

## Initial (RAG) Assessment of the Suitability of Nominated Land to the South and West of Hermitage Quarry for Hard Rock

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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.

## **Summary of Assessment**

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

## **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	
Decignations, visual impact	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
			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		

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

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		
Historic Environment  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	GIS data  Consultation with Historic England and

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
All Quality	AQMA, unacceptable	AQMA; unacceptable	to an AQMA or may have	,	or no risk of adverse impacts	

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
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.	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

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.	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.	Officer assessment Promoter of site

	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	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

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.  Cumulative Impacts	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	activity at the site with existing development will result in an unacceptable adverse impact on	activity at the site with existing development may result in an unacceptable adverse impact on	activity at the site with existing development may result in moderate impact on the environment and	of activity at the site with existing development	concerns of cumulative impacts resulting from the development of the site.	assessment  Promoter of site

further 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.	environment and/or communities that cannot be satisfactorily mitigated.	environment and community that will require high level mitigation.	community that will require medium level mitigation.	may have some impact on the environment and community that will require low level mitigation.		
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 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 nature reserves.	The site is within an 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 practical or possible.	The site is within an 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 undeliverable.	Site is within an 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 birdstrike.	Site is within an 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 birdstrike.	The site is not within an Airport Safeguarding Zone and therefore will have no impact.	CAA, NATS  Officer assessment  Promoter of site

Green	Be	lt
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Within the NPPF is a
Presumption to consider
development within the Green
Inappropriate development is by
definition, harmful to the
openness of the Green Belt and
should be refused except in very
special circumstances.

Site constitutes inappropriate development within the Green Belt, and no substantive case for very special circumstances has been presented.

Site constitutes inappropriate development within the Green Belt and a case for very special circumstances has been presented.

Major levels of mitigation may be required.

Site constitutes inappropriate development within the Green Belt, but a substantive persuasive case for very special circumstances has been presented. Medium levels of mitigation may be required.

Site constitutes inappropriate development within the Green Belt and a substantive persuasive case for very special circumstances has been presented. Low levels of mitigation may be required.

Site is not within the Green Belt and therefore will not cause any harm to the Greenbelt.

Site is within the Green Belt but it is not considered inappropriate development. GIS data

Officer assessment