is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer. Additionally, air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society: children and older people, and those with heart and lung conditions. There is also often a strong correlation with equalities issues, because areas with poor air quality are also often the less affluent areas[1,2].

The annual health cost to society of the impacts of particulate matter alone in the UK is estimated to be around £16 billion[3].

The primary source of air pollution within the district is from nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter from road traffic. The district is traversed by three major motorways and these have a considerable flow of continental HGVs using the port at Dover and the Channel Tunnel. Local journeys, school runs, commuting to London or connection with London contribute significantly to a number of hot spots in Sevenoaks, Swanley and Westerham.

Diffusion tube monitoring has shown increases in levels of NO_2 at 29 tube sites and decreases at 18 sites in comparison to the previous year's results. All results that

[1] Environmental equity, air quality, socioeconomic status and respiratory health, 2010
[2] Air quality and social deprivation in the UK: an environmental inequalities analysis, 2006
[3] Defra. Abatement cost guidance for valuing changes in air quality, May 2013

show any breaches of the annual objectives are within current AQMA's. A new site that was commissioned near to Sevenoaks Railway Station recorded a level of 34 µg/m3 which is below the objective level, however the council will continue to monitor at this site to confirm compliance with the objective level.

The majority of monitoring carried out within the district is at locations classified as being roadside, and consideration should be given that these results do not indicate the levels of exposure at the nearest receptor to the pollution source. Monitored levels have been corrected for distance to the nearest residential receptor where appropriate. This is displayed in table B1 and full details of the calculations can be found in Appendix C.

Automatic monitoring has shown slight decreases in levels of NO_2, and all automatic monitoring remains below the objective levels for all pollutants.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

The primary source of air pollution within the district is from road traffic. The district is traversed by three major motorways and these have a considerable flow of continental HGVs using the port at Dover and the Channel Tunnel. Many of the actions require the input of highways authorities. Sevenoaks District Council continues to work closely with Kent County Council Highways. Air quality is a theme that is fed into the Sevenoaks Joint Transport Board.

As well as actions to improve air quality Sevenoaks District Council also operates a scheme with an aim to improve health and reduce exposure to air pollution. Sevenoaks District Council provides a free messaging service that will send free messages to mobile or home telephones to inform vulnerable people that poor air quality is predicted in the area.

Sevenoaks District Council has carried out a procurement exercise for the production of a new Air Quality Action Plan which will incorporate new measures to reduced levels of pollution within the declared AQMA's.

The council now has eight electrical charging bays within the town centre Buckhurst car park as well as operating two electric vehicles as part of its fleet.

Conclusions and Priorities

Overall, monitoring obtained this year seems to indicate a slight increase in pollution levels at the majority of sites. Pollution levels have been distance corrected however

at some locations this has demonstrated little reduction particularly in small towns located along the A25 where residential dwellings are located in very close proximity to the kerb of the road. This represents a significant challenge as where there is congestion on the M25 and/or the M26 traffic overspill onto the local road network occurs, particularly on roads such as the A25.

The Councils main priority moving forward is the production of a new air quality action plan which is currently in the final stages of procurement. It is hoped that an updated plan will bring in new measures to reduce levels of pollution within the declared AQMA's. We also understand that AQMAs have been declared in the past based on modelling work carried out some time ago. There are gaps in the monitoring network in some of these AQMAs and it is proposed to carry out a review of the location of diffusion tubes to be carried out to identify if some of the AQMAs can be amended or revoked.

The airAlert scheme has been operating for a number of years in Sevenoaks District, Dartford and Sevenoaks Environmental Health Partnership are looking to expand this service into Dartford. It is proposed that this will be relaunched in Sevenoaks as part of this expansion.

Local Engagement and How to get Involved

Members of the public can help to improve air quality by making small changes to their everyday lives.

- Walking and cycling instead of making car journeys will reduce the amount of traffic on the local roads and reducing emissions and also helping to improve the congestion. Other small changes include not allowing car engines to idle when vehicles are stationary.
- Anticipate traffic flow, keeping in the highest gear possible and maintaining a steady speed at a low revs per minute (RPM). This will help to reduce pollution from your car, and save on fuel consumption.
- Consider purchasing a cleaner electric, hybrid vehicle or one that meets the euro 6 emission standard.
- Maintain your vehicle regularly, if a diesel, make sure the oil and filters are changed frequently. If you notice sooty emissions from the exhaust, take your

vehicle to a servicing garage as soon as possible. Ensure your tyres are maintained at the optimum pressure to achieve the best fuel consumption and save you money.

- For short journeys, walking, cycling and public transport can be the best and cheapest option.

Some areas of the District are subject to smoke control orders under the Clean Air Act 1993. Residents can check if their property is include by visiting the councils Website.

In a Smoke Control area only fuel on the list of authorised fuels, or any of the following 'smokeless' fuels can be burned, unless an exempt appliance is used.

- Anthracite
- Semi-anthracite
- Gas
- Low volatile steam coal

Even if your property is not within a Smoke Control Area, you should be aware that appliances that burn solid fuel contribute to local air pollution and evidence is that their contribution is increasing due to the popularity of solid fuel burning for occasional heating requirements, especially in the winter time. Domestic solid fuel burning can generate significant levels of particulate pollution, and the council have noted an increase in complaints concerning smoke emitted from domestic properties. Non-compliance with the smoke control rules can result in a fine of up to £1000.

The Department for Environmental Food and Rural Affairs have produced Guidance should residents still wish to use solid fuels or solid fuel appliances.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Sevenoaks District Council during 2018. It fulfils the requirements of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995) and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents.

The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where an exceedance is considered likely the local authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives. This Annual Status Report (ASR) is an annual requirement showing the strategies employed by Sevenoaks Council to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

The statutory air quality objectives applicable to LAQM in England can be found in Appendix E.

2 Actions to Improve Air Quality

2.1 Air Quality Management Areas

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are declared when there is an exceedance or likely exceedance of an air quality objective. After declaration, the authority must prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 12-18 months setting out measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of compliance with the objectives.

A summary of AQMAs declared by Sevenoaks District Council can be found in Table 2.1. Further information related to declared or revoked AQMAs, including maps of AQMA boundaries are available online at http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/services/community-and-living/pollution/air-quality or see full list at http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/list Alternatively, see Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs, which provides a map of air quality monitoring locations in relation to the AQMA(s)

Table 2.1 – Declared Air Quality Management Areas

AQMA Name	Date of Declaration	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	City / Town	One Line Description	Is air quality in the AQMA influenced by roads controlled by Highways England?	Level of Exceedance (maximum monitored/modelled concentration at a location of relevant exposure)				Action Plan		
						At Declaration		Now		Name	Date of Publication	Link
AQMA 1	01/03/2002 Amended 2005	NO2 Annual Mean	SDC	Junction 3 of the M25 to the district boundary with Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council including part of the A20 at Farningham.	YES		45 µg/m^3	(DT26)	**31.5** µg/m3	Sevenoaks Air Quality Action Plan	2009	http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/services/community-and-living/pollution/air-quality
AQMA 2	01/03/2002	NO2 Annual Mean	SDC	County border with Surrey to district border with Dartford, including Junctions 3, 4 and 5 and the extension of Junction 5 to connect with the	YES		55 µg/m^3	(DT12)	**30.2** µg/m3	Sevenoaks Air Quality Action Plan	2009	http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/services/community-and-living/pollution/air-quality

				A25 at Bessel's Green								
AQMA 3	01/03/2002	NO2 Annual Mean	SDC	M26 - from junction 5 of the M25 to the district boundary with Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council.	YES		50 µg/m^3	No current monitoring		Sevenoaks Air Quality Action Plan	2009	http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/services/community-and-living/pollution/air-quality
AQMA 4	01/03/2002	NO2 Annual Mean	Swanley	Swanley Bypass - from junction 3 of the M25 to the district boundary with the London Borough of Bromley	YES		45 µg/m^3	No current monitoring		Sevenoaks Air Quality Action Plan	2009	http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/services/community-and-living/pollution/air-quality
AQMA 6	01/09/2006	PM10 24 Hour Mean	SDC	Junction 5 to Kent / Surrey border	YES		Risk predicted	No current monitoring		Sevenoaks Air Quality Action Plan	2009	http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/services/community-and-living/pollution/air-quality
AQMA 8	01/09/2006	NO2 Annual Mean	Swanley	Swanley – London Road (East); High Street; Bartholomew Way and parts of Central town area	YES		56.7 µg/m^3	(DT40)	**32.8** µg/m3	Sevenoaks Air Quality Action Plan	2009	http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/services/community-and-living/pollution/air-quality

AQMA 10	10/01/2008	NO2 Annual Mean	Sevenoaks	Sevenoaks – High Street & London Road	YES		46.5 µg/m^3	(DT51)	**34.9** µg/m3	Sevenoaks Air Quality Action Plan	2009	http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/services/community-and-living/pollution/air-quality
AQMA 13	14/01/2014	NO2 Annual Mean	SDC	The entire length of the A25 from the border with Tonbridge and Malling in the east to the border with Tandridge in the west.	YES		55.3 µg/m^3	(DT32)	**50.8** µg/m3	Sevenoaks Air Quality Action Plan	2009	http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/services/community-and-living/pollution/air-quality
AQMA 14	14/01/2014	NO2 Annual Mean	Swanley	The junction of London Road and Birchwood Road, Swanley.	YES		48.8 µg/m^3	(DT83)	**41.4** µg/m3	Sevenoaks Air Quality Action Plan	2009	http://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/services/community-and-living/pollution/air-quality

- **Sevenoaks Council confirm the information on UK-Air regarding their AQMA(s) is up to date**

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Sevenoaks

Due to delays with last year's report submission, we do not currently any feedback from DEFRA from last year's report.

Sevenoaks Council has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2018 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.2.

Whilst the measures stated above and in Table 2.2 will help to contribute towards compliance, Sevenoaks Council anticipates that further additional measures not yet prescribed will be required in subsequent years to achieve compliance and enable the revocation of declared AQMA's.

Table 2.2 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

Measure No.	Measure	EU Category	EU Classification	Organisations involved and Funding Source	Planning Phase	Implementation Phase	Key Performance Indicator	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Progress to Date	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Comments / Barriers to implementation
1	The Sevenoaks Joint Transport Board will continue to consider and review options and proposals made under the Traffic Management Act and the LTP as well as via the Member/Officer air quality working group and both liaise and lobby KCC Highways Services to establish scheme acceptance, prioritisation and funding	Traffic Management	Other	SDC	2009-13	2009-13	N/A	<0.4ugm/3	Ongoing	N/A	
2	The District Council will continue to consider the impact new developments have on air quality and take appropriate steps to minimise any increase in air	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Other	SDC	2009-13	2009-13	N/A	<0.4ugm/4	Ongoing	N/A	
3	Set up an internal working group to identify, implement and monitor air quality mitigation measures secured by Section 106 Agreement.	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	SDC	2009-13	2009-13	N/A	<0.4ugm/5	Working group set up and meeting regularly	N/A	Working group set up and meeting regularly

4	For the KCC/SDC Member/officer air quality working group to make recommendations to the JTB regarding suitable traffic reducing proposals	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	SDC	2009-10	2011-13	N/A	<0.2ugm/6	Ongoing	Ongoing	Regular liaison and reporting of air quality issues to JTB
5	The Council will demonstrate best practice in the purchase and operation of its own vehicle fleet in order to cut harmful emissions where possible	Traffic Management	UTC, Congestion management, traffic reduction	SDC	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	No Specific Target	Ongoing	Ongoing	SDC currently operate 2 Electric cars used for parking enforcement, 2 electric bicycles and an electric road sweeper.
6	The District Council will continue to promote and publicise schemes including working with partners where appropriate to encourage a reduction in car use	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	Promoting Low Emission Public Transport	SDC	2009-13	2009-13	N/A	No Specific Target	Ongoing	Ongoing	10 electric vehicle charging points recently installed in public car parks and a programme to install more points in districts car parks in coming year
7	Reducing congestion and improving air quality as a result through parking schemes	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Personalised Travel Planning	SDC	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	No Specific Target	Ongoing	Ongoing	Regular review of car parks to help ensure drivers can find convenient parking rather than searching for a space.
8	The District Council will promote a number of initiatives to reduce energy consumption, improve energy efficiency and recycling and develop its carbon management role	Traffic Management	Emission based parking or permit charges	SDC	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	<0.2umg/3	Ongoing	Ongoing	Retrofitting low carbon measures in housing stock encouraging switch and save.

9	Continue to improve and raise the level of knowledge and publicity relating to air pollution	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Other policy	SDC	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	No Specific Target	Ongoing	Ongoing	SDC is a member of the London Air Quality Network which disseminates information and health advice via their website.
10	AirAlert: Provide AQ health warning for vulnerable people advising them about pollution levels in their area.	Public Information	Other	SDC	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	No Specific Target	Ongoing	Ongoing	AirAlert service has been supplemented by the development of an AirAlert app. Allowing information to be accessed by a wider audience.
11	Kent Planning Guidance	Other	Other	Kent and Medway Air Quality Partnership	Completed but not adopted				Whilst not adopted the guidance is being used informally as an advice note to developers		Guidance due for renewal before formal adoption
12	Kent Energy & Low Emission Strategy	Other	Other	KCC/Kent Air Quality Partnership					Working closely with Kent County Council over the formation of an Energy and Low Emissions Strategy. The aim of the strategy is to identify and prioritise action to reduce harmful emissions that contribute to climate change and poor air quality leading to impacts on people's health.	Draft strategy produced – Consultation being carried out June/July 2019	

2.3 $PM_{2.5}$ – Local Authority Approach to Reducing Emissions and/or Concentrations

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG16 (Chapter 7), local authorities are expected to work towards reducing emissions and/or concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ (particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less). There is clear evidence that $PM_{2.5}$ has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

Sevenoaks District Council is working on producing a new Air Quality Action Plan that will include appropriate measures to reduce $PM_{2.5}$ as well as other priority pollutants.

Parts of the District are subject to smoke control orders under the Clean Air Act 1993. Appliances that burn solid fuel contribute to local air pollution and evidence is that their contribution is increasing due to the popularity of solid fuel burning for occasional heating requirements, especially in the winter time. Non-compliance with the smoke control rules can result in a fine of up to £1000.

The Council will continue to work with developers and planners to reduce particulate emissions from construction site and if necessary take enforcement action if required.

3 Air Quality Monitoring Data and Comparison with Air Quality Objectives and National Compliance

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

This section sets out what monitoring has taken place and how it compares with objectives.

Sevenoaks District Council undertook automatic (continuous) monitoring at 2 sites during 2018. Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the sites.

National monitoring results are available at https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on how the monitors are calibrated and how the data has been adjusted are included in Appendix C.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Sevenoaks District Council undertook non- automatic (passive) monitoring of NO_2 at 49 sites during 2018. Table A.2 in Appendix A shows the details of the sites.

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) for the diffusion tubes, including bias adjustments and any other adjustments applied (e.g. “annualisation” and/or distance correction), are included in Appendix C.

3.2 Individual Pollutants

The air quality monitoring results presented in this section are, where relevant, adjusted for bias, “annualisation” and distance correction. Further details on adjustments are provided in Appendix C.

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)

Table A.3 in Appendix A compares the ratified and adjusted monitored NO_2 annual mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m^3.

For diffusion tubes, the full dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B.

Table A.4 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored NO_2 hourly mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 200µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

Nitrogen dioxide diffusion tube monitoring has shown 12 roadside locations where results are above objective levels, all of which are within current AQMA's. There were no tubes that demonstrated a risk of a breach of the 1 hour mean objective. Overall there seems to be a slight increase in pollution levels at the majority of monitoring sites. In comparison to last year's results, levels at 29 sites have increased and 18 have shown a decrease.

Automatic monitoring for nitrogen dioxide is below the objective levels with no recorded breaches of the 1 hour mean objective.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

Appendix A compares the ratified and adjusted monitored PM_{10} annual mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m3.

Table A.5 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored PM_{10} daily mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 50µg/m3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year.

There were no recorded breaches of either the annual or 24 hour mean objectives at any of the monitoring locations. The Sevenoaks quarry site commenced monitoring in July 2015, however data capture for subsequent years was hindered by teething problems. Results from the monitoring have not shown any breaches of the objective levels. Therefore the site has now closed and no declaration of an AQMA will be required for this area.

3.2.3 Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)

PM2.5 is not currently monitored for.

3.2.4 Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)

Sulphur Dioxide is no longer monitored.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Inlet Height (m)
CM1	Greatness	Urban Background	553603	156774	NOx, NO, NO2, PM10, O3	NO	TEOM	Y	46m	1.8
CM2	Bat & Ball	Roadside	553044	156690	NOx, NO, NO2, PM10	YES	TEOM	N - (30m)	8m	1.8

Notes:

(1) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on the façade of a residential property).

(2) N/A if not applicable.

Table A.2 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube collocated with a Continuous Analyser?	Height (m)
DT2	High Street South 1 (Guitar) Sevenoaks	Roadside	553157	154415	NO2	YES	Y	1	NO	2m
DT3	Garvock Drive Sevenoaks	Urban Background	552467	154167	NO2	NO	Y	0	NO	2m
DT27	High Street South 2 (Sev School) Sevenoaks	Roadside	553139	154259	NO2	YES	Y	3	NO	2.5m
DT28	High Street North 2 (Sev Sennockian) Sevenoaks	Kerbside	553043	154890	NO2	YES	N (2m)	0.5	NO	2.5m
DT29	High Street North 3 (Water Trough) Sevenoaks	Roadside	553073	155026	NO2	YES	N (3m)	2	NO	2.5m
DT48	73 London Road(Brunch) Sevenoaks	Roadside	552863	154873	NO2	YES	Y	1.5	NO	2m
DT49	20 London Road (Butchers) Sevenoaks	Roadside	553018	154654	NO2	YES	Y	2	NO	2m

DT51	130 London Road (Opp Car Sales) Sevenoaks	Kerbside	552662	155153	NO2	YES	N (3m)	0.5	NO	2.5m
DT52	142 London Road (Lulworth) Sevenoaks	Roadside	552506	155272	NO2	YES	N (6m)	2	NO	2.5m
DT77	Montreal Cott/ Amherst Hill Sevenoaks	Roadside	551529	155967	NO2	NO	N (4m)	2	NO	2.5m
DT87	Bradbourne Vale Road South	Roadside	551640	156335	NO2	YES	N (10m)	2.5	NO	2.5m
DT88	Bradbourne Vale Road North	Roadside	552963	156583	NO2	YES	N (20m)	1.5	NO	2.5m
DT90	4a St Johns Hill Sevenoaks	Roadside	553140	155898	NO2	NO	N (4m)	1.5	NO	2.5m
DT23	Bat & Ball 1 Sevenoaks (Ferrari)	Roadside	553059	156624	NO2	YES	Y	4	NO	2.5m
DT30	Bat & Ball 2 Otford Road Sevenoaks	Roadside	553019	155692	NO2	YES	N (7m)	3	N	2.5m
DT31	Bat & Ball 3 Seal Road Sevenoaks	Roadside	553165	156685	NO2	YES	N (1.5m)	1.5	N	2.5m
DT32	Bat & Ball 4 St Johns Sevenoaks	Roadside	553151	156558	NO2	YES	Y	1.5	N	2.5m

DT5	Riverhead 2 (Laundry) North West	Kerbside	551414	156197	NO2	YES	N (1.5m)	0.5	N	2.5m
DT6	Riverhead 3 (Opp shops) East	Roadside	551440	156165	NO2	YES	N (6m)	3	N	2.5m
DT42	62 London Road Riverhead	Roadside	551318	156373	NO2	YES	N (2m)	2	N	2.5m
DT76	Worships Hill/ Witches Lane, Riverhead	Roadside	551026	155710	NO2	YES	N (36m)	2	N	2.5m
DT7	High Street East 1 (Road Sign) Seal	Roadside	555092	156694	NO2	YES	Y	1	N	2.5m
DT8	High Street West 1 (Garage) Seal	Roadside	554991	156726	NO2	YES	N (3m)	3	N	2.5m
DT33	High Street East 2 (Pizza) Seal	Roadside	555068	156711	NO2	YES	Y	1.5	N	2m
DT34	16 Main Road, Sundridge Dunbrik	Roadside	549427	155691	NO2	YES	16.26	2.2	N	2.5
DT35	Seal Hollow Road/ A25	Roadside	554093	156798	NO2	YES	N (18m)	2.5	N	2.5m
DT43	Miners Arms, London Road, Dunton Green	Roadside	551281	156860	NO2	YES	N (2.5m)	2	N	2.5m
DT54	57 London Road, Dunton Green	Roadside	551216	157007	NO2	YES	N (8m)	2	N	2.5m

DT74	Westerham Road, (Devon Cott) Bessels Green	Roadside	550768	155584	NO2	YES	N (8m)	2	N	2.5m
DT86	59 Westerham Road, Bessels Green	Roadside	550308	155593	NO2	YES	Y	1.5	N	2m
DT71	204 Main Road, Sundridge	Roadside	548239	155353	NO2	YES	N (1.5m)	1	N	2.5m
DT12	Station Road (M25) Brasted	Roadside	546816	155851	NO2	YES	N (42m)	7m to M25	N	2m
DT84	West End Brasted	Roadside	546802	155000	NO2	YES	Y	1	N	2.5m
DT85	Chart Lane Brasted	Roadside	547097	155099	NO2	YES	Y	1	N	2.5m
DT24	High Street, (Wells Close) Westerham	Roadside	544415	153914	NO2	YES	N (3m)	1	N	2.5m
DT25	Vicarage Hill, Westerham	Roadside	544770	154000	NO2	YES	N (3m)	1	N	2.5m
DT36	Market Square, Westeham	kerbside	544594	154025	NO2	YES	N (3m)	1	N	2.5m
DT13	Wested Lane, Swanley	Roadside	552504	167700	NO2	YES	N (14m)	5	N	2.5m
DT14	Wadard Terrace, Button St Swanley	Roadside	553107	167868	NO2	YES	N (15m)	115m to M25	N	2.5m
DT39	Bartholomew Way, Swanley	Roadside	551492	168695	NO2	YES	N (13m)	2	N	2.5m

DT40	London Road 1(traffic lights) Swanley	Kerbside	551575	168508	NO2	YES	N (2m)	0.5	N	2.5m
DT41	London Road 2 (Bus) Swanley	Roadside	552174	168162	NO2	YES	N (6m)	1.5	N	2.5m
DT81	Farningham Hill Road, Swanley	Urban	553416	167615	NO2	YES	N (17m)	27m to M20	N	2.5m
DT83	Jessamine Terrace, Birchwood Road Swanley	Roadside	550297	169682	NO2	YES	N (0.5m)	1	N	2.5m
DT93	Pucknells, Birchwood Road, Swanley	Roadside	550283	169743	NO2	YES	N (10m)	2	N	2.5m
DT94	Birchwood Road Junction London Road	Roadside	550258	169575	NO2	YES	N (10m)	2	N	2m
DT95	Malvern, Birchwood Road, Swanley	Roadside	550351	169499	NO2	YES	N (20m)	2	N	2.5m
DT26	Farningham Hill (A20)	Roadside	554217	167252	NO2	YES	Y	5m to A20/ 90m to M20	N	2m
BC1	Greatness AQ Station 1	Urban Background	553603	156774	NO2	NO	Y	46	Y	2m
BC2	Greatness AQ Station 2	Urban Background	553603	156774	NO2	NO	Y	46	Y	2m

BC3	Greatness AQ Station 3	Urban Background	553603	156774	NO2	NO	Y	46	Y	2m
BC4	Bat & Ball AQ Station 1	Roadside	553044	156690	NO2	YES	N (30m)	8	Y	2m
BC5	Bat & Ball AQ Station 2	Roadside	553044	156690	NO2	YES	N (30m)	8	Y	2m
BC6	Bat & Ball AQ Station 3	Roadside	553044	156690	NO2	YES	N (30m)	8	Y	2m
DT96 (1)	Sevenoaks Station	Roadside	552371	155345	NO2	NO	1.8	2.9	NO	2.5
DT96 (2)	Sevenoaks Station	Roadside	552371	155345	NO2	NO	1.8	2.9	NO	2.5
DT96 (3)	Sevenoaks Station	Roadside	552371	155345	NO2	NO	1.8	2.9	NO	2.5

Notes:

(1) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on/adjacent to the façade of a residential property).

(2) N/A if not applicable.

Table A.3 – Annual Mean NO_2 Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2018 (%) (2)	NO_2 Annual Mean Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$) (3)				
					2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
CM1: Greatness	Urban Background	Automatic		99	17	17	17	16	15
CM2 : Bat & Ball	Roadside	Automatic		99	29	31.8	31	28	25
DT02 High Street South 1 (Guitar) Sevenoaks	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	**56.7**	**53.6**	**54.7**	**48.1**	**49.9**
DT03 Garvock Drive Sevenoaks	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube		91.6	12.3	10.8	12.7	11.1	11.8
DT05 Riverhead 2 (Laundry) North West	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube		91.6	**48.2**	**42.8**	**47**	**42.7**	39.3
DT06 Riverhead 3 (Opp shops) East	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		91.6	**47.1**	**44.1**	**47.1**	**40.2**	**41.7**
DT07 High Street East 1 (Road Sign) Seal	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	**49.5**	**44.3**	**46.8**	**42.7**	**41.3**
DT08 High Street West 1 (Garage) Seal	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	31.6	31.1	35.2	26.9	28.3
DT12 Station Road (M25) Brasted	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	**43.3**	**46.5**	**43.1**	**40**	39.8
DT13 Wested Lane, Swanley	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	37.1	31.4	36.5	30.5	32.9
DT14 Wadard Terrace, Button St Swanley	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	35.4	32.4	32.6	30.1	27.6
DT23 Bat & Ball 1 Sevenoaks (Ferrari)	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	38.8	35.6	**40.5**	34.3	39.2

DT24 High Street, (Wells Close) Westerham	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		83.3	35	32.7	35.3	30.4	35.8
DT25 Vicarage Hill, Westerham	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	30.1	28.3	29.8	25.9	26.1
DT26 Farningham Hill (A20)	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	**42.3**	**41.7**	**45.8**	**41.8**	**42.7**
DT27 High Street South 2 (Sev School) Sevenoaks	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	39.4	37.2	39.8	38.2	37.7
DT28 High Street North 2 (Sev Sennockian) Sevenoaks	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube		100	**46**	**42.4**	**44.1**	36.7	36.8
DT29 High Street North 3 (Water Trough) Sevenoaks	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	30	27.8	31.5	28	28.2
DT30 Bat & Ball 2 Otford Road Sevenoaks	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	35.1	32.2	36.1	32.4	35.1
DT31 Bat & Ball 3 Seal Road Sevenoaks	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	**52**	**46.9**	**57.9**	**51.2**	**51.1**
DT32 Bat & Ball 4 St Johns Sevenoaks	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	**55.3**	**49.9**	**56.3**	**47.6**	**51.9**
DT33 High Street East 2 (Pizza) Seal	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		91.6	**46.7**	**42.5**	**48.1**	**40.5**	**40.5**
DT34 16 Main Road, Sundridge Dunbrik	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	35.3	30.9	31.7	27.5	26.1
DT35 Seal Hollow Road/ A25	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	**40.5**	36.3	39.6	32.5	33.7
DT36 Market Square, Westeham	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube		100	**51.7**	**44.6**	**45.1**	39.6	**40.1**
DT39 Bartholomew Way, Swanley	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	38.4	34.7	**40.9**	34.5	36.4

DT40 London Road 1(traffic lights) Swanley	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube		100	**48.5**	**42.3**	**51.5**	**40.9**	**45.6**
DT41 London Road 2 (Bus) Swanley	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	**43**	37.5	**42.7**	**40.1**	38.6
DT42 62 London Road Riverhead	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	**44.4**	37.1	39.3	35.5	34.5
DT43 Miners Arms, London Road, Dunton Green	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	33.9	28	34.1	29.5	28.5
DT48 73 London Road(Brunch) Sevenoaks	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		83.3	32.6	25.6	27.7	**40.7**	23.9
DT49 20 London Road (Butchers) Sevenoaks	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		91.6	34.9	30.4	33.7	28.2	29.1
DT51 130 London Road (Opp Car Sales) Sevenoaks	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube		91.6	39.2	36.1	**40.4**	35.1	39.0
DT52 142 London Road (Lulworth) Sevenoaks	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		83.3	39.6	37.9	38.3	33.1	34.0
DT54 57 London Road, Dunton Green	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		75	38.1	35.6	36	33.8	32.7
DT71 204 Main Road, Sundridge	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	32.4	29.8	33.5	30	31.3
DT74 Westerham Road, (Devon Cott) Bessels Green	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	39.7	35.5	37.1	35.4	35.9
DT76 Worships Hill/ Witches Lane, Riverhead	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	36.2	35.6	**40**	33.9	37.9
DT77 Montreal Cott/ Amherst Hill Sevenoaks	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	42.8	40.7	**40**	38.8	38.7
DT81 Farningham Hill Road, Swanley	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube		91.6	32	32.2	32.9	30.9	28.6

DT83 Jessamine Terrace, Birchwood Road Swanley	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		91.6	**48.8**	**55.6**	**60.5**	**49.8**	**46.7**
DT84 West End Brasted	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	34.9	32.8	35.4	31.2	32.5
DT85 Chart Lane Brasted	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	48.3	**45**	**51.1**	**43.9**	**43.7**
DT86 59 Westerham Road, Bessels Green	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	39.4	36.7	**40.8**	36	34.7
DT87 Bradbourne Vale Road South	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	**53.8**	**48.1**	**51.7**	**45.7**	**47.0**
DT88 Bradbourne Vale Road North	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	35.1	29.1	32.9	28.7	30.3
DT90 4a St Johns Hill Sevenoaks	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	35.3	32.4	36.9	31.5	34.5
DT93 Pucknells, Birchwood Road, Swanley	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	31.5	29.3	32.4	27.2	28.8
DT94 Birchwood Road Junction London Road	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		83.3	35.1	33.7	36.9	32.2	33.8
DT95 Malvern, Birchwood Road, Swanley	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100	35.2	34.1	38	33.6	33.0
DT96 Sevenoaks Rail Station (Triplicate Average)	Roadside	Diffusion Tube		100					34.5

☒ **Diffusion tube data has been bias corrected**

☒ **Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75%**

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3 are shown in **bold**.

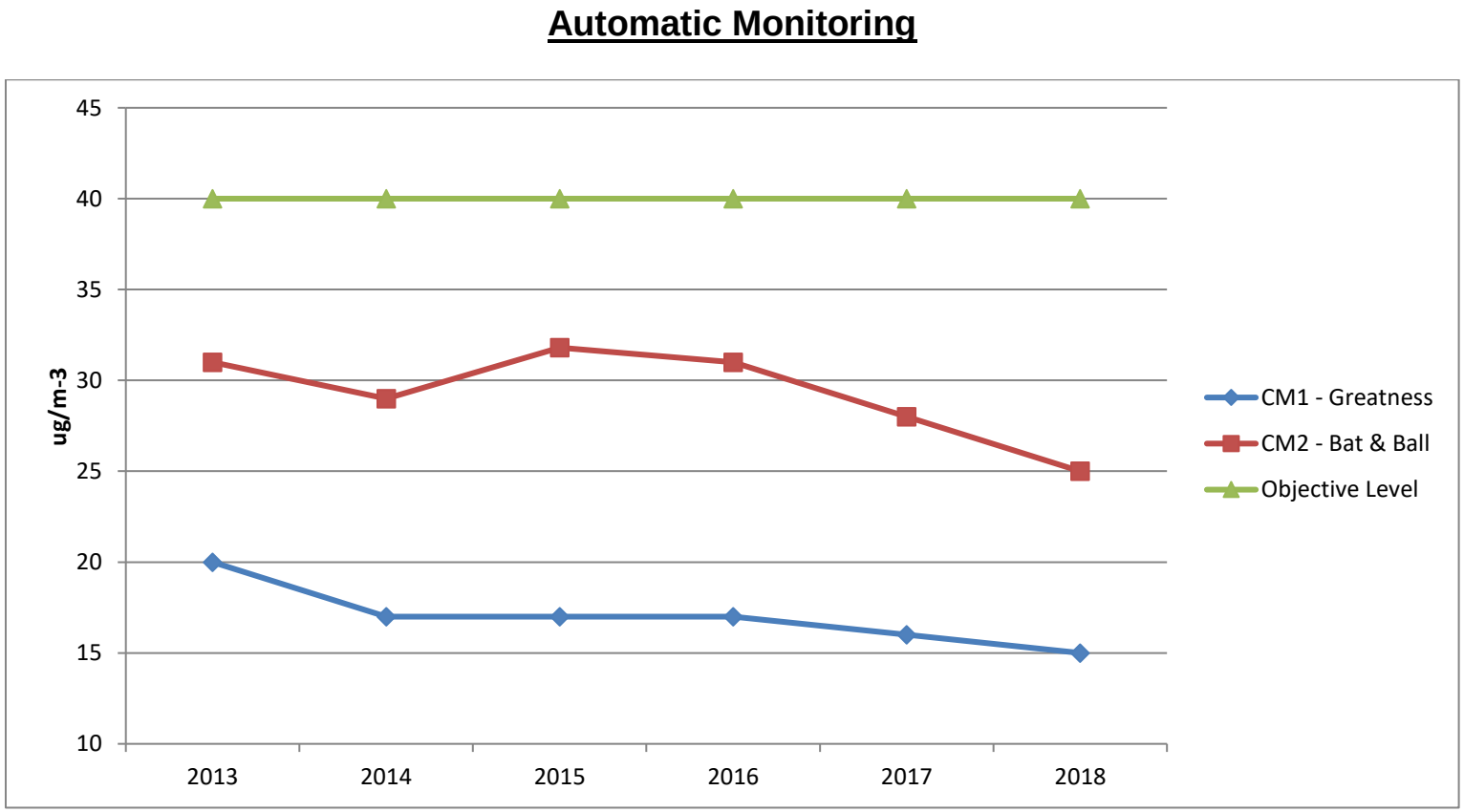
NO_2 annual means exceeding 60µg/m^3, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO_2 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined.**

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

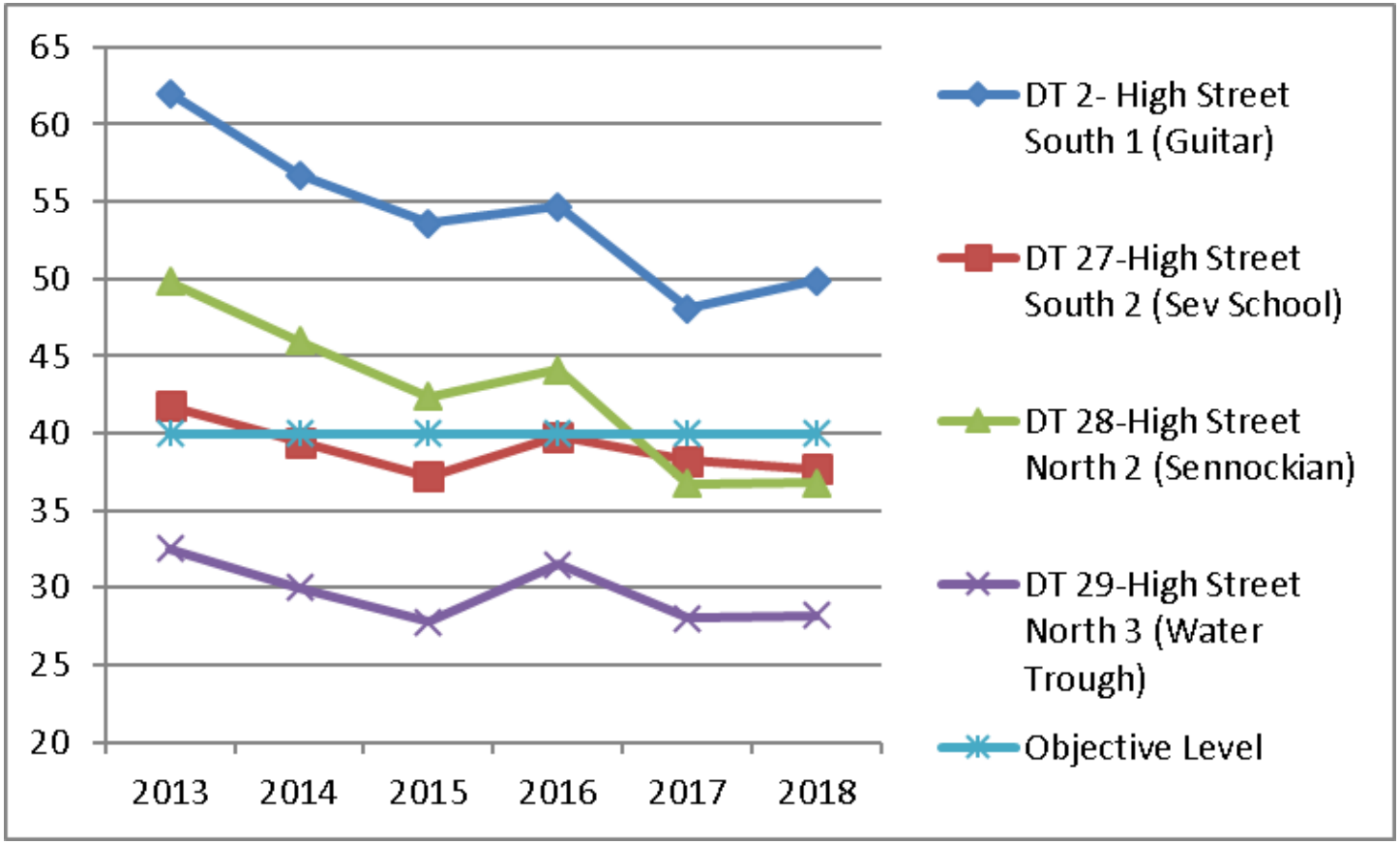
(3) Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” as per Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 in LAQM.TG16 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

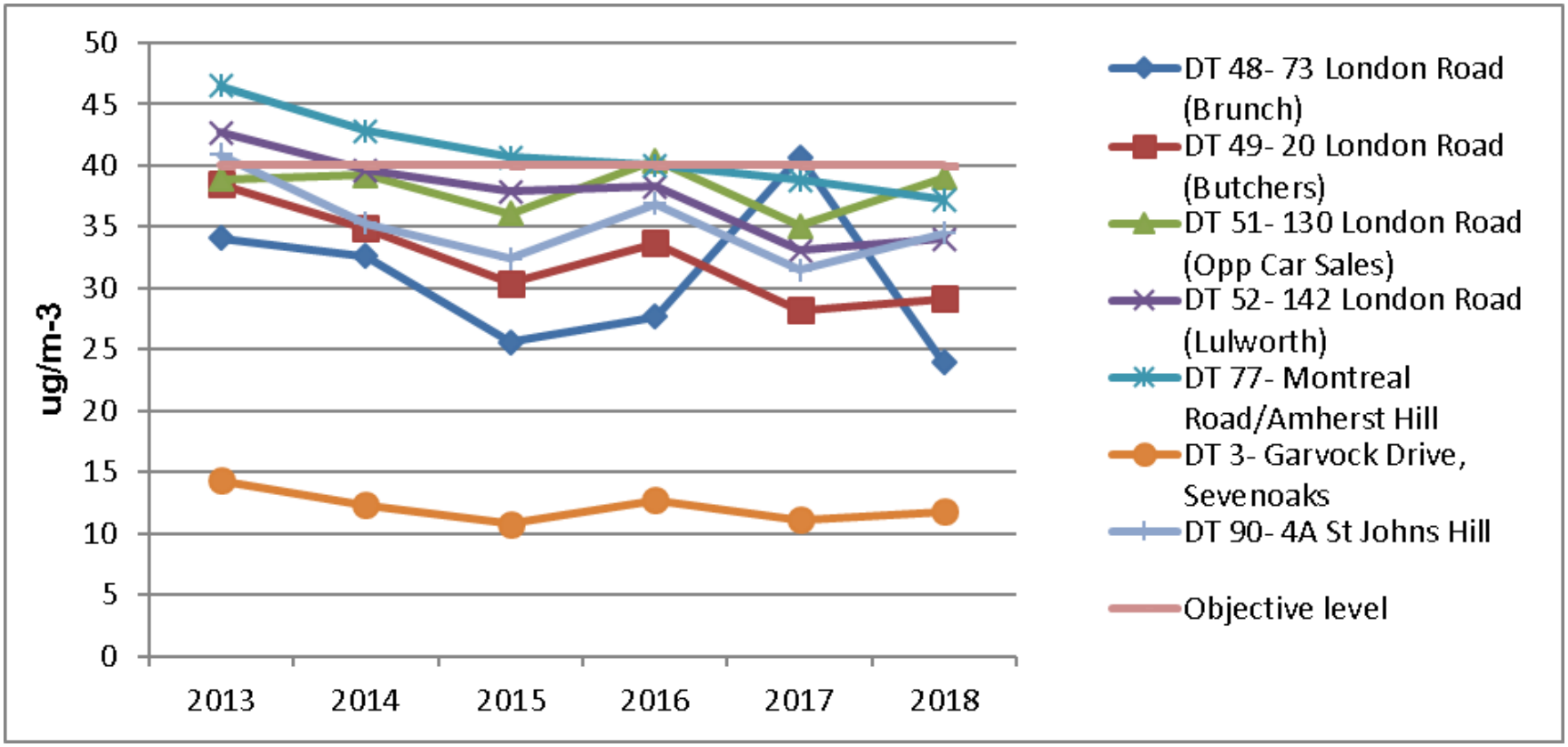
Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO_2 Concentrations



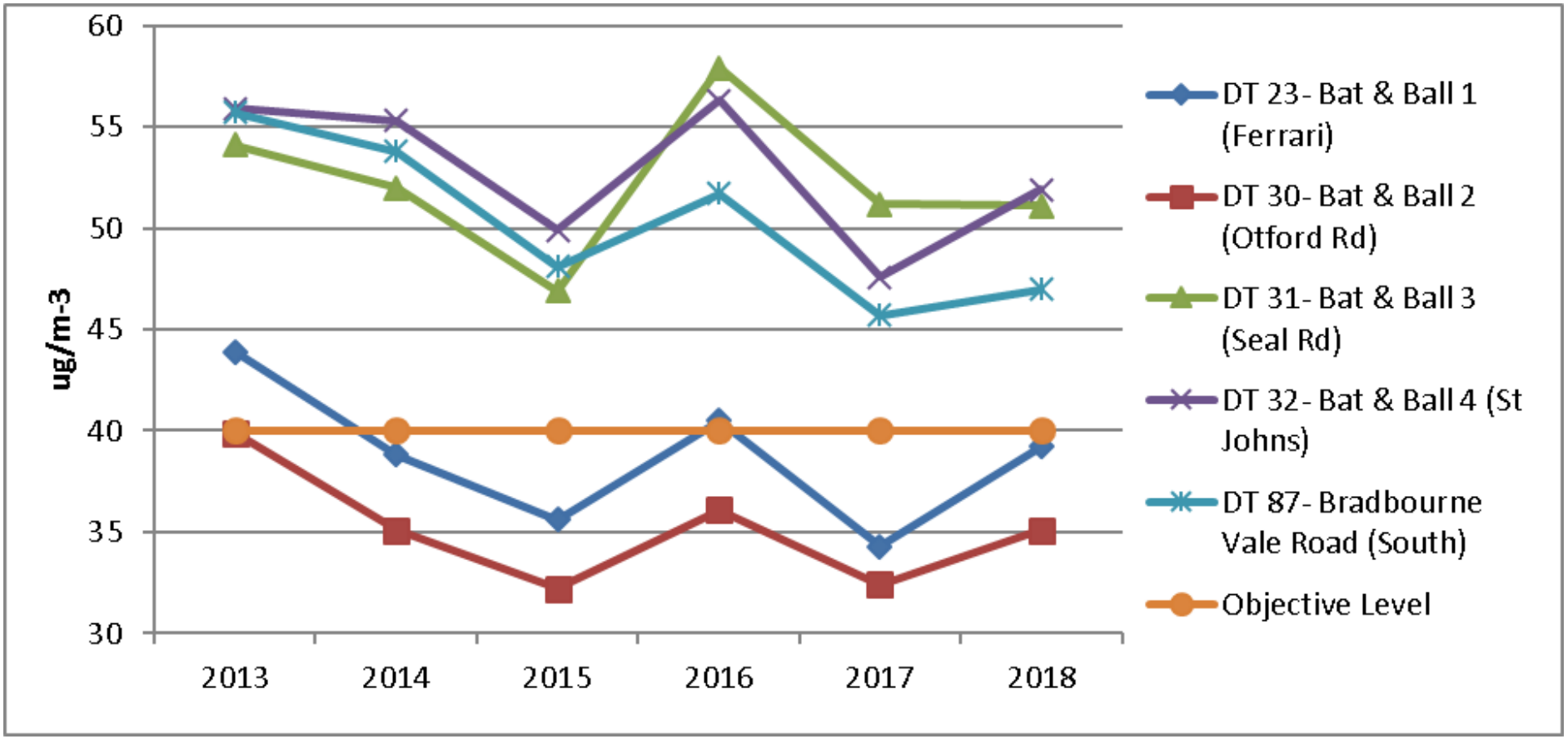
Diffusion Tube Network

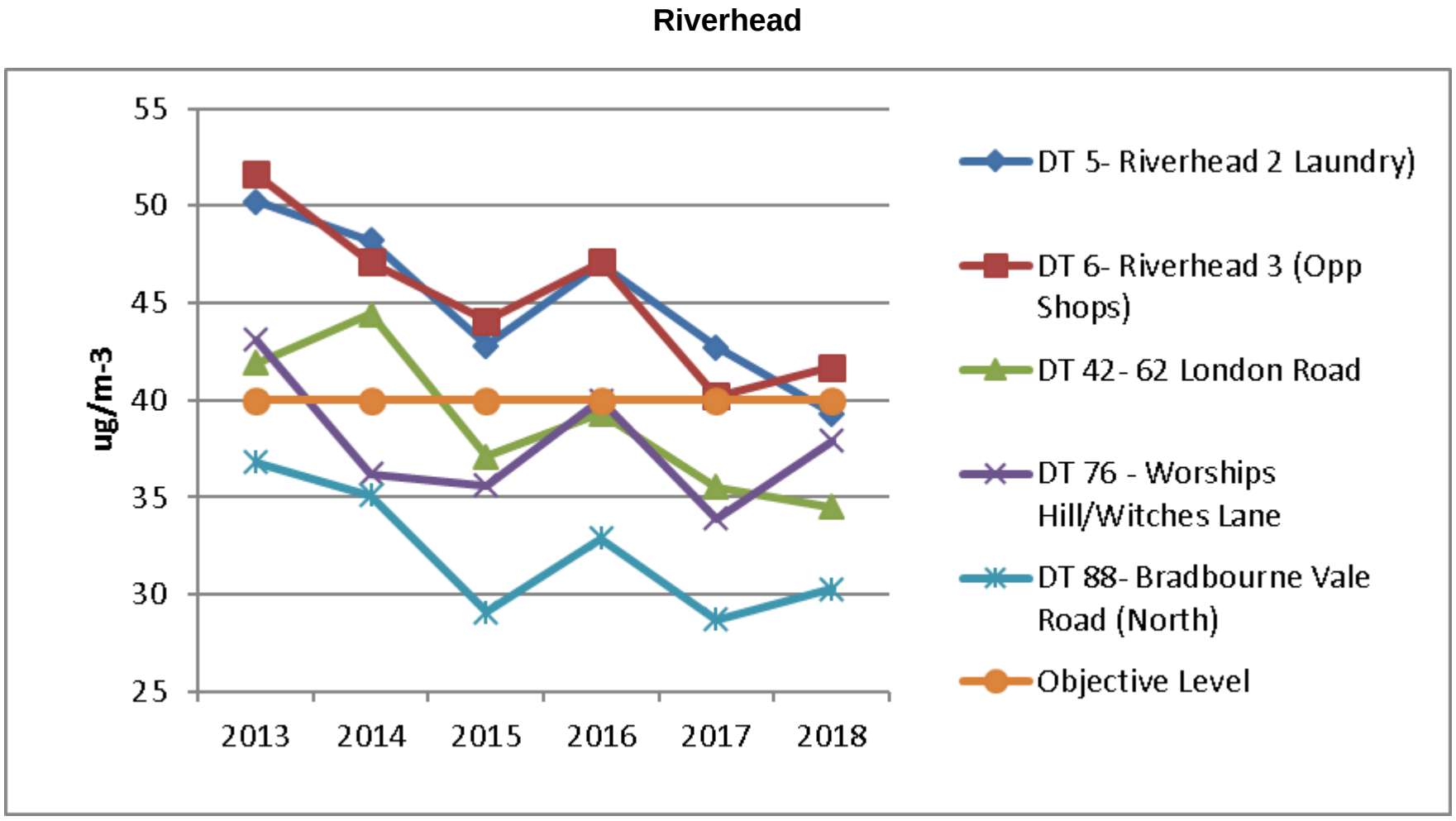
Sevenoaks High Street



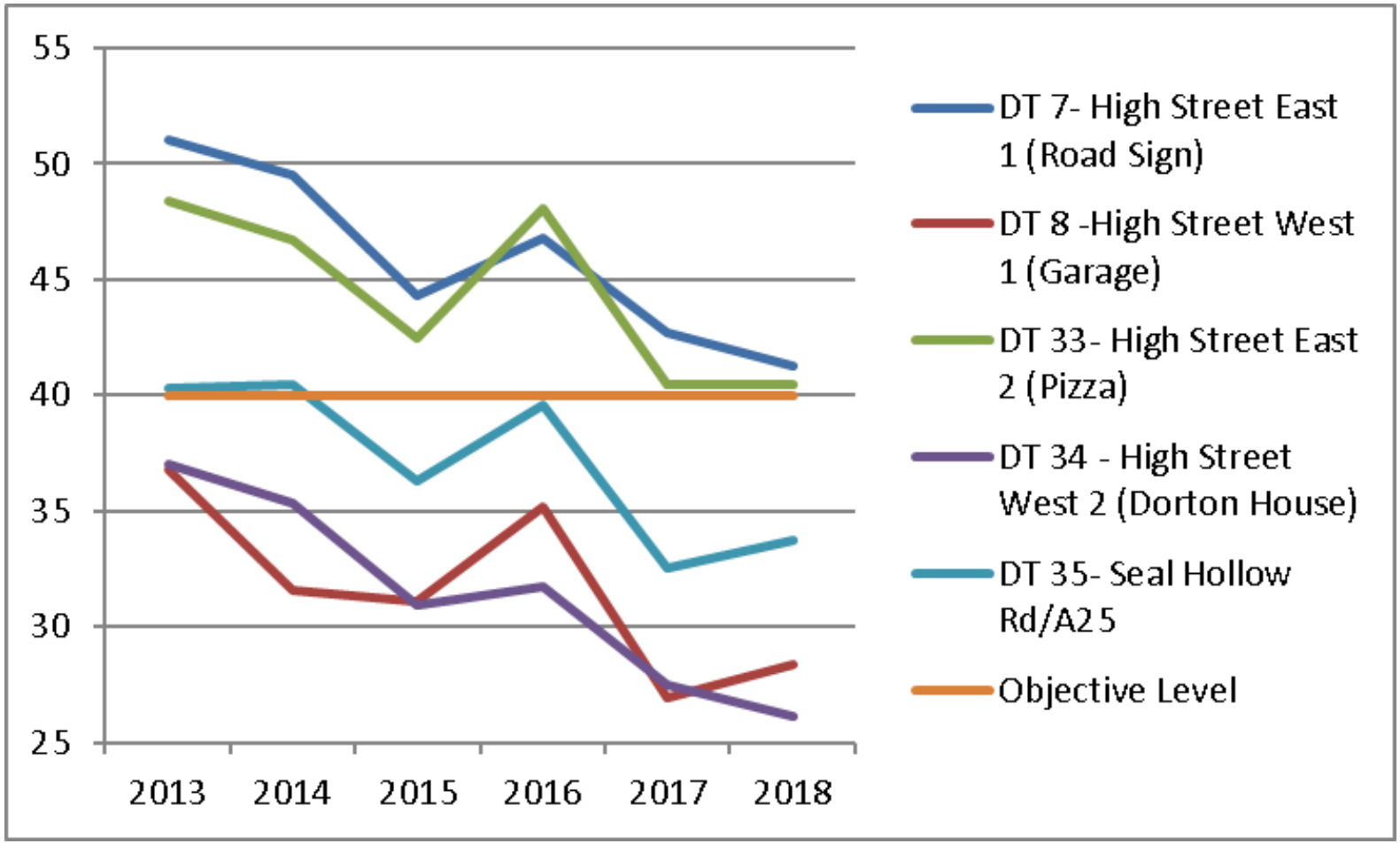

Sevenoaks
ug/m-3
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
DT 48- 73 London Road (Brunch)
DT 49- 20 London Road (Butchers)
DT 51- 130 London Road (Opp Car Sales)
DT 52- 142 London Road (Lulworth)
DT 77- Montreal Road/Amherst Hill
DT 3- Garvock Drive, Sevenoaks
DT 90- 4A St Johns Hill
Objective level

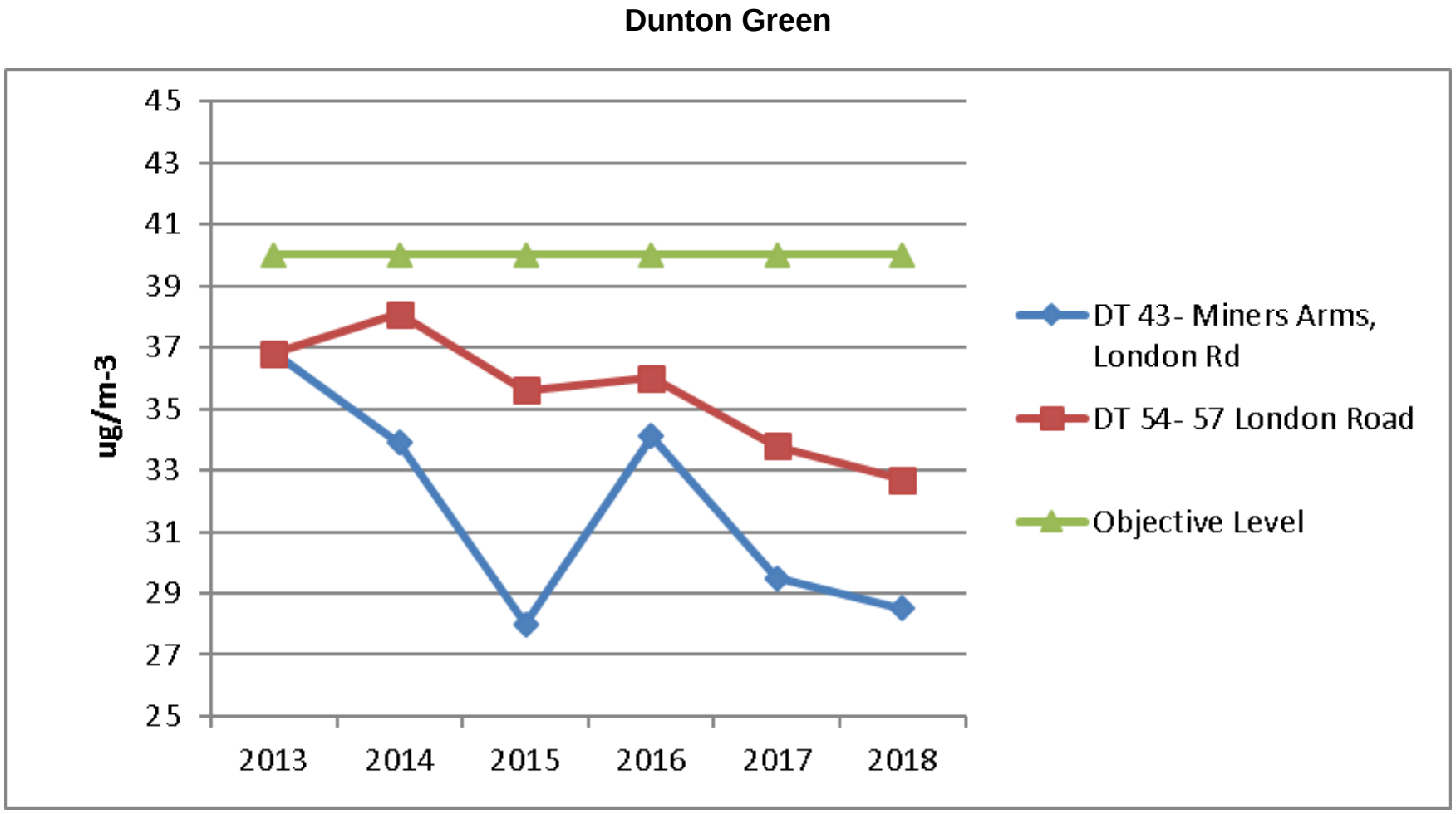
Bat and Ball


60
55
50
45
40
35
30
ug/m-3
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
DT 23- Bat & Ball 1 (Ferrari)
DT 30- Bat & Ball 2 (Otford Rd)
DT 31- Bat & Ball 3 (Seal Rd)
DT 32- Bat & Ball 4 (St Johns)
DT 87- Bradbourne Vale Road (South)
Objective Level

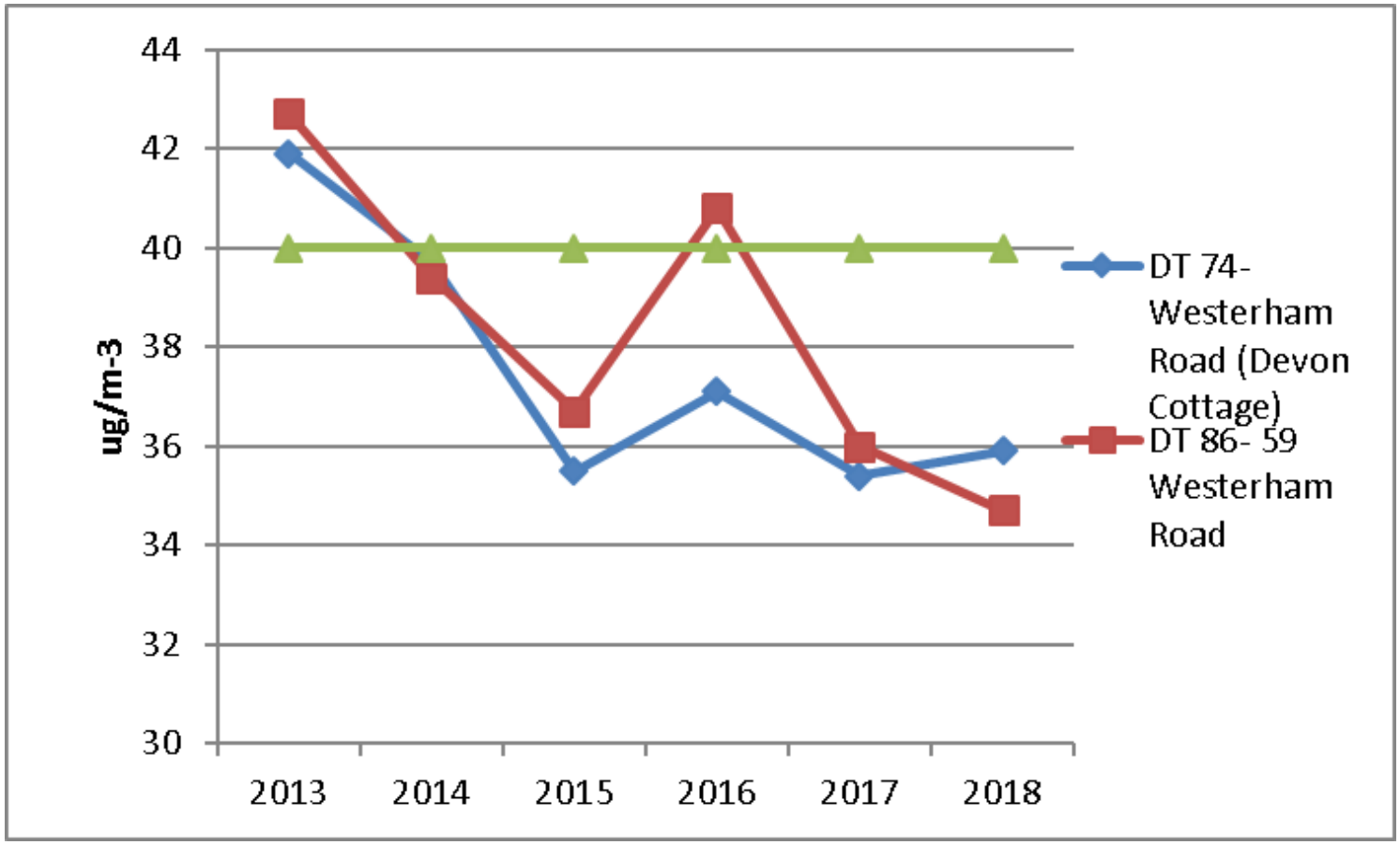

Riverhead
ug/m-3
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
DT 5- Riverhead 2 Laundry)
DT 6- Riverhead 3 (Opp Shops)
DT 42- 62 London Road
DT 76 - Worships Hill/Witches Lane
DT 88- Bradbourne Vale Road (North)
Objective Level

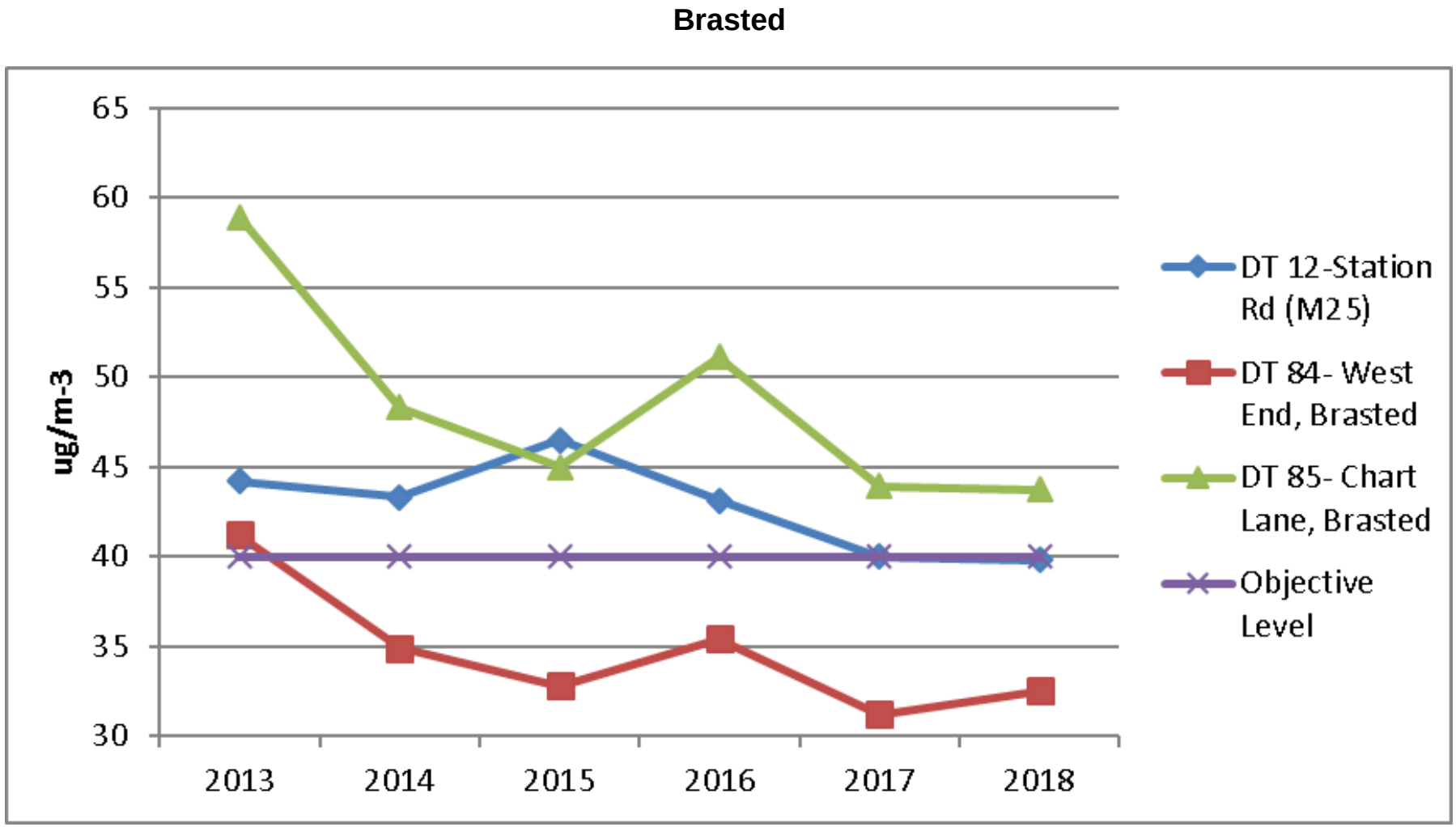
Seal

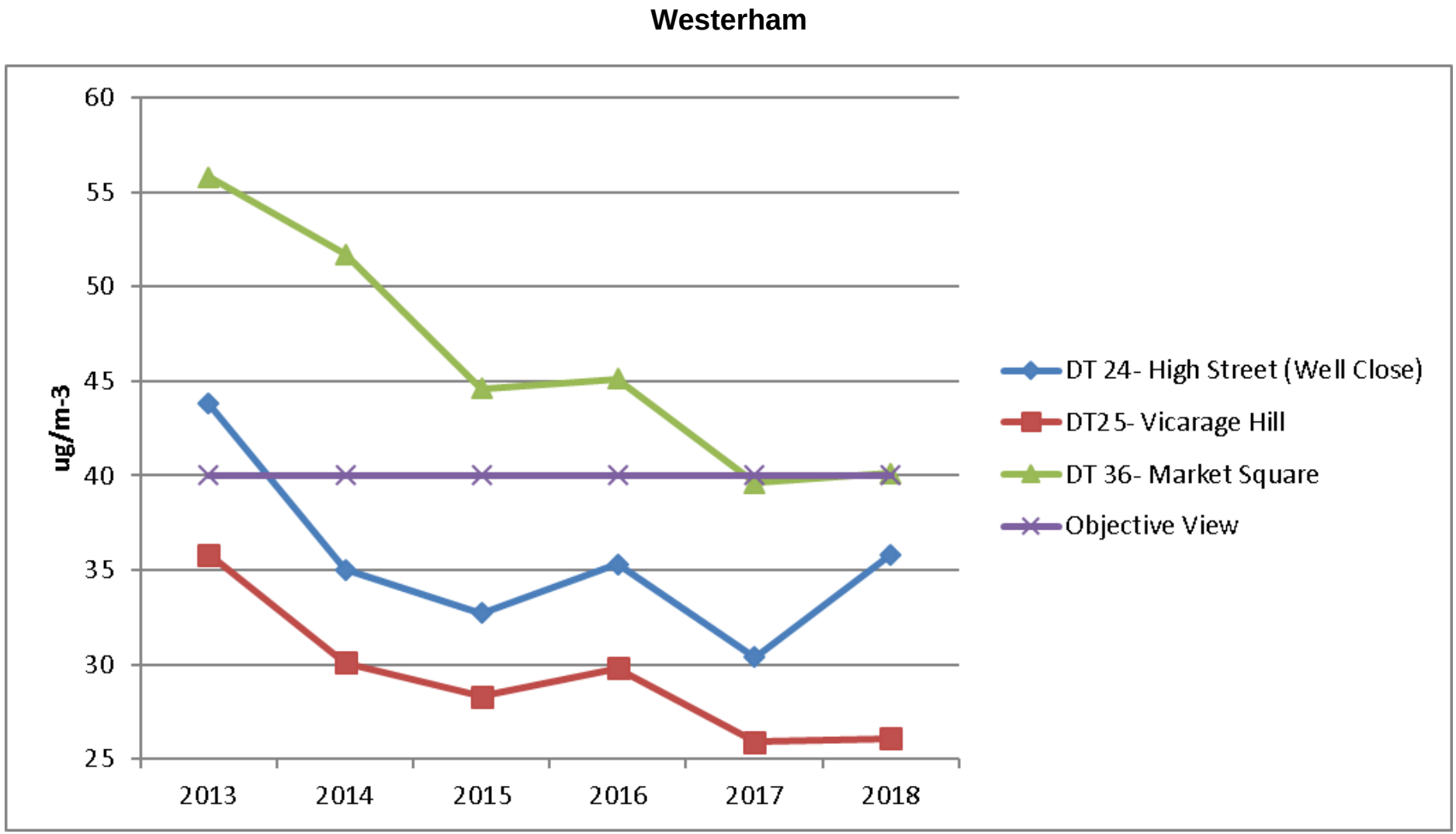

55
50
45
40
35
30
25
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
DT 7- High Street East 1 (Road Sign)
DT 8 -High Street West 1 (Garage)
DT 33- High Street East 2 (Pizza)
DT 34 - High Street West 2 (Dorton House)
DT 35- Seal Hollow Rd/A25
Objective Level


Dunton Green
ug/m-3
45
43
41
39
37
35
33
31
29
27
25
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
DT 43- Miners Arms, London Rd
DT 54- 57 London Road
Objective Level

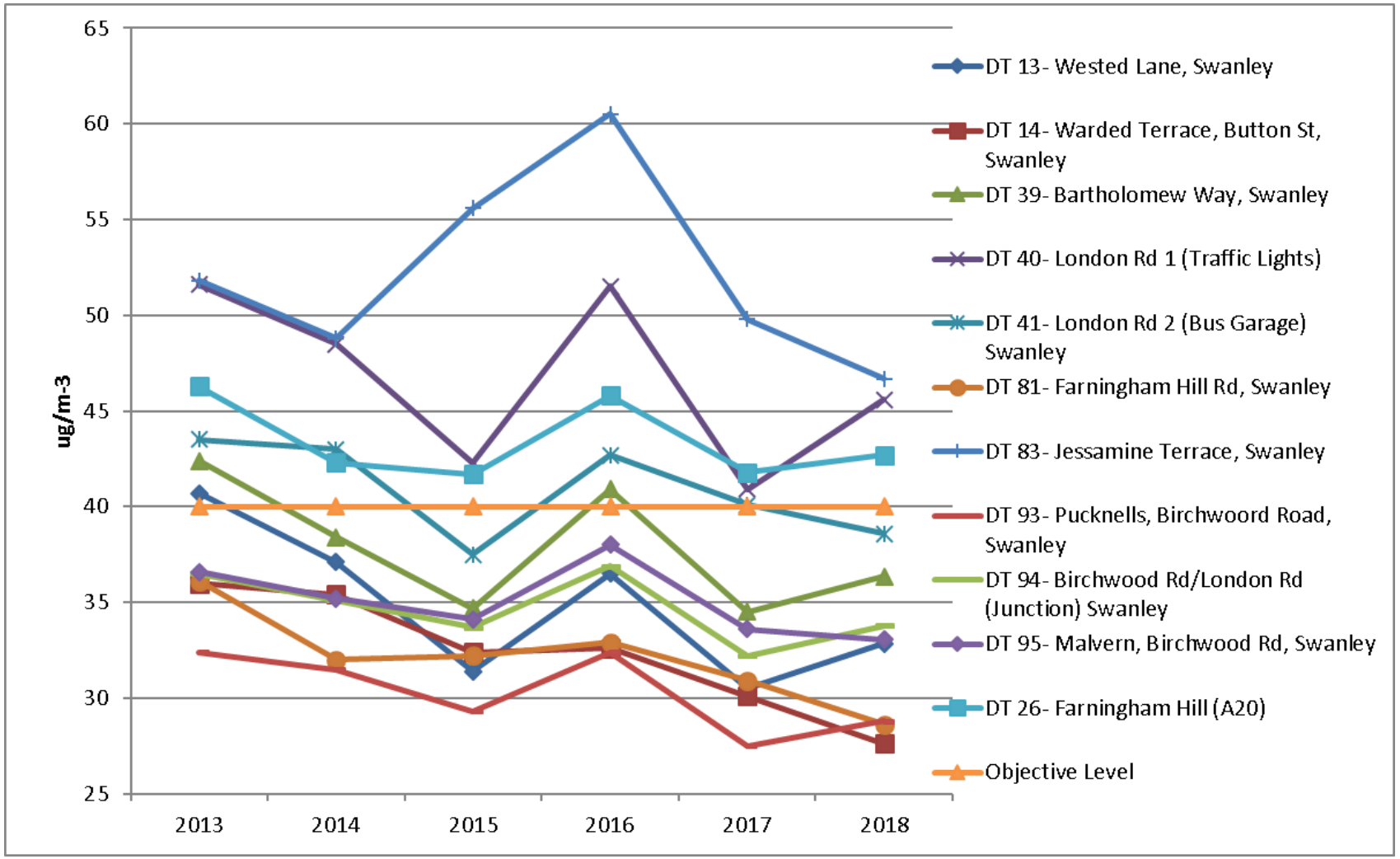
Bessels Green




Brasted
ug/m-3
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
DT 12-Station Rd (M25)
DT 84- West End, Brasted
DT 85- Chart Lane, Brasted
Objective Level


Westerham
ug/m-3
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
DT 24- High Street (Well Close)
DT25- Vicarage Hill
DT 36- Market Square
Objective View

Swanley


65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
ug/m-3
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
DT 13- Wested Lane, Swanley
DT 14- Warded Terrace, Button St, Swanley
DT 39- Bartholomew Way, Swanley
DT 40- London Rd 1 (Traffic Lights)
DT 41- London Rd 2 (Bus Garage) Swanley
DT 81- Farningham Hill Rd, Swanley
DT 83- Jessamine Terrace, Swanley
DT 93- Pucknells, Birchwood Road, Swanley
DT 94- Birchwood Rd/London Rd (Junction) Swanley
DT 95- Malvern, Birchwood Rd, Swanley
DT 26- Farningham Hill (A20)
Objective Level

Sundridge

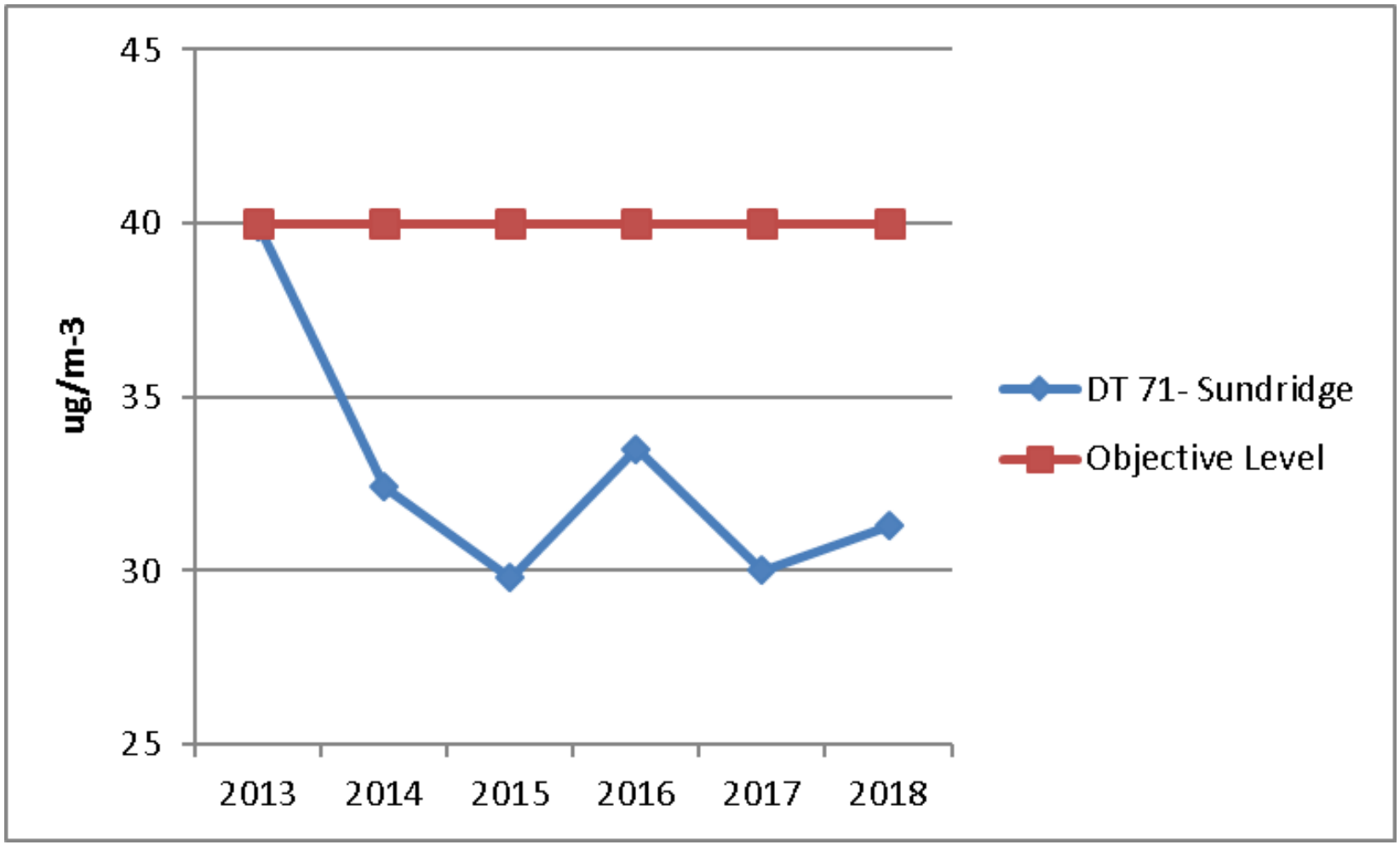

45
40
35
30
25
ug/m-3
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
DT 71- Sundridge
Objective Level

Table A.4 – 1-Hour Mean NO_2 Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2018 (%) (2)	NO_2 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m^3 (3)				
					2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
CM1: Greatness	Urban Background	Automatic		99	0	0	0	0	0
CM2 : Bat & Ball	Roadside	Automatic		99	1	1	3	0	0

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO_2 1-hour mean objective (200µg/m^3 not to be exceeded more than 18 times/year) are shown in **bold.**

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

(3) If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 99.8th percentile of 1-hour means is provided in brackets.

Table A.5 – Annual Mean PM10 Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2018 (%) (2)	PM_{10} Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m^3) (3)				
				2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
CM1: Greatness	Urban Background		99	19	21	18	18	19
CM2 : Bat & Ball	Roadside		99	21	21	21	20	21

☒ **Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75%**

Notes:

Exceedances of the PM_{10} annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3 are shown in **bold.**

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

(3) All means have been "annualised" as per Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 in LAQM.TG16, valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Table A.6 – 24-Hour Mean PM_{10} Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2018 (%) (2)	PM_{10} 24-Hour Means > 50µg/m^3 (3)				
				2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
CM1: Greatness	Urban Background		99	5	2	0	4	1
CM2 : Bat & Ball	Roadside		99	4	3	7	5	8

Notes:

Exceedances of the PM_{10} 24-hour mean objective (50µg/m^3 not to be exceeded more than 35 times/year) are shown in **bold.**

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

(3) If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 90.4th percentile of 24-hour means is provided in brackets.

Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2018

Table B.1 – NO_2 Monthly Diffusion Tube Results - 2018

Site ID	NO_2 Mean Concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$)														
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean		
													Raw Data	Bias Adjusted (0.80) and Annualised (1)	Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure (2)
BC01	22.5	23.2	20.7	15.7	14.2	11.7	12.4	14.7	16.5	19.9	18.2	18.3	17.3	13.9	N/A
BC02	23.5	21.7	21.0	14.5	13.5	10.9	12.1	14.6	17.5	22.8	16.7	20.1	17.4		
BC03	20.7	21	21.4	14.4	13	11.8	Missing	14.3	16.7	19.1	20	20.5	17.5		
BC04	39.6	34.1	38.5	31.2	29.2	25.6	31.2	30.8	35.5	33	39.8	33.6	33.5	26.9	N/A
BC05	38.2	32	39.7	30.9	26.4	24.6	33.9	27.8	33.9	38.3	38.8	34.2	33.2		
BC06	39.8	31.5	38.8	31.3	30.2	25	32.8	29.3	37	38.6	40	35.9	34.2		
DT02	66.1	66.4	77.4	56.8	61.5	53.8	61.1	54.5	57.2	67.1	66.1	60.3	62.4	**49.9**	**46.2**
DT03	19.6	18.8	18.5	11.6	Missing	9.9	9.8	10.3	13.2	17.1	17.8	15.2	14.7	11.8	11.8
DT05	55.5	50.6	56.5	49.7	48.9	41.3	50.9	42.5	Missing	52.8	48.1	43.5	49.1	39.3	33.6
DT06	49.5	63.2	57.9	50.3	61	56.3	56.9	41.9	39.1	Missing	53.6	43.3	52.1	**41.7**	32.1
DT07	56.2	47	62.5	40.4	48.5	41.8	56.3	47.1	49	56	59.6	55	51.6	**41.3**	39.7
DT08	35.8	41.4	43	33.6	31.7	30.1	30.1	30.5	32.8	42.5	38.1	35.4	35.4	28.3	24.6
DT12	62.3	53.1	59.4	46.8	56.9	47	46.6	44.6	49.1	49.1	32.3	50.3	49.8	39.8	30.2
DT13	39	47	50.8	39.5	47.9	43.4	36.9	30.8	35.2	46.2	40	36.1	41.1	32.9	28.4
DT14	37.5	32	43.3	35.9	30.1	22.8	30.9	33.1	35.9	38.8	33.8	40.2	34.5	27.6	29.6

DT23	50.5	52.3	58.5	43.1	53.2	48.1	49.4	43	44.6	46	54.1	44.6	49.0	39.2	29.3
DT24	43.8	53.6	41.8	41.3	48.2	48.8	38.3	Missing	Missing	41.2	49.6	41	44.8	35.8	28.1
DT25	38.4	35	37.1	32.4	32.1	29.5	29	28.4	31	37.9	33.4	26.9	32.6	26.1	23.3
DT26	54.2	53.1	59.7	54.1	58	51.8	48.7	48.9	51.4	54.3	56.1	49.6	53.3	**42.7**	31.5
DT27	58.1	46.5	54.2	45.9	43.5	37.4	43.9	43.5	52.1	52.3	42.5	45.6	47.1	37.7	37.9
DT28	55.9	40.4	45.4	45.1	45.1	40	46.1	41.9	48.7	50.4	47.9	45.1	46.0	36.8	35.2
DT29	37.8	38.2	45.8	35.5	33.4	30	31.6	31.6	30.5	37.3	37.9	33	35.2	28.2	24.5
DT30	50.9	45.1	51.9	40.4	42.2	39.8	44	38.6	37.3	49.9	46.3	40.5	43.9	35.1	25.6
DT31	75.6	58.7	74.2	56.5	60.5	53.5	72.8	61.5	64.7	69.7	58.5	60.4	63.9	**51.1**	**41.2**
DT32	69.5	72.4	62.7	61.8	72.2	57.3	64.7	53.1	57.2	78.4	72.4	57	64.9	**51.9**	**50.8**
DT33	Missing	47.3	52.3	47	54.4	55.6	49	46.9	48	56.8	50.8	48.8	50.6	**40.5**	38.2
DT34	37.3	39.2	36.3	31.9	29.1	28.2	29.6	28.1	31	33.9	38.2	29	32.7	26.1	19.3
DT35	44.8	41	46.7	40.2	47.8	42.4	42.2	39.5	40.7	40.7	41.4	38.4	42.2	33.7	22.2
DT36	60.3	48.9	60.4	53.1	44.8	40.4	49.5	48.1	46.6	51.5	50.5	47.8	50.2	**40.1**	32.7
DT39	43.6	46.6	52.1	44.6	41	30.2	41.6	41.4	48.2	51.1	55.4	49.5	45.4	36.4	27.6
DT40	56.4	65.4	64.7	52.1	64.6	52.5	58.9	46.5	50.3	66	53.4	52.9	57.0	**45.6**	32.8
DT41	50.5	49.6	61	49.2	46.4	40.2	47.3	39.5	46.7	51.6	45.3	51.3	48.2	38.6	31.0
DT42	50.4	45.7	49.6	44.3	35.5	29.2	*2.7	38.4	43.4	46.3	45.4	46.2	43.1	34.5	32.0
DT43	38.1	40.4	43.7	22.5	35.3	28.6	34.9	31	35.1	39.2	42.5	*1.8	35.6	28.5	25.3
DT48	Missing	Missing	38.7	26.6	27.8	22.6	28.3	25.7	28.3	33.3	36.4	31.1	29.9	23.9	23.8
DT49	Missing	38.7	47.4	31.9	34.4	32.8	34.6	30.2	30.8	40	43.3	36.3	36.4	29.1	29.0
DT51	55.2	48.8	53.7	41.3	49.9	44.3	Missing	43.1	45.1	55.1	50.4	49.6	48.8	39.0	34.9
DT52	Missing	41.9	43.1	40	Missing	46.2	43.7	40.9	40.7	45.2	45.3	38.3	42.5	34.0	27.0
DT54	Missing	Missing	Missing	36.6	30.9	31.6	45	44.1	43.8	45.3	46.4	44.6	40.9	32.7	25.6
DT71	44.8	46.5	47	37.8	32.5	33.4	31.3	33.9	37.7	39.7	42.8	42.1	39.1	31.3	24.3
DT74	52.2	49.2	52.3	40.5	42.9	36.1	43.2	38.3	41.4	47.4	51.2	44.4	44.9	35.9	24.4
DT76	55.7	40.3	46.7	40.7	54	54.3	44.4	44.2	47.6	52.2	44.9	42.9	47.3	37.9	19.7

DT77	47.6	45.5	56.8	49.3	51.6	43.4	47.6	43.4	41.9	50.1	52.6	50.8	48.4	38.7	37.8
DT81	43.8	38.7	43.4	33.4	31.2	*11.2	25.9	25.6	Missing	38.6	41.4	35.7	35.8	28.6	28.5
DT83	Missing	48.7	59.6	55.1	52.2	43.9	63.7	61.4	70.2	67	55.6	64.3	58.3	**46.7**	**41.4**
DT84	46.2	45.1	46.5	35.6	37.6	37.5	38	35	41.3	40.4	45.7	39.2	40.7	32.5	28.0
DT85	64.3	60	66.5	32.7	52.7	50.1	54.5	50.9	57.3	56.5	55.9	54.8	54.7	**43.7**	**43.0**
DT86	52.8	48.8	51.9	34.2	40.6	35.5	40.2	38.6	40.7	47.6	39.7	50.1	43.4	34.7	26.9
DT87	72.6	55.7	62.5	53.6	50.2	49.6	63.7	55.6	58.9	71.2	64.6	46.2	58.7	**47.0**	39.6
DT88	43.5	41.1	43.4	34.8	37.9	34.8	36.8	31.9	37.3	39.3	37.1	36.9	37.9	30.3	22.8
DT90	46.2	50.3	45.1	36	42.9	37.7	37.6	34.5	43.7	49.9	51.4	41.9	43.1	34.5	26.0
DT93	34.8	41.1	39.7	35	39.9	30.8	35.6	28.3	31.8	42.7	40.3	32	36.0	28.8	23.7
DT94	Missing	46.2	50.4	39.6	Missing	36.8	39.5	34.5	39.2	42.1	48.5	45.6	42.2	33.8	32.1
DT95	48.6	46.5	49.2	28.6	41.4	35.1	39.1	37.8	41.1	44.2	37.7	46.4	41.3	33.0	25.2
DT96	52.5	31.4	48.2	46.2	37.8	30.7	44.1	41.3	42.4	38.3	50.7	46.6	42.5	34.5	29.8
DT96	53.6	44.5	49.3	46.4	36.4	29.9	45	38.3	39.7	41.4	50	48.3	43.6		
DT96	47.3	43	47.6	44.3	37.5	30.6	43.9	36.3	41.6	44.3	54.5	47.7	43.2		

☒ **Local bias adjustment factor used**

☐ **National bias adjustment factor used**

☒ **Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75%**

☒ **Where applicable, data has been distance corrected for relevant exposure**

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3 are shown in **bold**.

NO_2 annual means exceeding 60µg/m^3, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO_2 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined.**

(1) See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

(2) Distance corrected to nearest relevant public exposure.

Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC

Distance Correction Calculations

	Tube Location	Distance from Kerb to measurement (in metres)	Distance from Kerb to receptor (in metres)	Local mean background NO2 concentration (µ/m3)	measured annual mean NO2 concentration (µ/m3)	The predicted annual mean NO2 concentration (in µg/m3) at receptor
DT02	High Street South 1 (Guitar) Sevenoaks	1.6	2.5	12.5	49.9	46.2
DT03	Garvock Drive Sevenoaks			12.16	11.8	11.8
DT05	Riverhead 2 (Laundry) North West	0.6	2.1	14.24	39.3	33.6
DT06	Riverhead 3 (Opp shops) East	2.5	10.3	14.24	41.7	32.1
DT07	High Street East 1 (Road Sign) Seal	0.6	0.8	11.56	41.3	39.7
DT08	High Street West 1 (Garage) Seal	2.4	6.1	12.17	28.3	24.6
DT12	Station Road (M25) Brasted	19	50	19.66	39.8	30.2
DT13	Wested Lane, Swanley	3.8	18.6	22.68	32.9	28.4
DT14	Wadard Terrace, Button St Swanley	114	108	19.36	27.6	29.6
DT23	Bat & Ball 1 Sevenoaks (Ferrari)	5.7	20.1	13.93	39.2	29.3
DT24	High Street, (Wells Close) Westerham	2	7.8	11.51	35.8	28.1
DT25	Vicarage Hill, Westerham	1	7.3	19.27	26.1	23.3
DT26	Farningham Hill (A20)	5	23.4	18.52	42.7	31.5
DT27	High Street South 2 (Sev School) Sevenoaks	4	3.9	12.15	37.7	37.9
DT28	High Street North 2 (Sev Sennockian) Sevenoaks	2.7	3.5	12.15	36.8	35.2
DT29	High Street North 3 (Water Trough) Sevenoaks	2.7	7.1	13.1	28.2	24.5
DT30	Bat & Ball 2 Otford Road Sevenoaks	2	12.6	13.11	35.1	25.6
DT31	Bat & Ball 3 Seal Road Sevenoaks	2.1	6.5	13.93	51.1	41.2
DT32	Bat & Ball 4 St Johns Sevenoaks	1.3	1.5	13.93	51.9	50.8
DT33	High Street East 2 (Pizza) Seal	2.3	3.2	11.56	40.5	38.2
DT34	16 Main Road, Sundridge Dunbrik	2.5	19.8	12.88	26.1	19.3
DT35	Seal Hollow Road/ A25	2.8	23.1	12.17	33.7	22.2
DT36	Market Square, Westeham	0.7	4.7	19.27	40.1	32.7
DT39	Bartholomew Way, Swanley	2.8	16.9	17.11	36.4	27.6
DT40	London Road 1(traffic lights) Swanley	0.2	3.8	17.11	45.6	32.8
DT41	London Road 2 (Bus) Swanley	1.6	8.8	18.72	38.6	31.0
DT42	62 London Road Riverhead	3.2	5.1	14.24	34.5	32.0
DT43	Miners Arms, London Road, Dunton Green	2.3	5.8	14.24	28.5	25.3
DT48	73 London Road(Brunch) Sevenoaks	2.8	2.9	12.16	23.9	23.8
DT49	20 London Road (Butchers) Sevenoaks	2.9	3	12.15	29.1	29.0
DT51	130 London Road (Opp Car Sales) Sevenoaks	2.2	4.3	13.24	39.0	34.9
DT52	142 London Road (Lulworth) Sevenoaks	2.5	9.8	13.24	34.0	27.0
DT54	57 London Road, Dunton Green	1.8	10.9	15.42	32.7	25.6
DT71	204 Main Road, Sundridge	1.9	9.2	12.22	31.3	24.3
DT74	Westerham Road, (Devon Cott) Bessels Green	1.4	18.2	15.21	35.9	24.4
DT76	Worships Hill/ Witches Lane, Riverhead	1.3	42	13.33	37.9	19.7
DT77	Montreal Cott/ Amherst Hill Sevenoaks	1.7	2	13.34	38.7	37.8
DT81	Farningham Hill Road, Swanley	51.2	51.8	19.36	28.6	28.5
DT83	Jessamine Terrace, Birchwood Road Swanley	1.1	2.6	16.76	46.7	41.4
DT84	West End Brasted	1.5	7.4	19.66	32.5	28.0
DT85	Chart Lane Brasted	1.8	2	13.31	43.7	43.0
DT86	59 Westerham Road, Bessels Green	1.9	10.7	15.21	34.7	26.9
DT87	Bradbourne Vale Road South	2.1	5.4	14.24	47.0	39.6
DT88	Bradbourne Vale Road North	1.7	12.5	13.6	30.3	22.8
DT90	4a St Johns Hill Sevenoaks	0.2	2.7	13.11	34.5	26.0
DT93	Pucknells, Birchwood Road, Swanley	2	12.4	16.76	28.8	23.7
DT94	Birchwood Road Junction London Road	2.5	3.7	16.76	33.8	32.1
DT95	Malvern, Birchwood Road, Swanley	2.3	16.9	16.76	33.0	25.2
DT96	Sevenoaks Station	1.8	4.7	13.24	34.5	29.8

Automatic Stations:

The District Council currently has two operating continuous automatic monitoring sites (CMS) both in the Sevenoaks town urban area. The Greatness background site has monitored 3 pollutants (NOx, PM10 & O3) since 1997. The Bat & Ball roadside site has monitored NOx and PM10 since 2006.

Local site operations and routine calibration/maintenance are carried out under contract by ERG Kings College London with service contract work by Matts Monitors. The sites are audited by NPL and the data collected, validated and ratified by ERG. Annual reports are published and all data including current concentrations are available via the London Air Quality Network web site. The site is operated to the same standards as the rest of the London Air Quality Network.

2008 and earlier PM10 Data measured by TEOM has been corrected by applying a 1.3 factor. From 2009 data has been corrected by ERG using their volatile correction model.

Diffusion Tubes:

NO2 diffusion tubes are supplied and analysed by SOCOTEC Didcot. This laboratory is UKAS accredited. The tubes were prepared by spiking acetone: triethanolamine (50:50) on to grids prior to the tubes being assembled. The laboratory confirms it follows the procedures set out in the Harmonisation Practical Guidance and that it is ranked 'Good' in the WASP inter-comparison scheme.

The tubes have been compared with the reference method by a triplicate co-location study with the chemiluminescent NOX analysers at Greatness Park and Bat & Ball, Sevenoaks. Using data from the Greatness and Bat & Ball automatic stations which are both part of colocation studies.

Greatness	**Bat & Ball**
Automatic Mean = 15	Automatic Mean = 25
Triplicate Tube Means = 17.4	Triplicate Mean = 33.6
Correction Factor = $\frac{15}{17.4}$ = **0.86**	Correction Factor = $\frac{25}{33.6}$ = **0.74**
Greatness Correction Factor + Bat & Ball Correction Factor = 0.86 + 0.74 = $\frac{1.6}{2}$ = **0.80**	

The nationally derived diffusion tube bias adjustment factor for 2018 is 0.76 as detailed below.

National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet — Spreadsheet Version Number: 03/19

Follow the steps below **in the correct order** to show the results of **relevant** co-location studies

Data only apply to tubes exposed monthly and are not suitable for correcting individual short-term monitoring periods

Whenever presenting adjusted data, you should state the adjustment factor used and the version of the spreadsheet

This spreadhseet will be updated every few months: the factors may therefore be subject to change. This should not discourage their immediate use.

This spreadsheet will be updated at the end of June 2019

LAQM Helpdesk Website

The LAQM Helpdesk is operated on behalf of Defra and the Devolved Administrations by Bureau Veritas, in conjunction with contract partners AECOM and the National Physical Laboratory.

Spreadsheet maintained by the National Physical Laboratory. Original compiled by Air Quality Consultants Ltd.

Step 1: Select the Laboratory that Analyses Your Tubes from the Drop-Down List

If a laboratory is not shown, we have no data for this laboratory.

Step 2: Select a Preparation Method from the Drop-Down List

If a preparation method is not shown, we have no data for this method at this laboratory.

Step 3: Select a Year from the Drop-Down List

If a year is not shown, we have no data[2]

Step 4: **Where there is only one study for a chosen combination, you should use the adjustment factor shown with caution. Where there is more than one study, use the overall factor[3] shown in blue at the foot of the final column.**

If you have your own co-location study then see footnote[4]. If uncertain what to do then contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk at LAQMHelpdesk@uk.bureauveritas.com or 0800 0327953

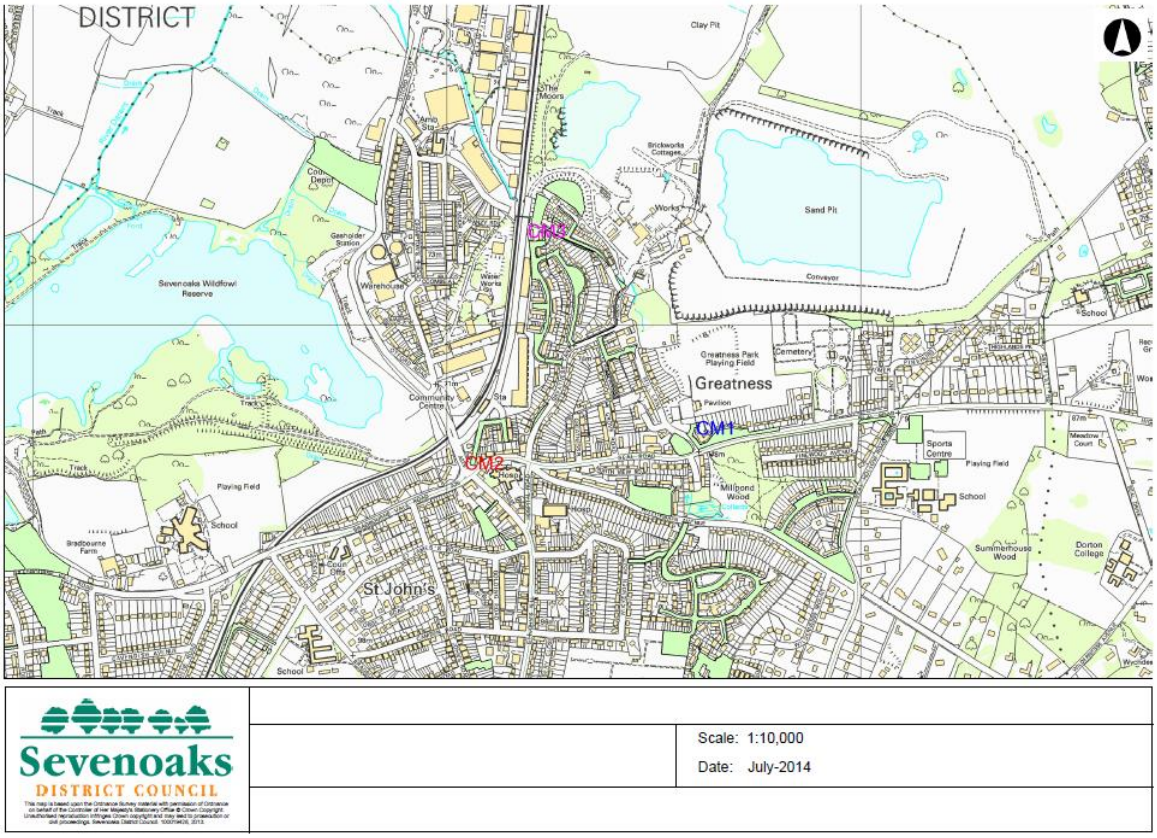
Analysed By[1]	Method (To undo your selection, choose (All) from the pop-up list)	Year[5] (To undo your selection, choose (All))	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) (µg/m³)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) (µg/m³)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision[6]	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2018	R	Dumfries and Galloway Council	12	36	30	19.8%	G	**0.83**
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2018	R	Knowsley MBC	12	47	38	26.5%	G	**0.79**
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2018	R	Suffolk Coastal DC	11	44	33	32.4%	G	**0.76**
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2018	R	Thanet District Council	10	26	21	25.4%	G	**0.80**
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2018	R	Horsham District Council	11	33	23	42.2%	G	**0.70**
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2018	R	Horsham District Council	12	33	29	17.2%	G	**0.85**
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2018	R	Horsham District Council	12	30	26	16.1%	G	**0.86**
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2018	UB	Slough Borough Council	10	38	31	25.6%	G	**0.80**
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2018	SU	Slough Borough Council	11	32	22	46.7%	G	**0.68**
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2018	R	Slough Borough Council	11	39	32	22.5%	G	**0.82**
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2018	R	Vale of Glamorgan	12	39	25	57.8%	G	**0.63**
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2018	KS	Marylebone Road Intercomparison	9	95	87	9.1%	G	**0.92**
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2018		**Overall Factor[3] (21 studies)**				**Use**		**0.76**

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

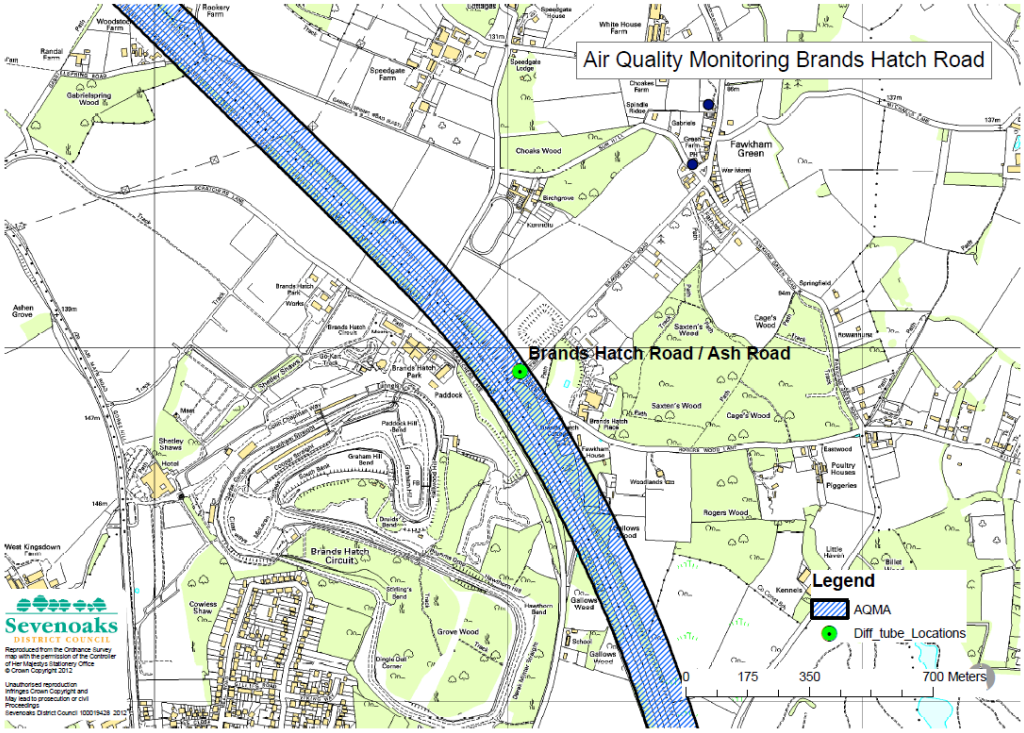
As there is very little difference between the national and locally derived bias adjustment factors, the more conservative local factor of 0.80 has been used to adjust the data.

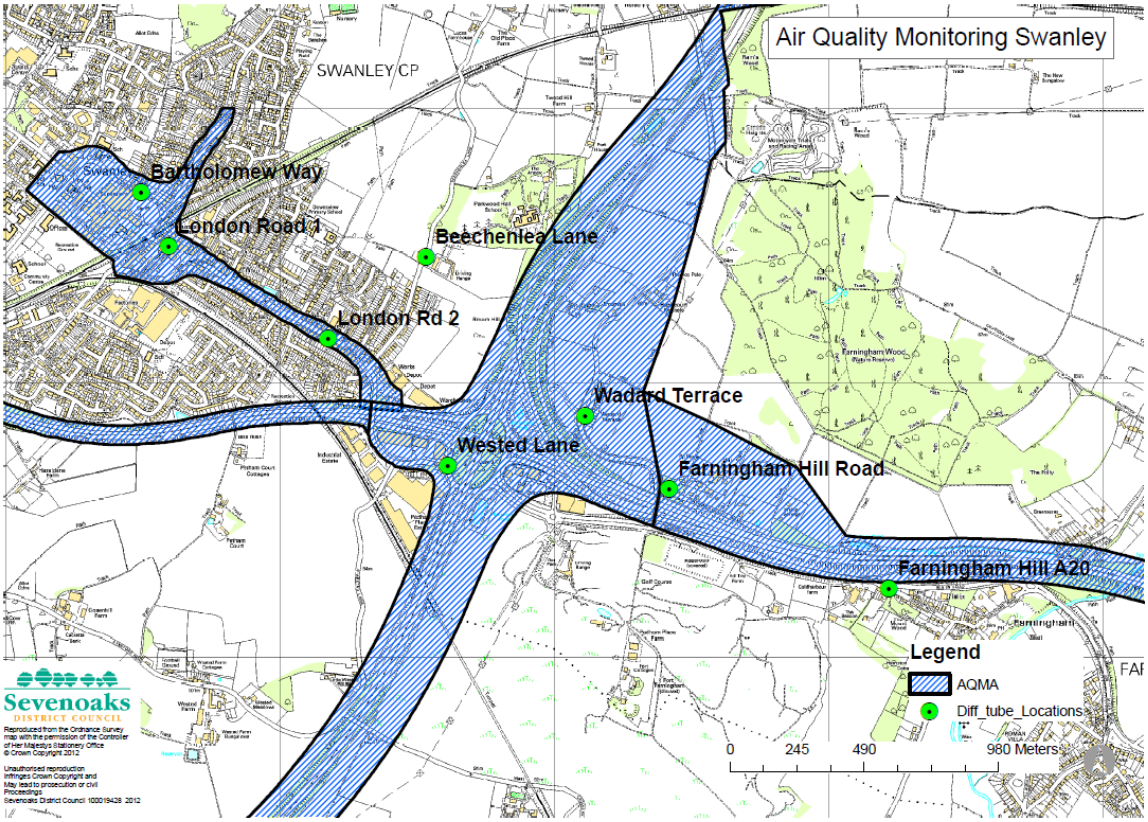
Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs

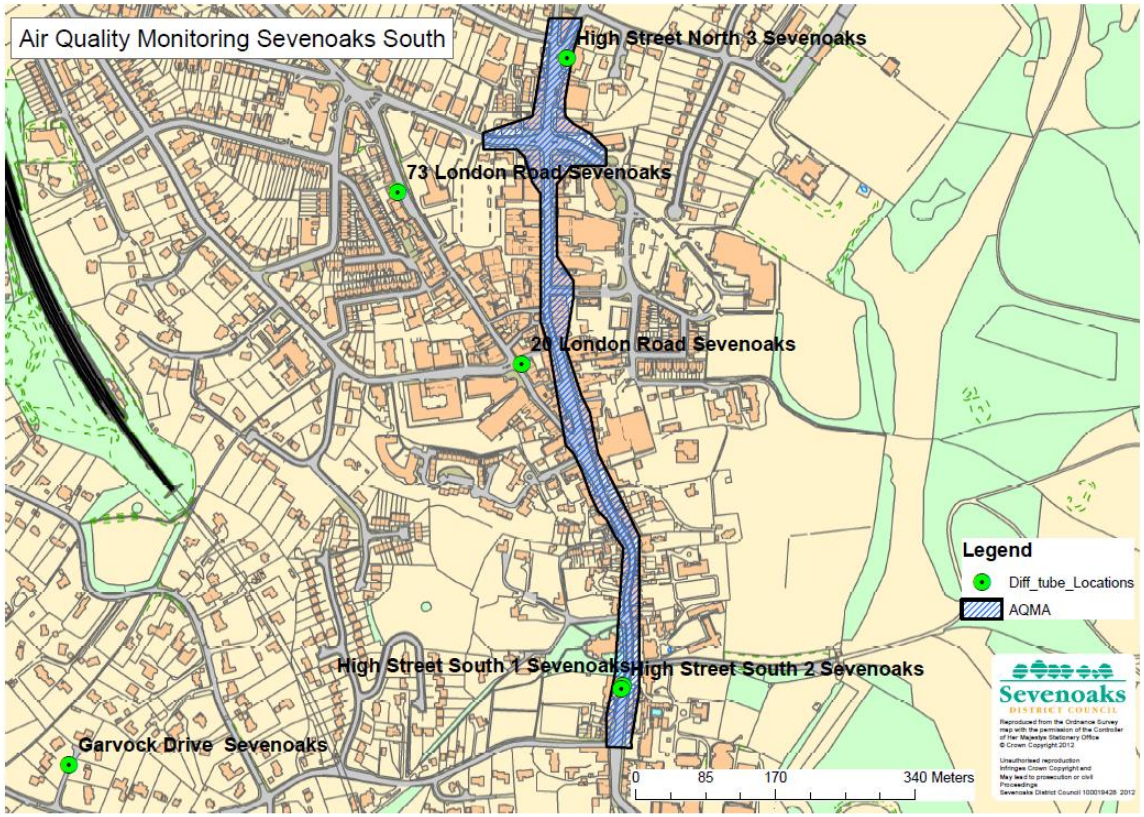
Automatic Monitoring Stations

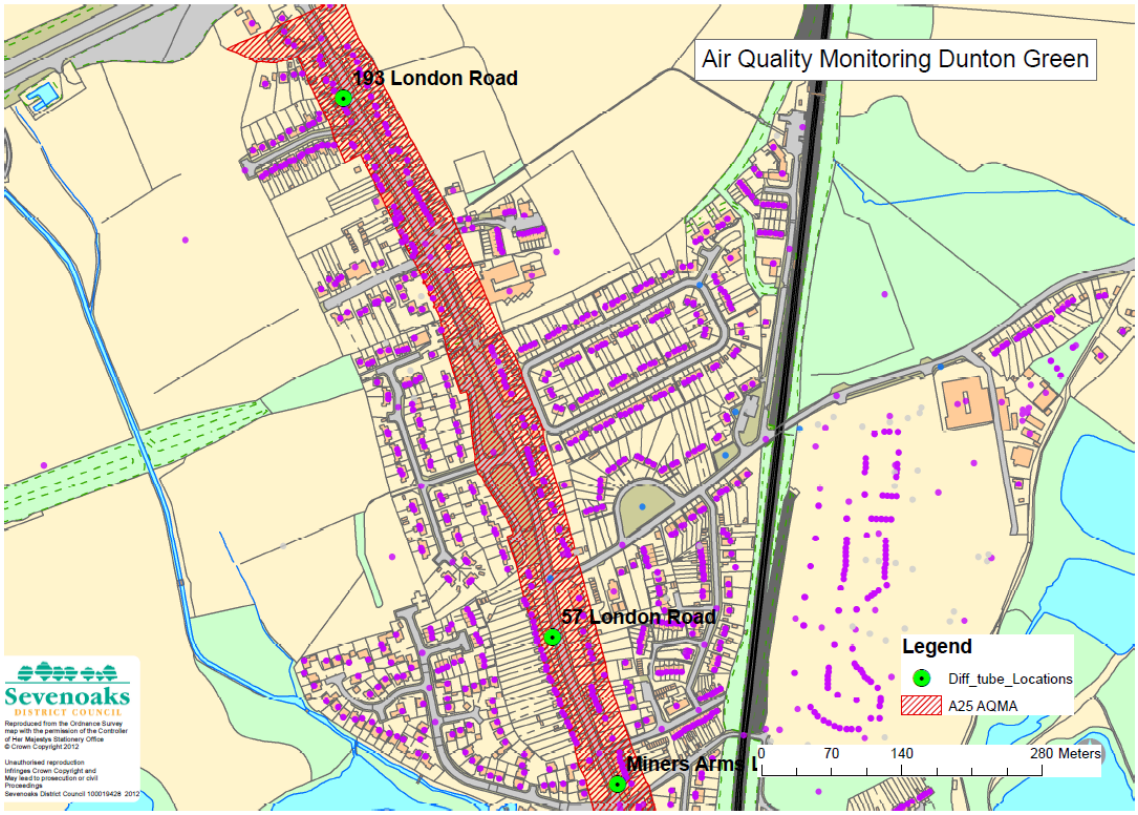


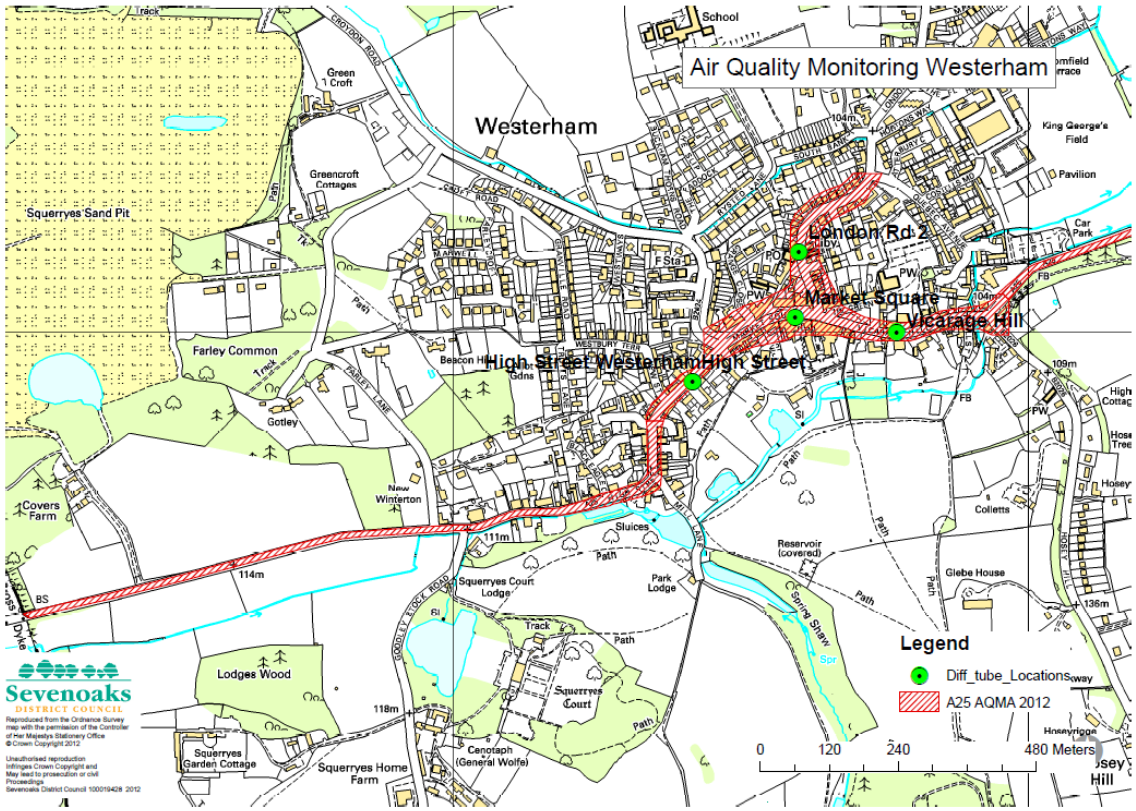
Diffusion Tube Locations

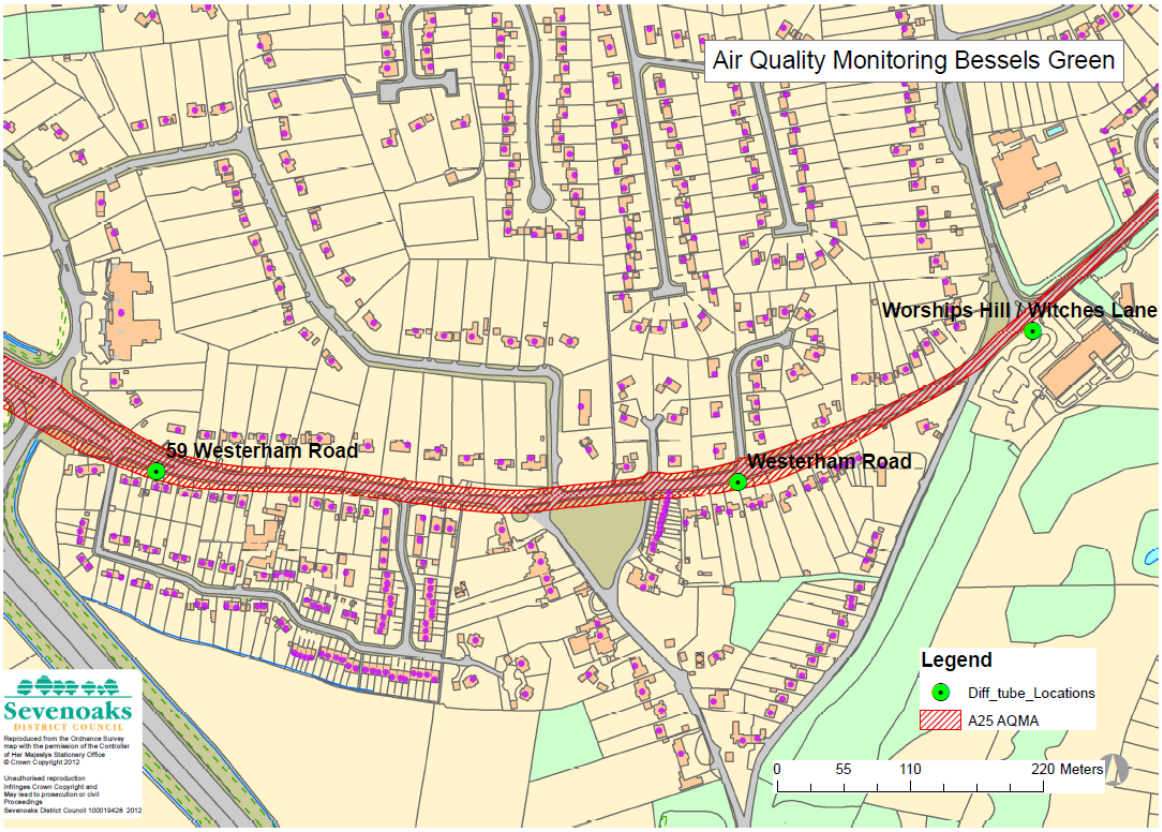



Air Quality Monitoring Swanley
SWANLEY CP
Bartholomew Way
London Road 1
Beechenlea Lane
London Rd 2
Wadard Terrace
Wested Lane
Farningham Hill Road
Farningham Hill A20
Legend
AQMA
Diff_tube_Locations
0
245
490
980 Meters
Sevenoaks
DISTRICT COUNCIL


Air Quality Monitoring Sevenoaks South
High Street North 3 Sevenoaks
73 London Road Sevenoaks
20 London Road Sevenoaks
High Street South 1 Sevenoaks
High Street South 2 Sevenoaks
Garvock Drive Sevenoaks
Legend
Diff_tube_Locations
AQMA
0
85
170
340 Meters
Sevenoaks
DISTRICT COUNCIL


Air Quality Monitoring Dunton Green
193 London Road
57 London Road
Miners Arms
Legend
Diff_tube_Locations
A25 AQMA
0
70
140
280 Meters
Sevenoaks
DISTRICT COUNCIL


Air Quality Monitoring Westerham
Westerham
London Rd 2
Market Square
Vicarage Hill
High Street Westerham
High Street
Farley Common
Squerryes Sand Pit
Squerryes Court
Squerryes Garden Cottage
Squerryes Home Farm
Lodges Wood
Cenotaph (General Wolfe)
Legend
Diff_tube_Locations
A25 AQMA 2012
0
120
240
480 Meters
Sevenoaks
DISTRICT COUNCIL


Air Quality Monitoring Bessels Green
Worships Hill / Witches Lane
59 Westerham Road
Westerham Road
Legend
Diff_tube_Locations
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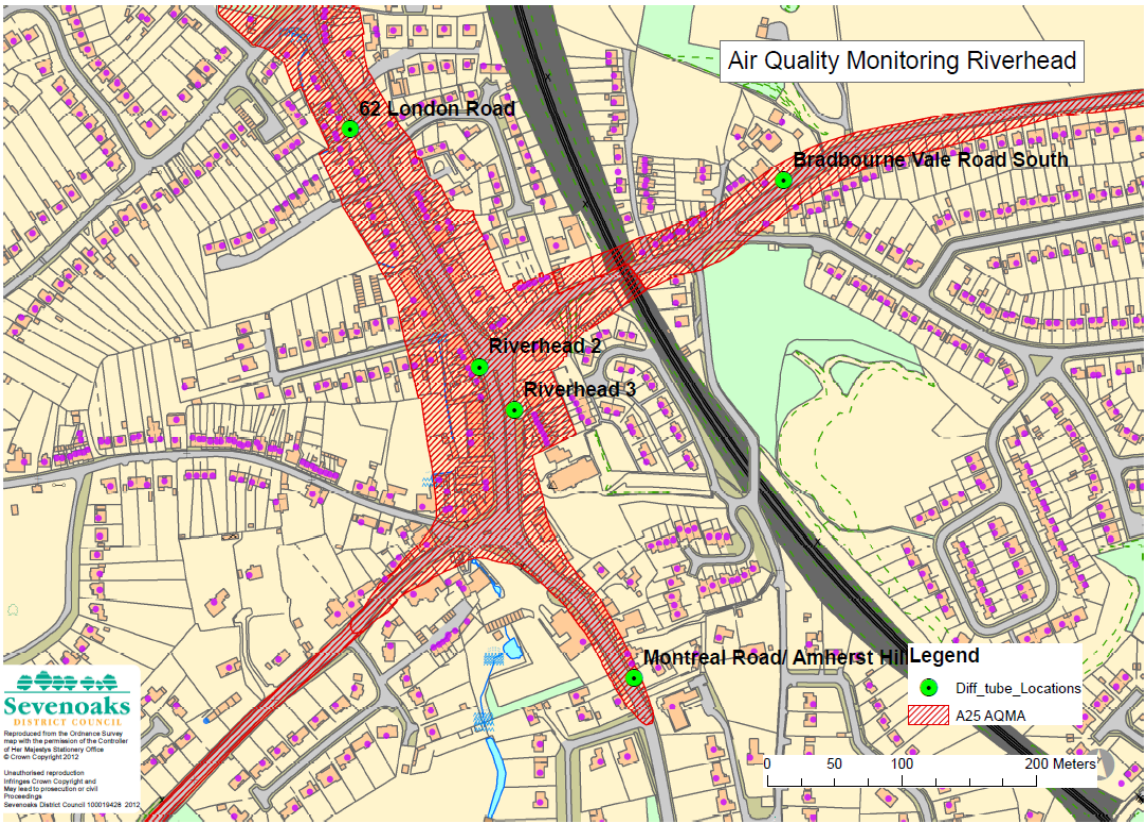
0
55
110
220 Meters
Sevenoaks
DISTRICT COUNCIL


Air Quality Monitoring Riverhead
62 London Road
Bradbourne Vale Road South
Riverhead 2
Riverhead 3
Montreal Road/ Amherst Hill
Legend
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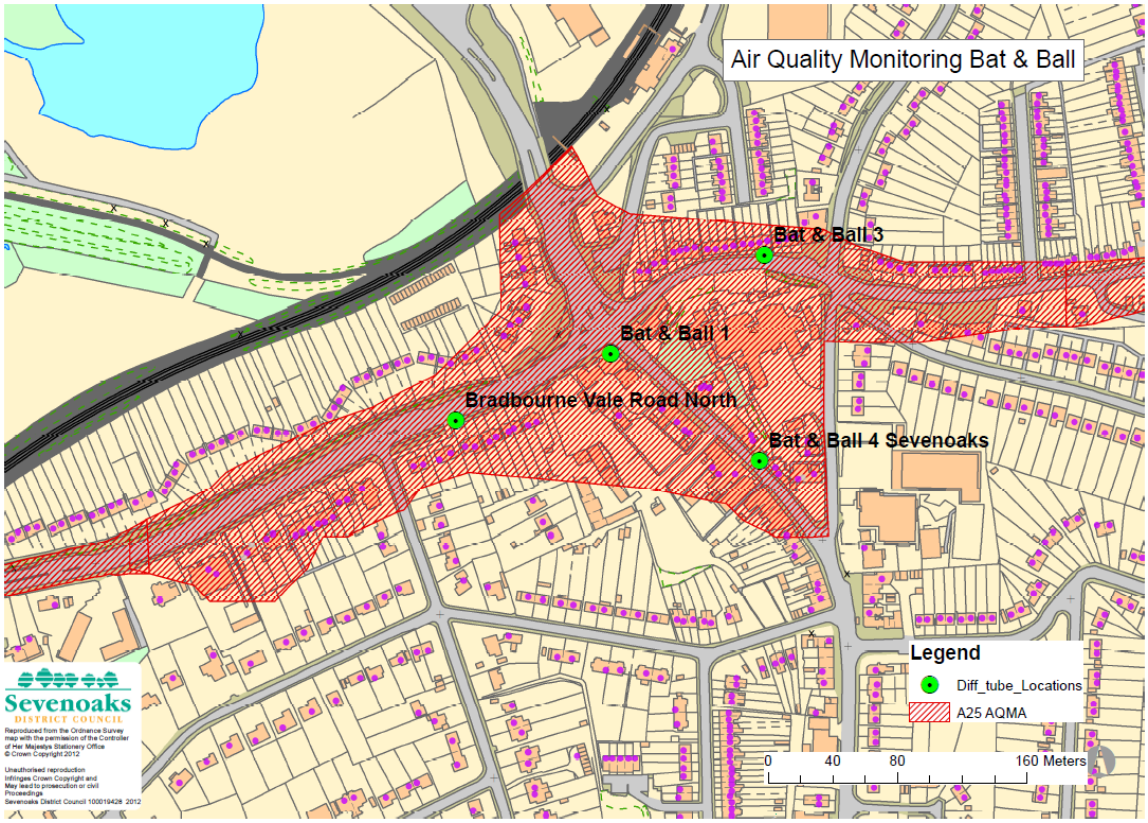
50
100
200 Meters
Sevenoaks
DISTRICT COUNCIL


Air Quality Monitoring Bat & Ball
Bat & Ball 3
Bat & Ball 1
Bradbourne Vale Road North
Bat & Ball 4 Sevenoaks
Legend
Diff_tube_Locations
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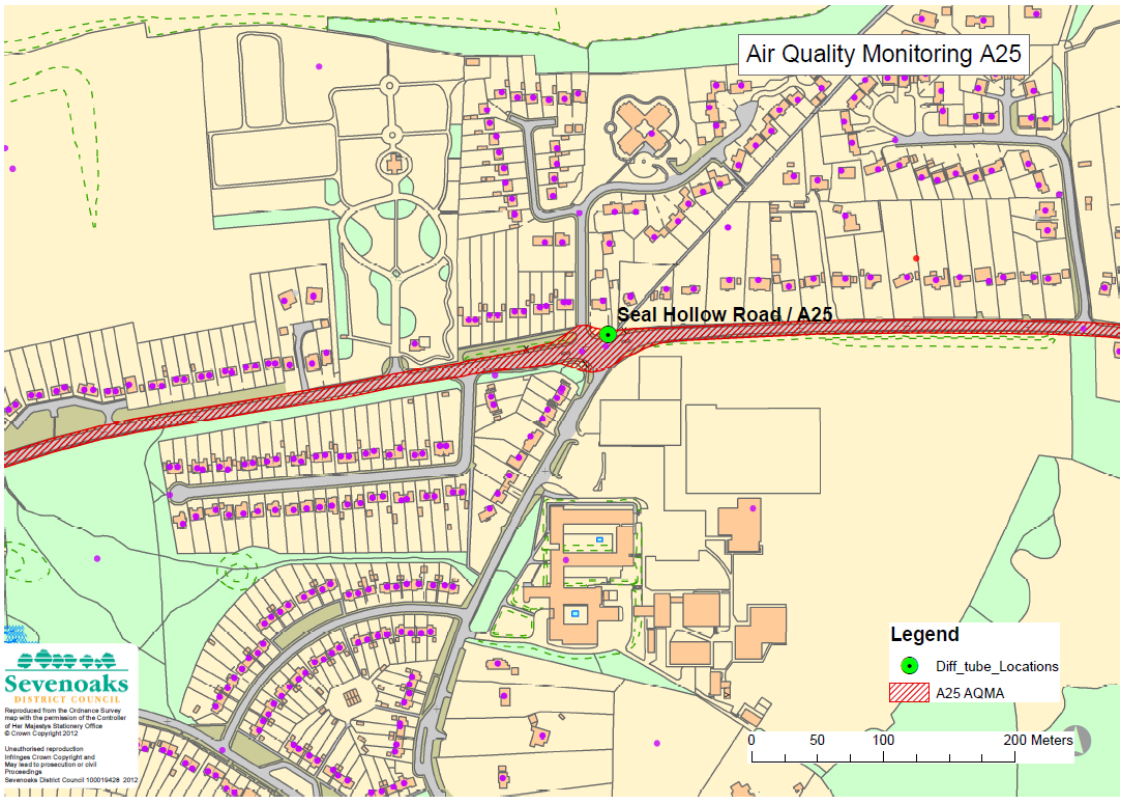
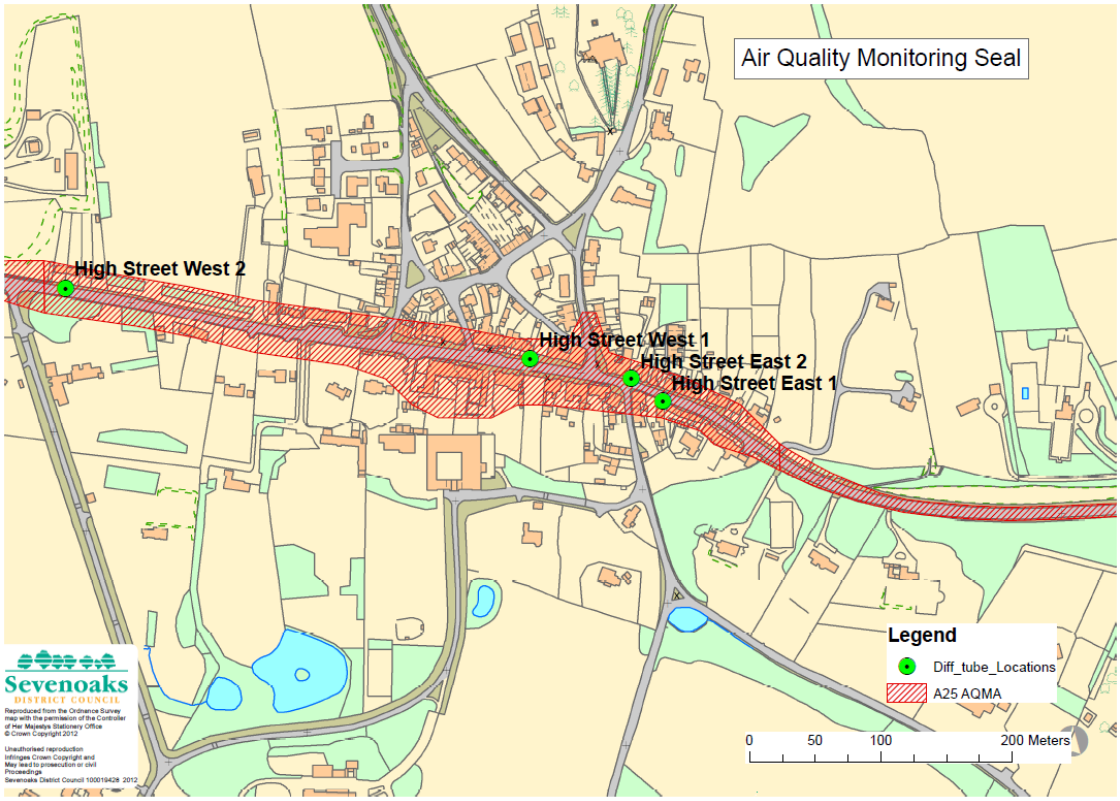
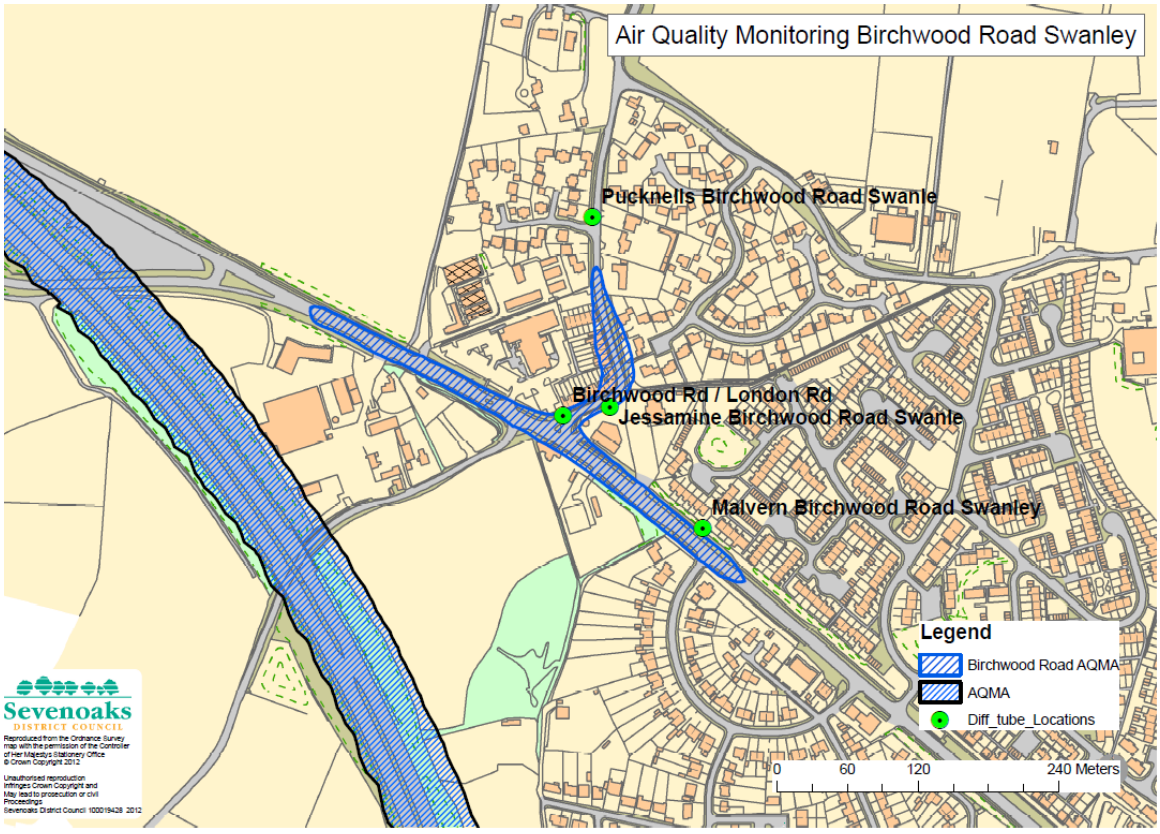
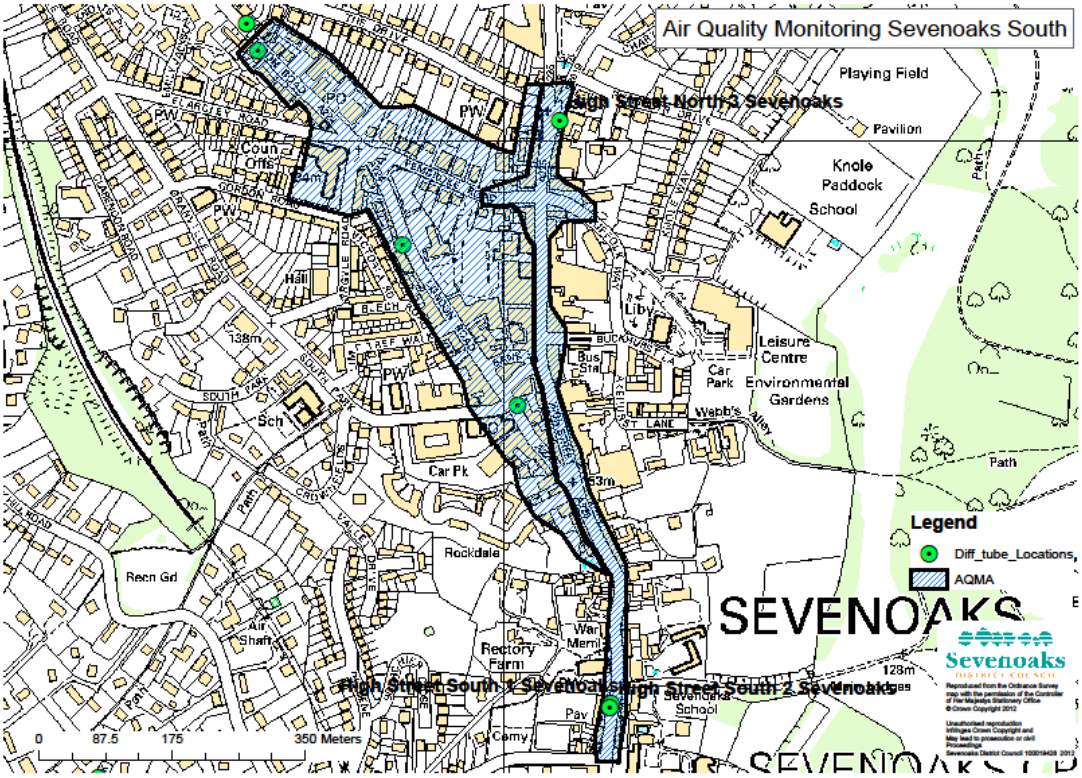
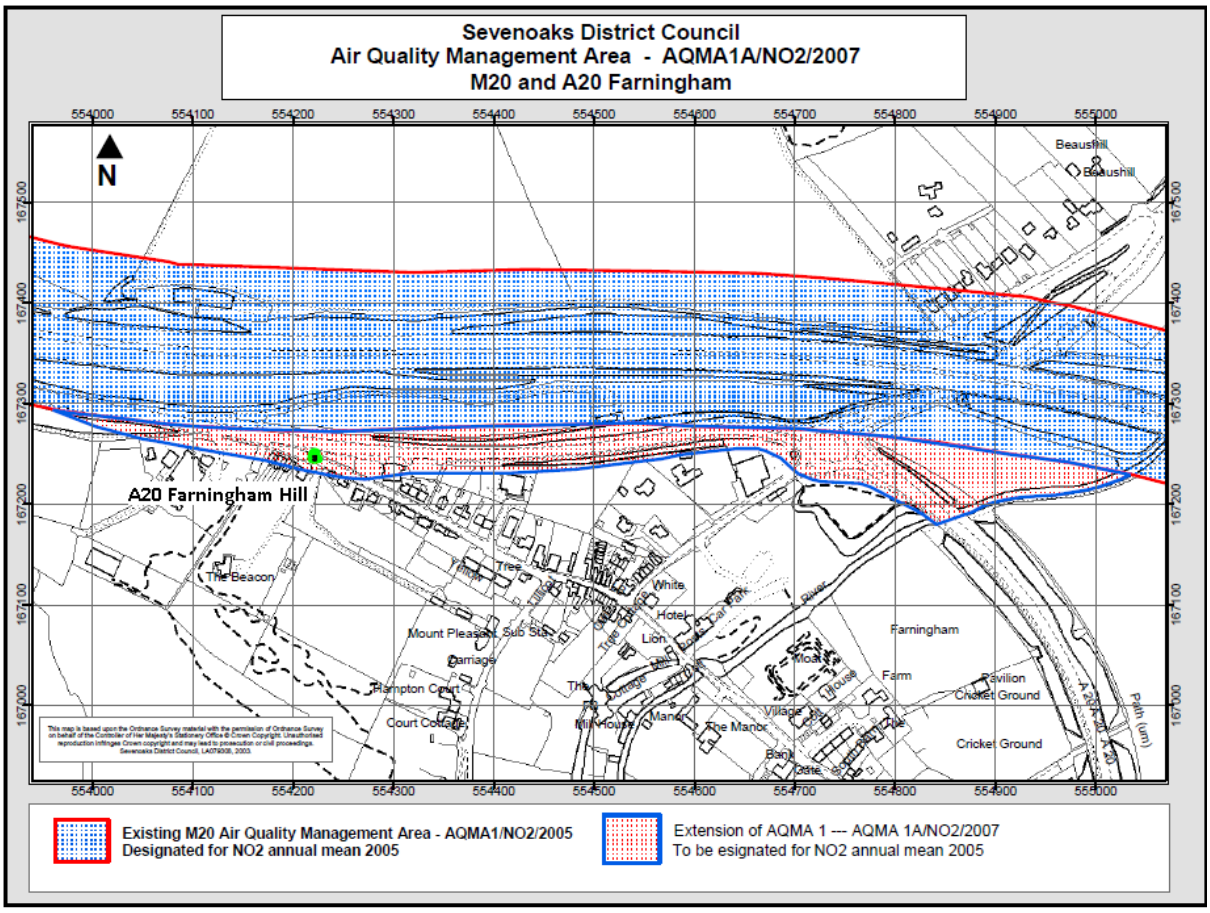
0
40
80
160 Meters
Sevenoaks
DISTRICT COUNCIL


Air Quality Monitoring A25
Seal Hollow Road / A25
Legend
Diff_tube_Locations
A25 AQMA
0
50
100
200 Meters
Sevenoaks
DISTRICT COUNCIL


Air Quality Monitoring Seal
High Street West 2
High Street West 1
High Street East 2
High Street East 1
Legend
Diff_tube_Locations
A25 AQMA
0
50
100
200 Meters
Sevenoaks
DISTRICT COUNCIL


Air Quality Monitoring Birchwood Road Swanley
Pucknells Birchwood Road Swanle
Birchwood Rd / London Rd
Jessamine Birchwood Road Swanle
Malvern Birchwood Road Swanley
Legend
Birchwood Road AQMA
AQMA
Diff_tube_Locations
0
60
120
240 Meters
Sevenoaks
DISTRICT COUNCIL


Air Quality Monitoring Sevenoaks South
High Street North 3 Sevenoaks
High Street South 1 Sevenoaks
High Street South 2 Sevenoaks
Playing Field
Pavilion
Knole Paddock School
Leisure Centre
Car Park
Environmental Gardens
Webb's Alley
Path
Car Pk
Rockdale
Recn Gd
Rectory Farm
War Mem
Sevenoaks School
Legend
Diff_tube_Locations
AQMA
SEVENOAKS
0
87.5
175
350 Meters


Sevenoaks District Council
Air Quality Management Area - AQMA1A/NO2/2007
M20 and A20 Farningham
N
A20 Farningham Hill
Beaushill
The Beacon
Mount Pleasant
Sub Sta
Carriage
Hampton Court
Court Cottage
White Hart Hotel
Lion
Farningham
Moat House
Farm
Pavilion
Cricket Ground
Village Hall
The Manor
Bank
Path (un)
Existing M20 Air Quality Management Area - AQMA1/NO2/2005
Designated for NO2 annual mean 2005
Extension of AQMA 1 --- AQMA 1A/NO2/2007
To be esignated for NO2 annual mean 2005

Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective[4]	
	Concentration	Measured as
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	200 µg/m^3 not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean
	40 µg/m^3	Annual mean
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	50 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean
	40 µg/m^3	Annual mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	350 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean
	125 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean
	266 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean

[4] The units are in micrograms of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m^3).

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Description
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - A detailed description of measures, outcomes, achievement dates and implementation methods, showing how the local authority intends to achieve air quality limit values'
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – An area where air pollutant concentrations exceed / are likely to exceed the relevant air quality objectives. AQMAs are declared for specific pollutants and objectives
ASR	Air quality Annual Status Report
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges – Air quality screening tool produced by Highways England
EU	European Union
FDMS	Filter Dynamics Measurement System
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
PM_{10}	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10µm (micrometres or microns) or less
$PM_{2.5}$	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SO_2	Sulphur Dioxide

References

Defra - Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance (TG16) (2016)

Defra - Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance (PG16) (2016)

Kent County Council - Local Transport Plan: Delivering Growth without Gridlock (2016)

Sevenoaks District Council – Annual Status Report (2018)

KENT NATURE PARTNERSHIP BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY 2019-2044

Cleaner and Greener Advisory Committee – 29 October 2019

Report of	Chief Officer Environmental and Operational Services Chief Officer Planning and Regulatory Services
Status	For information
Key Decision	No

Executive Summary: The Kent Biodiversity Strategy sets out the contribution the County of Kent, and the Kent Nature Partnership, can make to the Government's ambitions to leave the environment in a better state than we found it and the aspirations set out in its 25 year Environment Plan, "A Green Future".

This report supports the Key Aim of the Council Plan with regard to the Environment.

Portfolio Holder Cllr. Margot McArthur

Contact Officer Richard Wilson, Ext. 7262

Recommendation to Advisory Committee:

To note the Kent Nature Partnership Biodiversity Strategy 2019-2044 Consultation document and the Council's response.

Introduction and Background

1 The Kent Biodiversity Strategy has been prepared by the Kent Wildlife Trust and Kent County Council under the guidance of the Kent Nature Partnership.

Executive Summary (From the Draft Strategy)

2 "In the same year Kent publishes its renewed Strategy for Biodiversity, the UN has published the startling and troubling statistic that globally one million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction. This landmark report has found that nature is declining at unprecedented rates and that this decline will have grave impacts worldwide as we destroy the very foundation of economies, livelihoods, food, health and quality of life. Nature is clearly at a crisis point and we must act now if we are to halt and reverse this trend.

3 Clearly, tackling such a crisis requires action on a global scale. It requires our government, and governments worldwide, to transform how nature is

valued and the importance placed on the health and preservation of biodiversity. Action is needed nationally and locally – we need to restore and create thriving habitats, ensuring the environment of Kent and Medway regains and retains good health.

4 The importance of nature, and the essential role it plays in our lives, is often overlooked. It provides a plethora of services vital to our very existence – the air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat. It provides us with raw materials; and a place for leisure, recreation and reflection. So we must take action – not just for nature's sake but for our own.

5 Kent is blessed with a wonderfully rich and varied biodiversity. We have globally rare habitats – the stark beauty of the vegetated shingle at Dungeness, the iconic ancient chalk grasslands of the Kent Downs and the dazzling marine chalk reef around our coast. And our Garden of England supports some equally rare and wonderful species, such as the Lizard Orchid and Shrill Carder Bee. But it's not just the rare or endangered that matter – all our biodiversity, even the most common place, has an important role in the natural environment and the services it provides.

6 The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan, *A Green Future*, pledges to use and manage land sustainably; to recover nature and enhance the landscape; to secure clean and biodiverse seas; and connect people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing.

7 This Strategy translates these policies to the local level and sets out how the County will deliver healthy, sustainable and coherent biodiversity in Kent. It looks to protect and recover threatened species and enhance the wildlife habitats that Kent is particularly important for. It also aims to provide a natural environment that inspires citizen engagement and is well used and appreciated, so that the mental and physical health benefits of such a connection can be realised by the people of Kent."

What is Biodiversity?

8 Biodiversity is the variety of life on Earth, in all its forms, and the interaction between them – it is the wider range of living things and the habitats they rely on. Biodiversity does not just concern rare or endangered species and habitats – everything, even the most commonplace, has an important role in the wider ecosystem and the processes they support. The abundance of a species is also crucial in maintaining a healthy ecosystem.

9 The consultation document (attached as an appendix) outlines the importance of nature and Kent's biodiverse environment.

10 The 25 year strategy aims to deliver the restoration and creation of habitats that are striving with wildlife and plants, ensuring the County's terrestrial, freshwater, intertidal and marine environments regain and retain good health.

11 It details targets for the terrestrial priority habitats and species in Kent.

12 The consultation opened on 24 June and closed on 1 September 2019. Once the final strategy has been submitted the Council will be asked to adopt at the January 2020 meeting.

Summary of SDC Response

13 Sevenoaks District Council (SDC) is supportive of the Kent Nature Partnership Biodiversity Strategy 2019-2044.

14 SDC will continue to work with partners including the North West Kent Countryside Partnership, Kent Wildlife Trust, Environment Agency and AONB Units to develop and deliver projects to support the ecological and biodiversity value of the District and Kent.

15 The Council's current and emerging local planning policies support the Biodiversity Strategy. Policy WN1 in the Proposed Submission Version of the Local Plan, due to be examined in Autumn 2019, sets out local areas of importance for biodiversity that will be protected from any development which may cause a loss in biodiversity value, habitats and/or result in damage to the ecological network.

16 The Policy also ensures that new development will retain as many existing natural features as is feasible and requires development to result in an overall net gain in biodiversity. More detail on the policy and Local Plan examination can be found on our website https://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/localplanexamination.

17 SDC welcomes the opportunity to work with the Kent Nature Partnership to deliver onsite biodiversity improvements and to ensure new development has a positive impact.

Key Implications

Financial

There are no key financial implications to the council in supporting/adopting this strategy.

Legal Implications and Risk Assessment Statement

The Kent Biodiversity strategy supports the Government ambitions and aspirations set out in the 25 year Environment Plan, "A Green Future".

Equality Assessment

The decisions recommended through this paper have a remote or low relevance to the substance of the Equality Act. There is no perceived impact on end users.

Appendices	Appendix A – The Kent Nature Partnership Biodiversity Strategy 2019-2044 Consultation document.
Background Papers	The Government's 25 year Environment Plan – A Green Future https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

Richard Wilson
Chief Officer Environmental and Operational Services

Richard Morris
Chief Officer Planning and Regulatory Services

KENT NATURE PARTNERSHIP BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY 2019 TO 2044

The Kent Biodiversity Strategy sets out the contribution the county of Kent, and the Kent Nature Partnership, can make to the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the aspirations set out in its 25 Year Environment Plan "A Green Future".

Consultation document June 2019

Kent Nature Partnership

HOW TO GET INVOLVED AND HAVE YOUR SAY

We want to hear your feedback on our proposed Biodiversity Strategy for the county, which includes goals and targets for the restoration and revival of Kent's wildlife and objectives for how to better connect people with the natural environment and the benefits this brings. Your views are important in helping us to ensure we have set a suitably ambitious but achievable Strategy that not only results in habitats that are thriving with wildlife and plants but inspires citizen engagement and connection.

This consultation will be open from 24th June to 1st September 2019.

Please visit **www.kent.gov.uk/biodiversitystrategy** to complete the online questionnaire. If you have any questions, please contact **biodiversitystrategy@kent.gov.uk**

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Following the end of the consultation a full analysis and report will be completed and will be presented to the Kent Nature Partnership Board before the Strategy is agreed and finalised.

ALTERNATIVE FORMATS

If you require any of the consultation material in an alternative format or language please email **alternativeformats@kent.gov.uk** or call **03000 421553** (text relay service number: 18001 03000 421553). This number goes to an answering machine, which is monitored during office hours

The (draft) Kent Biodiversity Strategy has been prepared by Kent Wildlife Trust and Kent County Council under the guidance of a Task and Finish Group, comprising the following members of the Kent Nature Partnership:

Jason Adams	*Environment Agency*
Debbie Bartlett	*University of Greenwich*
Camilla Blackburn	*Kent Wildlife Trust*
Sirina Blankson	*Kent & Medway NHS & Social Care Partnership Trust*
Lucy Breeze	*Kent Environment Strategy – Kent County Council*
Bryony Chapman	*Kent Wildlife Trust*
Hannah Cook	*Kent & Medway Biological Records Centre*
Paul Haddaway	*Kent Wildlife Trust*
Huw Jarvis	*LEADER*
Alan Johnson	*RSPB*
Elizabeth Milne	*Kent County Council*
Laura Newland	*Natural England*
Lyn Newton	*Swale Borough Council*
Mark Pritchard	*Medway Valley Countryside Partnership*
David Scully	*Tunbridge Wells Borough Council*
Ruth Tyson	*Kent County Council*
Anne Waite	*Kent Wildlife Trust*

An initial draft of the Kent Biodiversity Strategy was informally consulted on February – March 2019 with the Kent Nature Partnership.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the same year Kent publishes its renewed Strategy for Biodiversity, the UN has published the startling and troubling statistic that globally one million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction. This landmark report has found that nature is declining at unprecedented rates and that this decline will have grave impacts worldwide as we destroy the very foundation of economies, livelihoods, food, health and quality of life. Nature is clearly at a crisis point and we must act now if we are to halt and reverse this trend.

Clearly, tackling such a crisis requires action on a global scale. It requires our government, and governments worldwide, to transform how nature is valued and the importance placed on the health and preservation of biodiversity. Action is needed nationally and locally – we need to restore and create thriving habitats, ensuring the environment of Kent and Medway regains and retains good health.

The importance of nature, and the essential role it plays in our lives, is often overlooked. It provides a plethora of services vital to our very existence – the air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat. It provides us with raw materials; and a place for leisure, recreation and reflection. So we must take action – not just for nature's sake but for our own.

Kent is blessed with a wonderfully rich and varied biodiversity. We have globally rare habitats – the stark beauty of the vegetated shingle at Dungeness, the iconic ancient chalk grasslands of the Kent Downs and the dazzling marine chalk reef around our coast. And our Garden of England supports some equally rare and wonderful species, such as the Lizard Orchid and Shrill Carder Bee. But it's not just the rare or endangered that matter – all our biodiversity, even the most common place, has an important role in the natural environment and the services it provides.

The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan, *A Green Future*, pledges to use and manage land sustainably; to recover nature and enhance the landscape; to secure clean and biodiverse seas; and connect people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing.

This Strategy translates these policies to the local level and sets out how the county will deliver healthy, sustainable and coherent biodiversity in Kent. It looks to protect and recover threatened species and enhance the wildlife habitats that Kent is particularly important for. It also aims to provide a natural environment that inspires citizen engagement and is well used and appreciated, so that the mental and physical health benefits of such a connection can be realised by the people of Kent.

As leaders of Kent and Medway we recognise we're at a critical time to take the ambitious steps needed to secure our natural environment for generations to come. We hope this Strategy, and the actions that flow from it, will see the county recognised as a champion for the natural world so we can fully play our part in transforming biodiversity's fate and reversing its decline.

Paul Carter CBE,
Leader of Kent County Council

Alan Jarrett,
Leader of Medway Council

INTRODUCTION

THE IMPORTANCE OF NATURE

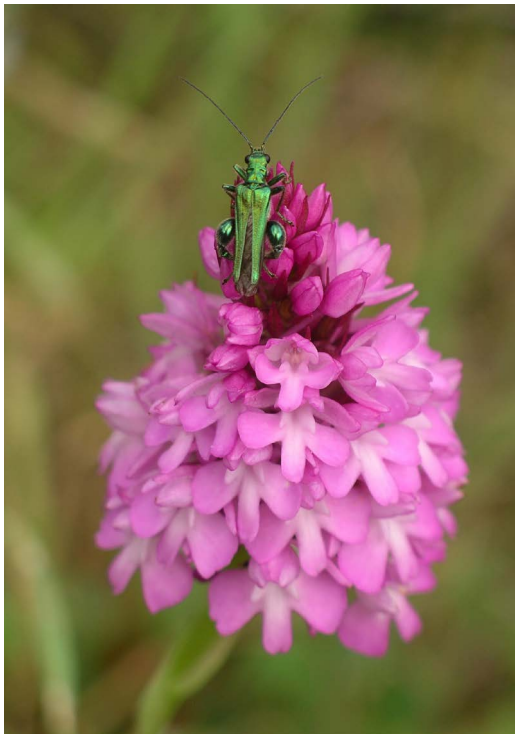
Nature is remarkable and is essential to our lives. It is responsible for the air we breathe, the water we drink, the soil we live on (and off) and the food we eat. It provides us with clothes to wear, materials to build with and medicines to cure. It provides us with a place for leisure, recreation and reflection and provides great joy and interest; as such it is inextricably linked to our mental health and wellbeing.

Despite this, nature is facing a crisis. The Living Planet Report (2018) shows that wildlife populations have declined by over half in less than 50 years and that the variety of life on earth is disappearing fast[1]. Furthermore the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) reports that globally one million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction[2]. Nationally, the 2016 State of Nature Report[3] found that the UK has lost significantly more nature over the long term than the global average, with suggestions that we are among the most nature-depleted countries in the world – over half of our species are in decline. We must act now if we are to turn around nature's fortunes – for nature's sake and for the essential role it plays in our lives.

What is biodiversity?

Biodiversity is the variety of life on Earth, in all its forms, and the interactions between them – it is the wide range of living things and the habitats they rely on. Biodiversity does not just concern rare or endangered species and habitats – everything, even the most commonplace, has an important role in the wider ecosystem and the processes they support. The abundance of a species is also crucial in maintaining a healthy ecosystem.

Kent has a wonderfully rich and varied biodiversity resource, with globally rare habitats such as the vegetated shingle of Dungeness, our ancient chalk grasslands and the marine chalk reef habitats around our Kent coast. Our wealth of varied habitat supports over 3,400 rare and threatened species, with some of these nationally rare and special species only found in Kent within the UK. The north Kent coast is one of the few remaining UK strongholds for the Shrill Carder Bee; and Kent is the only place in the south east where the Heath Fritillary is found. The specialist leafhopper Anoscopus duffieldii at Dungeness or the late spider-orchid on the chalk downland in East Kent are also unique to the county.



Pyramidal Orchid (© William Moreno

Because of the services and functions that biodiversity provides, this resource can also be described as our natural capital. Natural capital provides (food, raw material and growth), regulates (air, water, soil and climate) and supports us culturally with non-material benefits. Biodiversity is the "live" element of natural capital and many of the benefits that stem from natural capital are as a result of the interactions between biodiversity and non-living resources. By investing in these biodiversity assets, we are investing in our own future and wellbeing.

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[1] https://www.wwf.org.uk/sites/default/files/2018-10/wwfintl_livingplanet_full.pdf
[2] https://www.ipbes.net/news/Media-Release-Global-Assessment#_By_the_Numbers
[3] https://www.rspb.org.uk/globalassets/downloads/documents/conservation-projects/state-of-nature/state-of-nature-uk-report-2016.pdf

KENT'S BIODIVERSE ENVIRONMENT[4]

THE LARGEST UK POPULATION OF **LIZARD ORCHIDS** AT SANDWICH BAY

5 OF UK'S 7 RAREST BUMBLEBEE SPECIES present in Kent, making it the most important county in the UK for bumblebee species diversity.

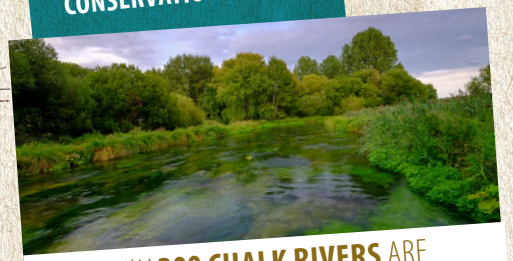
22 internationally designated sites, comprising
15 Special Areas of Conservation,
7 Special Protection Areas and
6 Ramsar Sites.

OVER 3,400
RARE AND THREATENED SPECIES
HAVE BEEN RECORDED IN THE COUNTY

154 ROADSIDE NATURE RESERVES, WITH A COMBINED LENGTH OF 89KM

466 LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES, COVERING **7%** OF THE COUNTY

11 DESIGNATED MARINE CONSERVATION ZONES



ONLY **200 CHALK RIVERS** ARE KNOWN GLOBALLY, **85%** OF WHICH ARE FOUND IN THE UK IN SOUTHERN AND EASTERN ENGLAND.

Kent HIGH WEALD protect / explore / enjoy — Kent Downs

2 AREAS OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY: THE HIGH WEALD AND KENT DOWNS

5% OF THE UK'S AND 20% (1,658 HA) OF THE SOUTH EAST'S CHALK GRASSLAND (the UK is thought to hold half the world's chalk grassland).

OVER 20,000 SPECIES HAVE BEEN RECORDED IN KENT; **NEARLY 30% OF ALL UK SPECIES**

35% OF THE UK'S COASTAL CHALK; **THANET ALONE HOLDS 12% OF EUROPE'S EXPOSED COASTAL CHALK[6]**

ONLY PLACE IN THE UK WHERE THE **BLACK-VEINED MOTH** IS FOUND

36 BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN PRIORITY HABITATS

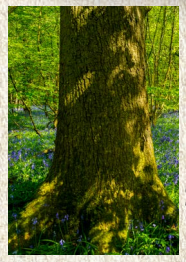
387[5] S41 PRIORITY SPECIES

Kent has one of the largest remaining populations of Nightingales, with an estimated **1,500 singing males.** The county is also an important stronghold for the Turtle Dove, which is the UK's fastest declining bird species and threatened with extinction on a global scale.

40% OF THE UK'S COASTAL VEGETATED SHINGLE AT DUNGENESS

16% OF ENGLAND'S SALINE LAGOONS

22.5% OF THE SOUTH EAST'S **ANCIENT WOODLAND RESOURCE[7]**



11% OF ENGLAND'S **ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND**

ALMOST A THIRD (27%) OF THE COUNTY IS SEMI-NATURAL HABITAT

SPECIAL INTEREST

98 SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST, COVERING 8.7% OF THE COUNTY

[4] Facts and figures provided by Kent & Medway Biological Records Centre (KMBRC)
[5] Section 41 (S41) of 2006 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act
[6] English Nature. 2001. North East Kent European marine sites Management Scheme.
[7] From Butterfly Conservation data

Natural capital[8]

The Natural Capital Committee describes natural capital as "The sum of our ecosystems, species, freshwater, lands, soils, minerals, our air and our seas … These are all elements of nature that either directly or indirectly bring value to people and the country at large. They do this in many ways but chiefly by providing us with food, clean air and water, wildlife, energy, wood, recreation and protection from hazards."

- 40% of global GDP relies on natural capital.
- 84% of European crops depend on wild insect pollination; the value of pollination to UK agriculture is £440m per year.
- Proximity to open space can enhance the value of commercial property by 3% and housing by 18%.
- Annual visits by UK residents to the countryside and/or villages contribute £5.5 billion; and to the coast contribute £7.4 billion.
- Around 15m tonnes of carbon dioxide was sequestered by forestry in 2006 and reduced the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by 3%. Carbon sequestration from UK woodland is estimated to be £680m p/a.
- Urban greenspaces can have a cooling effect of 1-2°C.
- Having a view of greenspace increases emotional wellbeing by 5% and general health by 2%
- People with easy access to nature are 3 times more likely to participate in physical activity, resulting in 40% less likely to become overweight or obese.

A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH TO MEETING THE CHALLENGES

There are pressures on land use which are specific to Kent's location, such as its proximity to London and as a gateway to Europe, through road, rail, sea and air links. But the biggest pressure Kent faces is the significant and unprecedented levels of growth. The Kent and Medway Growth and Infrastructure Framework identifies some 178,600 additional homes and 396,300 additional people by 2031 (that's 24% and 23% growth respectively). And in addition to this is the infrastructure needed to support this – transport, education, health and social care, utilities and community facilities. This all requires space (land) and resources.

Wold - Pluckley (c) Explore Kent

The Kent Habitat Survey 2012 showed that land covered by development in Kent had increased from 10.7% in 1961 to 17.3% in 2008, an increase of around 62% of the original resource. With unprecedented growth levels predicted, land take will increase even further. And a growing population needs food and materials: intensive food production and farming places further pressures on the land. But the natural environment need not always be a barrier to growth; in fact, through its natural capital, biodiversity is integral to growth.

In addition to these pressures on land use, there are some general trends which, historically, have had a negative effect on the natural diversity of Kent. Some of these factors have included:

- Intensification of land management, such as use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides in farming, ploughing up of semi-natural grasslands, loss of traditional orchards.
- Direct loss of habitats through increased development, urbanisation and over-tidying and other land uses.
- Degradation of soil health and productivity, resulting from nutrient depletion, declines in levels of humus, and erosion and compaction of soils.
- Lack of appropriate management, such as the loss of woodland management as the woodland resources become uneconomic to extract; or recreational overuse of sensitive areas.
- Habitat fragmentation – species movement or migration is impaired and populations can become isolated, making them less able to survive or adapt to changing climate conditions.
- Invasion of non-native species – these can out-compete native species.
- Climate change – loss of land through sea-level rise, changes in temperature, weather and other environmental factors altering habitat composition and species movement and survival (Kent is a gateway for species colonising from Europe in a response to climate change).

It is imperative that, at a time of immense change, we all work together to meet the demands of the county whilst safeguarding the future of our wildlife and habitats. Whilst the State of Nature report may paint a bleak picture, it has also shown that when conservationists, government, business and individuals work in partnership landscapes can be restored and threatened species can be saved. This Strategy aims to help steer this collective action.

[8] Values taken from Securing the Value of Nature in Kent, 2011, David Pape and Jacklyn Johnson

STRATEGIC CONTEXT FOR THE KENT BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

The national picture

The changing landscape of environmental politics and policy

At the time of writing, environmental policy, and the wider political context in which it is being developed, is very dynamic. The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan gives us some idea of the ambition and direction of travel but the mechanisms by which this will be delivered are still in development. And this development is taking place in a climate of uncertainty as a result of Brexit. Particular areas of development that will affect the delivery of this Strategy and the targets it sets, include:

- The Environment Bill
- The Agriculture Bill
- Environmental Land Management
- Biodiversity Net Gain
- Environmental Net Gain
- Nature Recovery Network
- Local Natural Capital Plans
- Glover review of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

As such, the Kent Biodiversity Strategy will need to be able to respond and adapt to each of these accordingly as more detail, policy and legislation is formalised.

The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan, *A Green Future* (2018), pledges that this will be the first generation to leave the environment in a better state than we found it, and pass on to the next generation a natural environment protected and enhanced for the future. The Kent Nature Partnership supports this vision and through the Kent Biodiversity Strategy sets out the county's contribution to this by delivering healthy, sustainable and coherent biodiversity in Kent. As such, the targets set by this Strategy are set within the context of the national 25-year goals and the policies that will deliver them.

The 25 Year Environment Plan looks beyond no net loss and sets ambitious goals for environmental net gain; this is further backed by policy within the 2018 revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The operational details

High Weald AONB - Withyham Valley (c) Explore Kent

and resources required to deliver this ambition are not yet clear but in March 2019 the Government announced a commitment to legislating for, within the Environment Bill, a mandatory biodiversity net gain within development. In line with these goals, the Kent Biodiversity Strategy assumes maintenance of the extent of our current priority habitat resource and focusses on restoration and creation. As such it intends to provide a framework for delivery of biodiversity net gain, providing a focus for habitats and species of local importance and priority and, as required by the NPPF, helps to identify areas for habitat management, enhancement, restoration and creation.

The natural capital approach, whereby consideration is given to the socio-economic value of the natural environment through the ecosystem services it provides, runs through the 25 Year Environment Plan. As the Plan's ambitions are implemented through legislation and policy, it is expected that this approach should underpin all reforms, in particular those within the Agriculture and Environment Bills, to ensure that the natural environment, and the services it provides, are optimised. Ensuring the future of the county's biodiversity is a critical element of realising the maximum benefits of Kent's natural capital.

The rate of economic development and the associated pressures this places on the natural environment are conditioned by a wide range of national and international factors, a number of which are outside the control of local, or even central, government. As a result of Brexit, the UK is in a period of uncertainty and potentially far-reaching changes with its largest trading partner. Particularly affected by this is the land management and agriculture sector, as all major policy for this sector is currently European Union-based and the UK replacement for these policies, nor their funding, is clear. The environmental impacts of Brexit could be strongly positive or negative depending on future policy decisions. And as such, the delivery of a county-level Biodiversity Strategy is therefore strongly contingent on favourable outcomes to these current uncertainties.

The Kent picture

Hedgehog (c) Explore Kent

The Kent Biodiversity Strategy has been developed by the Kent Nature Partnership with the intention that the targets will over time be adopted and incorporated into relevant local policy and plans. The Kent Nature Partnership has a vision *for the Garden of England to have a healthy natural environment that is rich in wildlife, is enjoyed and valued by all and underpins our long-term economic, social and personal wellbeing.* Thriving biodiversity is key to achieving this vision.

In its strategic priorities, the Partnership recognises the need to improve the quality, extent and connectivity of our high value habitats and aims to deliver a network of high value natural and semi-natural habitats, made up of locally and nationally recognised sites, that is well managed and connected. This Strategy is the means by which this outcome, and more, will be achieved.

Because of the many functions that biodiversity provides, this Strategy must be considered alongside others; not least of all the Kent Environment Strategy. The Biodiversity Strategy provides the detail and focus needed to achieve the natural environment aspirations of the Kent Environment Strategy, in particular to *conserve and enhance the quality and supply of the county of Kent's natural and historical resources and assets*.

The 25 Year Environment Plan sets out that Local Natural Capital Plans will be developed to link the Plan's goals with local priorities; a Local Natural Capital Plan will be developed to incorporate Kent, Sussex and Surrey. This Strategy will be pivotal in setting out the priorities for Kent's biodiversity within this wider strategic area. Likewise the Kent Biodiversity Strategy should provide a guiding framework for the delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain and a Nature Recovery Network within the county.

There are many other strategies and work programmes that the Kent Biodiversity Strategy should be cognizant of; these are listed in Appendix 3.

HOW WE HAVE CHOSEN OUR PRIORITY HABITAT AND SPECIES

Kent is home to 36 priority habitats[9] (see Appendix I for complete list) and 387 priority species[10] (see Appendix 2 for complete list). Whilst all remain important to the county, the Strategy has chosen to select 13 priority habitats and 10 species on which efforts should be specifically focussed and targets set. The criteria for their selection are noted in the box below.

The targets for these selected priority habitats and species are based on those set by the Kent Nature Partnership in 2014 and represent targets to be achieved from 2014 to 2025, unless otherwise indicated.

Certain individual species or species groups can provide a useful mechanism for monitoring environmental change, providing warning signs of shifts in the health of our ecosystems and providing opportunities for the general public to effect positive change at a local level. The Strategy has selected a handful of such species as indicators. Similarly, where a species is considered to be undergoing significant decline or pressures but where there is no formal monitoring or targets cannot be easily defined, indicators have been identified for these species.

Kent priority habitat selection criteria

- Habitats for which Kent is a stronghold at UK level.
- Habitats for which there is sufficient data available relating to extent and quality of current resource.
- Opportunity for the KNP to deliver gains for this target through joint working.

Kent priority species selection criteria

- Species that can act as an indicator for the broader health of the natural environment and biodiversity.
- Species for which Kent is a stronghold.
- Species that would benefit from particular attention in Kent.
- Species which will benefit from landscape scale conservation.
- Species for which data/monitoring is obtainable so targets can be measured.

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[9] UK priority habitats were selected using one or more of the following criteria: for which the UK has international obligations; are at risk (rare or high rate of recent decline); functionally important for species inhabiting wider environments; and/or important for species of conservation concern.

[10] UK species identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action.

IMPLEMENTATION, MEASURING PROGRESS AND REVIEW

Whilst this Strategy, and its goals, has a 25-year timeframe some of the targets will have a shorter timeframe in line with aspirations to deliver in the short to medium term. The Strategy will be reviewed every 5 years. Given the long timeframe of the Strategy and the ambitious nature of the goals, a five-year implementation plan will sit alongside it with delivery of the targets broken down into smaller, shorter actions. Monitoring and review of the strategy, based on delivery of the implementation plan, will be every two years.

It is intended that the targets will be owned by all that have an opportunity to influence and impact biodiversity in the county – from statutory agencies to local planning authorities; land owners to non-governmental organisations; those that use the land to those that benefit from its services. All have a role to play and the Kent Nature Partnership umbrella brings these players together to help deliver the Strategy's aspirations for biodiversity.

The natural world and sustainable growth can work well together: let us lead the way in demonstrating how this is done in Kent and Medway.

Old Chalk New Downs (OCND)

OUR 25-YEAR MISSION AND GOALS

The Kent Biodiversity Strategy aims to deliver, over a 25 year period, the restoration and creation of habitats that are thriving with wildlife and plants, ensuring the county's terrestrial, freshwater, intertidal and marine environments regain and retain good health.

The Strategy looks to protect and recover threatened species and enhance the wildlife habitats that Kent is particularly important for. It also aims to provide a natural environment that inspires citizen engagement and is well used and appreciated, so that the mental and physical health benefits of such a connection can be realised by the people of Kent.

This will be achieved through the delivery of the following goals:

TERRESTRIAL HABITATS, ECOSYSTEMS AND SPECIES:
by 2044 Kent has a rich and growing terrestrial biodiversity, underpinned by more resilient and coherent ecological networks and healthy, well-functioning ecosystems.

Chalk grassland at Bookey Warren (c) IOVD

MARINE HABITATS, ECOSYSTEMS AND SPECIES:
by 2044 Kent is making its contribution to reversing the loss of marine biodiversity and delivering clean, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas through good management.

Chalk Cliffs at Kingsgate Bay (c) Explore Kent

FRESHWATER AND INTERTIDAL ECOSYSTEMS AND SPECIES:
by 2044 Kent has clean, productive and biologically diverse freshwater and intertidal ecosystems underpinned by implementation of a 'source-to-sea'[11] approach.

River Stour (c) Explore Kent

CONNECTING PEOPLE WITH THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:
by 2044 the widest possible range of ages and backgrounds will be benefiting from the mental and physical health benefits of the natural environment; and we will have inspired the next generation to take on guardianship of the county's biodiversity.

Greatstone Beach (c) Explore Kent

[11] An integrated approach to land and water management, working across sectors and borders, that respects natural river catchments and their processes, and considers our impacts upon water along its entire path from headwaters (the source) to coastal waters and beyond.

OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

TERRESTRIAL HABITATS, ECOSYSTEMS AND SPECIES

By 2044 Kent has a rich and growing terrestrial biodiversity, underpinned by more resilient and coherent ecological networks and healthy, well-functioning ecosystems.

Over the last few decades, we have lost significant areas of many of our most precious habitats. We now need to restore those degraded habitats, replenish our depleted soils and arrest the decline of native species to deliver robust ecological networks that are sustainable, ecologically coherent and resilient to climate change. We will expand our use of natural processes and natural solutions to ensure more sustainable use and management of habitats, to provide biodiversity net gains, and to protect and grow our natural capital.

Adder (c) KMBRC

Our objectives for terrestrial habitats, ecosystems and species are, by 2044:

- 20.84% high value semi-natural habitat (74,750 ha) well managed[12] for nature[13] (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)[14] (from the 2015 baseline of 27% and 100,872 ha).
- 75% Sites of Special Scientific Interest restored to favourable condition, securing their wildlife value for the long term (from the 2019 baseline of 68%).
- Over half of Local Wildlife Sites in good management, securing their local wildlife value for the long term (from the 2019 baseline of 43%).
- 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.
- Kent-specific threatened and iconic species of terrestrial animals and plants are recovering, including those that support ecosystem services (for details, see Species table below).

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12 **"Well managed/good management"** in respect of this priority refers to: SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition; SPAs/SACs with formal management plans or where potentially damaging activities are being managed; land parcels managed under options for Maintain/Manage or Restore under the Higher Level/Tier of an agri-environment/land management scheme; land in a Woodland Grant Scheme or which has a Forestry Commission Woodland Management Plan ; LWS in management; NNRs, LNRs, RSPB, National Trust, KWT, Woodland Trust, Plantlife reserves.

13 In order to deliver net gain, we need to increase the proportion of existing semi-natural habitat in good management. In 2015, 20.84% of the county or 74,750 ha (total Kent area = 373,600 ha) was identified as high value, semi-natural habitat (for definitions of semi-natural and high value, please see Glossary). However, only two thirds of this was identified as high value and well-managed (in effect 14.6% of the county or 54,640 ha). The remaining 6.2% is either in poor management or status unknown.

14 20.84% (74,050 ha) of the county is high value, semi-natural habitat (for definitions, please see Glossary). In order to deliver net gain, we need to not only also increase the proportion of existing high value, semi-natural habitat in good management but to increase the extent of semi-natural habitat and improve connectivity. Current coverage of high and low value semi-natural habitat is estimated at 27%. A recent Kent Wildlife Trust review, the Landscape Scale Connectivity Literature Review (written in 2010 by Natural Values and commissioned by KWT) concluded that in order to provide the necessary ecological connectivity, the county should be aiming for a target of 30% of high and lows value semi-natural habitat (112,000 ha). It is this long term (25 year) target that the KNP is aspiring towards, using as its basis the Biodiversity Opportunity Area mapping work which took place in 2008, was revised in 2014 and is due to be updated in 2019. In Kent, there are 98 SSSIs and over 466 Local Wildlife Sites alone, which together cover 15.7% of the county. However, there are also areas of ancient woodland and broadleaved woodland which fall outside any designation, but can be considered as a fairly secure wildlife habitat, so 30% is a less ambitious target than it seems. In addition, semi-natural habitats can include habitat which does not meet BAP priority habitat criteria, such as semi-improved grassland.

The table below sets out the targets for the terrestrial priority habitats and species.

Priority habitat	Champion[15]	Current resource (Kent Habitat Survey 2012[16])	2025 target	Rationale
LOWLAND BEECH AND YEW WOODLAND	Natural England / Forestry Commission	613 ha UK BAP priority habitat	Restore 92 ha; create 49 ha	Lowland beech and yew woodland is particularly distinctive in Kent with notable examples existing within the High Weald and Kent Downs Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. However beech is sensitive to drought and it likely to be particularly vulnerable to the projected changes in rainfall and temperature in the south-east of England, with beech and yew woodland on free draining calcareous soils being most at risk. To build resilience an increase of 15% is desirable by 2025 through a combination of restoration of conifer plantations on ancient woodland sites and new woodland creation. Agri-environment schemes are a key funding stream for this work but there may also be opportunities for woodland creation and restoration as a result of future development through mandatory net gain.
LOWLAND MIXED BROADLEAVED WOODLAND	Natural England / Forestry Commission	153 ha UK BAP priority habitat	Restore 30 ha; create 16 ha	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland can have a hugely biodiverse canopy layer and ground flora and is a robust habitat with respect to future climates. Much of this woodland has been lost through clear-fell and plantation planting. By 2025 an increase of 30% is desirable through a combination of restoration of conifer plantations on ancient woodland sites and new woodland creation. Agri-environment schemes are a key funding stream for this work but there may also be opportunities for woodland creation and restoration as a result of future development through mandatory net gain.
CHALK GRASSLAND	Natural England	1159 ha UK BAP priority habitat	730 ha creation; 770 ha enhancement and restoration of semi-improved chalk grassland	Kent supports around 5% of the UK's chalk grassland habitat with around 2000 ha in total; 1159 ha being of the highest quality and a further 770 ha being semi-improved chalk grassland. There are currently 4 projects underway in Kent, targeting management, restoration and maintenance: Old Chalk New Downs hosted by Kent County Council; Natural England's East Kent Focus Area; Darent Valley Partnership hosted by the Kent Downs AONB; White Cliffs Partnership hosted by Dover District Council.
LOWLAND MEADOW	Kent Wildlife Trust	27 ha UK BAP priority habitat	25 ha creation; 100 ha enhancement and restoration	Kent supports 27 ha of BAP priority habitat quality grassland and a further 430 ha of species-rich neutral grassland, which meets Farm Environment Plan criteria. The Saving our Magnificent Meadows (Plantlife / MVCP) and Ashford Meadows (KWT) projects have delivered 11 ha of meadow creation and approximately 50 ha of meadow restoration and enhancement on sites such as Alex Farm Pastures SSSI and Moat Farm. In addition, there will be new opportunities for meadow creation or enhancement work through agri-environment schemes and projects delivered by KNP partners and others.

[15] For definition, please see Glossary.

[16] http://www.archnature.eu/the-kent-habitat-survey-2012-final-report.html. The Kent Habitat Survey provides the most comprehensive data regarding the extent of priority habitats in the county. However, the criteria for classifying habitat types as Priority Habitat (BAP) type were very strict and the data were not verified neither have they been updated since 2012.

Priority habitat	Champion[15]	Current resource (Kent Habitat Survey 2012[16])	2025 target	Rationale
LOWLAND DRY ACID GRASSLAND / LOWLAND HEATHLAND	Kent Wildlife Trust	261 ha Lowland dry acid grassland UK BAP priority habitat / 74 ha Lowland heathland UK BAP priority habitat	Enhancement and restoration of 5 ha heathland; 20 ha acid grassland.	Identifying acid grassland as UK BAP priority habitat type is difficult outside of the optimal survey season, which has led to widely varying figures for the extent of this habitat in Kent. However, it is clear that both heathland and acid grassland are some of the rarest and most threatened habitats in the county, that opportunities for habitat creation are limited, and that poor management of acid grassland is frequently a key factor in the loss of this habitat. The focus therefore needs to be on supporting existing landowners with ongoing management advice and identifying new sites where these habitats can be restored and enhanced, either through removal of scrub and secondary woodland or through improvements to more established habitats. These targets include work within the Sevenoaks Greensand Commons HLF project and sites such as Stelling Minnis Common and Ashford Warren.
HEDGEROWS	Medway Valley Countryside Partnership	Approx. 11,734 km[17]	Restore 2250 km and plant 2250 km new species-rich hedgerow	From 1990 onwards the decrease in managed hedgerows in Kent has been predominantly through inappropriate management rather than actual hedgerow removal. The targets for planting new hedgerows and restoring relict hedgerows and woodland shaws aim to reverse this trend and will principally be delivered by the KNP partners and others through mechanisms such as agri-environment schemes.

[17] Because no consistent methodology was in place, nor accurate survey data recorded in the 2003 Kent Habitat Survey no like for like comparison is possible with the 2012 Kent Habitat Survey and extreme caution should be applied when using these targets. In 1995 there was estimated to be 1144 km of Species rich and Ancient Hedgerow in Kent from a national survey by English Nature. This equated to some 0.9% of the total England resource, while Kent covers 2.8% of England's landmass. No reliable data from 2003 seem to exist or can be found. 2012 Kent Habitat Survey did not specifically survey for Species Rich and Ancient Hedgerows. It can be interpolated from habitat polygon data however that there are some 14,905 km of hedgerows and lines of trees habitat (combined) in Kent. Earlier studies from UKBAP in 2007 have determined that 42% of hedgerows may be Species Rich and Ancient. Therefore if just hedgerow data (LF11) are used this equates to 11734 km of hedgerow. 42% of that would be 4928 km so either the 1995 figure is wrong or the current methodology gives a falsely high result. That being said it is proposed that the targets are based around the 11734 km figure.

Species	Champion	Status	2025 target	Rationale
SHRILL CARDER BEE	Bumble Bee Conservation Trust	There are good numbers of records of the threatened species from specific sites and areas of the north Kent coast. Elsewhere along the north Kent coast, records are much fewer and more scattered. Records from east Kent sites have been very few over the last decade (in single figures).	By 2020, an increase in the distribution of SCB bees in recording hectads (10 km x 10 km) in Kent. In addition, by 2023, male and/or queen shrill carder bees are recorded on all Beewalk transects where the species is known to occur.	With bumblebees, presence alone is not necessarily a good indicator of how populations are faring and one needs to take into account effective population size (numbers of males and queens, which are the reproductive castes as opposed to the workers). This target cannot be an annual target: the males and queens can sometimes be hard to detect and may not always get picked up on any transects. This data will be collected as part of the national monitoring scheme for bumblebees (BeeWalk).
TURTLE DOVE	RSPB	The Turtle Dove is the UK's fastest declining bird species and is threatened with global extinction (IUCN Red List of Endangered Species). Breeding populations, both in England and in Europe, have collapsed in recent decades and the decline is continuing. The latest UK Breeding Bird Survey data shows a 93% fall in breeding abundance between 1995 and 2014. The species is now included on the UK Red List of Conservation Concern.	To maintain the population of turtle doves in the 7 highest priority Turtle Dove Friendly Zones by 2020 (out of a total of 13 TDFZs in the South East) and for activity to have begun in the remaining 6 Turtle Dove Friendly Zones.	For species that are declining rapidly, the best option is to apply science-based conservation solutions in the areas where they still breed in reasonable densities. This means that the most effective conservation action will be delivered in the most effective places. For turtle doves, the RSPB has used Breeding Bird Atlas data to identify 'Turtle Dove Friendly Zones' and works with Natural England and local farmers to provide feeding habitat and supplementary feeding. We have good evidence to suggest that a lack of quality food is the primary cause of declines in turtle doves.
ADDER	Kent Reptile & Amphibian Group	There is evidence of a considerable decline in adder distribution. In the period 1980 to 2005, 15,154 monads were recorded as occupied by the species. In 2006 to 2011 this fell to 9,237. This amounts to a potential decline of 39%.[18]	Increase by 2.5% per annum in the adder range (number of monads occupied) and overall frequency of recording.	The interpretation of data will take into account results from long-term monitoring in Kent that will indicate how prevailing conditions have influenced adder detectability and hence affected the potential recording rate. The baseline will be provided by records received by the Kent Reptile and Amphibian Group in 2018.
ADONIS BLUE	Butterfly Conservation	The National Status is Near Threatened. Butterfly Conservation's county priority for this butterfly is High, because Kent is home to 14% of the national population.	To retain Adonis Blue on all known sites and locate more sites, to show an increase in the known distribution of 73 1km squares. The Adonis Blue population trend (monitored by the UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme) is Stable or Increasing.	Adonis Blue is restricted to, and representative of, good quality chalk grassland habitat, and as such is an indicator of wider habitat quality and a healthy, functioning and managed landscape.

[18] Gleed-Owen C. and Langham S. (2012) A conservation condition assessment of the adder (Vipera berus) in England, with recommendations for future monitoring and conservation policy. Report to Amphibian and Reptile Conservation. Pp 79.

Species indicator	Champion	Status	Indicator measure	Rationale
HEDGEHOG	Kent Mammal Group	The population now appears to be in dramatic decline, with at least a quarter of the population lost in the last decade[19].	Number of tetrads where this species is recorded.	There are no official monitoring schemes for this species and the current Kent mammal distribution atlas (2015)[20] is based on *ad hoc* records and the Kent Mammal Group's voluntary mammal recording projects. KNP partners and others will continue to increase awareness of this species, to promote campaigns such as the People's Trust for Endangered Species' Hedgehog Street and to promote advice to land managers including farmers and gardeners.
SEROTINE BAT	Kent Bat Group	Widespread but declining[21].	Colony counts of maternity roosts at known Kent serotine roosts.	This indicator provides a means of monitoring population trends and can be monitored effectively and with a good degree of accuracy as part of the National Bat Monitoring Programme. Ensuring no net loss of roosts is difficult, in part as a major contributing factor in roost loss (all known serotine maternity roosts are in buildings, mainly houses) appears to be changes of temperature regimes. However, there is also a difficulty in finding the maternity roosts as this is not easy and requires manpower. Gaining roosts will depend on good relationships with landowners, favourable landscape management i.e. agri-environment schemes, and access to good land management advisors.
COMMON BLUE	Butterfly Conservation	Widespread across Kent and most of the UK. Its Conservation status is Low.	Monitored via the UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme transect system and through casual recording. This will provide data on the distribution and abundance of the butterfly and this can also be compared with national trends.	A widespread butterfly found in a variety of habitats. The caterpillar feeds on widespread plants, primarily Common Bird's-foot-trefoil (Lotus corniculatus), but also Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil (Lotus pedunculatus), Black Medick (Medicago lupulina), Common Restharrow (Ononis repens), and White Clover. This butterfly is therefore a good indicator of the health of the wider countryside and also abundance/connectivity/solation of flower-rich habitats, particularly within towns.

[19] https://www.hedgehogstreet.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Hedgehog-10-year-strategy-master-document-v5.pdf

[20] Young, J S., Ryan, H., Thompson, S., Newcombe, M., and Puckett, J. (Eds.). (2015). Mammals of Kent. Published by Kent Mammal Group, Kent Bat Group, East Kent Badger Group and Kent Field Club.

[21] http://www.kentbatgroup.org.uk/bats-in-kent/

FRESHWATER AND INTERTIDAL HABITATS ECOSYSTEMS AND SPECIES

By 2044 Kent has secured clean, productive and biologically diverse freshwater and intertidal ecosystem underpinned by implementation of a 'source-to-sea'[22] approach.

Lapwing (c) Ben Andrew, RSPB Images

The freshwater and intertidal habitats of Kent and Medway represent a tiny proportion of their former extent[23,24], as many have been lost through factors such as agricultural intensification and drainage. We need to secure the long-term sustainable management of these fragile ecosystems by rebuilding and developing ecological networks that are sustainable, ecologically coherent and resilient to climate change. To do this, we will need to ensure that we replace like for like habitat lost to coastal realignment and make innovative use of natural flood and drought management solutions. Only then can we also ensure that these habitats are able to support vital ecosystem services such as carbon storage, groundwater recharge and flood control.

Our objectives for freshwater and intertidal habitats, ecosystems and species are, by 2044:

- 75% freshwater SSSIs restored to favourable condition, securing their wildlife value for the long term.
- Over half of Local Wildlife Sites in good management[25], securing their local wildlife value for the long term.
- Reaching or exceeding objectives for rivers, lakes, coastal and ground waters that are specially protected, whether for biodiversity or drinking water as per our River Basin Management Plans.
- No deterioration in the status of any water body in Kent. If deterioration of any element's classified status occurs, actions will be implemented to reverse the decline[26].
- Improve 15 km per year of waters in Kent (rivers, lakes, canals, groundwater, transitional and coastal waters). The enhancements include work to improve ecological, chemical and/or physical quality, e.g. reducing pollution, restoring flows and improving habitat[27].
- Kent-specific threatened and iconic species of freshwater and intertidal animals and plants are recovering, including those that support ecosystem services (for details, see Species table below).
- 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 priority habitats (as detailed below in the habitat-specific targets) to ensure greater connectivity and resilience to climate change, including minimising the loss of intertidal habitat due to coastal squeeze.

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22 An integrated approach to land and water management, working across sectors and borders, that respects natural river catchments and their processes, and considers our impacts upon water along its entire path from headwaters (the source) to coastal waters and beyond.

23 Environment Agency. *Wetlands: our role in their conservation and creation.* Doc No 123_04. Version 3. Issued 09/09/2015 .

24 http://www.wetlandvision.org.uk/userfiles/File/Technical%20Document%20Website%20Version.pdf

25 **"Well managed/good management"** in respect of this priority refers to: SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition; SPAs/SACs with formal management plans or where potentially damaging activities are being managed; land parcels managed under options for Maintain/Manage or Restore under the Higher Level/Tier of an agri-environment/land management scheme; land in a Woodland Grant Scheme or which has a Forestry Commission Woodland Management Plan ; LWS in management; NNRs, LNRs, RSPB, National Trust, KWT, Woodland Trust, Plantlife reserves.

26 The Water Framework Directive (WFD) requires that member states "implement the necessary measures to prevent deterioration of the status of all water bodies…." (Article 4.1). Water body status is based upon the assessed class of a range of variables known as 'elements', such as dissolved oxygen, macro invertebrates, fish, water balance, chemical tests, …'. All practicable action must be taken to prevent the deterioration in the status of individual elements of water bodies in England and Wales. Deterioration assessments are made of all elements as monitored and reported on by the Environment Agency following the Water Framework Directive guidelines. Element status at the start of each WFD cycle is used as the baseline against which deterioration is assessed. True deteriorations are determined by the Environment Agency and are set using baseline data from the beginning of each 6 year River basin management plan which commence: 2009, 2015, 2021 and 2027.

27 The length improved target presents a simple and meaningful indicator of the progress partners are making to improve the water environment. This measure complements the Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification status/potential. It covers all water body types (groundwater, river, lake, estuary and coast) and focusses on the length of water body enhanced in kilometres. The kilometres enhanced is from actions reported via publicly available information. The Environment Agency corporate scorecard measure, "the water environment is healthier" covers this objective. Kilometres enhanced does not take into account, or give, an environmental, economic or social benefit for the actions. An "enhancement" will result from action taken to reduce a known pressure/ Reasons for Not Achieving Good status on the water environment by anyone, within the Environment Agency or externally, regardless of Environment Agency involvement or influence. The action must be a real physical change that will contribute towards achieving an agreed environmental objective.

The table below sets out the targets for the freshwater and intertidal habitats priority habitats and species.

Priority habitat	Champion[28]	Current resource (Kent Habitat Survey 2012[29])	2025 target	Rationale
RIVERS	Environment Agency	6592 ha[30]	Improve 105 km of waterways (15 km per year x 7 years)	This target is based on the Key Performance Indicator of 'length improved' used by the Environment Agency (EA). However, this figure is based on the EA's area which includes East Sussex, part of Surrey, South London and Kent and it is therefore difficult to give a precise figure for Kent only. The target is therefore a conservative figure.
PONDS	Natural England	19,206 ponds[31] with a total area of 7,039,121m^2	By 2021, 322 additional ponds with a total area of 161,000m^2	The two year target for additional ponds to be created or restored in Kent is based on the requirement under the district level licensing for great crested newts (GCN) across Kent considering development at a landscape scale. This requirement has been used as a target for the habitat as it represents a focus on the enhancement of the conservation status of the wider GCN population and is a delivery of net gain in relation to the numbers of ponds across the county. All the ponds will be created or restored to very tight specifications ensuring that they are located in the most suitable habitat with the inclusion of buffer zones thereby linking "stepping stone" ponds and increasing the benefits for not only GCN but other wildlife as well.
COASTAL AND FLOODPLAIN GRAZING MARSH	RSPB	14,174 ha UK BAP priority habitat	Restore 2000 ha	The most likely opportunities up to 2025 will be restoring existing grazing marsh. This target includes habitat creation at Higham Marsh, Harty Marshes, Lydden Valley, Seasalter Levels and the Environment Agency's Flood and Coastal Risk Management programme.
INTERTIDAL MUDFLATS AND COASTAL SALTMARSH	Environment Agency	10,078 ha UK BAP priority habitat Intertidal mudflats; 1338 ha UK BAP priority habitat coastal saltmarsh	Create 50 ha of net gain for both habitats combined.	The KNP partners are committed to protecting these habitats where feasible and through shoreline management plans and strategies. The target of 50 ha for coastal saltmarsh & intertidal mud (a shared target) is based on coastal squeeze affecting designated sites; this target requires considerable landowner cooperation and therefore requires a suitably lengthy timeframe for delivery.
WET WOODLAND	Environment Agency	662 ha UK BAP priority habitat	Creation of 10 ha of wet woodland.	Wet woodland can play an important role in flood risk management – a role that is set to increase in years to come as greater use is made of natural flood management solutions. This target is based on work currently taking place to make stream corridors wetter in the Medway catchment; however, reaching the target relies on funding being obtained to continue work beyond 2021.

[28] For definition, please see Glossary.

[29] http://www.archnature.eu/the-kent-habitat-survey-2012-final-report.html. The Kent Habitat Survey provides the most comprehensive data regarding the extent of priority habitats in the county. However, the criteria for classifying habitat types as Priority Habitat (BAP) type were very strict and the data were not verified neither have they been updated since 2012.

[30] There are no recorded areas of UK BAP priority or Annex1 habitats within the 2012 KHS as rivers and streams were not a target for this survey. This figure represents the extent of all running water in Kent.

[31] Source Natural England 2019

Priority habitat	Champion[28]	Current resource (Kent Habitat Survey 2012[29])	2025 target	Rationale
VEGETATED SHINGLE	Natural England	2104 ha UK BAP priority habitat	Maintain total extent of coastal vegetated shingle habitat; ensure no net loss; and restore all coastal vegetated shingle to favourable condition (or unfavourable to recovering).	Shingle is a finite resource. In southern England, much of it is composed of flint eroded out of chalk cliffs and moved by longshore drift along the coast. Shingle in Kent takes the form of the cuspate foreland at Dungeness, which is by far the largest site in the UK at over 2000 ha of exposed shingle. The remaining areas in Kent are fringing shingle beaches exposed to storm action and display temporary and mobile strandline communities. Being a finite resource, the target is to maintain the coastal vegetated shingle habitat in Kent, ensuring no net loss. Opportunities to create shingle habitat are extremely limited and of limited success.

Species	Champion	Status	2025 target	Rationale
EUROPEAN EEL	Environment Agency	Abundance of the European eel stock is at a historical low and continues to decline. The current level of recruitment of glass eel (juvenile eel) to Europe is at its lowest level in recent decades, at less than 5%. Average glass eel recruitment to fisheries in Europe has declined by 97%. The decline in eel stocks is an international concern. In 2007, the European Union adopted a Council Regulation[32] which charged the UK and other member states to take specific actions. Accordingly, Defra brought in our own domestic legislation "the Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009" [33], which gave us new powers to protect eels from exploitation and entrainment and require improvements in passage to assist their migration over barriers and weirs.	Demonstrable progress to silver eel escapement targets in all catchments that we influence; secure access for eel to an additional 200 km of habitat.	The over-arching aim is to secure sustainable eel populations. This can be achieved by addressing man-made pressures on eel to prevent a further decline and to support recovery of this species. We should be aiming towards an escapement of silver eel to a minimum of 40% historic levels in all of the catchments we influence. Our aim is to see eel fulfilling its role in the aquatic ecosystem and providing social and economic benefits from recreational fishing. Annual escapement is the outward migration of silver eels (mature eels which have undertaken a change in readyment for migration). The aim of this action is to reduce the obstacles which prevent eels moving downstream to migrate, therefore increasing the number of silver eels that escape from inland and coastal waters and contribute to the spawning stock. At the end of the growing period, the eels mature, males on average 12 years and females on average about 18 years old, and return to the Atlantic Ocean; this stage is known as the silver eel. Eels residing in freshwaters usually initiate their spawning migration as silver eels during autumn. In European eel, the metamorphosis from yellow to silver eels before the marine migration to the spawning area in the Sargasso Sea includes morphological, anatomical, as well as physiological changes and occurs during summer. Estimated annual escapement (outward migration) of silver eels from English waters currently amounts to a total of approximately 977 tonnes.
LAPWING	RSPB	Between 1995 and 2012, breeding lapwing declined by 47% in South East England. They have been lost from much of the wider countryside due to changes in agriculture, but populations on wet grassland have increased over this time due to habitat creation and enhancement, particularly on the North Kent Marshes. The estimated population of breeding lapwing in Kent in 2013 was 980 to 1,200 pairs.	> 1,000 pairs of breeding lapwing populations.	Breeding lapwing are a good proxy for wet grassland management. There are approximately 800 pairs of breeding lapwing in North Kent, and this area should be the focus for landscape-scale conservation management, involving improvements to hydrological management and grazing management. The target of 1,000 pairs by 2025 would be delivered by more farms entering agri-environment schemes and more habitat enhancement and creation projects.

[32] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:248:0017:0023:EN:PDF

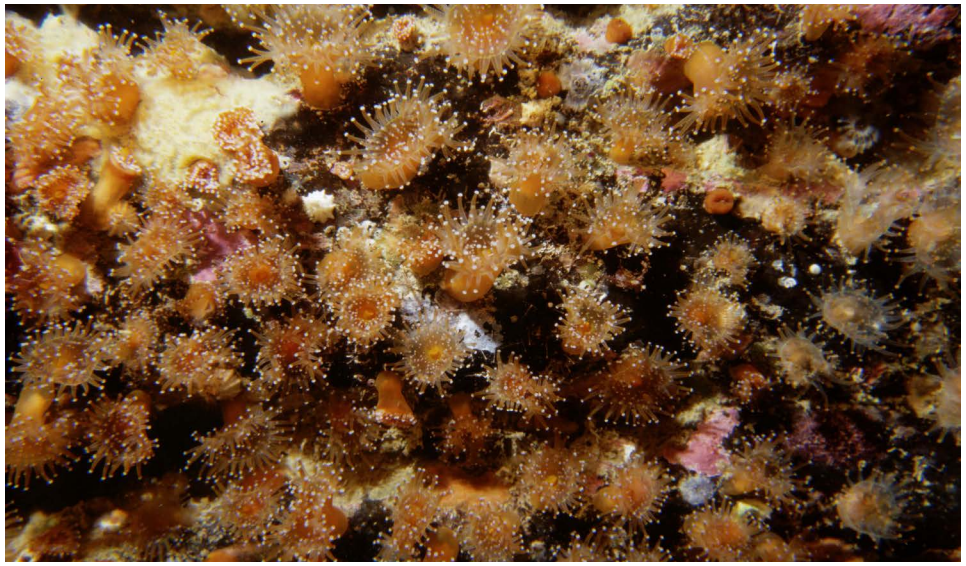
[33] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3344/made

Species	Champion	Status	2025 target	Rationale
SANDWICH TERN	RSPB	Sandwich terns in Kent are restricted to the islands in the Medway Estuary, where a population of 300 to 500 pairs has bred since 1996. The colony is under immediate threat from disturbance and sea-level rise.	To retain the colony of 300 to 500 pairs in the Medway Estuary in the short-term and to identify sustainable breeding habitat in North Kent in the long-term.	The Medway Estuary colony of Sandwich terns is regionally important and under imminent threat from sea level rise and disturbance. In the short-term, we need to bolster the existing nesting habitat, seeking to increase the height of the islands to prevent over-topping on high tides. In the long-term, we need to identify new habitat in North Kent, which could be new, bespoke habitat creation, or as part of a coastal re-alignment scheme. Wherever Sandwich terns breed, they are reliant on marine habitats for food, primarily small surface-feeding fish within 15 km of the nest site. The effects of availability of fish in relation to tern productivity are poorly understood, but over-fishing and the impacts of climate change are likely to have a significant effect.

MARINE HABITATS, ECOSYSTEMS AND SPECIES

By 2044 Kent is making its contribution to reversing the loss of marine biodiversity and delivering clean, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas through good management.

The seas around the coast of Kent and Medway contribute to the wider UK marine environment – home to 'the widest range of marine habitats of any coastal waters in Europe'[34]– yet they have been badly neglected and depleted over the last few decades. Our seas and coastal waters do not follow political or regional boundaries and so, to ensure that we have marine habitats which can support healthy, sustainable ecosystems, we need to complete our ecologically coherent network of well-managed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), as well as working more closely with local stakeholders to ease the impacts of human activity from source to sea.



Jewel anemones -(c) Bryony Chapman

Our objectives for marine habitats, ecosystems and species are:

- By 2044 all Marine Protected Areas will be monitored on a six-year basis, using field surveys as well as desktop studies, leading to measures being taken to manage damaging activities, and ensuring these designated areas are showing signs of recovery and no further decline.
- By the end of 2019[35] in excess of 26% of waters[36] around Kent and Medway will be designated and form part of the wider Marine Protected Area network that helps deliver ecological coherence by conserving representative marine habitats, including subtidal mud, that are nationally and internationally important.
- By 2020[37] we will input to the development, review and implementation of the Marine Management Organisation's marine plans of particular relevance to Kent & Medway (South East plan and South plan), so that their policies ensure the safeguard and sustainable use of our seas, whilst acknowledging the pressures from economic growth and social need. By the end of 2022, appropriate management will be developed for and implemented within the entirety of Kent's Marine Protected Areas to adequately protect the features for which those areas were designated.
- By 2020 we will be managing shellfish stocks sustainably and harvesting shellfish in a non-environmentally damaging way.
- By 2020, completion of assessments for the management of fisheries within Marine Protected Areas to ensure that fishing activities are carried out in a non-environmentally damaging way.

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34 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

35 The Government will make a final decision on the designation of Tranche 3 Marine Conservation Zones twelve months after the consultation opened 8 June 2018.

36 Area of MPAs is calculated based on MCZs designated in Tranches 1&2 and area put forward for Tranche 3 and also includes SACs which are designated for marine habitat features (but excludes SPAs, the proposed Southern North Sea SAC, and any SACs which are principally designated for highly mobile species rather than habitats).

37 The third and final consultations on the South East and the South marine plans (Iteration 3) are due in early spring 2019. The Government's final decision will be made twelve months after the opening date of these consultations.

The table below sets out the targets for the marine priority habitats. Due to the innate difficulty of undertaking meaningful monitoring of marine species at a county level, no targets have been set for marine species.

Priority habitat	Champion[38]	Current resource (Kent Habitat Survey 2012)	2025 target	Rationale
INTERTIDAL CHALK AND SUBTIDAL CHALK	Kent Wildlife Trust	1145.58 ha (total current mapped extent of SAC designated chalk reef)	To identify suitable locations and establish scientific reference areas for specific areas of chalk reef (by 2022).	There are currently no reference areas and so this will be done along the lines of the Education Conservation Areas that have been established by the Sussex IFCA in the Beachy Head West Marine Conservation Zone. These have been designed as intertidal gathering no-take zones which provide a valuable education resource and improved understanding of the populations of species in areas where there is no gathering.

[38] For definition, please see Glossary.

CONNECTING PEOPLE WITH THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

By 2044 the widest possible range of ages and backgrounds will be benefiting from the mental and physical health benefits of the natural environment, and we will have inspired the next generation to take on guardianship of the county's biodiversity.

Walkers (c) Explore Kent

Fundamental to the recovery of Kent and Medway's habitats and wildlife is the need to reconnect local people with their natural environment and to rekindle their enthusiasm for and appreciation of nature: many of us only value and protect what we care about. We need to work with all generations, and young people especially, to ensure local people have the opportunity for regular contact with our natural world and have the tools and vision to regain the biodiversity that has been lost.

Our objectives for engagement are that by 2044[39]:

- An increase in the number of health initiatives, bringing more people into contact with the natural environment.
- An increase in the number of people taking action that benefits biodiversity, including citizen science projects, with 23% of Kent's residents participating in environmental volunteering[40].
- An increase in the number of opportunities for children and young adults to engage with environmental issues, in and out of school.
- There is more and better quality, accessible natural space and green infrastructure close to where people live and work, particularly in urban areas, where both people and wildlife can thrive; and all new developments will include accessible green space[41].
- More people are spending more time in natural spaces and benefiting their mental health and wellbeing[42].

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[39] Baseline figures and measures of engagement with the natural environment are lacking currently. Compiling a baseline understanding against which to measure progress will be an action within the first five year implementation plan for the Strategy.

[40] To be measured using Kent Environment Strategy indicator, based on Kent Environment Strategy public perceptions survey; measured at 18% in 2016.

[41] Greenspace should meet the Building With Nature benchmark (or equivalent standard) https://www.buildingwithnature.org.uk/

[42] To be measured using Kent Environment Strategy indicator, based on Kent Environment Strategy public perceptions survey; measured at 80% of residents using the natural environment at least once a fortnight and 55% using it at least once a week.

BEYOND THE STRATEGY: FURTHER LONG-TERM ASPIRATIONS OF THE KENT BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

The overriding strategic priority in Kent is to increase the extent, connectivity and quality of our semi-natural habitat and to tackle the decline in biodiversity. However, there are developing areas of work that will also need consideration over the period of the Strategy.

The Strategy has a long-term ambition, working within the context laid out by the 25 Year Environment Plan, to explore the **re-establishment of natural processes and re-wildling techniques** to replenish our diminished species and maximise the potential of our landscapes through a Kent Nature Recovery Network. The multi-benefits offered by well-considered programmes of repopulating and reintroducing species can offer enormous potential to re-engage the communities of Kent in valuing their natural environment. However, it is recognised that priorities in Kent may differ from those elsewhere in the UK and that a programme of re-stocking "Kent's Biodiversity Ark" will be challenging and relies on sufficient, appropriately managed habitat.

Healthy and fertile soil underpins our economically important farming and forestry sectors in Kent. It also provides a habitat for a wide range of organisms that in turn provide food for wildlife. Soils also provide nesting habitat for our important pollinator species. We need to improve our understanding of soil health in the county and will look to use the new soil health index to be developed by the Government in the context of the 25 Year Environment Plan, at both farm and county level. This will help us to support farmers to achieve good soil management practices such as the use of cover crops and grass leys in arable rotations.

The long-term control of detrimental **invasive non-native species** (INNS) is a vital part of positive management across terrestrial, freshwater, intertidal and marine environments. Non-native Invasive Species reduce resources and habitat availability for native species; cause disease; increase flood risk; damage health, infrastructure, amenity value and our economy. Unfortunately, in Kent, there are invasive species which have already spread to a degree that we can no longer control. To safeguard our natural landscape, native species and habitats, as well as improve H&S and biodiversity, a catchment-based approach to invasive non-native species control is the only effective and long-term solution. KNP Partners are involved in the delivery of a Regional Invasive Alien Species Management Plan (RIMPS)[43]; which targets freshwater aquatic, riparian and coastal waters and support the Non Native Species Secretariat's 'Check, Clean, Dry' campaign, which aims to promote good biosecurity practices.

Climate change will have a major impact on biodiversity in Kent over the next few decades and we are already seeing the effects; for example breeding tern colonies are regularly lost to the effects of sea level rise and increased storm events, and woodland bird declines may be linked to changes in the emergence of caterpillars. There are also new species from warmer climes colonising the county, such as Norfolk hawker dragonflies, the Ivy Bee and European Orchard Bee. Freshwater wetlands will be more difficult to maintain due to predicted drier summers, so we will need to develop plans to ensure that we make the most of the water we have. We will need to adapt our coastline to ensure that our internationally important inter-tidal habitats are given room to breathe. But most importantly, we need to deliver landscape-scale conservation, creating bigger, better and more joined-up habitats that will give biodiversity the best hope of adapting to the big changes that are coming our way.

Beaver reintroduction at Ham Fen (c) Terry Whittaker

[43] http://www.nonnativespecies.org/index.cfm?sectionid=139

DELIVERING GAINS
CASE STUDIES FROM AROUND THE COUNTY

TITLE OF PROJECT	RAISING THE PROFILE OF THE COPPICE INDUSTRY IN KENT
Lead partner	Kent Coppice Worker's Co-operative
District	Kent
Description	Rotational coppice is a woodland management technique that has been practiced for centuries and Kent remains the stronghold for the industry. In addition to directly supporting around 450 rural jobs it provides a wider range of habitats that high forest management and a specific wildlife community has co-evolved and is adapted to the structural diversity it creates. Continuation and expansion of the industry is affected by planning, specifically loss of work places as these are brown field sites and so ripe for development, biomass policies and – potentially – by Brexit.
Habitat	Lowland broadleaved woodland
Funding	Commercially viable value-added industry, particularly sweet chestnut
Key outcomes	Coppice woodlands provide rural livelihoods and have associated benefits for wildlife including priority species such as dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), butterflies such as the Heath Fritillary (*Melitaea athalia*) and the Duke of Burgundy (*Hamearis Lucina*) as well as birds such as the woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) and nightingale (*Luscinia megarhynchos)*.
People	Rural livelihoods, recreational access including dog-walking, healthy living walks, and provide opportunities for research.
Challenges	Housing costs, work yards and low product costs. Brexit poses a serious threat to coppice management.
Natural Capital	Natural Capital Accounts for woodland have been prepared by the Forestry Commission, by Forest Enterprise for the estate they manage and the Office of National Statistics; none consider coppice in detail and lack of data on the area of woodland managed as coppice is a contributory factor.
Monitoring / Indicators	Surveys have been carried out in the past to determine the area of coppice in active management but this is complex as the rotation length depends on product and can be up to 80 years, so it is very difficult to determine when woodland is not in active management. The best indicator is the area cut per year as this can then be multiplied by approximate rotation determined by the ratio of products. Many woodlands are monitored as part of the National Dormouse Monitoring Project; annual data produced by the People's Trust for Endangered Species.

Raising the profile of the coppice industry in Kent, working in woodland (c) Debbie Taylor

TITLE OF PROJECT	INTRODUCTION OF HAYMAKING TO YALDING LEES TO RESTORE SPECIES-RICH LOWLAND MEADOW
Lead partner	Medway Valley Countryside Partnership
Other organisations involved /-partners	Yalding Parish Council, Medway Valley Countryside Partnership, local landowners, Saving our Magnificent Meadows (SOMM) HLF Project (Plantlife)
District	Maidstone Borough Council
Description	Yalding Lees is a 6 hectare grassland site. It was classified as rank neutral grassland (GN31) in the 2012 Habitat Survey, and the historical management was a summer cut with the cuttings left on the grassland. The Lees lie at the confluence of three main rivers - the Medway, the Teise and the Beult – and are part of the flood prevention for the local village as a water storage area in times of high river flow. Advice in 2014 from the SOMM Project led to a change of management to hay making (cuttings removed).
Habitat	Lowland Meadow
Funding	HLF (SOMM Project); Yalding Parish Council; the hay is now of sufficiently good quality that it can be sold and offset against management costs.
Key outcomes	Restoration of 3 ha in the area of species-rich floodplain lowland meadow.
People	Recreational access including dog-walking; volunteering for conservation tasks with MVCP; school education groups, healthy living walks, and environmental education for adults and Higher Education students. Location for dissertation study.
Challenges	Like many areas of Kent, Yalding has housing allocation targets set centrally. There are no development pressures at present but they can't be discounted in the future despite the area's low-lying nature and propensity to flood annually.
Monitoring / Indicators	Species: Indicators of species-rich meadow or grazing marsh e.g. pepper-saxifrage, lady's-bedstraw, salad burnet; also red-shanked carder bee, barn owl. Open public access via PROW so thousands of visitors per annum. Practical conservation work carried out by contractors for parish council.

Introduction of haymaking to Yalding Lees (c) MVCP

TITLE OF PROJECT	KENT TURTLE DOVE FRIENDLY ZONES (TDFZS) PROJECT
Lead partner	RSPB
Other organisations involved /-partners	Local Kent farming community and local landowners, Campsites, Natural England, Environment Agency and the National Trust.
District	12 TDFZs across Kent
Description	Turtle doves are the UK's fastest declining bird species and they are threatened with global extinction (IUCN Red List of Endangered Species). Kent is the stronghold for turtle dove in the UK. Within Kent, 12 important core turtle dove areas have been identified as the highest priority for the species. These areas are known as Turtle Dove Friendly Zones (TDFZs) and are the areas where the RSPB is prioritising its work. Working with landowners to develop on the ground habitat for the species and engaging with the local community to highlight the plight of the species and promote community habitat delivery for this species.
Habitat	Turtle doves have three habitat requirements: • Foraging areas consisting of native arable wildflowers (they feed primarily on seed) • Dense scrub and hedgerows for nesting • A freshwater drinking source
Funding	This project is funded by the RSPB, Natural England and the Roger De Haan Charitable Trust. Many of the farmers in the project are also supported by Countryside Stewardship.

Kent Turtle Dove Friendly Zones (c) Nicole Khan

Key outcomes	• Advice delivered to at least 75% of land area within each TDFZ • At least 1 farmer/land manager per TDFZ enrolled as a Turtle Dove Farmer Champion • 2-3 ha of open seed rich foraging habitat per 1 km2 in each TDFZ, located within 300 m of suitable nesting habitat. • At least 3 accessible clean water sources per km2 • 4000 people positively engaged across the TDFZ network • At least one Turtle Dove Community Champion in place within each active TDFZ to drive forward local action • Establish a network of Turtle Dove Community Champions across the TDFZ network who are linked up and aware of the project as a whole and therein driving forward local action • Establish 0.5 ha of seed rich feeding habitat delivered by focal communities in TDFZs
People	A network of local volunteers recruited as part of the project. Including Turtle Dove Community Champions, Habitat Advisors and Survey volunteers. Engaging the local community with the plight of the turtle dove and highlighting the importance of Kent for this species. Working with the community to deliver on the ground conservation measures for this species (such as supplementary feeding).
Challenges	Loss of suitable habitat because of local developments in Kent. Changes in agri-environment schemes following Brexit.
Natural Capital	The creation of feeding areas for turtle doves will benefit pollinating insects and contribute to good soil management.
Monitoring / Indicators	A team of local volunteers have been recruited to conduct randomly generated turtle dove surveys within the TDFZs to see if the conservation measures we have put in place are actually having an impact on turtle dove populations within the TDFZs. We are also conducting specific turtle dove surveys on many of the sites we are working with as part of the project. This includes the use of trail cameras to monitor turtle dove usage of supplementary feeding areas.

TITLE OF PROJECT	GREAT BELLS FARM, ISLE OF SHEPPEY
Lead partner	Environment Agency and the RSPB
District	Swale
Description	The 193 ha farm is located on the southern half of the Isle of Sheppey, adjacent to Elmley Marshes National Nature Reserve, and is protected by a sea wall. Great Bells would have been a grazing marsh in the past but was converted to arable more recently. Grazing marsh is a very important wetland habitat for breeding waders, such as lapwing and redshank, wintering waterfowl, water voles and a range of scarce invertebrates. Much of this habitat has either been lost through conversion to arable, or damaged through drainage or poor management. The grazing marsh in North Kent is particularly special because of its proximity to estuarine habitats; saltmarsh and mudflats. Many bird species use both habitats for feeding or roosting. Due to sea-level rise, salt marsh habitat is increasingly under pressure as it becomes squeezed up against the very sea wall defences that protect the grazing marsh. These salt marsh losses were identified in the Medway Estuary and Swale Shoreline Management Plan (MEAS SMP) and the EA has developed plans to compensate for these losses elsewhere in the estuary. At some point in the future this might involve the re-alignment of flood defences to allow the estuary to 'breathe', but this could be at the expense of grazing marsh behind the sea wall. This is where the Great Bells Farm project comes in. Great Bells Farm was purchased by the EA to provide new grazing marsh habitat to replace predicted future losses. EA commissioned the RSPB to design and build the new wetland habitats due to their experience of designing and managing wetlands, such as at Medmerry and Wallasea. The project was awarded the CIEEM 'NGO Impact Award' in 2014.
	The RSPB and EA worked closely together to produce a design that would capture the best elements of grazing marsh sites that we know are good for wildlife, such as Elmley Marshes. The design needed to incorporate three main elements: 1. Livestock infrastructure, such as gates and cattle handling facilities, so that the site could be appropriately grazed. 2. Predator exclusion fencing around the key areas, so that ground-nesting birds would be able to produce enough chicks to maintain their populations, something which is a particular issue for breeding waders. 3. Hydrological infrastructure, such as dams, sluices and rills (surface features that hold water) to enable the wetland element to be created. The last of these, the hydrological infrastructure, is potentially the most difficult and costly, so we used LiDAR and digital mapping to ensure that water could be held within the site, that we could move water around in the easiest way, that there would be enough surface water to attract breeding waders and that the spoil that would be created could be managed in the most efficient way. The plan also incorporated additional habitat for water vole and bumblebees as part of the Buzz for the Coast project. For the site to be effective as a wetland, water levels needed to be safely managed at a higher level than surrounding farmland, so an automatic pumping system was installed, designed to reduce staff resource required to manage water levels. This digital map was then used to guide the GPS equipped machinery on site to create a near-replica of the plan on the ground. All excavated material was reused on site.
Habitat	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh
Funding	Great Bells Farm was purchased by the EA

Key outcomes	• In 2010 the site had 1 pair of lapwing and 7 pairs of redshank breeding on site. By 2017 this had increased to 47 pairs of lapwing and 24 pairs of redshank. Thanks to the anti-predator fence, lapwing chick productivity has been well above the level required to sustain the population for 6 consecutive years (i.e. greater than 0.7 fledged chicks per pair). This means that Great Bells is putting more lapwings back in to the world. • Wintering waterfowl numbers have also increased, with the site regularly holding large flocks of wigeon, teal, curlew and golden plover. • The Maid of Kent Beetle, known only from two locations in the UK previously, has now been found on Great Bells. This large rove beetle is a predator of dung invertebrates and needs chemical-free cow pats to prosper.
Challenges	There are a number of issues and learning points involved with a project of this type, including:The site was close to a former World War II air base and the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) was discovered prior to excavation. Because of this, we had to closely monitor UXO during the excavation phases of the project using magnetometer surveys, specialist site investigation and army specialists. • There is a lot of history around the Thames, and the project was careful to ensure that we took steps to avoid damaging local archaeology. • It is important to manage costs and risks on a project of this size, and close cooperation between the RSPB, EA and site contractors was essential.
Monitoring / Indicators	Pairs of breeding lapwing; Lapwing chick productivity

Great Bells Farm (c) Amy Millard, RSPB Images

TITLE OF PROJECT	SHINGLE ON THE CUSP
Lead partner	Kent Wildlife Trust
Other organisations involved /-partners	Ministry of Defence, RSPB, NE, Romney Marsh Countryside Partnership, EDF, KMBRC
District	Shepway District Council
Description	Vegetated shingle has been lost over the last few decades due to development and conversion to arable (in the past) and, more recently, gravel extraction, visitor pressure, military activities, beach replenishment activities, flood defence works, and invasive species (mostly from garden escapes). This project is enabling us to test methods of restoring degraded shingle habitats. Brash has been piled at different heights in plots on RSPB and MoD land and is being monitored for vegetation recolonisation and changes in invertebrate assemblage. In addition invasive species are being controlled and leaflets and web content produced to inform local residents on how to protect these habitats.
Habitat	Vegetated shingle
Funding	HLF (Fifth Continent Landscape Partnership Scheme) - £57,957 for this project; various small match funding pots.
Key outcomes	Shingle habitats will be better protected and methods for doing so better understood. Burden of invasive species reduced.
People	Land managers will have access to better advice, KWT and RSPB volunteers involved in set up and monitoring, new resources (online and printed) for local residents on how to protect shingle habitats.
Challenges	Shingle vegetation develops very slowly and is very susceptible to disturbance; the project must continue to run for many years and land use may change over that time.
Monitoring / Indicators	Increased coverage of pioneer shingle species i.e. Nottingham catchfly, broom, wood sage, lichens. Monitored yearly. Invertebrates monitored via pitfall trapping in 2018, to be repeated in 2020.

Shingle on the cusp (c) Stan Smith

TITLE OF PROJECT	MAKING A BUZZ FOR THE COAST AND THE SHORT-HAIRED BUMBLEBEE RE-INTRODUCTION PROJECTS
Lead partner	Bumblebee Conservation Trust
Other organisations involved /-partners	Kent Wildlife Trust, RSPB, Environment Agency, Natural England, Thames Water, Kent County Council, Swale BC, Thanet DC
District	North Kent Coast (Dartford to Deal), South Kent and East Sussex (High Weald, up to Ashford across to Hythe)
Description	Kent is the most important county in the UK for bumblebee species diversity (22 out of the 24 UK species present) with 5 of UK's 7 rarest bumblebee species present including the reintroduction efforts of an extinct species – the Short-haired bumblebee (***Bombus subterraneus***). The north Kent coast is one of the few remaining UK strongholds for the Shrill Carder Bee (***Bombus sylvarum***), one of the UK's rarest bumblebees.
	Since 2009, Bumblebee Conservation Trust (BBCT) has created, restored, advised on and improved management on approx. 1600 ha in south Kent and 400 ha grassland restoration and management is underway in north Kent (deliver by 2020).
Habitat	Grazing marsh, arable land, semi-improved or unimproved grassland, field margins and hay meadows, orchards, seawalls, native hedgerows, B roadside verges, bee-friendly gardens, soft cliffs, shingle and sandbanks.
Funding	National Lottery Heritage Fund, Thames Water, KCC, RSPB, Natural England and various smaller match funding pots.

Making a buzz for the coast - Shrill carder bumblebee (c) Bex Cartwright

Key outcomes	• Protect and safeguard the nationally important populations of bumblebees found in Kent including Shrill carder and attempted reintroduction of Short-haired bumblebee. • Conserve, manage and restore suitable habitats where bumblebee populations can flourish, providing stepping and habitat corridors to re-connect fragmented populations. 1600ha in south Kent and over 400ha grassland restoration in north Kent. • Working with over 100 farmers and landowners giving bespoke advice across Kent. • 15 roadside nature reserves managed for bumblebees.
People	• Partners, farmers and landowners, councils etc are advised and work is carried out to habitat and bumblebee populations. • Volunteers carry out bumblebee and wild flower monitoring using the BeeWalk methodology (citizen science); volunteers undertake practical habitat works; many public outreach activities undertaken every year (events, IS courses, workshops, art activities and competitions); KWT's Wild about Gardens volunteers undertake bee-friendly gardening. • Thousands of people of all backgrounds and ages engaged and enthused.
Challenges	Habitat loss and lack of suitable management, development pressure, intensive agriculture.
Natural Capital	Bumblebees, as wild pollinators, are much loved and intrinsically linked to the horticultural and food-growing history, economy and culture of the county. Pollinator eco-services.
Monitoring / Indicators	Using BeeWalk transect recording data, increase in sites and abundance of key bumblebee species including Shrill carder, ruderal, red shanked, moss and brown-banded carder. Monitoring wild flower species by % cover, seasonal length forage and species diversity.

TITLE OF PROJECT	IMPROVING THE RIVER BEULT SSSI FOR PEOPLE AND WILDLIFE
Lead partner	Environment Agency
Other organisations involved /-partners	Natural England and local stakeholders
District	Maidstone and Ashford
Description	The River Beult is a tributary of the River Medway. It is designated as an SSSI because it is one of the few slow-flowing clay rivers in the country that still supports some of the flora and fauna expected in this kind of water body. The river is a vital natural asset because it is a source of fresh water for wildlife and agriculture. It also naturally controls and stores flood waters, supports crop pollination, breaks down pollutants and helps the wellbeing of the local community through interests such as fishing and walking. However, this resource is compromised by issues such as historic modifications made to change the shape of the river channel and control water levels. These impede fish passage and have resulted in flashier flooding, poor water quality, reduced flows and excessive weed growth, resulting in loss of habitat and a decline in angling. The project has been working in partnership with local stakeholders, as part of the Medway Flood Action Plan, to understand what services the River Beult SSSI currently provides or supports and how these benefits for people and wildlife can be improved. This has helped us to form a plan to improve the River Beult and we want to work with the community to put this plan into action to develop a more natural river and floodplain which are resilient to pressures including climate change.
Habitat	Slow-flowing clay rivers

Key outcomes	To create a River Beult that provides: • Natural flood management. • A healthy fishery with good angling participation. • A secure, clean water supply. • An attractive, resilient landscape that supports sustainable agriculture, flourishing wildlife and recreation.
Challenges	Historic modifications changed shape of the river channel and water levels, impeding fish passage and resulting in flash flooding, poor water quality, reduced flows and excessive weed growth.

River Beult SSSI Improvement Plan (c) Environment Agency

TITLE OF PROJECT	GUARDIANS OF THE DEEP
Lead partner	Kent Wildlife Trust
Other organisations involved /-partners	Medway Swale Estuary Partnership (Medway Council), Thanet Coast Project (Thanet District Council), Kent County Council, Natural England.
District	Kent and Medway
Description	Giving everyone the chance to learn more about the astonishing wildlife that lives around Kent's shores, providing lots of ideas and activities in which people can help to look after it. Establishing a network of 360 volunteer Coastal Guardians (eyes and ears of the coast), training for volunteers in shore survey techniques and species identification, establishment of a team of trained Coastbusters (volunteers to help tackle the invasion of the non-native Pacific oyster), promotion of Marine Conservation Zones to the wider public. For schools and young people: six-week WildBeach programmes at the coast and Undersea Explorer snorkelling workshops (in swimming pools).
Habitat	Coastal – Intertidal including chalk reef, shingle spits, clay exposures, biogenic reefs.
Funding	HLF, Uren Foundation, D'Oyly Carte Charitable Trust, KWT Flourish Fund.
Key outcomes	Increased understanding and support for marine protected areas. A more skilled and active volunteer network taking action to help protect coastal areas. Coastal Guardians actively observing areas of coast, supporting the enforcement work undertaken by Kent and Essex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (KEIFCA).
People	This is a people-focussed project. To date (October 2018) volunteers have contributed over 800 days of volunteer time taking action to protect Kent's coast. Activities have ranged from general observation and reporting of unusual sightings or illegal activity to beach cleans and seaweed surveys.

Challenges	Constant pressure on the marine environment from industry. Huge challenge for KEIFCA in patrolling vast areas of sea to enforce the designated protection.
Monitoring / Indicators	• 360 volunteer Coastal Guardians • 60 school groups undertaking WildBeach activities • 500 children trained in snorkelling skills • 30 non-native control sessions • 75 volunteer surveys events (intertidal habitats and species/marine litter) • 180 people trained in intertidal survey techniques • 180 people trained in an additional course (e.g. marine mammal identification, coast bird identification) • 60,000 people engaged in the project • 150,000 exposed to project information

TITLE OF PROJECT	ECOLOGY ISLAND MENTAL WELLBEING GROUP
Lead partner	North West Kent Countryside Partnership and North Kent Mind
Other organisations involved /-partners	Dartford Borough Council, Public Health
District	Dartford Borough Council
Description	Ecology Island is a secluded woodland site in the middle of Dartford's Central Park, with the River Darent running alongside. The wellbeing group participants are referred into the project by NKMind and are in recovery from mental health issues or emotional trauma. Each week they carry out conservation, bush craft and natural craft activities which not only improve the site for wildlife, but significantly benefit the mental wellbeing of the group. NKMind staff are present each week to provide emotional support, and NWKCP lead the activities – each organisation plays to its own strengths to provide a fully-supported service.
Habitat	Secondary woodland and riparian
Funding	Various sources: Porchlight, Public Health, KCC Members' Grants, DEFRA Wrap fund, Saving Lives Innovation Fund.
Key outcomes	Wellbeing improvements for participants. Better managed woodland. Access and interpretation improvements.
People	The site is used and maintained by a group of approx. 12 people who are in recovery from mental health issues. Several of them have gone on to pursue further outdoor volunteering opportunities and one participant has gained employment in the countryside sector through this project.
Challenges	Project funding is a constant challenge – no long-term funding solution has yet been found. The site is prone to fly tipping which can be disheartening for the group, although their regular use of the site seems to have improved the issue.
Monitoring / Indicators	Participant wellbeing is monitored through Warwick Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale questionnaires.

Ecology Island (c) NWKCP

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44 http://www.archnature.eu/the-kent-habitat-survey-2012-final-report.html. The Kent Habitat Survey provides the most comprehensive data regarding the extent of priority habitats in the county. However, the criteria for classifying habitat types as Priority Habitat (BAP) type were very strict and the data were not verified neither have they been updated since 2012.

45 Habitat extent calculated from options in Environmental Stewardship agreements with start dates 2005-2010 and 2011-2013.

46 Because no consistent methodology was in place, nor accurate survey data recorded in the 2003 Kent Habitat Survey **no** like for like comparison is possible with the 2012 Kent Habitat Survey and extreme caution should be applied when using these targets. In 1995 there was estimated to be 1144 km of Species rich and Ancient Hedgerow in Kent from a national survey by English Nature. This equated to some 0.9% of the total England resource, while Kent covers 2.8% of England's landmass. No reliable data from 2003 seem to exist or can be found. 2012 Kent Habitat Survey did not specifically survey for Species Rich and Ancient Hedgerows. It can be interpolated from habitat polygon data however that there are some 14,905 km of hedgerows and lines of trees habitat (combined) in Kent. Earlier studies from UKBAP in 2007 have determined that 42% of hedgerows may be Species Rich and Ancient. Therefore if just hedgerow data (LF11) are used this equates to 11734 km of hedgerow. 42% of that would be 4928 km so either the 1995 figure is wrong or the current methodology gives a falsely high result. That being said it is proposed that the targets are based around the 11734 km figure.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

PRIORITY HABITATS – BASELINE FIGURES

There are 36 habitat types that are in need of conservation in Kent and Medway and in Kent's waters, all of which are nationally important and some of which are rare and threatened on a global scale.

Many of the habitats listed below were not selected for inclusion within the main targets for this iteration of the Strategy because there are currently limited opportunities for what can be achieved, either through partnership working or through the constraints pertaining to that particular habitat type. Nevertheless, partners will continue to undertake work to manage, enhance, extend and reconnect these habitats, where feasible. The Kent Nature Partnership may decide in years to come to select new priority habitats from those listed below if the latter require greater focus and work.

Priority Habitat	**Current UK BAP habitat resource** (Kent Habitat Survey 2012)[44] **unless otherwise indicated**
Arable field margins	2751 ha[45] – not recorded during 2012 KHS.
Blue mussel beds on sediment	Baseline data not currently available as extremely costly to identify spatial extent of subtidal habitats
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	14,174 ha
Coastal saltmarsh	1338 ha
Coastal sand dunes	455 ha
Coastal vegetated shingle	2104 ha
Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	Baseline data not currently available as extremely costly to identify spatial extent of subtidal habitats
Hedgerows	Approx. 11,734 km (including but not limited to BAP habitat type hedgerow)[46]
Honeycomb worm *(Sabellaria alveolata)* reefs	Baseline data not currently available as extremely costly to identify spatial extent of subtidal habitats
Intertidal chalk / Subtidal chalk	415 ha / Baseline data not currently available as extremely costly to identify spatial extent of subtidal habitats
Intertidal mudflats	10,078 ha
Intertidal underboulder communities	Baseline data not currently available as extremely costly to identify spatial extent of subtidal habitats
Lowland beech and yew woodland	613 ha
Lowland calcareous grassland	1159 ha
Lowland dry acid grassland	262 ha
Lowland fen	12 ha
Lowland heathland / Purple moor grass and rush pasture	74 ha / 11 ha
Lowland meadow	27 ha
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	153 ha
Maritime cliffs and slopes	221 ha
Mud habitats in deep water (?)	Baseline data not currently available as extremely costly to identify spatial extent of subtidal habitats
Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	Baseline data not available
Peat and clay exposures with piddocks	Baseline data not currently available as extremely costly to identify spatial extent of subtidal habitats
Ponds	Baseline data not available
Reedbeds	545 ha

Rivers	Current resource: 6592 ha. No recorded areas of UK BAP priority or Annex1 habitats within KHS 2012.
Rossworm *(Sabellaria spinulosa)* reefs	Baseline data not currently available as extremely costly to identify spatial extent of subtidal habitats
Saline lagoons	286 ha
Seagrass beds	29 ha
Sheltered muddy gravels / Subtidal sands and gravels	9 ha / Baseline data for 'Subtidal sands and gravels' not currently available as extremely costly to identify spatial extent of subtidal habitats
Spoonworms and burrowing megafauna	Baseline data not currently available as extremely costly to identify spatial extent of subtidal habitats
Traditional orchard	1676 ha
Wet woodland	662 ha
Wood pasture and parkland	3176 ha

APPENDIX 2

PRIORITY SPECIES

There are 387 priority species recorded in Kent (UK species identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action); these are listed below.

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME
Aceras anthropophorum	Man Orchid
Acronicta psi	Grey Dagger (moth)
Acronicta rumicis	Knot Grass
Adonis annua	Pheasant's Eye (plant)
Adscita statices	Forester (moth)
Agabus brunneus	Brown Diving Beetle
Agonopterix capreolella	Fuscous Flat-body (moth)
Agonum scitulum	Agonum scitulum (beetle)
Agrochola helvola	Flounced Chestnut (moth)
Agrochola litura	Brown-spot Pinion (moth)
Agrochola lychnidis	Beaded Chestnut (moth)
Agroeca cuprea	Golden Lantern (spider)
Agrotera nemoralis	Beautiful Pearl (moth)
Ajuga chamaepitys	Ground-Pine
Aleucis distinctata	Sloe Carpet (moth)
Allophyes oxyacanthae	Green-brindled Crescent (moth)
Ammodytes marinus	Raitt's Sand eel
Ammodytes tobianus	Sand eel
Ampedus rufipennis	Red-horned Cardinal Click Beetle
Amphipoea oculea	Ear Moth
Amphipyra tragopoginis	Mouse Moth
Anaciaeschna isoceles	Norfolk Hawker (dragonfly)
Anania funebris	White-spotted Sable (moth)
Andrena ferox	Oak Mining Bee
Andrena tarsata	Tormentil Mining Bee
Anergates atratulus	Dark Guest Ant
Anguilla anguilla	European Eel
Anguis fragilis	Slow-worm
Anisodactylus poeciloides	Saltmarsh Short-spur (beetle)
Anisus vorticulus	Little Whirlpool Ram's-horn Snail
Anthophora retusa	Potter Flower Bee
Apamea anceps	Large Nutmeg (moth)
Apamea remissa	Dusky Brocade (moth)
Aplasta ononaria	Rest Harrow (moth)
Aporophyla lutulenta	Deep-Brown Dart (moth)
Arabis glabra	Tower Mustard
Archanara neurica	White-mantled Wainscot (moth)
Arctia caja	Garden Tiger (moth)
Arctosa fulvolineata	Yellow-striped Bear-spider
Argynnis adippe	High Brown Fritillary (butterfly)
Artemisia campestris	Field Mugwort
Arvicola amphibius	European Water Vole
Arvicola terrestris	Water Vole
Asilus crabroniformis	Hornet Robberfly
Asparagus officinalis subsp. prostratus	Wild Asparagus
Aspitates gilvaria gilvaria	Straw Belle (moth)
Asteroscopus sphinx	Sprawler (moth)
Atethmia centrago	Centre-barred Sallow (moth)
Atrichum angustatum	Lesser Smoothcap (plant)
Austropotamobius pallipes	White-clawed Freshwater Crayfish
Bacidia incompta	(lichen)
Baetis niger	Southern Iron Blue (mayfly)
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke Whale
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin Whale
Barbastella barbastellus	Western Barbastelle (bat)

Baryphyma duffeyi	Duffey's Bell-head Spider
Battarraea phalloides	Sandy Stiltball (fungus)
Bembecia chrysidiformis	Fiery Clearwing (moth)
Bembidion argenteolum	Silt Silver-spot (beetle)
Bembidion quadripustulatum	Scarce Four-dot Pin-palp (beetle)
Blepharita adusta	Dark Brocade (moth)
Blysmus compressus	Flat-sedge
Boloria euphrosyne	Pearl Bordered Fritillary (butterfly)
Boloria selene	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary (butterfly)
Bombus humilis	Brown-Banded Carder Bee
Bombus muscorum	Moss Carder-bee
Bombus ruderarius	Red-shanked Carder-bee
Bombus ruderatus	Large Garden Bumble Bee
Bombus subterraneus	Short Haired Bumble Bee
Bombus sylvarum	Shrill Carder Bee
Bombylius minor	Heath Bee-fly
Brachylomia viminalis	Minor Shoulder-Knot (moth)
Bromus interruptus	Interrupted Brome (plant)
Bryum gemmiparum	Welsh Thread-moss
Bryum warneum	Warne's Thread-moss
Bufo bufo	Common Toad
Bupleurum rotundifolium	Thorow-wax (plant)
Bupleurum tenuissimum	Slender Hare's-ear (plant)
Byctiscus populi	Poplar Leaf-rolling Weevil
Caloplaca aractina	Placodium fuscoatrum (lichen)
Caloplaca flavorubescens	Caloplaca flavorubescens (lichen)
Caloplaca luteoalba	Orange-fruited Elm-lichen
Campanula rapunculus	Rampion Bellflower
Campsicnemus magius	Fancy-legged Fly
Carabus monilis	Necklace Ground Beetle
Caradrina morpheus	Mottled Rustic (moth)
Carex divisa	Divided Sedge
Carex ericetorum	Rare Spring-Sedge
Carex vulpina	True Fox-Sedge
Carum carvi	Caraway
Catocala promissa	Light Crimson Underwing (moth)
Catocala sponsa	Dark Crimson Underwing (moth)
Celaena haworthii	Haworth's Minor (moth)
Celaena leucostigma	Crescent (moth)
Centaurea calcitrapa	Red Star-thistle
Centaurea cyanus	Cornflower
Cephalanthera damasonium	White Helleborine
Cephalanthera longifolia	Narrow-Leaved Helleborine
Cephaloziella baumgartneri	Chalk Threadwort
Ceramica pisi	Broom Moth
Cerceris quadricincta	Four-banded Weevil-wasp
Cerceris quinquefasciata	Five-banded Weevil-wasp
Cetorhinus maximus	Basking Shark
Chamaemelum nobile	Chamomile
Chara connivens	Convergent Stonewort
Chenopodium urbicum	Upright Goosefoot (plant)
Chenopodium vulvaria	Stinking Goosefoot (plant)
Chesias legatella	Streak (moth)
Chesias rufata	Broom-Tip (moth)
Chiasmia clathrata	Latticed Heath (moth)
Chlaenius tristis	Black Night-runner (beetle)
Chlorita viridula	Sea-wormwood Leafhopper
Chrysis fulgida	Shimmering Ruby-tail (wasp)
Clinopodium acinos	Basil Thyme
Clupea harengus	Herring
Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath (butterfly)
Colletes halophilus	Sea Aster Bee

Cosmia diffinis	White-Spotted Pinion (moth)
Cossus cossus	Goat Moth
Crepis foetida	Stinking Hawk's-beard (plant)
Crepis mollis	Northern Hawk's-beard (plant)
Cryptocephalus coryli	Hazel Pot Beetle
Cryptocephalus punctiger	Blue Pepper-pot Beetle
Cupido minimus	Small Blue (butterfly)
Cyclodictyon laetevirens	Bright Green Cave-Moss
Cyclophora porata	False Mocha (moth)
Cymatophorima diluta	Oak Lutestring (moth)
Cynoglossum germanicum	Green Hound's-tongue (plant)
Decticus verrucivorus	Wart-biter (cricket)
Delphinus delphis	Common Dolphin
Dermochelys coriacea	Leathery Turtle
Dianthus armeria	Deptford Pink
Diarsia rubi	Small Square-spot (moth)
Dicranum undulatum	Waved Fork-moss
Dictyna pusilla	Small Mesh-weaver (spider)
Diloba caeruleocephala	Figure of Eight (moth)
Doratura impudica	Large Dune Leafhopper
Dorycera graminum	Phoenix Fly
Dromius vectensis	Dromius vectensis (beetle)
Dryopteris cristata	Crested Buckler-fern
Ecliptopera silaceata	Small Phoenix (moth)
Ennomos erosaria	September Thorn (moth)
Ennomos fuscantaria	Dusky Thorn (moth)
Ennomos quercinaria	August Thorn (moth)
Entoloma bloxamii	Big Blue Pinkgill (fungus)
Epirrhoe galiata	Galium Carpet (moth)
Erinaceus europaeus	West European Hedgehog
Eryngium campestre	Field Eryngo (plant)
Erynnis tages	Dingy Skipper (butterfly)
Eucera longicornis	Long-horned Bee
Eugnorisma glareosa	Autumnal Rustic (moth)
Eulithis mellinata	Spinach
Euphrasia anglica	Eyebright
Euphrasia anglica	Small-flowered Sticky Eyebright
Euphrasia pseudokerneri	Eyebright
Eurysa douglasi	Chalk Planthopper
Euxoa nigricans	Garden Dart (moth)
Euxoa tritici	White-line Dart (moth)
Fallopia dumetorum	Copse-Bindweed
Filago lutescens	Red-Tipped Cudweed
Filago pyramidata	Broad-Leaved Cudweed
Formicoxenus nitidulus	Shining Guest Ant
Gadus morhua	Atlantic Cod
Galeopsis angustifolia	Red Hemp-nettle
Galeorhinus galeus	Tope Shark
Galium pumilum	Slender Bedstraw
Galium tricornutum	Corn Cleavers (plant)
Gentianella anglica	Early Gentian
Gentianella campestris	Field Gentian
Globicephala melaena	Pilot Whale
Gnorimus nobilis	Noble Chafer (beetle)
Grampus griseus	Risso's dolphin
Graphiphora augur	Double Dart (moth)
Grapholita pallifrontana	Liquorice Piercer (moth)
Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa	Mole Cricket
Hadena albimacula	White Spot (moth)
Haliclystus auricula	Stalked Jellyfish
Hamearis lucina	Duke of Burgundy (butterfly)
Haplodrassus dalmatensis	Heath Grasper (spider)

Harpalus punctatulus	Set-aside Downy-back (beetle)
Heleobia stagnorum	Lagoon Spire Snail
Heliophobus reticulata	Bordered Gothic (moth)
Hemaris tityus	Narrow-Bordered Bee Hawk (moth)
Hemistola chrysoprasaria	Small Emerald (moth)
Hepialus humuli	Ghost Moth
Hericium coralloides	Coral Tooth (fungus)
Hericium erinaceus	Bearded Tooth (fungus)
Herminium monorchis	Musk Orchid
Hipparchia semele	Grayling (butterfly)
Hippocampus hippocampus	Short-snouted Seahorse
Hohenbuehelia culmicola	Marram Oyster
Hoplodrina blanda	Rustic (moth)
Hordeum marinum	Sea Barley
Hydnellum concrescens	Zoned Tooth (fungus)
Hydnellum ferrugineum	Mealy Tooth (fungus)
Hydnellum scrobiculatum	Ridged Tooth (fungus)
Hydnellum spongiosipes	Velvet Tooth (fungus)
Hydraecia micacea	Rosy Rustic
Hydraecia osseola subsp. hucherardi	Marsh Mallow Moth
Hydrometra gracilenta	Lesser Water Measurer
Hydroporus rufifrons	Oxbow Diving Beetle
Iberis amara	Wild Candytuft
Idaea dilutaria	Silky Wave (moth)
Idaea ochrata subsp. cantiata	Bright Wave (moth)
Illecebrum verticillatum	Coral Necklace (plant)
Juniperus communis	Juniper
Lacerta agilis	Sand Lizard
Lactuca saligna	Least Lettuce
Lagenorhynchus albirostris	White-Beaked Dolphin
Lasiommata megera	Wall Brown (butterfly)
Lecania chlorotiza	Lecania chlorotiza (lichen)
Lecidea erythrophaea	Lecidea minuta (lichen)
Leptidea sinapis	Wood White (buuterfly)
Leptothorax interruptus	Long-spined Ant
Lepus europaeus	Brown Hare
Limenitis camilla	White Admiral (butterfly)
Lipsothrix nervosa	Southern Yellow Splinter (cranefly)
Lithostege griseata	Grey Carpet (moth)
Lolium temulentum	Darnel
Lucanus cervus	Stag Beetle
Lucernariopsis campanulata	Lucernariopsis campanulate (stalked jellyfish)
Lucernariopsis cruxmelitensis	St. John's Jellyfish
Lutra lutra	European Otter
Lycia hirtaria	Brindled Beauty (moth)
Lymnaea glabra	Mud Snail
Lythrum hyssopifolium	Grass Poly
Malachius aeneus	Scarlet Malachite Beetle
Malacosoma neustria	Lackey (moth)
Megalospora tuberculosa	Lecidea tuberculosa (lichen)
Meioneta mollis	Thin Weblet (spider)
Melampyrum cristatum	Crested Cow-Wheat
Melanchra persicariae	Dot Moth
Melanotus punctolineatus	Sandwich Click Beetle
Melanthia procellata	Pretty Chalk Carpet (moth)
Melittis melissophyllum	Bastard Balm (plant)
Mellicta athalia	Heath Fritillary (butterfly)
Meloe proscarabaeus	Black Oil-beetle
Meloe rugosus	Rugged Oil-beetle
Meloe violaceus	Violet Oil-beetle
Mentha pulegium	Pennyroyal

Merlangius merlangus	Whiting
Mesoligia literosa	Rosy Minor (moth)
Metaiulus pratensis	Kentish Snake Millipede
Microglossum olivaceum	Olive Earthtongue (fungus)
Micromys minutus	Harvest Mouse
Minoa murinata	Drab Looper (moth)
Minuartia hybrida	Fine-leaved Sandwort
Molva molva	Ling
Monocephalus castaneipes	Broad Groove-head Spider
Monotropa hypopitys	Yellow Bird's-nest
Monotropa hypopitys subsp. hypophegea	Bird's-nest
Muscardinus avellanarius	Hazel Dormouse
Muscari neglectum	Grape-hyacinth
Mustela putorius	Polecat
Myotis bechsteinii	Bechstein's Bat
Myriostoma coliforme	Pepper Pot (fungus_
Mythimna comma	Shoulder-striped Wainscot (moth)
Natrix helvetica	Grass Snake
Natrix natrix	Grass Snake
Nemophora fasciella	Horehound Long-horn (moth)
Neotinea ustulata	Burnt Orchid
Noctua orbona	Lunar Yellow Underwing (moth)
Nomada armata	Armed Nomad Bee
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule Bat
Odynerus melanocephalus	Black Headed Mason Wasp
Oenanthe fistulosa	Tubular Water-dropwort
Opegrapha prosodea	Opegrapha prosodea (lichen)
Ophonus (Metophonus) melletii	Mellet's Downy-back (beetle)
Ophonus (Metophonus) puncticollis	Ophonus (Metophonus) puncticollis (beetle)
Ophrys insectifera	Fly Orchid
Orchestes (Orchestes) testaceus	Alder Flea Weevil
Orchis simia	Monkey Orchid
Orcinus orca	Killer Whale
Orobanche picridis	Oxtongue Broomrape
Orthodontium gracile	Slender Thread-moss
Orthonama vittata	Oblique Carpet (moth)
Orthosia gracilis	Powdered Quaker (moth)
Osmerus eperlanus	Smelt
Osmia (Melanosmia) xanthomelana	Cliff Mason Bee
Ostrea edulis	European oyster
Ozyptila nigrita	Southern Crablet
Pallavicinia lyellii	Ribbonwort
Paracolax tristalis	Clay Fan-foot (moth)
Pareulype berberata	Barberry Carpet (moth)
Pechipogon strigilata	Common Fan-foot (moth)
Pelurga comitata	Dark Spinach
Perizoma albulata albulata	Grass Rivulet
Phellodon confluens	Fused Tooth (fungus)
Phellodon melaleucus	Grey Tooth (fungus)
Phellodon niger	Black Tooth (fungus)
Phellodon tomentosus	Woolly Tooth (fungus)
Philodromus fallax	Sand Running-spider
Philodromus margaritatus	Lichen Running-spider
Philorhizus vectensis	Philorhizus vectensis (beetle)
Phoca vitulina	Common Seal
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour Porpoise
Pholiota astragalina	Conifer Scalycap (fungus)
Photedes extrema	Concolorous (moth)
Phyllonorycter sagitella	Scarce Aspen Midget (moth)
Phyllonorycter scabiosella	Surrey Midget (moth)

Phylloporus pelletieri	Gilled Bolete (fungus)
Physeter catodon	Sperm Whale
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle (bat)
Piptoporus quercinus	Oak Polypore (fungus)
Platanthera bifolia	Lesser Butterfly-Orchid
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat
Pleuronectes platessa	Plaice
Podoscypha multizonata	Zoned Rosette (fungus)
Polia bombycina	Pale Shining Brown (moth)
Polyzonium germanicum	Boring Millipede
Potamogeton acutifolius	Sharp-Leaved Pondweed
Pseudanodonta complanata	Depressed (or Compressed) River Mussel
Pseudeuophrys obsoleta	Whelk-shell Jumper (spider)
Pseudorchis albida	Small-White Orchid
Puccinellia fasciculata	Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass
Pulsatilla vulgaris	Pasqueflower
Pyrenula nitida	Pyrenula nitida (lichen)
Pyrgus malvae	Grizzled Skipper (butterfly)
Raja batis	Skate
Raja undulata	Undulate Ray
Ranunculus arvensis	Corn Buttercup
Ranunculus tripartitus	Three-lobed Water-crowfoot
Rhizedra lutosa	Large Wainscot (moth)
Rhytidiadelphus subpinnatus	Scarce Turf-moss
Saaristoa firma	Triangle Hammock-spider
Salmo trutta	Sea Trout
Salsola kali subsp. kali	Prickly Saltwort
Sarcodon scabrosus	Bitter Tooth (fungus)
Sarcodon squamosus	Scaly Tooth (fungus)
Sarcodontia crocea	Orchard Tooth (fungus)
Sarcosphaera coronaria	Violet Crowncup (fungus)
Satyrium w-album	White-letter Hairstreak (butterfly)
Scandix pecten-veneris	Shepherd's-needle (plant)
Schoenoplectus triqueter	Triangular Club-rush
Sciota hostilis	Scarce Aspen Knot-horn (moth)
Scirpoides holoschoenus	Round-headed Club-rush
Sciurus vulgaris	Eurasian Red Squirrel
Scleranthus annuus	Annual Knawel
Scomber scombrus	Mackerel
Scopula marginepunctata	Mullein Wave (moth)
Scotopteryx bipunctaria	Chalk Carpet (moth)
Scotopteryx chenopodiata	Shaded Broad-bar (moth)
Segmentina nitida	The Shining Ram's-horn (snail)
Semiothisa wauaria	V-Moth
Silene gallica	Small-flowered Catchfly
Siona lineata	Black-veined Moth
Sitticus caricis	Sedge Jumper (spider)
Sitticus distinguendus	Distinguished Jumper (spider)
Sium latifolium	Greater Water-parsnip
Solea solea	Dover Sole
Spartina maritima	Small Cord-grass
Spilosoma lubricipeda	White Ermine (moth)
Spilosoma luteum	Buff Ermine (moth)
Stellaria palustris	Marsh Stitchwort
Stigmella zelleriella	Sandhill Pigmy (moth)
Stilbia anomala	Anomalous (moth)
Tapinoma erraticum	Erratic Ant
Tephroseris integrifolia subsp. integrifolia	Field Fleawort
Thalera fimbrialis	Sussex Emerald (moth)
Thecla betulae	Brown Hairstreak (butterfly)
Tholera decimalis	Feathered Gothic (moth)

Thymelicus acteon	Lulworth Skipper (butterfly)
Timandra comae	Blood-vein (moth)
Torilis arvensis	Spreading Hedge-parsley
Tortula vahliana	Chalk Screw-moss
Trachurus trachurus	Scad (fish)
Trichiura crataegi	Pale Eggar (moth)
Trichopteryx polycommata	Barred Tooth-Striped (moth)
Trisateles emortualis	Olive Crescent (moth)
Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt
Tursiops truncatus	Bottle-Nosed Dolphin
Tyria jacobaeae	Cinnabar moth
Tyta luctuosa	Four-Spotted (moth)
Usnea articulata	Usnea articulate (lichen
Usnea florida	Witches' Whiskers Lichen
Veronica triphyllos	Fingered Speedwell
Vertigo moulinsiana	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail
Vipera berus	Adder
Watsonalla binaria	Oak Hook-tip (moth)
Weissia sterilis	Sterile Beardless-moss
Weissia tortilis	Curly Beardless-moss
Xanthia gilvago	Dusky-Lemon Sallow (moth)
Xanthia icteritia	Sallow (moth)
Xanthorhoe ferrugata	Dark-Barred Twin-Spot Carpet (moth)
Xestia agathina	Heath Rustic (moth)
Xestia castanea	Neglected Rustic (moth)
Zootoca vivipara	Common Lizard

APPENDIX 3

South East Strategies and Plans of relevance to the Kent Biodiversity Strategy

South East Local Enterprise Partnership Economic Plan

South East Industrial Strategy

South East Tri-LEP Energy Strategy

South East Clean Growth Strategy

Kent Strategies and Plans of relevance to the Kent Biodiversity Strategy

Kent Downs AONB Management Plan

High Weald AONB Management Plans

Kent Environment Strategy

Ashford Borough Council Local Plan

Canterbury City Council Local Plan

Dartford Borough Council Local Plan

Dover District Council Local Plan

Folkestone and Hythe District Council Local Plan

Gravesham Borough Council Local Plan

Maidstone Borough Council Local Plan

Medway Council Local Plan

Sevenoaks District Council Local Plan

Swale Borough Council Local Plan

Thanet District Council Local Plan

Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council Local Plan

Tunbridge Wells Borough Council Local Plan

Kent and Medway Growth and Infrastructure Framework

Local Transport Plan

Rights of Way Improvement Plan

Active Travel Strategy

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Kent Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

Kent Housing Group

Kent and Medway Energy and Low Emissions Strategy

Ash die back Plan

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

Shoreline Management Plan 9 River Medway & Swale Estuary
Shoreline Management Plan 10 Isle of Grain to South Foreland

Shoreline Management Plan 11 South Foreland to Beachy Head

Kent's River Basin Management Plans

Kent Climate Change Risk and Impact Assessment

APPENDIX 4

GLOSSARY

Biodiversity

As defined in the Defra Biodiversity Strategy 2020, biodiversity is the diversity, or variety, of plants, animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity.

Biodiversity Net Gain

Biodiversity Net Gain is development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before.[47]

Champion for Priority Habitats

The role of Champion is defined by the KNP as follows:

- Act as main point of contact for that priority habitat.
- Review and agree the rationale for the targets (consulting with any other key/relevant partners and/or stakeholders).
- Review and agree the targets (consulting with any other key/relevant partners and/or stakeholders).
- Review and agree the baseline figure and source from which it is derived.
- Be prepared to report on progress against that target, collecting relevant data from partners (every two years).
- Assist in preparing information as relevant for the district information on that particular priority habitat.
- Ideally be selected as champion because they are an agency/organisation with either statutory or other responsibility/interest for that particular priority habitat i.e. already well linked in to its protection, restoration and/or creation.

Ecological Network

'…an ecological network comprises a suite of high quality sites which collectively contain the diversity and area of habitat that are needed to support species and which have ecological connections between them…'[48]

Ecosystem

An ecosystem includes all of the living things (plants, animals, and organisms) in a given area that interact with each other, as well as the non-living environments (weather, earth, sun, soil, climate, atmosphere) that surround the living things.[49]

Ecosystem Service

The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services such as nutrient cycling that maintain the conditions for life on Earth.[50]

Environmental Net Gain

A development that enhances biodiversity and natural capital could be considered to be delivering environmental net gains.[51]

Green infrastructure (GI)

Green Infrastructure is a strategically planned and delivered network comprising the broadest range of high quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering those ecological services and quality of life benefits required by the communities it serves and needed to underpin sustainability. Its design and management should also respect and enhance the character and distinctiveness of an area with regard to habitats and landscape types.

Green Infrastructure includes established green spaces and new sites and should thread through and surround the built environment and connect

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47 2010 report to Defra, 'Making Space for Nature: A review of England's wildlife sites and ecological network'
48 https://cieem.net/i-am/current-projects/biodiversity-net-gain/
49 https://www.maximumyield.com/definition/483/ecosystem
50 UK National Ecosystem Assessment http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/EcosystemAssessmentConcepts/EcosystemServices/tabid/103/Default.aspx
51 Defra Net Gain Consultation proposals December 2018

the urban area to its wider rural hinterland. Consequently it needs to be delivered at all spatial scales from sub-regional to local neighbourhood levels, accommodating both accessible natural green spaces within local communities and often much larger sites in the urban fringe and wider countryside.[52]

High Value Habitat

Within the context of the Kent Nature Partnership Biodiversity Strategy, 'high value' refers to land which is designated as SSSI, SPA, SAC, LWS; ancient semi-natural woodland as identified within Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory; all BAP priority habitats; and land in the Higher Level/Tier/Countryside Stewardship schemes with Maintain/Manage or Restore options.

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

A suite of semi-natural habitats that have been recognised for their wildlife importance. While they are not protected by statutory conservation designations, they are often just as rich in wildlife value. Occupying a significant area (7%) of Kent, they collectively contain some of the most important, distinctive and threatened species and habitats within a national, regional and local context. Furthermore, and importantly, they act as stepping stones between surrounding areas, providing a crucial opportunity for connecting habitats which otherwise would be isolated and unable to support viable populations of wildlife. Local Wildlife Sites therefore provide vital support to the plants and animals occurring in our gardens, parks and protected areas, are an important component of the county's ecological network and provide critical ecosystem services which benefit the people of Kent.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The National Planning Policy Framework set out government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications.

Natural Capital

The air, water, soil and ecosystems that support all forms of life, including natural assets such as forests, rivers, land, minerals and oceans.

Natural habitat

Natural habitats retain ecological assemblages, functions and species composition that are attributable to natural evolutionary processes and have not been substantially modified by human activities. Truly natural and unaltered habitats are increasingly rare and those that remain are likely to be a high priority for conservation.[53]

Priority Habitat

UK BAP priority habitats were those that were identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). The original list of UK BAP priority habitats was created between 1995 and 1999, and was revised in 2007, following publication of the Species and Habitats Review Report. Following this review, the list of UK BAP priority habitats increased from 49 to 65. As a result of devolution, and new country-level and international drivers and requirements, much of the work previously carried out by the UK BAP is now focussed at a country-level rather than a UK-level, and the UK BAP was succeeded by the 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' in July 2012. The UK list of priority habitats, however, remains an important reference source and has been used to help draw up statutory lists of priority habitats which, in England, was required under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2016[54]

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52 Natural England. (2009). *Green Infrastructure Guidance.* Catalogue Code NE176.
53 European Investment Bank Environmental and Social Standards: http://www.eib.org/attachments/strategies/environmental_and_social_practices_handbook_en.pdf
54 http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5706)
55 European Investment Bank Environmental and Social Standards: http://www.eib.org/attachments/strategies/environmental_and_social_practices_handbook_en.pdf

Semi-natural Habitat

Semi-natural habitats have ecological assemblages that have been substantially modified in their composition, balance or function by human activities. They may have evolved through traditional agricultural, pastoral or other human activities and depend on their continuation to retain their characteristic composition, structure and function. Despite not being natural, these habitats and ecosystems often have high value in terms of biodiversity and the services they provide[55] . Examples might include most, if not all, of our Kent BAP priority habitats, but also other species-rich and semi-improved grasslands, recently planted broadleaved woodland and secondary woodland. It excludes habitats such as arable, improved grassland (rye grass) and coniferous woodland plantation.

[55] European Investment Bank Environmental and Social Standards: http://www.eib.org/attachments/strategies/environmental_and_social_practices_handbook_en.pdf

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Cleaner and Greener Work Plan 2019/20 (as at 30.09.19)

29 October 2019	21 January 2020	17 March 2020	Summer 2020
Licensing - Charging for pre application advice Annual review of parking management Christmas parking 2020/21 Budget preparations Air Quality Monitoring Progress Report Bradbourne Lakes - Progress report Kent Biodiversity Strategy JTB agreement Abandoned shopping trolleys	Review of Animal Welfare Licensing regime Kent Energy and Low Emissions Strategy Climate Change Risk and Impact Assessment Bradbourne Lakes Adoption of Kent Biodiversity Strategy	Emergency Planning update Follow up on consultation responses to Waste Strategy Air Quality Action Plan Sevenoaks Parking Review results	

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