

3rd July 2018



You are hereby summoned to a Meeting of the **Sevenoaks Town Council** to be held in the Council Chamber, Town Council Offices, Bradbourne Vale Road, Sevenoaks on Monday 9th July 2018 following a meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee starting at 7pm. Town Councillors are reminded that they have a duty to state a Declaration of Interest prior to the appropriate agenda item and to consider the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 s.17 when reaching a decision.

Please note that the proceedings of this meeting may be recorded in line with regulations set out in the Openness of Local Government Bodies Regulations 2014. A copy of Sevenoaks Town Council's procedure for the recording meetings is available online at sevenoakstown.gov.uk or by request. Members of the public addressing the Committee but not wishing to be recorded should put this request to the Clerk at the earliest possible opportunity.

Town Clerk

To assist in the speedy and efficient despatch of business, members wishing to obtain factual information on items included on the agenda are asked to enquire of the Town Clerk prior to the day of the meeting.

AGENDA

PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

To enable any members of the public present to draw the attention of the Town Council to any matter.

- 1 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
To receive and note apologies for absence.
- 2 **REQUESTS FOR DISPENSATIONS**
To consider written requests from Members which have previously been submitted to the Town Clerk to enable participation in discussion and voting on items for which the Member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest. (s.31 & s.33 of the Localism Act 2011).
- 3 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**
To receive any declarations of interest from members in respect of items of business included in the agenda for this meeting.

Town Council Offices
Bradbourne Vale Road
Sevenoaks Kent TN13 3QG

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Town Clerk



- 4 MINUTES
To receive, adopt and if correctly entered to sign the minutes of the Sevenoaks Town Council meeting held on 11th June 2018 (copy previously distributed and attached).
- 5 PLANNING COMMITTEE
To receive and adopt the minutes of the Planning Committee Meeting held on:
a) 18th June 2018 (copy previously distributed and attached)
b) 2nd July 2018 (copy to follow separately).
- 6 CHANGES TO OFFICER BANK SIGNATORIES
To receive and adopt the amended Officer Bank signatories as discusses at the Finance & General Purposes Committee held prior to this meeting.
- 7 2 OLD TIMBER TOP COTTAGES
To seek agreement as per Standing Order 14 (b) for the Mayor and Town Clerk to sign and seal documents regarding the lease covering the access rights – 2 Old Timber Top Cottages (copy attached).
- 8 FRIENDSHIP ARRANGEMENT WITH A TOWN IN CHINA
To consider the Mayor's proposal to initiate a 'Friendship Arrangement' (background documents attached).
- 9 MAYOR'S ENGAGEMENTS
To receive and note
a) the functions attended by the Mayor or her representative from May 2018 to the current date
b) the forthcoming Civic Events being organised by the Mayor during 2018/2019 (copies attached)
c) the Mayor's Knole Cocktail event, being held on Friday 13th July 2018.
- 10 PRESS RELEASE
To consider any agenda item, which would be appropriate for a press release.

**MINUTES OF THE TOWN COUNCIL MEETING HELD AT
SEVENOAKS TOWN COUNCIL OFFICES
ON MONDAY 11TH JUNE 2018 AT 7:54 PM**

Meeting Commenced: 7:53 pm

Meeting Concluded: 7:59 p.m.

Cllr N J L Busvine OBE (Deputy Mayor)	Present	Cllr R J Parry	Apologies
Cllr S L Arnold,	Present	Cllr E Parson	Present
Cllr J M Canet	Present	Cllr R L Piper	Present
Cllr M A Chakowa	<i>Not Present</i>	Cllr R G Raikes	Present
Cllr A S Clayton	Apologies	Cllr O Schneider	<i>Not present</i>
Cllr A Eyre	Present	Cllr P E Towell	Apologies
Cllr R M C Hogarth	Apologies	Cllr E T Waite	Present
Cllr Mrs R E Parry	Apologies	Cllr Mrs P C Walshe	Present

[9]

Also Present:

Chief Executive/Town Clerk
Responsible Finance Officer
Committee Clerk

In the absence of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, Cllr N J L Busvine OBE chaired the meeting.

PUBLIC QUESTION TIME: there were no members of the public present

102 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

RESOLVED: that apologies received from Cllr A S Clayton, The Mayor [Cllr R M C Hogarth], Cllr R J Parry, Cllr Mrs R E Parry, and Cllr P E Towell be noted and accepted

103 REQUESTS FOR DISPENSATION

There were no requests for Dispensation.

104 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were none.

105 MINUTES - TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

RESOLVED: To receive, adopt and sign the minutes of the Sevenoaks Annual Council and the Extra Ordinary Town Council meetings held on 14th May 2018 as being a true record of events.

106 PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

RESOLVED: to receive and adopt the Minutes of the meetings held on

- a) 21st May 2018
- b) 4th June 2018 [not as mentioned in the agenda of 2017]
as being true records of events.

107 ANNUAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

RESOLVED: to receive and approve the Finance and General Purposes recommendation for

- a) Annual Governance Statement 2017/2018
- b) Statement of Annual Accounts to 31st March 2018
- c) Supporting papers and signing thereof for submission to the External Auditor [Minute No 97 refers].

108 MAYOR'S ENGAGEMENTS

RESOLVED: to receive and note the

- a) Functions attended by the Mayor or his representative(s) from May until June 2018
- b) forthcoming Civic Events being organised by the Mayor during 2018/2019, in particular:
 - i. the Bat & Ball Station Social History Talk being held on Tuesday 12th June 2018
 - ii. the Mayor's cocktail event being held on Friday 13th July 2018 to which all Members were invited.

109 PRESS RELEASE

RESOLVED: to issue a press release of the Ribbon of Poppies event hosted by the new Mayor and Mayoress of Sevenoaks, Cllr R M C Hogarth and Mrs Mary Hogarth.

There being no further business the Mayor closed the Meeting at 7:59pm.

.....
Mayor of Sevenoaks

.....
Dated

Minutes of the PLANNING COMMITTEE held in the Council Chamber, Town Council Offices, Bradbourne Vale Road, Sevenoaks on 18th June 2018 at 7:00pm

Present:

Committee Members

Cllr Arnold	Present	Cllr Parry	Apologies
Cllr Busvine OBE	Apologies	Cllr Parson	Present
Cllr Canet	Present	Cllr Piper - Chairman	Present
Cllr Chakowa	Apologies	Cllr Raikes	Present
Cllr Clayton	Apologies	Cllr Schneider	Apologies
Cllr Eyre – Vice Chairman	Apologies	Cllr Towell	Apologies
Cllr Hogarth	Present	Cllr Waite	Arrived: 7:20pm
Cllr Mrs Parry	Apologies	Cllr Walshe	Present

Also in attendance:

Assistant Town Clerk
2 members of the public

PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

None

110 REQUESTS FOR DISPENSATIONS

No requests for dispensations had been received.

111 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None

112 DECLARATIONS OF LOBBYING

Cllr Raikes declared he had been lobbied in respect of application [18] Trinity School.

113 MINUTES

The Committee received and considered the minutes of the Planning Committee meeting held on the 4th June 2018

RESOLVED: that the minutes be approved and signed as an accurate record.

114 PLANNING APPLICATIONS

(a) The Committee noted applications submitted under Chairman's Action.

(b) The Committee considered the planning applications received from Sevenoaks District Council during the two weeks ending 13th June 2018 and **it was RESOLVED that** the comments listed on the attached schedule be forwarded to Sevenoaks District Council.

115 PRESS RELEASES

None

Finished 8:02pm

Planning Applications Considered

Applications considered on 18-6-18

1	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/00850/HOUSE	Louise Cane 29-06-2018	Cllr Piper	Mr D Dennis 240140
Applicant		House Name	Road	Locality
Mr & Mrs Heath			8 Chichester Drive	Kippington
Town		County	Post Code	Application date
				11/06/18
Demolition of garage and rear bay window. Erection of a two storey extension; single storey ground floor extension at rear with roof-lights; two storey extension at front and a new open porch at front. Roof alterations.				
18/00850/HOUSE - Amended plan				
The proposed development has been amended.				

Sevenoaks Town Council recommended approval.

2	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01413/LBCALT	Natalie Rowland 21-06-2018	Cllr Parson	Miss C Proto 462100
Applicant		House Name	Road	Locality
National Trust		Knole House	Knole Lane	Town
Town		County	Post Code	Application date
				04/06/18
Erection of 2 parasols to be embedded in Brewhouse Yard.				

Sevenoaks Town Council recommended approval.

3	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01440/HOUSE	Holly Pockett 25-06-2018	Cllr Raikes	Mr B Best 455029
Applicant		House Name	Road	Locality
Mr F Gifford			35 St Georges Road	St Johns
Town		County	Post Code	Application date
				05/06/18
Raising of the roof to incorporate a first floor, a single storey rear extension and alterations to the fenestration.				

Sevenoaks Town Council recommended approval subject to no impact on the amenities of neighbouring properties.

4	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01547/FUL	Natalie Rowland 19-06-2018	Cllr Canet	Mr Moss 01892 533321
Applicant		House Name	Road	Locality
Mr & Mrs Willis + Mr & Mrs Harr		2 And 3	Crawshay Close	Northern
Town		County	Post Code	Application date
				30/05/18
Two storey and single storey extensions with garages. Alterations to fenestration.				

Sevenoaks Town Council recommended approval.

6

Planning Applications Considered

Applications considered on 18-6-18

5	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01569/FUL	Mr Mark Mirams 19-06-2018	Cllr Waite	Ms Andrews 456888
Applicant	House Name	Road	Locality	
Brentfield Homes Ltd	Summerhill	Seal Hollow Road	Eastern	
Town	County	Post Code	Application date	
			30/05/18	
Demolition of existing dwelling; erection of two replacement two storey with roof accommodation dwellings (sic), erection of a new garage and refurbishment of existing and associated works. 18/01569/FUL - Amended plan Revised plans 03, 04 and 09.				

Sevenoaks Town Council continued recommended refusal on grounds of

- the impact of the bulk, mass and siting of the building on Plot 1 on the residential amenity and setting of Dawning and Levenhurst, on a much lower level, which will be more dominant than either of the existing permissions,
- Overdevelopment of the overall site, which is more intensive than either existing permission.

STC notes that, as the applicant suggests, moving the two houses away from Dawning and Levenhurst will impact the residential amenity of Oakridge, which illustrates the constraints of the site.

Informative: If SDC is minded to approve this application, there should be conditions covering:

- the garage refurbishment, prohibiting any work which could affect the roots of the important oak overhanging the south west corner of the site
- the planting scheme in the drive, to achieve the restoration of its earlier condition, as recommended by inspectors in their decisions on both the Dawning and Summerhill sites.

6	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01587/FUL	Natalie Rowland 27-06-2018	Cllr Piper	Mr Seymour 0798420778
Applicant	House Name	Road	Locality	
Mr & Mrs D Moore	Hathersage	Glebe Lane	Kippington	
Town	County	Post Code	Application date	
			07/06/18	
Demolition of existing dwelling and garage. Erection of a new dwelling and garage with studio above.				

Sevenoaks Town Council recommended approval.

Planning Applications Considered

Applications considered on 18-6-18

7	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01591/HOUSE	Natalie Rowland 21-06-2018	Cllr Waite	Mr Hardwick 0796484056
Applicant		House Name	Road	Locality
Mrs F Daulby			4 North View Road	Eastern
Town		County	Post Code	Application date
				04/06/18
Demolition of existing detached garage. Erection of a single storey rear extension incorporating 2 roof windows.				

Sevenoaks Town Council recommended approval.

8	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01622/HOUSE	Holly Pockett 21-06-2018	Cllr Piper	N/A
Applicant		House Name	Road	Locality
Mr & Mrs Middleton			1 Greenwood Way	Kippington
Town		County	Post Code	Application date
				04/06/18
Erection of a single storey rear extension with flat roof and roof lantern and doors to side.				

Sevenoaks Town Council recommended approval.

9	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01644/FUL	Natalie Rowland 21-06-2018	Cllr Eyre	Mr Wise 01622 902902
Applicant		House Name	Road	Locality
Mrs T de Munk		Land West Of	Oak Lane	Kippington
Town		County	Post Code	Application date
				04/06/18
Demolition of existing of (sic) stables and hay storage buildings and replacement with new timber stables and feed-store building together with provision of new area of hard-standing and access track-way.				

//Awaiting Chairmans Action//

10	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01674/ADV	Sean Mitchell 22-06-2018	Cllr Canet	Mr Walcott 01189 507700
Applicant		House Name	Road	Locality
Aldi Stores Ltd		Haywards	Offord Road	Northern
Town		County	Post Code	Application date
				07/06/18
To install 1 wall mounted illuminated signage on the north east elevation of the store. To install 1 non-illuminated vinyl logo on glazing. This is located on the north east elevation of the store. To install 2 totem signs. One of signs is located at the entrance of the site, which is located on the east elevation of the site. And the other located in the car park along Offord road boundary, which is located on the north east elevation of the site				

Sevenoaks Town Council recommended approval.

Planning Applications Considered

Applications considered on 18-6-18

11	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01680/HOUSE	Louise Cane 25-06-2018	Cllr Eyre	Mr Weston 753333
Applicant	House Name	Road	Locality	
Mrs A Tobro	St Francis Lodge	66 Oakhill Road	Kippington	
Town	County	Post Code	Application date	
			05/06/18	
Erection of two storey side and rear extensions including semi-basement with terrace over and open porch. Removal of previous roof extensions and new rooflights. Reconfigure rear retaining walls to increase size of patio and form new garden access stairs.				

//Awaiting Chairmans Action//

12	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01695/HOUSE	Louise Cane 29-06-2018	Cllr Eyre	Mrs Austin 07866962268
Applicant	House Name	Road	Locality	
Mr & Mrs Billing		40 Garth Road	Kippington	
Town	County	Post Code	Application date	
			12/06/18	
Demolition of existing first floor, demolition of a portion of the rear of the property and demolition of garage and shed. Erection of new first floor, single storey side extension and alterations to the fenestration to include new position of front entrance door.				

//Awaiting Chairmans Action//

13	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01717/HOUSE	Louise Cane 27-06-2018	Cllr Eyre	Mr Hudson 01892 673158
Applicant	House Name	Road	Locality	
RGB Development		59 The Rise	Kippington	
Town	County	Post Code	Application date	
			07/06/18	
Proposed demolition of the existing front porch, chimney, retaining walls and single storey side extension; with the erection of a single storey front and two storey front extension, a front dormer extension; a single storey rear/side extension with rooflights, a first floor rear extension and raising of the roof height to incorporate a second floor. Alterations to fenestrations and driveway.				

//Awaiting Chairmans Action//

Planning Applications Considered

Applications considered on 18-6-18

14	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01729/MMA	Mr M Mirams 25-06-2018	Cllr Canet	N Thompson 01689 8363
Applicant		House Name	Road	Locality
ICG Construction		Prevail Place	26 Chatham Hill Road	Northern
Town		County	Post Code	Application date
				05/06/18
Minor material amendment to application 17/03502/MMA for the demolition of existing buildings; erection of 8no. residential apartments and associated works including car parking, cycle and refuse stores and landscaping scheme showing amendments to fenestration including materials and finishes, balconies on eastern elevation, incorporation of lift shaft, lift over-run, increase in length and width of proposed building with revised internal layouts and reduction of car parking spaces to show amendment to surface level parking and revision to cycle storage location.				

Sevenoaks Town Council recommended approval.

15	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01732/HOUSE	Holly Pockett 26-06-2018	Cllr Eyre	Mr De Pascalis 760712
Applicant		House Name	Road	Locality
Mr Davy		Russet House	Grassy Lane	Kippington
Town		County	Post Code	Application date
				07/06/18
Erection of a single storey extension to the first floor at the side with dormers to the front and rear and a single storey rear extension with rooflights.				

//Awaiting Chairmans Action//

16	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01758/FUL	Louise Cane 28-06-2018	Cllr Waite	Mr Lau 07842231244
Applicant		House Name	Road	Locality
Mr & Mrs DeSousa & Mr Ashd			13 & 15 Quakers Hall Lane	Eastern
Town		County	Post Code	Application date
				09/06/18
Erection of 2 storey infill extension for both properties and erection of a loft conversion with dormer to property to number 13. Insertion of window to the side and rooflight to the front.				

Sevenoaks Town Council recommended approval.

17	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	18/01769/HOUSE	Louise Cane 27-06-2018	Cllr Mrs Walshe	Mr B Best 455029
Applicant		House Name	Road	Locality
Miss Z Parkin			56 Hillingdon Rise	Eastern
Town		County	Post Code	Application date
				09/06/18
Erection of a single storey rear extension incorporating two roof windows.				

Sevenoaks Town Council recommended approval.

Planning Applications Considered

Applications considered on 18-6-18

18	Plan Number	Planning officer	Town Councillor	Agent
	PAG/KCC/SE/0095/20	Miss Mary Green 28-06-2018	Cllr Hogarth (OOW)	Mr Shokar 01604 621051
Applicant	House Name	Road	Locality	
KCC Property & Infrastructure	The Trinity School	Seal Hollow Road	Wildemesse	
Town	County	Post Code	Application date	
			31/05/18	
Proposed 2 form of entry expansion of the Trinity School involving internal reconfiguration of existing school building, two extensions to the existing building (additional floor on rear single storey wing and 3 storey block extension to the front of the building), new dedicated child drop-off/pick-up bus layby accessed off of Seal Road/A25, reconfigured parking layout including 14 additional staff parking spaces and 2 additional visitor spaces, new MUGA, additional hardstanding playground area and associated landscape works.				

Sevenoaks Town Council recommended refusal as the transport assessment fails to reflect the reality of the situation in the area as experienced by elected members and members of the public. The Town Council further noted that neither the Grammar Annex or Trinity School were at anywhere near full capacity (based on current unexpanded capacity) and that traffic was already a significant issue in the area. The Town Council believes a further increase in maximum capacity of the site, in the absence of substantial traffic mitigation measures, is wholly unacceptable.

The Town Council would welcome a genuine dialogue with KCC and the School to identify realistic mitigation measures which can be implemented to control the growing levels of traffic in the area and improve the safety for children attending the site.

These could include:

- The implementation of a 30mph speed limit along the entire stretch of the A25 removing the 40mph section.
- The creation of a new pedestrian crossing to the eastern boundary of the site
- The creation of a new vehicular access to the site from the North
- Encouraging more bus provision and take up by pupils
- Restricting car parking in the surrounding residential areas. Inappropriately parked cars are causing significant highway dangers.

Without such a discussion and commitments to infrastructure improvements the Town Council is unable to support any further expansion of capacity on the site.

The Town Council wishes to stress that it does not object to the delivery of further secondary education facilities in the Town, but these facilities must be delivered in a manner which does not cause unacceptable harm to the Town and is not to the detriment of residents, current pupils, and future pupils alike.

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Government
Office for Science

TC
9-2-12
Agenda
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Foresight

Twinning and contact between British and Chinese cities

Future of Cities: Working Paper

Foresight, Government Office for Science

Twinning and contact between British and Chinese cities

Fulong Wu, Fangzhu Zhang, Zheng Wang

Bartlett School of Planning, University College London

January 2016

This review has been commissioned as part of the UK Government's Foresight Future of Cities Project. The views expressed do not represent policy of any government or organisation.

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Executive summary

The practice of town and city twinning serves many functions in Britain. Whilst twinning between British and European cities is primarily focused on cultural and educational exchanges, the Sino-British twinning relationship emphasises economic collaboration. Relations between British and Chinese cities are often facilitated by a variety of local interest groups such as businesses, educational institutions and community organisation.

The compatibility of the local economies between cities also plays a role in whether economic partnerships can be forged. In addition, national government makes use of twinning as part of their national strategy to create closer economic partnerships between China and the UK. City twinning therefore has become a mechanism for Chinese and British entrepreneurial governments to promote the city and the country as a destination for investment. However, the evidence for economic collaboration so far is fairly modest compared to the numerous twinning relations created, as only few city authorities have been able to generate substantial commercial activities.

Twinning relations, particularly those created in the last decade, have been unable to meet their economic aims, indicating that deeper collaboration requires more time to nurture. In comparison, cities that have been in a twinning partnership for a long time and are involved in a variety of twinning activities such as educational exchanges or sending and receiving delegates, tend to be economically more successful. This finding indicates that a successful economic partnership between Sino-British twin cities needs to be established on traditional values of hospitality, trust and reciprocity which in turn are facilitated through non-economic twinning activities and time. The recent trend of joint Sino-British research degrees and British university expansions into China can be a helpful way to deepen economic engagement, although better coordination between city authorities and universities is required.

I. Introduction

City twinning, also known as sister cities in the US, is a widespread practice amongst contemporary city authorities. There were more than 2525 twinning links between the UK and international cities in existence by the year 2006 (Clarke 2008). The initial purpose of twinning was the reconciling of Britain with former enemy countries following the Second World War. Town and city twinning has been further enriched by the emphasis on economic partnerships especially with countries possessing market potential such as the US and China.

Sino-British twinning relations have started to proliferate since the 1980s and so far the China International Friendship Cities Association counts 52 formal twinning partnerships between Chinese and British cities, ranking China amongst the top twinning destinations for British cities (CIFCA, 2015). Against the general assumption that twinning is outdated, in a globalising world where cultures and businesses are already intertwined, the continually rising number of twinned cities signals that city authorities regard twinning as more than symbolic signs of intercity friendship. Civic and economic gains have become increasingly the key focus in contemporary twinning agendas and China's huge market potential has made Chinese cities a very popular choice for city twinning.

Similarly, Chinese city officials also regard the UK as a desirable partner for closer partnerships and hope to benefit from Britain's knowledge and expertise in a variety of fields ranging from medical research to city development. The purpose of this report is to explore the twinning relationship between British and Chinese sister cities and how they have benefited the economy and civic society of both countries. The report will firstly provide a general understanding of the concept of city twinning and how its purpose has changed during the last decades. The report then moves on to discuss the Sino-British twinning experience with regards to what factors have facilitated the large number twin city relations between British and Chinese cities. Finally, the last section examines both the civic and economic implications of Sino-British twinning partnerships and how university collaborations can assist in deepening the relationship between twin cities.

2. The origins of twinning in Britain

Before delving further into the topic, it would be useful to firstly define what 'twinning' means. The practice of twinning encapsulates a wide array of partnerships ranging from joint cultural activities, education support programs to exchanging knowledge on urban development (Zelinsky 1991). It can include both formal and informal agreements between cities to work more closely in cultural, educational and economic areas and involves an exchange of hospitality such as sending and receiving twin city delegates on a regular basis.

British cities have a long tradition of forming twinning relations with cities from other countries. After the Second World War, twinning was often used by British cities as a means to rekindle their relationships with their European neighbours (Clarke 2011). City twinning during the 1950s and 1960s was also characterised by a strong sense of European solidarity and often involved symbolic exchange visits, cultural activities and support for rebuilding war-torn cities. Unsurprisingly France (1080 links counted in 2006) and Germany (500 links counted in 2006) rank as the first and the second most twinned countries with the UK (Clarke 2008). Similarly, Poland and Italy can also be found at the top bracket of the most frequent twinned countries with the UK. Following UK's entrance into the European Economic Area and the economic downturn in the late 1970s where government placed more emphasis on financial viability, an economic mindset was also added to city twinning (Clarke 2011). In addition, media reports of city delegates 'junketing' public money to visit sister cities (Griffin, 2011; Kelly 2012) had also forced government authorities adopt an entrepreneurial approach that focused on economic gains when choosing their twinning partners.

Consequently, during the 1980s twinning relations with American and Chinese cities, both being markets of vast economic potential, had started to flourish in the UK (Clarke 2008). However, it is important to note that twinning according to Clarke (2011:117) "is not a history of stages, in which later forms of partnership have replaced earlier ones, but a history of supplementations, in which early forms...continue to thrive alongside later ones". This is well illustrated by Manchester city government's website where it is possible to see the focus of each of the city's international twinning relations. Whilst Manchester's twinning relationship with St Petersburg (Russia) emphasises on cultural exchanges and Chemnitz (Germany) on social and community links, the Manchester authority describes their twinning relationship with Wuhan (China) as based on economic activities (Manchester City Council n.d.). Whilst grassroots organisations and other interest groups primarily maintain cultural and educational exchanges, the city authorities concentrate more on economic twinning partners (Jayne et al. 2013). However, it is important to note that the boundaries between the twinning forms are not always clearly delineated. For some twinning relations, non-economic partnerships have also evolved into deeper economic collaborations such as in the case of Manchester and Wuhan. Twinning relations in Britain have therefore evolved into a multifunctional device that can be used for a variety of purposes ranging from promoting local businesses to facilitating cultural and education exchanges. These functions can be completely separated activities but at times they also reinforce each other.

3. The twinning relationship between British and Chinese cities

3.1. Building relationships between British and Chinese cities

Sino-British twinning relations have started to increase since the 1980s with Cardiff being the first city to twin with a Chinese city, Xiamen. Many other relations soon followed suit. For British cities, creating twinning partnerships with Chinese cities has predominantly been a means to develop economic relations. This intention was also met with great enthusiasm by Chinese city governments since China's lack of know-how in various fields such as green technologies also meant that Chinese cities are in need of twinning partners who already possess such knowledge. Chinese city officials were particularly eager to learn from industrialised cities such as the UK and the US and keen to acquire the most up to date technologies and ideas. Although China is not the only country with large market potentials, the image of fast developing Chinese cities that are able and prepared to spend vast amounts of money is well known amongst the international community (Zelinsky 1991:24).

Since the 1980s, 52 formal twinning relations were formed between British and Chinese cities (see Annex 1), whereby a large share of twinned Chinese cities is located along the coastal area (see figure 1 and 2). Especially cities in the economically advanced regions of the Pearl River Delta and the Yangtze River Delta such as Guangzhou, Shanghai, Taicang and Zhuhai have created twinning relations with British cities in the past thirty years (see figure 3).

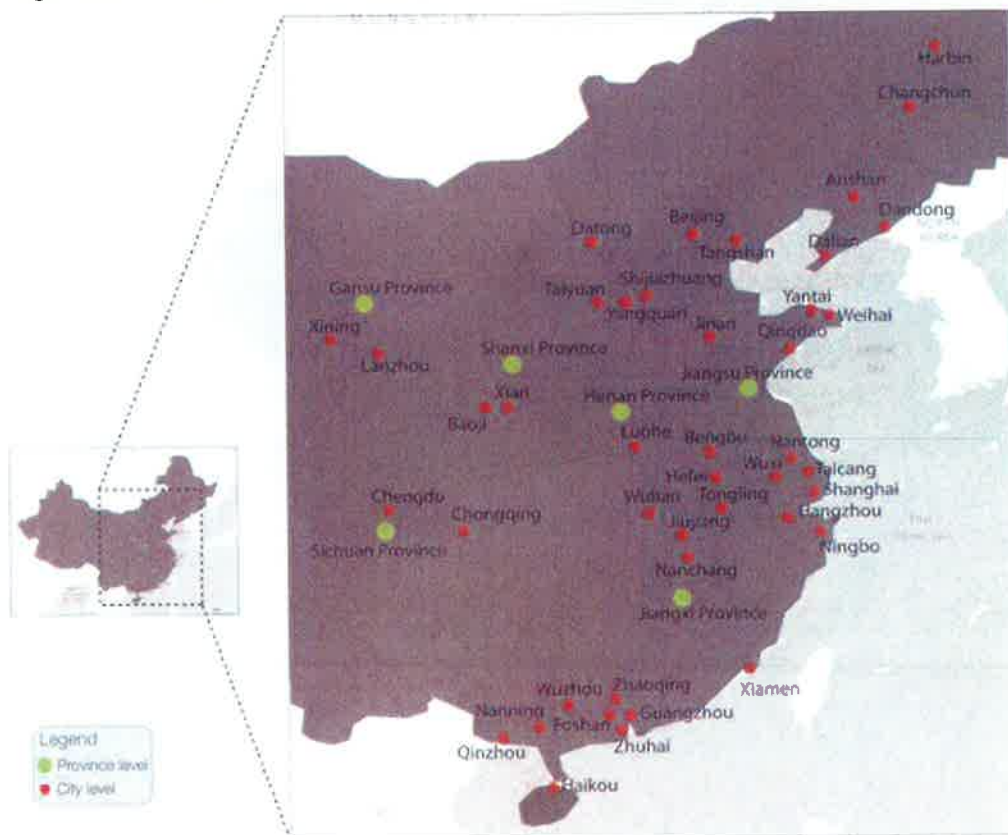
Figure 1: Mapping Sino-British twinning relations



Figure 2: An overview of Chinese cities and provinces with British twinning relations



Figure 3: Chinese cities and provinces in a twinning relationship with the UK



3.2. Northern cities and China relations

In comparison, a sizeable share of British cities is located in England where, especially Northern English cities such as Manchester and Liverpool with a strong industrial heritage have many twinning relations with Chinese cities (See figures 4 and 5).

Figure 4: An overview of British Cities with Chinese twinning relations

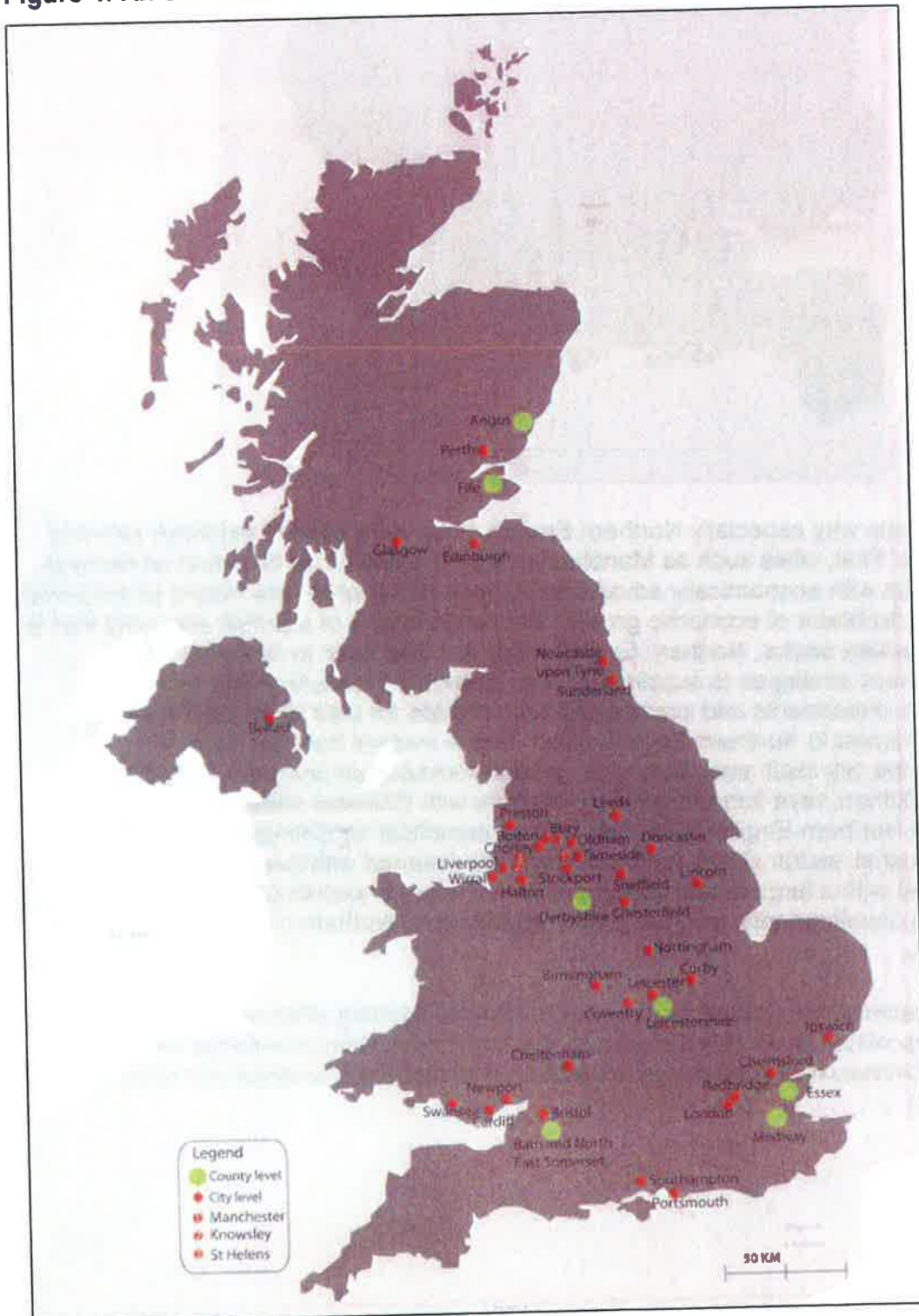
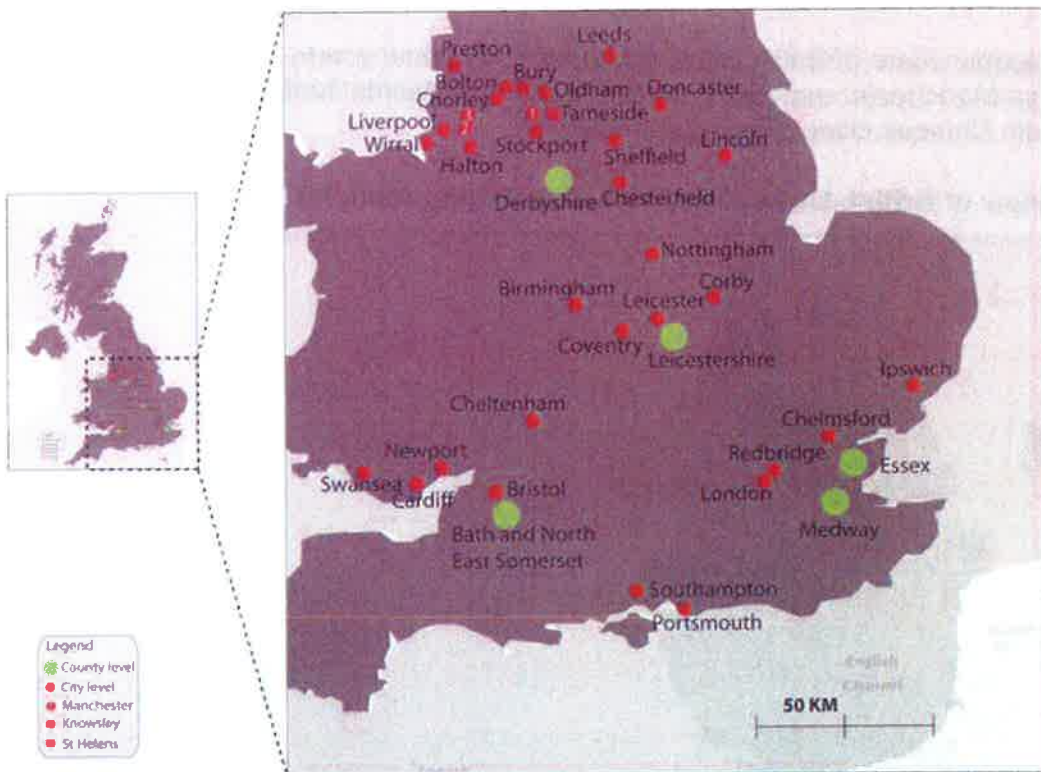


Figure 5: English and Welsh cities and counties in a twinning relationship with China



There are two reasons why especially Northern English cities were keen to establish twinning relations with China. First, cities such as Manchester, which is known for its industrial heritage, had more in common with economically advanced Chinese cities, which are reliant on industrial developments as a facilitator of economic growth. Secondly, in light of a British economy that is dominated by the tertiary sector, Northern English cities are also keen to find alternative economic development strategies to supplement their weakened manufacturing based economies. Foreign investments and commercial partnerships for their local businesses are therefore of great interest to Northern English cities. This is evident from the case of Manchester where the city itself and many of its greater metropolitan borough authorities including Bury or Oldham have formed twinning relations with Chinese cities. On the other hand, twinning with Northern English cities can also be beneficial for Chinese cities, which are reliant on their industrial sector. Cities such as Hangzhou (twinning with Leeds) or Taicang (twinning with Wirral) with a large manufacturing base are keen to exchange knowledge regarding industrial developments and the coping strategies of Northern English cities in a post-industrial economy.

Overall, it may be appropriate to describe many Sino-British twinning alliances as a supply and demand relationship whereby British cities focus on supplying existing knowledge and resources whilst Chinese cities place more emphasis on acquiring knowledge and technologies (Jayne *et al.* 2013).

3.3. Decision making in British/Chinese city twinning processes

With respect as to how cities have chosen their twinning partners, there exist a wide variety of reasons although they can be largely categorised into local factors and national influences. Locally driven initiatives often include the lobbying of business or civic organisations as well as educational institutions for the establishment of a twin city relationship. In such cases, local organisations on both sides have usually already been cooperating with each other for some time and twinning is regarded as the next step forward to strengthen city-to-city relations. For instance, the Sheffield-Chengdu twin city relationship was formally signed in 2010 and mainly facilitated by the existing relationship between the football clubs Sheffield United FC and Chengdu Blades football club (Bartram and Xiang 2013). Sheffield's local Chinese community also played an important role as its appeal to support Chengdu after the earthquake in Szechuan in 2008 has helped to create closer connections between both cities.

Educational bonds between cities have also facilitated twinning such as in the case of Sunderland and Harbin, where both cities signed a formal twinning agreement following various interactions between local schools such as visiting schools in Harbin.

Furthermore, the compatibility of local economies can be used as a guide to select twinning partners. For example, the Taiyuan-Newcastle twin city case is based on the cities' common coal resource and collaboration revolved around the sale of heavy equipment from redundant north-east coalfields to Taiyuan where coal mining is still an active part of the local economy. In addition to locally initiated twinning relations, support from the national and supranational tier of government have also encouraged more Sino-British twinning relations. Both the Chinese and British national governments have used city twinning as a device to enhance existing relationships between the two countries. For instance, the former Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao facilitated the agreement between the Welsh government and Chongqing in year 2000 in his function as the Vice Premier responsible for the Western Provinces (Personal Communications 2015). Similarly, the UK chancellor George Osborne has also delivered a speech encouraging more business partnerships between China and Northern England and highlighting the existing twin city relations between Sheffield and Chengdu as proof of the close Sino-British relationship (Osborne 2015).

Sino-British twinning is thus by no means restricted to locally driven factors but also underlies a national strategy that pursues deeper engagements with certain countries. In addition to national interest, Sino-British town twinning is encouraged by the European Union, which provides financial support to certain twinning schemes under the Europe for Citizens Programme (EACEA 2014). Similar to the British national strategy, town twinning can be a helpful practice for the EU to create more economic ties with China.

4. The economic and civic implications of Sino-British twinning relations

4.1. Civic benefits of twinning relations

Sino-British twinning relations have been beneficial for the development of deeper understandings between Chinese and British cultures. Educational exchanges have been a particularly popular means of intercity collaborations. For instance, the twinning relationship between Cardiff and Xiamen has resulted in the establishment of the Cardiff Confucius Institute, which offers Chinese language lessons and exchange programs with Xiamen University to the local population (Cardiff Council 2006). Public interest in the international links between Cardiff and Xiamen are further facilitated through various cultural activities such as the China Xiamen show garden (Stone 2014) that remind the public of the city's friendly relationship with Xiamen. The Chinese public has equally benefited from twinning links. The Manchester-Wuhan partnership for example has funded five delegates consisting of 107 people to receive special training courses in Manchester University (Wuhan Government 2013). Furthermore, the city partnership has fostered the relationship between Wuhan's and Manchester's schools which organise annual visits to both cities and language exchange courses for its students (ibid).

Moreover, twinning is useful in raising the international profile of cities. Especially for economically more advanced Chinese cities such as Guangzhou or Ningbo, establishing an international twinning relationship is often a very effective means to promote the city both as a tourist destination and as a promising area for investment. Twinning also offers an opportunity for city authorities to showcase the city's prosperity to its own population and thereby underline the local government's achievements. For instance, the Gansu Province has already hosted two International Twinning Cities conferences where 15 sister city authorities were invited to discuss future collaborations and exchanging experiences in city developments. Media reports on such events have assisted the provincial government to highlight Gansu's international standing to the local population (Zheng 2014).

4.2 Economic benefits of Sino-British twinning relations

Whilst civic benefits of Sino-British twinning are evident, there are fewer evidences indicating the economic benefit of Sino-British twinning relations. Although there are no specific economic targets for city governments, tangible economic benefits are nonetheless expected in order to justify twinning related expenses. However, many of the 52 twinning relations have remained at the level of cultural and educational exchanges whilst fewer British city authorities report economic benefits such as inward investments. Especially twinning relations that have only been created in the recent decade are less successful in terms of deeper economic and business engagements. For instance, the survey conducted by the Local Government Association (LGA) in 2013 reveals that the Oxfordshire county council's twinning agreement with Guangdong province, which focuses on business partnerships, has resulted in little direct economic benefits, since the relationship had only been in place for three to five years (LGA survey 2013). The local government of Basildon also reported similar outcomes in terms of their connection with the city of Changzhou. The informal twinning relationship between Basildon and Changzhou was agreed through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which focused on promoting trade and cooperation in the manufacturing and engineering industries as well as medicine. However, the LGA survey reveals that Basildon's partnership has resulted in

limited financial benefits in 2013 by which time the authority had already been twinned with Changzhou for three to five years.

One reason why economic benefits have been limited may be related to the length of twinning relations, as cities that have had a partnership for more than a decade have been more successful. For example, Angus and Yantai, a city in the Shandong Province, have had a twinning relationship since 1999 and have produced some significant economic successes so far. According to the Angus council, five trade visits to Yantai and four trade exchanges hosted in Angus have enabled many local businesses to secure some form of business alliances. Business deals included new investments into manufacturing plants in Yantai and Chinese orders in excess of £1 million for Angus businesses (Scottish Executive 2006).

Long-term partnerships give local companies more opportunities to assess the key strength of each other's market and to identify relevant market needs. Another economic advantage of twinning is its ability to connect key decision makers between two cities. For foreign companies that wish to enter the Chinese market, being able to identify the relevant departments or key decision makers is often an obstacle that is hard to overcome. Twinning in this sense is an effective means to meet top tier city authorities. According to Manchester council authorities, their twinning relationship with Wuhan also helped Manchester to forge stronger links with other major Chinese cities such as Beijing and Shanghai (Jayne et al. 2013:245). Chinese twin cities therefore serve as an entry point to a much wider network of key decision makers of other Chinese cities although time is required for creating a more trusting relationship.

The case of Shanghai and Liverpool's twin partnership, which was formed in 1999, is another useful example of how long-term twinning relationships can assist in accessing the Chinese market. During the Shanghai Expo in 2010, apart from the UK pavilion, Liverpool was the only British city allowed to open a pavilion due to its longstanding twin city relationship with Shanghai as fellow port cities (BBC 2010). Although it remains to be seen whether Liverpool has been able to secure any substantial investments from China, this case shows that the close relationship between Shanghai and Liverpool can help to advertise Liverpool to potential Chinese investors. The political stability and consistency of city leaders is another important element for a successful twinning relationship. When local leaders change after electoral cycles in the UK, it may require some more time for decision makers from both sides to get to know each other. Furthermore, different local leaders may have very different visions for the economic development of their city. This is particularly the case for new Chinese city leaders who would initiate their own grand vision for the city and its economic development and often abandon development plans of their predecessors (Wu 2015). Timing and considerations of the local development strategy therefore need to be taken into account when devising plans for economic partnerships.

In addition to long-term relationships, the availability of opportunities and compatibility of cities are also important factors for a successful economic collaboration. For example, in recent years urban development has become one of the key areas where Chinese and British city authorities are seeking more collaboration. The reason for this is grounded in the view that Chinese cities can learn more from Britain's regeneration strategies. The frequent exchange visits of twin city delegates have also made sure that both sides are familiar with the challenges and strengths of each other's city. The visit of the Welsh Minister for Housing, Regeneration and Heritage Huw Lewis to Chongqing's largest social housing project (Welsh Government 2013) further indicates the potential for joint collaboration in regenerating cities. The Manchester-Wuhan and Bristol-Guangzhou twinning cities are useful illustrations of how long-term city twinning can contribute to deeper business relations. Both city pairs have become part of the EU-China smart-cities

program. The program originates from the agreement between DG CONNECT and the Chinese Ministry for Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) to explore “Green Smart City” cooperation by selecting pilot cities from China and the EU, and to create a technical experts group to conduct research and cooperation (EU-China Smartcities 2015). Amongst 15 Sino-European pilot projects, Manchester-Wuhan and Bristol-Guangzhou were the only two Sino-British projects. As part of this partnership, the Wuhan government has commissioned the Manchester based Architecture firm BDP to plan and design the new Central Business District in Wuhan. Similar forms of business cooperation are also expected to happen between Bristol and Guangzhou. Although the twinning relations between both city pairs were not explicitly mentioned as reasons for their inclusion into the EU-China smart cities program, the twin city relationship may have nonetheless played a crucial role. Manchester formally established a twin city relationship with Wuhan in 1986 whilst Bristol officially signed a sister city contract with Guangzhou in 2001. Years of exchanging visits and hospitality may have helped both sides to establish a better understanding of each city’s potential for collaboration and provided an edge when competing for EU-Chinese financial and political support.

From an economic perspective, these two successful cases show that twinning relations may require a longer period of time before yielding any economic returns. Extended periods of cultural and friendly exchanges are indispensable in order to create a trusting relationship that is conducive to economic collaborations. On the other hand, more recent twin city relations that solely focus on inward investments may be less successful both due to the unrealistic prospect of large-scale direct inward investment but also the lack of a deep understanding of each city’s strength and potential for development.

4.3. Sino-British university partnerships and town twinning

One form of intercity partnerships that has been regarded as useful to finding suitable town twinning partners is the recent success of UK universities collaborating with their Chinese counterparts. Sino-British joint research and teaching programs have started to proliferate since the mid 2000s and the Chinese Ministry of Education (MoE) now lists 257 collaborations between Chinese and British universities that are formally approved by the MoE (MoE 2015). Most of the partnerships involve joint teaching degrees that are accredited by universities from both cities.

Aside from the numerous joint teaching programs, Liverpool University and Nottingham University have also established two new universities in China. The Ningbo Nottingham University was established in Ningbo in 2004 and Xi’an Jiaotong University located in Suzhou was founded in 2006. The implication of these university expansions for the twinning of cities is relatively mixed. So far, the collaboration between Liverpool University and Xia’an Jiaotong University has had little impact on the relationship between Liverpool and Xi’an and no formal twinning agreement has been signed by both cities. On the other hand, Nottingham and Ningbo have formed an official twin city agreement due to the establishment of the Ningbo Nottingham University in Suzhou. The Nottingham city authority supported Nottingham University’s expansion at a very early stage and took part in negotiations with Chinese authorities. Better coordination between political, economic and academic interests can lead to more economic opportunities as this twin city agreement has resulted in more partnerships between Ningbo city and Nottingham University. Examples include the recent research agreements between the Ningbo Nottingham University and Ningbo’s hospital and Centre for disease control (Nottingham Post 2015). In addition, the Nottingham city council has also opened a trade and investment office in Ningbo in the hope of attracting more commercial activities outside of the research area (Nottingham Post 2015).

Although Ningbo and Nottingham is a promising case that may warrant other cities to follow suit in establishing twin city relations based on existing university collaborations, some caution is also needed. Firstly, by contrasting the 257 MoE approved university collaborations against the current number of Sino-British twinning relations it becomes evident that not all university partnerships have sufficient potential to create more economic relations. Before entering any twinning agreement, city authorities need to ensure that there is a high compatibility between each city's economic strength and demand in order to ensure an economically viable twinning partnership. Another trend that calls for caution in terms of relying on British universities to generate closer city partnerships is the current priority of the Chinese Ministry of Education. University expansions of the scale of Ningbo Nottingham University or Xi'an Jiatong Liverpool University are not likely to occur en masse since the Chinese government has in principle ruled out any further British university expansion in China (Fazackerley and Worthington 2007). Instead, university collaborations are likely to move towards a less resource intensive direction such as partnerships focusing on certain specialities of a university rather than offering a range of degrees. However, this trend does not necessarily rule out effective twinning but instead could be beneficial to more economically fruitful twinning outcomes. More sector-specific academic partnerships in fact highlight the respective city's strength and specialty and therefore helps narrowing down potential areas of economic collaboration.

5. Conclusion: Key messages

Twinning serves many functions in Britain ranging from strengthening bonds with their European neighbours, showing political solidarity and increasingly also for forging economic alliances with emerging markets such as China. Sino-British twinning started in the 1980s due to concerns for the financial viability of British town twinning. In response, the government under Thatcher encouraged cities to use twinning as an entrepreneurial tool to attract economic growth. Especially British cities with a strong industrial heritage were keen to attract Chinese investment and commercial activities in order to strengthen their weakened local economy. Chinese cities in fast developing regions such as the Pearl River Delta and the Yangtze River Delta were also eager to acquire more advanced know-how and technologies that Britain had to offer in various fields such as medicine, science as well as urban development.

Twinning partnerships between Chinese and British cities were often facilitated through many local actors such as businesses who already have Chinese commercial partners, British universities collaborating with their Chinese counterparts and local Chinese communities. Although many twinning agreements were driven by local initiatives, the Sino-British twinning alliance also needs to be understood in the context of a wider collaboration between the UK and China at the national level. Leaders of both countries have often used twinning as one of its devices to create a closer partnership with each other.

In respect to the civic and economic implications of Sino-British town twinning, many students and locals have benefited from the cultural and educational exchanges such as school visits or teaching institutes such as the Cardiff's Confucius Institute. Twinning also assists authorities to promote their city's potential and success to international and domestic audiences, which in turn contributes to local tourism and informs the local population of their own city's international standing. With regards to the economic implications, most of the economically rewarding twinning relations have been existent for at least a decade or more such as Manchester and Wuhan in 1986 or Shanghai and Liverpool in 1999. Time and traditional values such as hospitality and reciprocity are required to build up a trusting relationship between city authorities in order to open up more economic opportunities. Recent twinning relations in contrast have been less successful but apart from the short twinning time, other factors such as market compatibility may also be obstacles to further economic collaborations. In this sense, Sino-British university partnerships can be a useful approach in identifying suitable Chinese twinning partners although caution is needed since it remains to be seen whether twinning relations formed through university partnerships can also benefit other local businesses.

Key messages

1. Twinning is a multi-functional tool that serves various functions ranging from creating cultural and educational to symbolic and economic relations with other cities. In some cases these function also reinforce each other and lead to deeper economic collaborations.
2. Facilitating economic prosperity has become a major reason why so many Sino-British twinning relationships are emerging.
3. Economically advanced Chinese cities are keen to learn from the expertise of the UK whilst many twinned British cities wish to supplement their local economy by promoting their expertise and local resources to their Chinese twin cities.

4. From the British perspective, town twinning enables city authorities to create ties with key decision makers and is a crucial point of entry to a larger Chinese market.
5. The compatibility of each city's economy, local organisations as well as national strategy to strengthen Sino-British relations all play important roles in facilitating twinning relations and help select suitable twin partner cities.
6. Time, hospitality and consistent exchange visits can help generate economic collaborations from twinning relations since feelings of trust and reciprocity require long-term commitment to twinning partners.
7. Many economically successful twinning partnerships have evolved from non-economic twinning activities such as educational and cultural exchanges.
8. The recent surge of academic collaborations between China and the UK can be supportive to generate Sino-British twinning relations and also help identify potential areas for deeper economic partnerships. However, this will require a better coordination between city authorities and academic institutions.

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GS/16/14

Events Accepted/Attended – 2018/2019

Mayor: Councillor Roderick Hogarth

Day & Time	Date	Organisation & Event/Venue	Attending
Wed 12.00	16 May	Women of Kent Luncheon - Mercure Maidstone Great Danes Hotel	Mayoress
Thurs 5.30	17 May	West Kent Min - Exhibition of Work	Mayor & Mayoress
Fri 9.45	18 May	Sevenoaks Town Partnership - Wellbeing Show in the Stag Plaza Suite	Mayor
Sat 7.30	19 May	The Absolute Gospel Company - "The King is Coming" At St John's URC Church Sevenoaks	Mayor
Wed 10.00	23 May	Love Your Local Market - Meet the New Mayor at the Wednesday Market	Mayor
Sat 10.15	26 May	Printfest7Oaks at Kaleidoscope Gallery	Mayor & Mayoress
Sun 4.45	27 May	Go-Coach - 10 th Anniversary Celebration	Mayor & Mayoress
Tues 11.45	29 May	Grand Opening of the Play Area at Kippington Meadow	Mayor & Mayoress
Sun 6.00	3 June	Film Premiere at the Stag - Meteor Molly	Mayor
Mon 12.00	4 June	Annual General Meeting at Rockdale	Mayor
Tues 6.00	5 June	University of Kent's Employability Points Rewards Evening	Mayor & Linda Larter
Thurs 2.30	7 June	Kent Association for the Blind - Thank you to Volunteers	Mayor
Sat 6.30	9 June	Hospice in the Weald - Cut the Ribbon to start the Moonlight Walk	Mayor
Sun	10 June	Civic Service at St Nicholas Church	Mayor & Mayoress
Tues 7.00	12 June	Social History talk on Bat and Ball Station in the Council Chamber	Deputy Mayor
Tues 7.00	12 June	Chairman of KCC - Civic Dinner	Mayor & Mayoress
Sun 3.00	17 June	Sevenoaks Hockey Club - Presentation of cheque at the Hollybush Lane Pitch	Mayor
Tues 9.00	19 June	Tour of Quaker Hall Allotments accompanied by Ruth King	Mayor
Tues 7.30	19 June	League of Friends of Sevenoaks Hospital - AGM	Mayor
Wed 1.30	20 June	Spadework's AGM Celebration Day	Mayor
Thurs 6.00	21 June	Sevenoaks and District Chamber of Commerce - Annual Summer Reception at the Mount Vineyard	Cllr.Chakowa & Mr Bryan Chakowa

Day & Time	Date	Organisation & Event/Venue	Attending
Thurs 6.30	21 June	Sevenoaks Camera Club - Annual Exhibition	Mayor & Mayoress
Thurs 7.00	21 June	Chairman SDC - The Big Community Sing	Mayor & Mayoress
Sat 11.00	23 June	Open the Sevenoaks Festival	Mayor
Sun 2.00	24 June	Mayor Elect of Surrey Heath - Civic Service at Royal Memorial Chapel, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst	Mayor & Mayoress
Mon 10.15	25 June	Chairman SDC - Fly the Flag for Armed Forces Day	Mayor & Mayoress
Thurs 6.00	28 June	SCHMDT - Grand Opening of new showroom	Mayor & Mayoress
Fri 8.00	29 June	Sevenoaks Welcomes Refugees Syrian Guitarist Fundraising Event	Mayor & Mayoress
Sat 9.45	30 June	Armed Forces Day event at the Vine Gardens	Mayor
Sat 11.00	30 June	Walthamstow Hall - Prize Giving	Mayor & Mayoress
Sat 6.15	30 June	Halliwick Association of Swimming - Annual National Swimming Championships	Mayor & Mayoress
Sun 7.00	1 July	Chance to Dance - Summer Performance at the Stagq	Mayor & Mayoress
Mon 6.00	2 July	St Michael's Prep School - Summer Concert	Mayor & Mayoress
Wed 10.00	4 July	Sevenoaks in Bloom judging	Mayor
Thurs 10.00	5 July	The New Beacon - Ribbon of Red Installation	Mayor
Thurs 6.00	5 July	Sevenoaks Art Club - Annual Exhibition at Kaleidoscope Gallery	Mayor & Mayoress
Sun 2.00	8 July	Sevenoaks Day Nursery - Hog Roast	Mayor & Mayoress
Tues 7.30	10 July	Mayor of Medway - Theatre Night - The Merry Widower	Mayor & Mayoress
Thurs 3.30	12 July	High Sheriff of Kent - Garden Party at The Old FarmHouse	Mayor & Mayoress
Thurs 6.45	14 12 July	Westerham Sea Cadets - Biannual Royal Naval Parade and Inspection	Mayor & Mayoress
Fri 7.00	13 July	Cocktail Party at Knole House	Mayor & Mayoress
Thurs 2.30	19 July	Mayor of Tonbridge - Garden Party at the Design Studio, Hadlow College	Mayor & Mayoress
Fri 5.00	20 July	Live on the Vine - Youth Council	Mayor
Sat 2.00	21 July	Mayor of Broadstairs - Garden Party	Mayor & Mayoress
Sun 2.00	22 July	Mayor of Ramsgate - Ramsgate Carnival	Mayor & Mayoress

Day & Time	Date	Organisation & Event/Venue	Attending
Mon 7.00	23 July	Chairman Sevenoaks District Council - Curry Evening The Tamarind Kemsing	Mayor
Wed 10.30	25 July	Minister of Sport, Tracey Crouch MP -Visit to Sevenoaks Town Football Club	Mayor
Wed 3.00	25 July	Mayor of Maidstone - Garden Party at the Orangery, Turkey Mill	Mayor & Mayoress
Wed 7.30	25 July	West Kent Mind - Annual General Meeting in the Town Council Chamber	Mayor
Wed 2.00	8 Aug	Summer Play Day - The Vine	Mayor
Wed 10.00	15 Aug	Summer Reading Challenge at Sevenoaks Library	Mayor
Wed 2.00	15 Aug	Summer Play Day - Greatness Recreation Ground	Mayor
Wed 2.00	22 Aug	Summer Play Day - Pontoise Play Area	Mayor
Fri 4.00	24 Aug	Swanley Town Council - 1812 Charity Festival	Deputy Mayor & Mayoress
Sun 11.00	7 Oct	Harvest Service at St Nicholas Church, Sevenoaks	Mayor & Mayoress
Sat 6.15	20 Oct	Halliwick Association of Swimming - Regional Swimming Championships	Mayor & Mayoress
Fri 7.00	2 Nov	Hi Kent - Dinner at the London Beach Hotel	Mayor & Mayoress
Sat 6.40	3 Nov	Sevenoaks Round Table Firework Event	Mayor & Mayoress
Mon 11.15	24 Dec	Christmas Eve Service at St Nicholas Church, Sevenoaks	Mayor & Mayoress

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2018 - 2019

The Mayor of Sevenoaks Councillor Roderick Hogarth

Provisional Dates for Mayoral Events

May/June 2018 10 th June 2018 Civic Service at St Nicholas Church 30 th June 2018 Raise the Flag for Armed Forces Day	July 2018 Cocktail Party at Knole House 13 th July 2018	August 2018
September 2018	October 2018	November 2018 Cheese and Wine Evening
December 2018	January 2019 Staff Fundraising Lunch	February 2019 9 th February 2019 Quiz Night at the Community Centre
March 2019	April 2019 Tour of Knole House	May 2019 Luncheon at Chevening

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