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Ask for: Matt Dentten Date: 16/05/2023

Dear Member,

ENVIRONMENT & TRANSPORT CABINET COMMITTEE - TUESDAY, 23 MAY 2023

I am now able to enclose, for consideration at next Tuesday, 23 May 2023 meeting of the Environment & Transport Cabinet Committee, the following reports that were unavailable when the agenda was published.

Agenda Item No

10 <u>23/00052 - Works Asset Management System Contract Award</u> (Pages 1 - 8)

14 <u>23/00042 - Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2024-39 and Updated Kent Mineral Sites Plan</u> (Pages 9 - 22)

Yours sincerely

Benjamin Watts General Counsel



From: David Brazier, Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport

Simon Jones, Corporate Director of Growth, Environment and Transport.

To: Environment and Transport Cabinet Committee – 23 May 2023

Key Decision: 23/00052

Subject: Works Asset Management System Procurement

Classification: Unrestricted

Past pathway of paper: N/A

Future pathway of paper: For Cabinet Member Decision

Summary: The Works Asset Management System (WAMs) has been in use since 2006 to support the Council's operational delivery of Highways and Transportation business. The product used is the Confirm Enterprise Asset Management Solution provided by Brightly plc. The current contract expires at the end of June 2023 and a new contract is being procured to take effect from the end of June 2023 for 4 years (3 years plus option for 1 year extension.

Recommendation: The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse or make recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport on the proposed decision to:

- award the Works Asset Management System (WAMs) contract to Brightly Software Limited from 28th June 2023, for a period of 3 years, with potential for a 1-year extension until 27th June 2027; and
- delegate authority to the Director for Highways and Transportation to take other b) relevant actions, including but not limited to finalising the terms of and entering into required contracts or other legal agreements, as necessary to implement the decision as shown at Appendix A.

Background

1.1 In recent years. Kent has successfully implemented a range of measures to embed the use of Asset Management (AM) methodology into its approach to highways maintenance, resulting in securing and retaining a Band 3 rating for Incentive Fund purposes and thereby maximising Department for Transport funding. Much of this activity has centred around improving our knowledge of our assets, their lifecycle, their cost and future deterioration, so that informed decisions around how we prioritise investment in in our highway assets can be made. We want to continue developing this work to improve the way highway maintenance and improvements are delivered to make Kent's highways safer, more sustainable, and more resilient, so that our highway network continues to contribute to the delivery of Kent's strategic outcomes as a key enabler of all KCC services.

- 1.2 Highways and Transportation (H&T) therefore needs to ensure that it has a suitable asset management computerized system in place that meets its needs around to name a few:
 - Customer enquiries
 - Fault reporting
 - Mobile working
 - Emergency Response 24/7/365
 - Jobs creation, ordering and status updates.
 - Payments and Financial Management.
 - Asset Inventory Management includes information and history.
- 1.3 The Works Asset Management System (WAMs) has been in use since 2006 to support the Council's operational delivery of H&T business. The product used is the Confirm Enterprise Asset Management Solution.
- 1.4 The current Contract was procured using a direct award process via the G-Cloud 11 Framework in June 2020, and is due to expire in on 27th June 2023. The original contract was awarded to Pitney Bowes Software Europe Ltd. Following changes in ownership and contract novation, the contract is currently held by Brightly Software Limited (previously Confirm Software Limited). There are no remaining compliant extension periods, and therefore, a new Contract is needed to ensure continuity of service.
- 1.5 Brightly Software Limited provides software hosting and maintenance of the system. A significant amount of customisation work has been carried out on the current system, to tailor this to meet KCC's requirements, and allow integration with various other systems such as the Oracle e-Business suite.

2. Financial implications

- 2.1 Highways and Transportation must have an adequate works asset management system to enable it to organise workloads, interact with the public and maintain its successful asset management approach. Without the system capital grants via the incentive fund could be placed at risk as well as impact on the department complying with its statutory obligations.
- 2.2 The contract will be let for three years with a one-year extension option. The contract over its duration will be circa £1.5m (including extension). This allows for the core provision of the solution and any potential development requirement to improve working practices.

3. Systems integration and dependencies

3.1 In recent years, KCC has implemented a range of measures to embed the use of Asset Management (AM) methodology in its approach to highways maintenance, which the WAMs system actively supports. This system integrates with several critical internal and external systems that help deliver the H&T business, including key contracts such as the street lighting contract with Bouyges and the Amey highways term maintenance contract.

4. Current working arrangements

4.1 Over the past 4 years enhancements have been made to the system as a result of the creation of a Confirm Programme Board, comprised of officers from across Highways and Transportation and Brightly staff. This work has resulted in pilot projects being delivered to develop bespoke KCC solutions as part of this system, such as My Kent Highways, a customer fault reporting and information system and Predictor, a tool used by the Road and Footway Asset team to assist in determining areas that will be subject to deterioration over time.

5. Procurement process

- 5.1 There is a relatively limited market for this type of system. Highways and Transportation staff have engaged with Strategic Commissioning to conduct a procurement process. An extensive market scoping exercise has been carried out to understand potential alternative solutions and the options considered are outlined below:
 - Do Nothing: Allow the Current Contract to lapse. Kent County Council would no longer have ongoing support for this solution, posing a significant risk to its operational activities within the Highways service area. This needs to be linked to the Highway Act 1980 and out asset management approach etc. This supports this work. Discounted.
 - Extension of current contract: There are no remaining contract extensions, permissible in accordance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015.
 Discounted.
 - 3. Conduct an open competitive tender process in accordance with the PCR15. Market engagement has identified limited alternative solutions within the market that provides all functionality required by the Authority. To move to an alternative solution would incur significant migration, implementation, configuration, and training costs which outweigh any potential saving conducting a competitive process. Discounted.
 - 4. Direct Award of Contract to existing Supplier (Brightly Software Ltd) using the G-Cloud 13 Framework which includes a competitively tendered rate card and agreed terms and conditions. This minimises the procurement costs identified within Option 3 and is compliant with the PCR15 while ensuring s continuity of service. Preferred Option.
- 5.2 No alternative systems have been identified that include all functionality required by Kent County Council 'Out of the Box'. Competitors do not provide a comparable specification or functionality to that provided by the 'Confirm' service. It has been identified that significant customisation may be required of other "off the shelf" solutions to meet all functionality currently used within the Works Asset Management system.

5.3 The Council is able to use a Direct award process to enter into a new contract with Brightly (using the G-Cloud 13 Framework.) This would effectively represent a like-for-like replacement of the current contract with no significant amendments compared to the current contract terms and conditions (using the previous G-Cloud 11 Framework). Brightly has also shared proposals with KCC to move to an Enterprise Subscription as a Service model. This option is not being taken; however, this option may be explored in the future within the contractual arrangement.

6. Legal implications

- 6.1 Under the Highways Act 1980, as the local Highway Authority, KCC has a legal duty to maintain its respective sections of the highway network under section 41. This includes responsibility for maintaining, managing and, where necessary, improving their section of the network. This system supports the Authority in delivering this statutory service.
- 6.2 The award of any contracts will be in full compliance with all relevant procurement and governance regulations. Legal advice in consultation with the Office of General Counsel has been commissioned to review the framework procedures and the terms and conditions that will govern future schemes.

7. Equality Impact and Data Protection Assessment

7.1 An equality impact assessment (EQIA) and Data Impact Protection Assessment has been carried out and no risks have been identified.

8. Conclusion

8.1 Highways and Transportation needs to ensure that it has a suitable works asset management system in place that can support the delivery of its services. The system must integrate with several critical internal and external systems that help deliver the H&T business. Following a rigorous procurement process the preferred option is for a direct award to the incumbent supplier, Brightly using the G-Cloud 13 framework which is compliant with the PCR15 while ensuring continuity of service.

9. Recommendations

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse or make recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport on the proposed decision to:

- a) award the Works Asset Management System (WAMs) contract to Brightly Software Limited from 28th June 2023, for a period of 3 years, with potential for a 1-year extension until 27th June 2027; and
- b) delegate authority to the Director for Highways and Transportation to take other relevant actions, including but not limited to finalising the terms of and entering into required contracts or other legal agreements, as necessary to implement the decision as shown at Appendix A.

10. Appendices

Appendix A: Proposed Record of Decision Appendix B: Equality Impact Assessment:

https://democracy.kent.gov.uk/documents/s118153/EqIAWorksAssetManagementSystem.do

cx.pdf

11. Contact details

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Director

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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL - PROPOSED RECORD OF DECISION

DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY:

David Brazier, Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport

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Key decision

Subject Matter / Title of Decision: Works Asset Management System Procurement

Decision:

As Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport, I agree to:

- a) award the Works Asset Management System (WAMs) contract to Brightly Software Limited from 28th June 2023, for a period of 3 years, with potential for a 1-year extension until 27th June 2027; and
- b) delegate authority to the Director for Highways and Transportation to take other relevant actions, including but not limited to finalising the terms of and entering into required contracts or other legal agreements, as necessary to implement the decision.

Reason(s) for decision:

The current contract expires on 27th June 2023. Highways and Transportation must have an adequate works asset management system to enable it to organise workloads, interact with the public and maintain its successful asset management approach. Without the system capital grants via the incentive fund could be placed at risk as well as impact on the department complying with its statutory obligations.

Cabinet Committee recommendations and other consultation:

Members of Environment and Transport Cabinet Committee will consider and discuss the proposed decision at their meeting on 23 May.

Any alternatives considered and rejected:

- 1. **Do Nothing**: Allow the Current Contract to lapse. Kent County Council would no longer have ongoing support for this solution, posing a significant risk to its operational activities within the Highways service area. This needs to be linked to the Highway Act 1980 and out asset management approach etc. This supports this work. **Discounted**.
- 2. **Extension of current contract:** There are no remaining contract extensions, permissible in accordance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015. **Discounted**.
- 3. Conduct an open competitive tender process in accordance with the PCR15. Market engagement has identified limited alternative solutions within the market that provides all functionality required by the Authority. To move to an alternative solution would incur significant migration, implementation, configuration and training costs which outweigh any potential saving conducting a competitive process. Discounted.

Any interest declared when the decision was taken and any dispensation granted by the Proper Officer:

| signed | Page 7 | date |
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Initial (RAG) Assessment of the Suitability of Nominated Land to the South and West of Hermitage Quarry for Hard Rock

Site name: Land to the South and West of Hermitage Quarry

Proposed Development: Extraction of Hard Rock of the Limestone Hythe Formation (Kentish Ragstone)

Site Location: Hermitage Quarry, Hermitage Lane, Aylesford, Kent, ME16 9NT

Grid Reference: Approximately centred on TQ 70745 55403

District/Borough Council: Tonbridge and Malling Borough (northern part of the site) and Maidstone Borough (southern part)

Parish: East Malling and Larkfield Parish and Ditton Parish (in Tonbridge and Malling Borough). The southern part of the site falls within Barming Parish in Maidstone Borough.

Site Area: The site covers an area of 96 hectares from within which an area of up to 64 hectares could be worked subject to detailed technical assessment

Estimated Mineral Reserve: Circa 20 million tonnes of Ragstone Hard Rock

Annual output: Circa 0.9mtpa

Yield: Potential maximum 20 million tonnes - this will be influenced by planning constraints and appropriate stand-offs from sensitive land uses

Existing Land Use: Woodland and meadow

Proposed Restoration: The land would be restored to original levels with inert restoration materials (circa 500,000 tonnes per annum) and returned to mixed native woodland and meadow, subject to biodiversity net gain requirements.

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May 2023 **Summary of Assessment**

| Green Belt | Green |
|--|---------------|
| Airport Safeguarding Zones | Green |
| Cumulative Impacts | Amber-Green |
| Health and Amenity | Red-Amber |
| Services and Utilities | Red-Amber |
| Transport (Including Access) | Amber |
| Public Rights of Way (PRoW) | Red-Amber |
| Soil Quality | Amber |
| Air Quality | Amber |
| Water Environment (including flooding) | Amber - Green |
| Historic Environment | Amber-Green |
| Nature Conservation and Geodiversity | Red-Amber |
| Landscape Designations/Visual Impact | Amber- Green |
| | |

Full RAG Assessment

The text that is considered to most accurately reflect the assessment of this site is shown in bold and underlined with larger font.

| Opportunity/Constraint | RED | RED-AMBER | AMBER | AMBER-GREEN | GREEN | Information |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | Source |
| Landscape | The site is in the | The site is in the | The site is in the | The site is in the | The site is not | GIS Data |
| Designations/Visual Impact | AONB, there are no | AONB but there may | AONB, and there | AONB, and there | within the AONB | |
| | exceptional | be exceptional | are exceptional | are exceptional | or its setting and | The Kent |
| The significance of any | circumstances and | circumstances and it | circumstances and | circumstances and | would have no | Landscape |
| , | the development | may be in the public | it is in the public | it is in the public | impact on the | Assessment |
| landscape and visual impact is | cannot be | interest. | interest but it could | interest but it could | landscape | Parts 1 and 2 |
| dependent on a number of | demonstrated to | | have an adverse | have an adverse | designation. | (2003) |
| factors, such as the proximity to | be in the public | The site is adjacent to | impact on the | impact on the | | Landscape |
| sensitive viewpoints, presence | interest. | or within the setting | landscape | landscape | The site falls | character area |
| of screening features, direct | | of the AONB and | designation. | designation. | outside the AONB | design guidance |
| effect on landscape fabric, | | could have a major | | | and could have a | (Kent Downs |
| existing landforms and the | | adverse impact on | The site is adjacent | The site is adjacent | very minor impact | AONB & High |
| proximity to Kent's landscape | | the landscape | or within the | or within the | on the landscape | Weald AONB) |
| designations of national | | designation that | setting of an | setting of an | designation that | |
| importance. | | could require high | AONB and could | AONB and could | could be | Consultation |
| importance. | | level mitigation. | have a moderate | have a minor | addressed with | with landscape |
| Kant has two nationally | | | adverse impact on | adverse impact on | mitigation. | specialists. |
| Kent has two nationally | | The site falls outside | the landscape | the landscape | | |
| important landscape | | the AONB and could | designation, that | designation, that | The site is | Promoter of |
| designations: The Kent Downs | | have a major adverse | could require | could require low | considered to | site |
| and the High Weald Areas of | | impact on the | medium level | level mitigation. | have no impact | |
| Outstanding Natural Beauty | | landscape that could | mitigation. | | upon local | |
| (AONB). | | be difficult to | | The site falls | sensitivity | |
| | | mitigate. | The site falls | outside the AONB | receptors. | |
| | | | outside the AONB | and could have a | | |
| | | The site is considered | and could have a | minor adverse | | |
| | | to have a major | moderate adverse | impact upon the | | |
| | | impact upon local | impact on the | local landscape | | |
| | | sensitivity receptors. | landscape that | that could require | | |

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| | | | could require medium level mitigation. The site is considered to have a moderate impact upon local landscape. | low level mitigation. The site is considered to have a minor adverse impact upon local landscape. | | |
| Nature Conservation and Geodiversity Proximity to international designations. E.g., SAC, SPA, Ramsar. Proximity to national designations. E.g. SSSI, National Nature Reserve, Ancient Woodland. Proximity to Local Designations E.g Regionally important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RCIS), Local Wildlife Sites, SNCI, Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Habitats. Potential for enhancement of local designations can be taken into account. | The site is likely to have a significant effect on international designations but mitigation measures are not available. Site is within or could have unacceptable adverse impact on national designations where there is no evidence that the benefits of the development outweigh the impacts. Impact likely to be severe. | The site is likely to have a significant effect on international designations, mitigation measures are available but are of a nature which means they may not be deliverable. Site is within or could have unacceptable adverse impact on national designations where there is no persuasive evidence that the benefits of the development | The site is likely to have a significant effect on international designations, mitigation measures are possible but not included in the proposal. Site is within or could have unacceptable adverse impact on national designations but there is persuasive evidence that the benefits of the development outweigh the impacts. | The site could potentially impact international designations and mitigation measures are included in the proposal which are sufficient enough to avoid a likely significant effect. The site is unlikely to have an unacceptable impact on local designations. Impacts could be addressed with mitigation. Impact likely to be minor. | The site is not likely to have a significant effect on international, national or local designations. The site is considered to have no impact upon local sensitivity receptors. | GIS data Consultation with Natural England and biodiversity officers Promoter of site |

| With all designations the proximity, perceived adverse impacts and the potential for mitigation should be considered. Oaken Wood SSSI is located just within the southwest of the site boundary. A significant part of the site is designated Ancient Woodland. Site is within a Local Wildlife Site. | | outweigh the impacts. Site is within or could have unacceptable adverse impact on local designations where there is no evidence the impacts can be mitigated or compensated such that there is net benefit. Impact is likely to be severe to moderate. The site is considered to have a significant adverse effect on national designations. | Site is within or could have unacceptable adverse impact on local designations but there is persuasive evidence that the impacts can be mitigated or compensated such that there is net benefit. Impact is likely to be severe to moderate. | The site is considered to have a minor impact upon local sensitivity receptors | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| Proximity to Kent's heritage assets, including registered | The site could cause unacceptable adverse impact on heritage assets and /or their settings. | The site may cause unacceptable adverse impact on heritage assets and/or its setting in the | The site may cause a moderate unacceptable impact on heritage assets and/ or their | The site may cause a minor adverse impact on heritage | The site may not cause any adverse impact to Kent's heritage assets | Consultation with Historic England and |

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| historic parks and gardens, Listed Buildings, a conservation area or its setting, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, archaeological sites and features and defined heritage coastline. There is a presumption in favour of preserving Listed Buildings and their setting, nationally important archaeological remains in situ and their setting. Proposals for development should not have an adverse effect on Kent's heritage assets including its fabric, setting, amenity value and arrangements for reinstatement | Impacts include direct impact to designated assets of exceptional more than special interest, or special interest (Grade I, Grade II*, Grade or Scheduled Monument or implied significant), direct impact to known and significant undesignated assets (e.g previously investigated archeological sites) No opportunity to maintain or enhance historic asset. | absence of high-level mitigation. | settings in the absence of medium-level mitigation. Examples include no direct or indirect impacts to designated assets of exceptional more than special interest, or special interest (Grade I, Grade II*, Grade or Scheduled Monument or implied significant) | assets and/ or its setting in the absence of low-level mitigation. | and/or their settings. | officers specialised in archaeology and the historic environment Promoter of site |
| Water Environment (including flooding) Proximity to Source Protection Zones (SPZ)or major/minor aquifers Proximity to vulnerable above- ground water bodies. The Water Framework Directive | The site could have a Severe unacceptable adverse impact upon groundwater SPZs and/or result in the deterioration of any water resource. | The site could have a major adverse impact on groundwater SPZs or water resources in the absence of high level mitigation. The site is classed as: 'Exception Test Required', according | The site could have a moderate adverse impact on groundwater SPZs or water resources in the absence of medium level mitigation. The site is classed as: 'Exception Test | The site could have a minor adverse impact on groundwater SPZs or water resources in the absence of low level mitigation (e.g working | The Site will have no unacceptable impact on water resources. 'Development is appropriate' according to the Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone | GIS Data Consultation with the Environment Agency and flood risk officers. |

| objectives seek no deterioration in current water quality and good status in all water bodies) Proximity to Flood Zones - dependent on type of development (Ref: Planning Practice Guidance*) Mineral extraction can provide opportunities for flood water and general water storage Note: The sites will be subject to a separate Sequential Testing exercise in accordance with the NPPF at Stage 3. The site is located within Zone 3 (Zone III) of a SPZ, total catchment area. The site is located within a principal aquifer. Part of the site is located within a high groundwater vulnerability area. The site is located within Flood Zone 1, low probability of flooding. | The site will exacerbate flood risk in areas prone to flooding. The site could have a severe unacceptable impact upon waterbodies within the site and or hydrologically connected to the site. The site is classed as: "Development should not be permitted" according to the Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone Compatibility Table in the Planning Practice Guidance* Phase 1 and Phase 2 Hydrogeological | to the Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone Compatibility Table in the Planning Practice Guidance and other sources of flooding could have a major impact requiring high levels of mitigation The site may have a major impact on vulnerable water bodies in the absence of high level mitigation. Phase 1 Hydrogeological Risk Assessment would be required prior to allocation. | Required' according to the Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone Compatibility Table in the Planning Practice Guidance and other sources of flooding could have a moderate impact requiring mitigation. The site may have a moderate impact on vulnerable water bodies in the absence of medium level mitigation. Phase 1 Hydrogeological Risk Assessment would be required prior to allocation. | above the water table) The site is classed as: 'Exception Test Required' according to the Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone Compatibility Table in the Planning Practice Guidance and other sources of flooding could have a moderate impact requiring mitigation. The site may have a minor impact on vulnerable water bodies in the absence of low level mitigation. | Compatibility Table in the Planning Practice Guidance and other sources of flooding could have no impact. Good opportunities for flood risk mitigation | Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Promoter of site |
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| All Quality | AQMA, unacceptable | AQMA; unacceptable | to an AQMA or may have | 19/0 | or no risk of adverse impacts | Sis Data |

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| Emissions to air can be of concern at some facilities- dealt with at planning application stage if necessary, through use of conditions and controls Proximity to Air Quality Management Areas- Impacts on AQMA could be mitigated by conditions and controls. | adverse impacts cannot be mitigated. | adverse impacts may be mitigated. | adverse impacts on air quality that is capable of mitigation. | | to AQMAs or air quality. | Officer assessment Promoter of site |
| Soil Quality Proximity or location of best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, poorer quality land should be used in preference to higher quality. Consider location of sensitive land and soils Potential for enhancement | The entire site contains best and most versatile land which could be severely impacted by the development. | Large parts of the site contain best and most versatile land which could be majorly impacted by the development. | Small parts of the site contain best and most versatile land which would be moderately impacted by the development Opportunities for mitigation and restoration exist. | The site could impact best and most versatile land which could require minor mitigation. Good opportunities for mitigation and restoration. | The site contains low quality soil There could be opportunities to restore the site and enhance the quality of soil. | GIS data Consultation with landscape officers and Natural England if necessary Officer Assessment - The site is located within Grade 2 for the best and most versatile agricultural land. Promoter of site |

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| Public Rights of Way (PRoW) Consider the presence of public rights of way (Highways Act 1980 Section 41) Highways Act 1980 Section 130(1), duty of highway authority to assert and protect the rights of the public to the use and enjoyment of any Impact on long distance trails (e.g. North Downs Way and England Coast Path) Potential for enhancement (would be sought at all sites) | The site is likely to cause severe unacceptable adverse impact upon the PRoW without satisfactory provision for diversion and/or mitigation. Significant adverse impact upon Kent's Long Distance Trails | The site is likely to cause major adverse impact upon the PRoW network and/or Kent's Long Distance Trails but this could be satisfactorily diverted and/or extensively mitigated. | The site could cause moderate adverse impact upon the PRoW network and/or Kent's Long Distance Trails but this could be satisfactorily diverted and/or mitigated. | Site is in the vicinity of the PRoW network and/or Kent's Long Distance Trails and may only cause minor adverse impacts on PRoW network and Kent's Long Distance Trails | Site will have no effect on PRoW network and Kent's Long Distance Trails. An opportunity for enhancement has been identified. | GIS data Consultation with the County Council's PRoW officers Promoter of site |
| Proximity to Kent's Trunk Roads, Primary Route Network and Secondary Route Network will be assessed, including the presence of width, height and weight restrictions along these routes | The site could have a severe unacceptable adverse impact on transport and access in the absence of high level mitigation. There are severe issues with access to the Primary Route Network and Secondary Route Network. | The site could have a major adverse impact on transport and access in the absence of high level mitigation. There are major issues with access to the Primary Route Network and Secondary Route Network. | The site could have a moderate adverse impact on transport and access in the absence of medium level mitigation. There are moderate issues with access to the Primary Route Network and | The site could have a minor adverse impact on transport and access in the absence of low level mitigation. There are minor issues with access to the Primary Route Network and Secondary Route Network. | The site will not give rise to any adverse impacts upon transport and access to Primary and Secondary Route Network. | GIS data Officer assessment Promoter of site |

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| | Mitigation is not practical. | The identified impacts could be mitigated through planning obligations. | Secondary Route Network. The identified impacts could be mitigated through planning obligations. | The identified impacts could be mitigated through planning obligations. | | |
| Services and Utilities Sites need sustainable access to utilities. Equally, they should not interfere with any utilities which pass underneath. Mitigation measures will be considered in terms of cost and benefits. Utilities include water, gas, electricity and telecommunications, as well as railways, HS1 and Crossrail assets. | The site contains services or utilities which could be severely impacted on - no mitigation measures can be used. | The site contains services or utilities which could require major mitigation through rerouting, or the location of cables/pipes hampers the ability to maximise yield from the site. | The site contains services or utilities that could require consideration through re-routing or other medium levels of mitigation. | The site is near to services or utilities and any minor adverse impacts will require low-level mitigation. | There are no services or utilities near to, or within the site. | Officer assessment Utility providers Promoter of site |

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| Health and Amenity This includes impact of noise, dust, vibration, odour, emissions, bioaerosols, illumination, visual intrusion, traffic, quality of life and community and environment wellbeing. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Kent MWLP state that the adverse impact of minerals and waste development on neighbouring communities should be minimised. Consider proximity of local communities whose amenity may be impacted by development Appropriate and suitable mitigation measures to reduce the risk of unacceptable adverse impacts should be considered. | The site could cause severe unacceptable adverse impact on health and amenity with no mitigation demonstrated. The site could cause a severe impact to adjacent land uses. | The site could cause major adverse impact to health and amenity from blasting in the absence of a high levels of mitigation as demonstrated. The site could cause a major impact to adjacent land uses. | The site may cause a moderate adverse impact to health and amenity in the absence of a medium levels of mitigation as demonstrated. Possibility to result in net planning benefit. The site could cause a moderate impact_to adjacent land uses The site is considered to have a moderate to adverse impact to health and amenity. | The site may cause a minor adverse impact to health and amenity in the absence of low level mitigation. High possibility to result in net planning benefit. The site could cause a minor impact to adjacent land uses. | The site may not cause any adverse impact to health and amenity. The site could not unacceptably impact adjacent land uses. | Officer assessment Promoter of site |
| Policies and proposals should take account of: Existing activity and impacts; the duration and nature of proposals for new or | The cumulation of activity at the site with existing development will result in an | The cumulation of activity at the site with existing development may result in an | The cumulation of activity at the site with existing development may result in moderate | The cumulation of activity at the site with existing development | There are no concerns of cumulative impacts resulting from the | Officer assessment Promoter of site |

| lurther workings; and the extent of impacts that a particular site, locality, community, environment or wider areas of mineral working can reasonably be expected to tolerate over a particular or proposed period. The Kent MWLP is consistent with this. Airport Safeguarding Zones Aircraft are vulnerable to birdstrikes, and 80% of all strikes occur on an aircraft's take-off or landing phase of flight, therefore highlighting the necessity for wildlife management on and within proximity of an airfield. Aerodrome administrators are responsible for monitoring bird activity within the relevant radius of the aerodrome. This is to mitigate the birdstrike in sk to aircraft and be aware what species are in the local area. Many types of development, including large, flat-roofed structures, landfill sites, gravel pit restoration schemes and nature response. | Way 2023 | | | | | 1 | |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Airport Safeguarding Zone and the nature of the site is likely to attract birds and increase the risk of bird strike for aircraft. Aerodrome administrators are responsible for monitoring bird activity within the relevant radius of the aerodrome. This is to mitigate the birdstrike risk to aircraft and be aware what species are in the local area. Many types of development, including large, flat-roofed structures, landfill sites, gravel pit restoration schemes and | of impacts that a particular site, locality, community, environment or wider areas of mineral working can reasonably be expected to tolerate over a particular or proposed period. The Kent MWLP is consistent | adverse impact on environment and/or communities that cannot be satisfactorily | impact on environment and community that will require high level | environment and community that will require medium level | impact on the environment and community that will require low level | The second secon | |
| | Aircraft are vulnerable to birdstrikes, and 80% of all strikes occur on an aircraft's take-off or landing phase of flight, therefore highlighting the necessity for wildlife management on and within proximity of an airfield. Aerodrome administrators are responsible for monitoring bird activity within the relevant radius of the aerodrome. This is to mitigate the birdstrike risk to aircraft and be aware what species are in the local area. Many types of development, including large, flat-roofed structures, landfill sites, gravel | Airport Safeguarding Zone and the nature of the site is likely to attract birds and increase the risk of bird strike for aircraft. No mitigation is | Airport Safeguarding Zone and the nature of the site is likely to attract birds and increase the risk of bird strike for aircraft. High level mitigation is required which may make the site | Airport Safeguarding Zone. Either: Nature of the site means that it is unlikely to attract birds and increase the risk of birdstrike for aircraft. The site is likely to be deliverable through employing medium level mitigation measures so it is unlikely to attract birds and increase the risk of | Airport Safeguarding Zone. Either: Nature of the site means that it is unlikely to attract birds and increase the risk of birdstrike for aircraft. The site is likely to be deliverable through employing low level mitigation measures so it is unlikely to attract birds and increase the risk of | within an Airport Safeguarding Zone and therefore will have no | Officer assessment Promoter of |

Green Belt Site constitutes Site constitutes Site constitutes Site constitutes Site is not GIS data inappropriate inappropriate inappropriate inappropriate within the development within development within development development Officer Within the NPPF is a **Green Belt and** the Green Belt, and the Green Belt and a within the Green within the Green assessment Presumption to consider therefore will no substantive case case for very special Belt, but a Belt and a development within the Green for very special not cause any circumstances has substantive substantive Inappropriate development is by circumstances has been presented. persuasive case for persuasive case for harm to the definition, harmful to the been presented. Major levels of very special very special Greenbelt. openness of the Green Belt and mitigation may be circumstances has circumstances has should be refused except in very been presented. required. been presented. Site is within the special circumstances. Medium levels of Low levels of Green Belt but it is mitigation may be mitigation may be not considered required. required. inappropriate development.