
**North Yorkshire
Minerals and Waste
Development
Framework**

**Mineral Site Allocations:
Preferred Options for
North Yorkshire County
Council**

October 2007

FINAL DRAFT

NORTH YORKSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

MINERALS SITE ALLOCATIONS: PREFERRED OPTIONS

FOR NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

The Barton Willmore Partnership
Elizabeth House
1 High Street
Chesterton
Cambridge
CB4 1WB

Tel: 01223 345555

Our Ref: 15983/A5/PF/YE

File Ref: Rep003b

Fax: 01223 345550

Date: September 2007

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Understanding the Minerals and Waste Development Framework

- 1.1 North Yorkshire County Council, excluding the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks, is preparing a Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) which will replace the existing Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan. All mineral and waste planning authorities have a statutory obligation to prepare a MWDF under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 1.2 The MWDF contains policies and proposals for the allocation and development of land for mineral extraction. This framework forms the basis for making consistent land-use planning decisions and enables the local planning authority to meet the future needs of the County. The new system has been adopted to streamline the planning process through efficient programme management and flexibility. Under the MWDF, policies can be reviewed separately as circumstances change, whereas under the old development plan system, the whole plan had to be reviewed.
- 1.3 The Local Development Framework contains Local Development Documents (LDD) which provide the spatial strategy of the area and comprise Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The Minerals Core Strategy is the first element in the hierarchy of Local Development Documents. It sets out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals in North Yorkshire, together with the criteria against which planning applications for mineral development will be considered. The Minerals Core Strategy for North Yorkshire is being submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination in autumn 2007.
- 1.4 The Minerals and Waste Development Framework includes a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) which sets out the standards for including the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all development documents. The Council's SCI was adopted in 2006. The SCI and DPDs must be based on credible and robust evidence which presumes that the policies are 'sound' unless it can be shown otherwise as a result of further evidence in the examination. The MWDF also contains an Annual Monitoring Report to monitor progress and achievements and a Local Development Scheme which sets out the timescale for the production of the Local Development Documents.

Minerals Site Allocations Development Plan Document

- 1.5 The Minerals Site Allocations DPD helps to implement the spatial vision, strategic objectives and core policies set out in the Minerals Core Strategy Development Plan Document. The Document identifies specific areas where future mineral extraction may take place, based upon the spatial vision and strategy and the core policies in the Core Strategy and a range of site selection criteria (identified in **Appendix 1**). The identification of sites provides local communities, statutory consultees and the minerals industry with an indication as to where future development may take place, subject to satisfactory details being resolved through submission and determination of a planning application. The key purpose of the Minerals Site Allocations DPD is therefore to establish the suitability in principle of sites for a range of mineral related development, based on a range of site options put forward for consideration by the minerals industry, landowners and other interested parties. This does not mean that development can only take place on allocated sites. The Core Strategy policies set out a local planning context which supports the principle of development of other sites and areas in appropriate circumstances. The identification of a particular site allocation boundary should not be taken to imply that working over the whole of the identified area will be regarded as acceptable. The boundaries represent overall envelopes within which it is considered that satisfactory proposals for development could be brought forward, subject to resolution of details through a full planning application.

Community and Stakeholder Involvement

- 1.6 Community and stakeholder involvement is an essential requirement in the early stages of preparing the development frameworks under the new Local Development Framework system. Under requirements set out by Central Government in documents including The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks, the County Council is required to consider consulting a number of specified and general groups to comply with these requirements.
- 1.7 Individuals, groups and organisations with an interest, specific needs or relevant expertise were consulted. The wider public was informed about the various consultation stages through local newspapers, correspondence and the Council's website. Details of how the community and stakeholders can be involved in the preparation of the Development Framework are contained in the Statement of Community Involvement. Further details of the consultation that has taken place during preparation of the Minerals Site Allocations Preferred Options document are set out in the Statement of

Consultation document, which is available to view on the Council's website. In summary, the consultation that has been undertaken in the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework so far is highlighted in Table 1.1 below:

Table 1.1: Consultation Documents in preparation of the MWDF

DOCUMENT	CONSULTATION PERIOD
Sustainability Appraisal - Scoping Workshop	17 March 2005
Draft Core Strategy Scoping Report	1 April – 9 May 2005
Sustainability Appraisal: Issues and Options Paper	June – July 2005
Statement of Community Involvement	July and August 2005
Sustainability Appraisal within the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies Issues and Options Paper	13 July – 26 August 2005
Minerals and Waste Core Strategies: Issues and Options Paper	13 July - 26 August 2005
Site Allocations Document: Issues and Options Paper	July - September 2005
Initial Consultation Document on Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Exercise for Minerals and Waste Site Allocation DPDs	4 – 12 October 2005
Pre-Submission Proposals for a Statement of Community Involvement	October – November 2005
Consultation Draft Site Allocation Scoping Report	4 November – 9 December 2005
Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report	4 November – 9 December 2005
Waste Development Framework: Issues and Options Paper	March 2006
Minerals and Waste Site Allocations: Issues and Options	September 2006
Minerals and Waste Core Strategies: Issues and Options Paper	September 2006
Minerals and Waste Site Allocations: Issues and Options	December 2006
Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Issues and Options Consultation	December 2006 – February 2007
Minerals and Waste Site Allocations: Issues and Options	July – August 2007

- 1.8 Views are sought on the content of this document and a consultation response form is provided at Appendix 4 to assist respondents. This response form will also be available on the County Council's website (www.northyorks.gov.uk)

1.9 Any comments you may wish to make should be submitted, preferably using the attached form by XXXX.

1.10 Responses can be sent by post to:

Team Leader, Plans and Technical Services
Minerals & Waste Planning
Business and Environmental Services
North Yorkshire County Council
County Hall
Northallerton
North Yorkshire
DL7 8AD

- By email to: mwdf@northyorks.gov.uk
- Or by fax to: 01609 532540

Next Steps

1.11 The County Council will consider all responses received on the Minerals Site Allocations Preferred Options DPD in order to formulate a draft submission DPD, which will then be provided to the Secretary of State for independent examination in April/May 2008.

1.12 The Site Allocations and Policies DPD documents are currently expected to be subject to independent examination by a planning inspector in October 2008 with adoption anticipated in May 2009.

1.13 Full details of the timetable for the production of the North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework can be found in the North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, which is available on the County Council's website

Request to be put on our Consultation Database

- By responding to a consultation on the development of planning policy, you will automatically be included on our consultation database, unless you indicate you do not wish to be included.
- You can also request to be consulted on planning issues related to specific plans or applications using the contact details given above.

Contact your County Councillor

- Contact details for County Councillors are available online at www.northyorks.gov.uk – in the **Council and Democracy** section of the website. Alternatively, you can call County Hall reception on 01609 780780.

Access our website for updates

- An increasing amount of information is available online at www.northyorks.gov.uk – in the **Environment** section of the website.

2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

Introduction

- 2.1 The introduction of a new planning system under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 has established new requirements and guidelines which affect the allocation of strategic mineral extraction sites. The existing Local Plan system will be phased out by the implementation of Local Development Frameworks, and Regional Planning Guidance will be replaced by the emerging Regional Spatial Strategies. This chapter identifies the policy context under which these allocations are made and explains how the Development Plan Documents meet national and regional land-use planning requirements and targets.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework

- 2.2 Preparation of North Yorkshire's Minerals and Waste Development Framework began in 2005 with a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping exercise, which is a statutory requirement for Local Development Documents and aims to agree the scope and methodology for Sustainability Appraisal in the County. A Draft Core Strategy Scoping Report was published in April 2005 and was subject to a five week consultation period between 1 April and 9 May 2007. The Minerals Core Strategy DPD sets out the long term, land-use vision for minerals development in North Yorkshire and includes policies for delivering the strategy as well as criteria based policies for assessing all planning applications. The Core Strategy is prepared in the context of national and regional planning guidelines including the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (formerly RPG) and National Planning Policy Statements and Guidance.

National Planning Guidance

- 2.3 Policies on mineral extraction included in the Minerals Core Strategy DPD must meet the strategic aims and objectives encapsulated in the Central Government Guidance and Regional Policies. Broad objectives and more specific policies are regularly published by Central Government which are the guiding principles for the national planning policy framework. The documents deal with a full spectrum of guidance, providing direction and clarity on all stages of minerals planning from inception to procedural matters, site allocations and environmental protection, to monitoring, reclamation and after-use programmes.

- 2.4 Key national guidance is published in the Minerals Policy Statements (MPS), Minerals Planning Guidance (MPG) and the National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2001 - 2016. Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) aims to provide a framework for meeting the nation's need for mineral sustainability. The framework adopts an integrated policy approach with attention to the socio-economic and environmental factors of sustainable waste management. By adopting an integrated approach, appropriate mitigation measures to counteract environmental impacts and where possible the avoidance of such impacts, will be required.

Regional Spatial Strategy

- 2.5 The emerging Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) will replace Regional Planning Guidance Notes (RPG) and Structure Plans, providing an element of the Development Plans which are decided at a regional level. The RSS is a statutory component of the new planning system and provides a strategic, land use planning framework on regional and sub-regional planning documents.
- 2.7 Regional Planning Guidance Note 12 was replaced by the RSS for Yorkshire and the Humberside in December 2004 and covers the period to 2016. The key policy on mineral planning is Policy R4 Mineral Extraction which reiterates the guidance set out at a national level under the Minerals Policy Statements. Policy R4 supports Central Government Guidance to make provision for the extraction and recycling of aggregates including suitable processing and transfer facilities and the promotion of rail and water for the movement of minerals. Another key objective is the progressive reduction in the proportion of aggregate production from National Parks and AONBs and the minimisation of environmental impact.
- 2.8 Draft RSS for the Yorkshire and Humber region was published by the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly in January 2006. Following an independent examination of the draft RSS in September and October 2006, the Panel report was published in May 2007. The Secretary of State's Proposed Changes to the draft Plan were published on 28 September 2007.. The Panel Report has endorsed the sub-regional apportionments for aggregates in the Yorkshire and Humber region between 2001 and 2016 that are set out in the draft Plan. These require North Yorkshire County Council to make provision for the following:

Land-Won Sand and Gravel	42.1 million tonnes
Land-won Crushed Rock	74.0 million tonnes

- 2.9 The Panel has also recommended that the RSS requires Mineral Planning Authorities to maintain landbanks for all regionally significant minerals. North Yorkshire is an important source of industrial mineral reserves including silica sand and clay and contains significant resources of coal and other energy minerals.

The Minerals Core Strategy

- 2.10 The Minerals Core Strategy will deliver North Yorkshire County Council's vision for minerals development through the sustainable and efficient use of resources and implementation of Local Development Framework Policies. Over the period to 2021, the vision for the Minerals Core Strategy is to provide the strong and diverse economies of North Yorkshire with an adequate and steady supply of minerals and to conserve natural mineral resources by encouraging the use of secondary and recycled materials, especially aggregates under Core Strategy (CS) Policy CSM1, CSM2 and Strategic Aim 3 (SA3). Mineral resources which are important to the future of mineral extraction in North Yorkshire should also be safeguarded under CSM3 and SA1.
- 2.11 The Minerals Core Strategy Policy CSM10 requires that additional reserves of crushed rock aggregate are provided through the appropriate extension of existing sites, rather than the development of Greenfield locations. Core Strategy Policy CSM5 seeks to direct the future provision of sand and gravel workings in a way which reflects the distribution of key markets. In addition to a range of strategic policies for minerals development, the Minerals Core Strategy Document sets out a range of policies to help manage and control specific development proposals which may come forward. These policies will apply as appropriate to all proposals in addition to any site specific requirements identified in the individual site allocations identified in this document. Under Development Management Policy DCM13 and SA4, the development of sites is dependant upon the conservation of the historic and natural environment and the protection of the quality of life for those who live in North Yorkshire. The Core Strategy requires that mineral workings maintain and enhance green infrastructures both during use and following reclamation, and, through Policy DCM20, that particular attention is paid to the impact of minerals site working and reclamation in the Swale and Ure River Corridor and in Selby District.

3.0 DELIVERING THE MINERALS RESOURCE STRATEGY

3.1 The Minerals Core Strategy DPD provides the spatial vision for ensuring an adequate and steady supply of the natural minerals resources in North Yorkshire within the limits set by the environment in accordance with national and regional policy. The policies in the Core Strategy form the parameters which will determine how the County Council will allocate sites in its area. These are set out below:

- Ensure there are sufficient reserves to meet the apportionment of 42.1 million tonnes of land-won sand and gravel and 74.0 million tonnes of crushed rock between 2001 and 2016.
- Provide a local strategic planning context for minerals planning over the period from 1 January 2005 (the base date) to 31 December 2021.
- Maintain landbanks of the following minerals throughout the period 2005-21:
 - sand and gravel sites of at least 7 years,
 - crushed rock of at least 10 years and
 - silica sand of at least 10 years at individual sites where appropriate
- Maintain an adequate supply of clay and silica sand reserves where practicable through the appropriate extension of existing sites
- Allow for flexibility in the apportionment of sand and gravel and crushed rock in recognition that sites may not yield the reserves anticipated or may not be able to produce the total reserve during the Plan period.

3.2 This is to be achieved by:

- Identifying Preferred Areas for mineral working to provide relative certainty to the development industry, landowners and local communities about the potential location of future workings, based on the approaches defined in the Core Strategy.
- Site Specific policies to mitigate any major potential negative effects or maximise potential benefits.
- Allocating sufficient sites to provide a minimum of 15.54 million tonnes of sand and gravel, after allowing for existing reserves, with the following indicative distribution:
 - 0.96 million tonnes in the northwards distribution area
 - 14.58 million tonnes in the remainder of the County
- Allocating appropriate extensions to established sites to help maintain adequate supplies of crushed rock throughout the Plan period.

- Allocating appropriate extensions to established sites to help maintain adequate supplies of brick clay, silica sand and building stone throughout the Plan period.

Sand and Gravel

- 3.3 Sand and gravel resources in the County are situated primarily in the lowland areas along the A1 corridor and in the Vale of Pickering. The Core Strategy approach indicates that provision for sand and gravel should, where practicable, acknowledge the north-south subdivision of the sand and gravel landbank and that potential allocations should be drawn from the full extent of the sand and gravel resource.
- 3.4 In line with the Core Strategy, new reserves will be identified to meet the apportionment for North Yorkshire and to provide some flexibility for the minerals industry. The Regional Assembly is undertaking a study to consider the capacity of sub-regional areas to produce sand and gravel requirements and this may inform changes to the way sub-regional apportionment of aggregates is calculated. The Minerals Core Strategy indicates that any major issues for North Yorkshire arising from this study will be addressed through review of the Core Strategy approach. This may in turn lead to a need to review the site allocations DPD.
- 3.5 The Sub-Regional Apportionment, endorsed by the Panel Report of the RSS in May 2007, requires 42.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel to be provided in North Yorkshire, excluding the two National Parks between 2001 and 2016. This equates to an annual equivalent production level of 2.63 million tonnes. To plan effectively for the provision of sand and gravel up to 2021, the County Council has assumed 2.63 million tonnes per annum will be required for the years 2017 to 2021. These requirements may need to be updated to take account of new Regional Aggregates Working Party information.

Table 3.1: Sub-Regional Aggregate Apportionment Requirements for Sand and Gravel in North Yorkshire

Sub-Regional Apportionment (2001-2016)	42.1 million tonnes
Quantity of Production (2001-2004)	10.54 million tonnes
Required Provision (2005-2016)	31.56 million tonnes
Requirement (2017-2021)	13.15 million tonnes
Total requirement (2005-2021)	44.71 million tonnes
Total requirement excluding building sand (2005-2021)	42.03 million tonnes

- 3.6 As at 31 December 2004, there were total reserves of sand and gravel in North Yorkshire of 25.92 million tonnes, with a further 0.57 million tonnes granted planning permission since 1 January 2005. This leaves a need to identify sufficient sites in North Yorkshire which will deliver 15.54 million tonnes of sand and gravel within the Plan period.
- 3.7 Existing reserves will provide 13.35 million tonnes of sand and gravel in the northwards distribution area, leaving a shortfall between 2005 and 2021 of just 0.96 million tonnes (see **Table 3.2**). The northwards distribution area is defined as including sites in the northernmost parts of Hambleton District and the north eastern parts of Richmondshire District. In the remaining area of the County, existing reserves with planning permission will be expected to provide 13.14 million tonnes, leaving a shortfall between 2005 and 2021 of 14.58 million tonnes. The County Council intends to maintain the current north/south sub division of the sand and gravel landbank where practicable in order to reduce the need to transport mineral over long distances.

Table 3.2: Sand and Gravel Requirements in North Yorkshire

Landbank area	Million tonnes
Sand and Gravel (Northwards) Requirement	14.31
Reserves at 31.12.04	12.93
Planning Permissions since 01.01.05	0.42
Shortfall 2005-2021	0.96
Sand and Gravel (Southwards) Requirement	27.72
Reserves at 31.12.04	12.99
Planning Permissions since 01.01.05	0.15
Shortfall 2005-2021	14.58
Building Sand Requirement	2.68
Reserves at 31.12.04	2.12
Planning Permissions since 01.01.05	1.26
Shortfall 2005-2021	Nil
Total Shortfall	15.54

Crushed Rock

- 3.8 Crushed rock output comes from the extraction of limestone located around the fringes of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, in a narrow band between Darlington and Doncaster and on the fringes of the Vale of Pickering and in the Yorkshire Wolds.
- 3.9 The Sub-Regional Apportionment, endorsed by the Panel Report of the RSS in May 2007, requires 74 million tonnes of crushed rock to be provided in North Yorkshire excluding the two National Parks between 2001 and 2016. This equates to an annual equivalent production level of 4.63 million tonnes. To plan effectively for the provision of crushed rock up to 2021, the County Council has assumed at the present time that 4.63 million tonnes per annum will be required for the years 2017 to 2021. Requirements may need to be updated to take account of new Regional Aggregates Working Party information.

Table 3.3: Sub-Regional Aggregate Apportionment Requirements for Crushed Rock in North Yorkshire

Sub-Regional Apportionment (2001-2016)	74 million tonnes
Quantity of Production (2001-2004)	18.44 million tonnes
Required Provision (2005-2016)	55.56 million tonnes
Requirement (2017-2021)	23.15 million tonnes
Total requirement (2005-2021)	78.71 million tonnes

Table 3.4: Crushed Rock Requirements and Shortfalls in North Yorkshire

Crushed Rock Requirement	78.71 million tonnes
Reserves at 31.12.04	105.35 million tonnes
Planning Permissions since 01.01.05	0
Surplus	26.64 million tonnes

- 3.10 Currently, there is sufficient crushed rock reserves within the County to exceed the apportionment identified in the Core Strategy by about 26.64 million tonnes (equivalent to approximately 6 years 7 months of supply at current production rates). However, the assessment of reserves does not take account of factors such as productive capacity, mineral quality or accessibility. The County Council consider that approximately 10% of the total landbank of 105.35 mt is made up of sites that are classed as dormant. Available reserves may therefore be closer to 95 million tonnes. It is unlikely that significant additional crushed rock reserves will be required until the latter part of the

plan period at the earliest. However, in order to help maintain continuity of supply, and in recognition of the benefits that may arise through sustaining production at suitable sites, for example through maintaining their contribution to local employment and the economy, the County Council intends to identify Preferred Areas for extensions to existing, established crushed rock workings where appropriate sites can be identified at this stage.

Brick Clay

- 3.11 Clay is used primarily in the manufacture of bricks, pipes, tiles and building blocks. In North Yorkshire, clay is extracted at Alne in Hambleton District, Hemingbrough and Escrick in Selby District and Littlethorpe in Harrogate Borough. At the present time, there is no evidence of need within the minerals industry for new "greenfield" clay extraction sites, although it is anticipated that proposals will come forward during the Plan period for the extension of workings at some of existing sites. The principle of continuing production at these sites is supported in the Minerals Core Strategy in order to maintain the supply of brick clay reserves. Minerals Policy Statement 1 (Planning and Minerals) requires mineral planning authorities to take account of the need for the provision of brick clay from a number of different sources to enable appropriate blends to be made, and the need to provide a stock of permitted reserves at each manufacturing plant, sufficient to provide for 25 years of production.

Silica Sand

- 3.12 Silica sand is used in the production of glass, foundry casting, ceramics and chemicals. Silica sand is an important national resource with only a relatively small number of quarries. In North Yorkshire, there are reserves at Burythorpe Quarry and at Blubberhouses Quarry. Minerals Planning Guidance Note 15 (Provision of Silica Sand in England) advises that each production site should have a reasonable level of reserves which is currently at least 10 years.

Building Stone

- 3.13 Both new development and the renovation of existing buildings and features increasingly require locally produced stone. There are currently four building stone quarries in North Yorkshire, three in Richmondshire and one west of Tadcaster in Selby District. Unlike sand and gravel, crushed rock and silica sand, there is no requirement to maintain a landbank for building stone. The Core Strategy allows the development of small-scale building stone sites subject to need. No new sites or extensions to existing

sites were put forward by Proposers at the Issues and Options stage. Accordingly, at the present time, there is no requirement to identify preferred allocations for building stone.

Site Selection and Assessment Process

- 3.14 Engagement in establishing a spatial pattern for minerals sites has taken place over the last two years. A number of initial consultation exercises were carried out in August 2005 and March 2006. The County Council invited the minerals and waste industry, landowners and interested parties to submit details of sites that could be appropriate for mineral extraction.
- 3.15 A total of 34 mineral proposals were put forward for consideration. A number of these proposals contain more than one individual site area. The County Council carried out public consultation in three stages on these sites between September 2006 and August 2007. 29 potential mineral site allocations were published in a Site Allocations Issues and Options Consultation document in September 2006. An additional two sites were included in a Supplementary Issues and Options Consultation document in December 2006 and three additional sites in a Further Supplementary document in July 2007. The full list of those sites by mineral and district is set out below:

Table 3.5: List of Mineral Sites included in the Issues and Options Site Allocations Consultation Documents

Sand and Gravel

District/Borough	Reference No	Site	Phases or Sub-Areas
Hambleton	M02	Killerby Prospect	Phases 1-5
Hambleton	M03	Nosterfield Quarry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ladybridge Farm • North East Extension • North West Extension
Hambleton & Richmondshire	M04	Land South of Catterick	
Hambleton	M05	Land at Upsland, Sutton Howgrave	
Hambleton	M32	Ten Mile Hill, Tholthorpe	
Hambleton	M33	Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham	
Hambleton & Richmondshire	M34	Land at Killerby	
Harrogate	M06	Allerton Park Quarry*	
Harrogate	M07	Land at Allerton Park	
Harrogate	M09	Marfield Quarry	

Harrogate	M11	Ripon City Quarry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newby Hall • Canal Field • Hewick Bridge
Harrogate	M12	Ripon Quarry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manor Farm • Pennycroft and Thornyfields
Richmondshire	M15	Kiplin Hall Quarry	
Richmondshire	M17	Pallet Hill Quarry	
Scarborough	M21	Land near Seamer	
Scarborough	M22	Wykeham Quarry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Extension • Southern Extension

* This submission has been considered in the Waste Site Allocations Preferred Options DPD

Crushed Rock

District/Borough	Reference No	Site	Phases or Sub-Areas
Harrogate	M10	Potgate Quarry	
Richmondshire	M13	Black Quarry	
Richmondshire	M14	Forcett Quarry	
Richmondshire	M16	Middleton Lodge Quarry	
Richmondshire	M30	Land at Forcett Quarry	
Ryedale	M18	Newbridge Quarry	
Ryedale	M19	Settrington Quarry	
Ryedale	M20	Whitewall Quarry	
Selby	M23	Barnsdale Bar Quarry	
Selby	M24	Bay Horse Farm, Fairburn	
Selby	M25	Darrington Quarry	
Selby	M26	Jackdaw Crag Quarry	
Selby	M27	Kirk Smeaton Quarry	
Selby	M28	Land at Redhill, Selby Fork	
Selby	M29	Land at Lumby	

Clay

District/Borough	Reference No	Site	Phases or Sub-Areas
Hambleton	M01	Land at Alne Brickworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area A1 • Area A2 • Area A3
Selby	M31	Escrick Clay Workings	

Silica Sand

District/Borough	Reference No	Site	Phases or Sub-Areas
Harrogate	M08	Blubberhouses Quarry	

Sustainability Appraisal

- 3.16 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report has been undertaken by the County Council assessing a range of technical information that displays the assessment of each site against a set of sustainability objectives. The Site Allocations SA Report follows from an initial assessment at the Issues and Options stage and provides an indication for each submitted site of the expected significance of effects against the sustainability objectives. At this strategic level, cumulative impacts have also been considered to illustrate the potential impacts in combination and between preferred site options. Mitigation measures are then proposed for any given site that may address any likely negative significant effects. A summary of the potential significant effects for each site will be included as part of the report of evidence which will accompany the public consultation document.

Site Assessment

- 3.17 The Site Assessment process has considered the merits of each site in its strategic context, rather than at a detailed level, to determine whether a site should go forward as a Preferred Area for mineral extraction. The County Council has sought to carry out a rigorous, robust and objective assessment, based on available data and technical work. At the same time, the County Council has applied its own judgement in arriving at the decisions on particular sites, based upon its knowledge of the area and to reflect its own views. The outcome of the assessment process may change as further information becomes available.

Core Strategy and Planning Context Issues

- 3.18 Two sites - Black Quarry (M13) and Pallet Hill Quarry (M17) – were withdrawn by the proposer and therefore did not go forward for further consideration. Each of the remaining 32 sites was assessed against the relevant policies within the Minerals Core Strategy DPD. An assessment was made as to whether the proposed sites were extensions to existing mineral workings or new sites with no previous mineral working. An assessment was also made of the extent to which the site could contribute towards identified requirements for minerals. The planning history of the site was also considered to determine if the proposed use can be satisfactorily accommodated without undue impact.
- 3.19 Each of the remaining 32 sites was assessed against a comprehensive set of site selection criteria. The County Council identified and consulted upon the site selection

criteria in June-July 2005 to help guide the choice of allocated sites. The full list is included at **Appendix 1**. A summary of the key issues used to identify a site's suitability are set out below.

Landscape and Visual Impact Issues

- 3.20 Sites were assessed independently at a strategic level for their landscape character and visual impact. The evaluation for each site allowed an assessment to be made of the likely effect of the proposed development upon the existing landscape character and the visual context of the area. The landscape sensitivity of the area around the site was determined and the likely magnitude of the effects from the proposed development, as well as cumulative effects of other sites in the vicinity was considered. Specific landscape guidelines for the development, including screening of sensitive uses and restoration after uses, were then prepared. Where appropriate, these are included in the policies for those sites that are identified as Preferred Areas for mineral extraction. Each site was evaluated to determine whether there was likely to be low, moderate or high adverse landscape or visual effects. More detail of the landscape assessment work will be provided as part of the evidence base accompanying the Preferred Options consultation.

Biodiversity Issues

- 3.21 In addition, an independent review of the biodiversity impacts of the proposed allocations was commissioned by the County Council. The assessment considered the potential need for habitat studies for particular species at each site, based upon existing data, mitigation measures and the most appropriate restoration after uses for maintaining and enhancing biodiversity. Where appropriate, these are included in the policies for those sites that are identified as Preferred Areas for mineral extraction. The conclusions of the nature conservation issues relating to each proposal have been taken into account in determining whether sites should go forward as Preferred Areas. In addition, consultation with Natural England, the Environment Agency, local planning authorities and others ensured their views on biodiversity and ecology were reflected in the site assessment process. More detail of the biodiversity assessment will be provided as part of the evidence base accompanying the Preferred Options consultation.

Residential and General Amenity Issues

- 3.22 Consideration was given to proximity to residential properties, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens or other sensitive uses which could adversely be affected

by the proposed use as a result of noise, dust, odour, visual impact or traffic movements. Consultation with English Heritage, local planning authorities, parish councils, local communities, the Ramblers Association and others enabled their comments to be taken into account.

Access and Highway Issues

- 3.23 The status and suitability of the links to the primary road network to accommodate the type and volume of traffic likely to be generated by the proposed development was considered at a strategic level. In addition, the suitability of any existing access into the site was also important. The comments of the Highways Agency, County Highways Authority, local planning authorities, parish councils and local communities were taken into account in the assessment process.

Technical Issues

- 3.24 The location of each site in respect of groundwater protection zones, aquifers, floodplains and other technical issues which could limit operations within the site were also taken into account, including consultation with the Environment Agency.

Public Consultation

- 3.25 Over the course of the three stages of the Issues and Options Public Consultation, a substantial number of comments were received. Responses from a wide-range of interested bodies including mineral operators, landowners, Environment Agency, the MoD, Natural England, English Heritage, the Highways Agency, Highways North Yorkshire, District and Borough Councils, the National Park Authorities, parish councils, and local residents ensured that both the site assessment process and the site specific policy approaches for Preferred Sites was guided by consultation responses.
- 3.26 In principle, the preferred sites are judged to provide the best balance of satisfying a required need and environmental acceptability. Proposals for minerals development on each of these sites will need to satisfy the relevant policies set out in the Minerals Core Strategy document. In addition, for some sites, specific issues or requirements which have arisen as a result of the site assessment process and consultation responses have been indicated, where these are considered to be of particular significance and/or of direct relevance to the site in question. The key purpose of including significant issues or requirements at site allocation stage is to highlight them at an early stage in the planning process for the benefit of potential developers and other interested parties.

These will help to ensure that appropriate safeguards, reclamation and after-use details are included in the submission of any planning application for development. In many cases there will be a range of other significant issues which would also need to be identified and addressed through preparation and submission of a detailed planning application.

- 3.27 Sites that have been discounted at this stage are listed in **Appendix 2**. These sites were not considered appropriate to identify as preferred areas. The main reasons why they have been rejected is given. Further information about this will be provided in the report of evidence. It is possible that discounted sites could still go forward in the next stage if the Council considers there is additional evidence to justify inclusion.
- 3.28 Some sites are the subject of a current planning application or where a resolution to grant permission has been made subject to a legal agreement. Decisions on these planning applications may need to take place in advance of the final determination of the choice of allocations in the Site Allocations DPD. National planning advice indicates that policies or proposals in an emerging DPD carry only limited weight at this point in the process. Decisions on whether or not these sites go forward as Preferred Areas for mineral extraction have been taken independently at this stage, irrespective of the merits of the current planning application. Decisions on any planning applications on the same site will be determined having regard to the development plan, the emerging regional spatial strategy and the policies within the emerging LDF at the time of determination.
- 3.29 The list of Preferred Areas includes those that are considered to have the greatest potential to provide a network of mineral sites during the Plan period, having regard to the Core Strategy approach and other site selection criteria. Identified sites will only be developed if appropriate applications are brought forward. Monitoring will take place under the MWDF monitoring framework to ensure that the take-up of allocations is kept under review. The aim is to provide a degree of flexibility whilst ensuring that sufficient sites are available to provide the necessary range of mineral extraction sites that North Yorkshire will require.
- 3.30 Sites that are identified as Preferred Areas for mineral extraction will be safeguarded for minerals development. District and borough councils should not normally permit other development proposals near such sites where they might constrain future use of the sites for mineral extraction. A separate Safeguarding Areas LDD which identifies key mineral resources consultation areas and consultation criteria will be published in due course. The Site Allocations and Safeguarded Areas LDDs together will enable close

co-ordination between District and Borough Councils, and the County Council before planning applications are determined for specific forms of development.

- 3.31 A Proposals Map DPD that identifies the preferred waste and minerals sites, the general extent of each mineral resource and areas of protection such as nationally protected landscape and green belt land on an ordnance survey base will also be published in due course.

Preferred Areas for Sand and Gravel Extraction

Policy MSA1: Sand and Gravel Extraction

- 3.32 Planning permission for the extraction of sand and gravel will be granted at the following locations, as shown on the Proposals Map, provided that there are no unacceptable effects upon local communities or the environment:***

Northern Distribution Area

- ***Land at Killerby (M34)***
- ***Land South of Catterick (M04)***

Remainder of the County

- ***Marfield Quarry (M09)***
- ***Nosterfield Quarry (M03)***
- ***Ripon City Quarry (Hewick Bridge and Canal Field extensions) (M11)***
- ***Ripon Quarry (Pennycroft and Thornyfields Land) (M12)***
- ***Wykeham Quarry (M22)***

- 3.33 Two sites have been identified as Preferred Areas for future sand and gravel extraction in the Northern distribution area. These are Land at Killerby (site reference M34) and Land South of Catterick (site reference M04). Inset maps showing the boundaries of the preferred areas are provided with each site. The need for sand and gravel reserves in this area is limited owing to the scale of current reserves available. Based on the promoters' estimates, sites M34 and M04 together have the potential to generate more than 15 million tonnes. Consequently, it is necessary to limit the scale of development permitted within the Plan period.

- 3.34 It is anticipated that the preferred areas could release up to **10.5 mt** of sand and gravel in the northern distribution area and **17.054 mt** in the remainder of the County (see **Table 3.6**). The total amount of additional sand and gravel reserves within the Preferred Areas therefore exceeds the current shortfall - 15.54 mt - by 12.014 mt, which equates to approximately 4 years 6 months supply.

Table 3.6: Preferred Areas for Sand and Gravel Extraction in North Yorkshire

Location	Million Tonnes
Northern Distribution	
Land at Killerby (M34)	10.2
Land South of Catterick (M04)	0.3
Sub-Total of Estimated Reserves in Preferred Areas	10.5
Current Shortfall	0.96

Remainder of the County	
Marfield Quarry (M09)	4.0
Nosterfield Quarry (NW and NE Extensions) (M03)	3.0
Nosterfield (Ladybridge Farm)* (M03)	1.1
Ripon City Quarry (M11)	0.454
Ripon Quarry (M12)	4
Wykeham Quarry (M22)	4.5
Sub-Total of Estimated Reserves in Preferred Areas	17.054
Current Shortfall	14.580

* a resolution to grant planning permission was passed in March 2007 and is subject to completion of a section 106 agreement.

- 3.35 The scale of reserves in the two preferred sites in the Northern Distribution area exceeds the shortfall between 2005 and 2021 by 9.54 mt. This is a reflection of three factors:

- The split between the northwards distribution area and the remainder of the County is indicative only. The County Council's preferred option, set out in the Core Strategy, is to maintain the current north/south sub-division in order to reduce the need to transport the mineral by road. Four sites – Killerby Prospect (M02), Home Farm (M33), Land at Killerby (M34) and Land South of Catterick (M04) - were considered as potential preferred areas for sand and gravel extraction in the northwards distribution area at the Issues and Options stages. Following the site assessment process, only two – Land at Killerby and Land South of Catterick - are considered to be suitable as Preferred Options. The County Council considers the site at **Land South of Catterick (M04)** is suitable only as a borrow pit directly linked to the proposed upgrading of the A1 (T) to Motorway standard between Dishforth and Barton. At the present time, the road Scheme is not yet approved. Borrow pits will only be permitted in accordance with Core Strategy policy CS M11, which requires the site to be located on or adjoining the zone of disturbance associated with the construction project. The proposer of the site estimates that up to 5 mt of sand and gravel could be extracted from a much larger area than could be justified as a borrow pit. The County Council, however, considers that only the northern part of the site would be suitable as a borrow pit and could produce an indicative 300,000 tonnes of sand and gravel. Owing to its uncertainty and limited scale of reserves, it is necessary to identify an additional site to Land South of Catterick. Land at Killerby (M34) is the preferred site in terms of its potential accessibility from the A1.
- Land at **Killerby (M34)** is estimated to have considerable reserves of sand and gravel, which exceed the indicative shortfall in the northern distribution area. However, any development of this site would not be expected to come on stream until after cessation of quarrying at the submitters nearby Scorton Quarry, which also serves the northern distribution area. It is therefore likely that only a limited proportion of the total reserve in the site could be worked during the plan period. However, it is considered preferable to identify the whole area at this stage in order that an effective overall development scheme for the reserve could be developed.
- Minerals Policy Statement 1 advises that sub-regional apportionments should not be inflexible. A balance needs to be struck between identifying sufficient sites to meet the apportioned supply over the plan period at an acceptable environmental cost and ensuring that the Plan is reasonably flexible to enable it

to deal with changing circumstances. Estimates of mineral reserves, annual outputs of mineral extraction and the working life of a proposed site are all subject to change. In order to provide sufficient flexibility and maintain an adequate and steady supply of minerals to meet anticipated requirements, the site has sufficient identified reserves to help meet potential shortfalls in the remainder of the County.

- 3.36 The estimated reserves for all sites are based upon the information submitted by the proposer. Whilst they are the best understanding of the working reserve at each site, they are subject to change as a result of accessibility to and availability of the total reserve, environmental constraints and restrictions which limit working the full reserve, variations in the quality of the mineral and the economic cost of extracting the reserve. As a result of this uncertainty, the estimated reserves of each site are not definitive and could turn out to be different. Gross estimates of the likely reserves put forward by proposers at some sites identified in the Issues and Options stage have been reviewed by the County Council and, where appropriate, adjusted by the Council on an indicative basis to reflect reduced allocation boundaries.

Land at Killerby (M34)

3.37 Proposals will be expected to take account of the following key issues or requirements:

- i) The submission of a phased method of working and reclamation appropriate to the River Swale corridor. Arable farming after use should be emphasised, although areas of wetland and parkland could also be created. Consideration should be given to providing some areas of connectivity with the River Swale to help reduce flood risk. Reclamation proposals should make provision for public access;
- ii) A long term strategy and reclamation/after use management plan for the landscape along the River Swale;
- iii) Protect and screen noise and views from Killerby Hall and overlooking properties;
- iv) The need to secure appropriate access to and from the west on to the A1.

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Agriculture 2-3b
		Size of Site	175 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	4 phases of sand and gravel extraction.	Total Reserves	10.2 mt
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	It is proposed that the land use types would include, wetland areas, parkland, agricultural land, woodland, hedgerows and copses and public footpaths and bridleways.		
Residential Amenity	A number of individual farmsteads and isolated dwellings are in close proximity to the site. Kirkby Fleetham village is within 1km of the site's boundary.		
Sensitive Areas	An Aircraft Safeguarding Zone associated with RAF Leeming exists some 5km to the south of the site. A SINC which includes the River Swale and riparian tree cover adjoins the site's northern boundary. There are also three SAMs on the periphery of the site. Proposed Phase 1 and 2 are partly designated as areas of high landscape value and Phase 3 and 5 adjoin onto areas of high landscape value. Killerby Hall listed building		

Land South of Catterick (M04)

3.38 Proposals will be expected to take account of the following key issues or requirements:

- i) The site should only be developed as a borrow pit in connection with any upgrading of the A1 (T) to motorway standard and incorporate direct access on to the construction project.
- ii) Restoration should be in the form of meadow or pasture to provide opportunities for semi-natural grassland, or productive arable and pastoral farming after use.

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Agriculture arable / pasture
		Size of Site	99.96 hectares (submission area)
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand and gravel	Total Reserves	0.3 mt (estimate)
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	Arable land and the enhancement of the ecological interest in the area with the creation of a dry grassland/woodland habitat.		
Residential Amenity	There are a number of isolated properties within close proximity of the site boundary including Sowber Hill Farm and Leases Farm.		
Sensitive Areas	The site is within the 13km Safeguarding Zone around RAF Leeming. 750m north of the site is a SAM (Baines Roman settlement and Anglican Cemetery). Numerous entries in the National Monuments Record (E H) and Historic Environment Record (NYCC). Two areas of WWII military remains to the SE of Marne Barracks Airfield and the SAM of Castle Hills Motte and Bailey Castle lies over 1km to the NE. There are 3 Grade II listed buildings surrounding the site - Oran House (500m NE), Rudd Hall and Ghyll Hall (outside southern boundary). The site has been designated as part of the Vale of Mowbray Landscape Character Area and to the North.		

3.39 The County Council considers the site at South Catterick is suitable only as a borrow pit directly linked to the proposed upgrading of the A1 (T) to Motorway standard between Dishforth and Barton. At the present time, the road Scheme is not yet approved. The proposer of the site estimates that up to 5 mt of sand and gravel could be extracted from a much larger area than could be justified as a borrow pit. The County Council, however, considers that only a northern part of the site would be suitable as a borrow pit and could produce an indicative 300,000 tonnes of sand and gravel.

Nosterfield Quarry - (M03)**(a) Nosterfield Quarry – North East Extension**

3.40 Proposals will be expected to take account of the following key issues or requirements:

- i) Protect and screen noise and views from overlooking residential and farm buildings.
- ii) A thorough archaeological investigation of the area is required in view of the proximity of Thornborough Henges. The likely environmental impact of minerals extraction upon the setting of Thornborough Henges should be considered in support of a planning application.
- iii) A restoration scheme should emphasise arable or pastoral farming after use and should avoid hard edge water after use. Restoration principles should provide for the creation of viable key habitats. A long term restoration and after use management plan should be developed.

North East Extension

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Agriculture – mainly arable (Grade 3/3a/3b)
		Size of Site	42 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	One of three extensions to the existing site for sand and gravel extraction.	Total Reserve	1.5 mt indicative
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	A combination of wetland, agriculture and woodland.		
Residential Amenity	There are a number of isolated residential properties within close proximity to the site boundary. Nosterfield village lies about 1km to the southwest.		
Sensitive Areas	Thornborough Henges SAM is 1km south-west of Ladybridge Farm, Nidderdale AONB is within 4.5km of the proposed extensions, 52 listed buildings are within 1km of the sites and one registered historic park is within 3.5km of the sites.		

3.41 The proposer has estimated that the North East extension could extend to 42 ha and contribute to an overall estimated additional reserve of 8 mt across the three proposed

extension areas at Nosterfield Quarry. The County Council considers that the north east area should be reduced in size by restricting development to the lower elevation areas in order to protect local copses, retain rising arable land and reduce visibility of the development. The extraction area will be restricted to land below 45m AOD in height. This restriction could reduce the level of reserves to an indicative 1.5 mt.

(b) Nosterfield Quarry – North West Extension

3.42 Proposals will be expected to take account of the following key issues or requirements:

- i) Protect and screen noise and views from Well Village, Long Lane, and other overlooking residential and farm buildings.
- ii) A thorough archaeological investigation of the area is required in view of the proximity of Thornborough Henges. The likely environmental impact of minerals extraction upon the setting of Thornborough Henges should be considered in support of a planning application.
- iii) A restoration scheme should avoid hard edge water after use. Restoration principles should provide for the creation of viable key habitats including potential expansion of reed bed to the west of Flask Lakes. A long term restoration and after use management plan should be developed.

North West Extension

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Agriculture – mainly arable (Grade 3/3a/3b)
		Size of Site	16 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	One of three extensions to the existing site for sand and gravel extraction.	Total Reserve	1.5 mt indicative
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	Wetland, including potential reedbeds development.		
Residential Amenity	There are a number of isolated residential properties within close proximity to the site. The village of Nosterfield lies 1km to the south.		

Sensitive Areas	Thornborough Henges SAM is 1km south-west of Ladybridge Farm, Nidderdale AONB is within 4.5km of the proposed extensions, 52 listed buildings are within 1km of the sites and one registered historic park is within 3.5km of the sites.
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- 3.43 The proposer has estimated that the North West extension could extend to 50 ha and contribute to an overall estimated additional reserve of 8 mt at Nosterfield Quarry. The County Council considers that the north west area should be considerably reduced in size to one third (16 ha) and restricted to land east of Oaklands in order to allow the retention of landscape character and amenity near Well village. This restriction could reduce the estimated level of reserves to an indicative 1.5 mt.

(c) Nosterfield Quarry - Ladybridge Farm

- 3.44 A resolution to grant planning permission for sand and gravel extraction at the Ladybridge Farm site was passed in March 2007 and is subject to a section 106 legal agreement.

Ladybridge Farm

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Agriculture – mainly arable (Grade 3/3a/3b)
		Size of Site	52.1 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	One of three extensions to existing site for sand and gravel extraction.	Total Reserves	1.1 mt
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	Ladybridge Farm would be worked by hydraulic excavator. The mineral would be transported to the plant site by field conveyor.		
Residential Amenity	There are a number of residential properties within the vicinity of the site.		
Sensitive Areas	Thornborough Henges SAM is 1km south-west of Ladybridge Farm, Nidderdale AONB is within 4.5km of the proposed extensions, 52 listed buildings are within 1km of the sites and one registered historic park is within 3.5km of the sites.		

Ripon City Quarry (M11)

3.45 Proposals will be expected to take account of the following key issues or requirements:

Hewick Bridge

- i) Restoration should maximise arable agriculture, in keeping with the local landscape character and the agricultural setting at Hewick Bridge and avoid hard-edged water margins.
- ii) Protect the River Ure during development.
- iii) Protect sensitive boundaries at Hewick Bridge, the racecourse and the perimeter path.

Hewick Bridge

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Arable land (grade 3a & 2 at NE corner)
		Size of Site	4.7 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	One of two extension areas (for sand and gravel extraction) to the original Ripon City Quarry.	Total Reserves	0.229 mt
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	Lake/arable agriculture.		
Residential Amenity	From the Hewick Bridge site the village of Littlethorpe is 800m south-west, Low Farm is adjacent to the site and Bridge Hewick House is 100m north-east.		
Sensitive Areas	Workings at the Hewick Bridge site could affect the riparian habitat alongside the River Ure.		

Canal Field

- i) Restoration should be predominantly based on creating new wetland habitats to enhance nature conservation and reflect the level of connectivity with the Ripon Racecourse Wetlands. A long term restoration and after use management plan should be developed.
- ii) Protect and screen noise and views from overlooking footpaths, residential and farm properties from the west and along Ripon Canal.

Canal Field

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Arable land (grade 3a)
		Size of Site	7.2 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	One of two extension areas (for sand and gravel extraction) to the original Ripon City Quarry	Total Reserves	0.225 mt
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	A pond with marsh land would be established to enhance local biodiversity.		
Residential Amenity	From the Canal Field site the village of Littlethorpe is 0.5km north-west. A small number of properties lie within 250m - 400m from the site and a small number of properties lie between 100m - 250m from the site boundary.		
Sensitive Areas	The site is within 1km of Newby Hall. The Ripon Canal and Great Givendale lie close by.		

Ripon Quarry (Pennycroft and Thornyfields Land) (M12)

3.46 Proposals will be expected to take account of the following key issues or requirements:

- i) Protect and avoid potential impacts upon the Ripon Parks SSSI.
- ii) Identify hydrological impacts upon neighbouring habitats and hydromorphological impacts on the SSSI section of the River Ure.
- iii) Investigate the scope for creating floodplains and floodplain habitats as well as arable farming after use, in keeping with the local landscape character. A long term restoration and after use management plan should be developed.
- iv) Protect the well-defined river meander with woodland fringes along the river, The Batts and Silver Hill.
- v) Protect and retain views from North Parks and Ripon Rowel Walk.

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Arable agricultural use
		Size of Site	30.22 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extension to existing quarry for the extraction of sand and gravel at Pennycroft and Thornyfields land.	Total Reserves	4 mt
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	It is proposed that areas will be restored to woodland, lakes, wetlands and rough grassland of conservation value together with high grade agricultural land.		
Residential Amenity	A number of residential properties are within 1km of the site including North Parks Farm, Middle Parks, Norton Mills and Badger Bank. The village of North Stanley is within 1.2km of the site.		
Sensitive Areas	There are a number of designations surrounding the allocations including ancient woodland inventory sites, Ripon Parks SSSI and, the High Batts Nature Reserve. Long distance views are limited due to the low undulating nature of surrounding topography and intervening woodland areas.		

3.47 The County Council acknowledges that the proposed extension is in a very sensitive location. The site's strong character is defined by low lying arable land associated with a river meander and the washlands of the River Ure. The Pennycroft and Thornyfields extension impinges upon a very biodiverse section of the middle Ure valley and adjoins

a SSSI and High Batts nature reserve. It is essential that all environmental impacts are investigated thoroughly to determine the likely effects of development and whether mitigation measures are sufficient to overcome those impacts sufficiently.

Wykeham Quarry (M22)

3.48 Proposals will be expected to take account of the following key issues or requirements:

- i) Mineral extraction should avoid any reduction in the floodplain of the River Derwent.
- ii) Development proposals should demonstrate that there will be no adverse impact on protected wildlife species.
- iii) Restoration should comprise a mix of mixed arable, forestry and water after uses, in keeping with the local landscape character. A long term restoration and after use management plan should be developed.
- iv) Protect and screen noise and overlooking views from Ings Lane and overlooking residential and farm properties.

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Agriculture 3b
		Size of Site	22.45 ha Northern Extension 27.56 Southern Extension
Nature of Planning Proposal	Two extensions to existing quarry for Sand and Gravel extraction	Total Reserves	4.5 mt
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	It is proposed that a wetland and woodland area would be developed.		
Residential Amenity	There are a number of isolated properties in close proximity including Charm Park, Ings Gate, Darrels Low Farm and Derwentedale Farm.		

Sensitive Areas	The site lies in close proximity to the River Derwent within the Vale of Pickering, at the foot of surrounding uplands of the North York Moors and Cleveland hills to the north, the Howardian Hills to the west, and the scarp of the Yorkshire Wolds to the south. The sites also lie adjacent to Wykeham Pits and Woodland. There is evidence of protected wildlife species in the vicinity and the area has potential for the preservation of archaeological remains. The immediate landscape is flat with distant views of the Howardian Hills to the north and North York Moors to the east.
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Marfield Quarry (M09)

3.49 Proposals will be expected to take account of the following key issues or requirements:

- i) Protect and screen noise and views from Leyburn Lane and overlooking residential and farm properties to the north and west side of the site.
- ii) Opportunities should be sought to utilise the restored site to contribute to flood alleviation in Masham.
- iii) Opportunities should be sought for ecological enhancement in conjunction with Marfield Fen SSSI and Marfield Nature Reserve and extend the network of wetland habitats. A long term restoration and afteruse management plan should be produced.
- iv) Utilisation of the existing access and infrastructure at Marfield Quarry.

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Agriculture – mixed arable and pasture
		Size of Site	41 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extension to existing quarry for existing sand and gravel extraction.	Total reserves	4 mt
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	The flood alleviation scheme would compliment the adjacent Marfield Nature Reserve and the restoration proposals for the existing Marfield Quarry. There would be an opportunity to contribute to BAP targets such as reedbeds, broad-leaved woodland and open water consistent with the objectives of the S and Ure Washlands Project.		

Residential Amenity	Properties such as Mile House Farm, Marfield House and High Spelder Banks are in close proximity to the proposed site. The town of Masham is approximately 1km south of the proposed site.
Sensitive Areas	The site is not covered by any nationally or locally important nature conservation designations but is designated as a Pennine Dales Fringe Character Area. Furthermore, it lies to the west of Nidderdale Moors Area of Outstanding Beauty (AONB) and east of the Marfield Fen SSSI.

Allerton Park Quarry (M06)

- 3.50 This site was put forward by the proposer as a suitable site for an aggregates depot, rather than as a possible site for minerals extraction. At the same time, the site has been put forward for consideration for waste management (site reference W06). For the purposes of clarity, the range of potential uses for the site, including mineral-related uses, are set out in the Waste Site Allocations DPD.

Preferred Areas for Crushed Rock

3.51 Details of the sites and the estimated potential reserves of the Preferred Areas for crushed rock are given below.

Table 3.7: Preferred Areas for Crushed Rock Extraction in North Yorkshire

Site	Million Tonnes
Forcett Quarry (M14)	1.23
Settrington Quarry (M19)	3.0
Whitewall Quarry (M20)	2.0
Jackdaw Crag Quarry (M26)	2.86
Total	9.09

Policy MSA2: Crushed Rock Extraction

3.52 *Planning permission for the extraction of crushed rock will be granted at the following locations, as shown on the Proposals Map, provided that there are no unacceptable adverse effects upon local communities or the environment:*

- *Forcett Quarry (M14)*
- *Settrington Quarry (M19)*
- *Whitewall Quarry (M20)*
- *Jackdaw Crag Quarry (M26)*

Forcett Quarry (M14)

- 3.53 A resolution to grant planning permission for mineral extraction at Forcett Quarry was passed by the County Council in 2007 and is subject to a section 106 agreement.

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Agriculture 3b
		Size of Site	5.4 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extension to existing site for the extraction of carboniferous limestone.	Total Reserves	1.23 mt
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	It is envisaged that a lake and wetland margins would be created within a parkland setting.		
Residential Amenity	The site is approximately 1 km north-west of the village of East Layton.		
Sensitive Areas	An area of mature plantation woodland 'Hallmires plantation,' is approximately 0.8ha in extent and is located within the proposed allocations western limits. The site is physically contained within the general landform.		

Settrington Quarry (M19)

3.54 Proposals will be expected to take account of the following key issues or requirements:

- i) Maintain screen ridgelines to the west and southern sides
- ii) Restore site to productive arable or lowland calcareous grassland.
- iii) Reduce extraction area from Langton Lane to create landscape buffer between work areas, Sparrow Hall and Langton Lane.

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Agriculture 3b
		Size of Site	5.6 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extension to existing limestone quarry.	Total Reserves	3 mt
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	The restoration scheme should seek to reinstate as much of the site as possible to Limestone Conservation Grassland. Deciduous woodland and scrub planting could be developed to further enhance biodiversity.		
Residential Amenity	Sparrow Hall is within 200m of the proposed allocation, Settrington Garage is within 400m of the allocation and the village of Settrington is within 1km of the site.		
Sensitive Areas	A SAM is to the north of the site which comprises of a medieval settlement with earthworks and barrow features. Also a SSSI which comprises of species rich chalk grassland is found 4km east of the site.		

Whitewall Quarry (M20)

3.55 Proposals will be expected to take account of the following key issues or requirements:

- i) A restoration scheme that returns the site to productive pasture, arable farmland or limestone grassland.
- ii) Maintain the ridgeline profile and reduce south-facing site area to prevent long views from the south
- iii) Screen views from Welham Road and protect and maintain the SE corner woodland.
- iv) Minimisation of traffic impacts in Norton

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Agriculture Grade 3
		Size of Site	29.5 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extension to existing quarry for the extraction of limestone.	Total reserves	2 mt
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	Restoration to agriculture/calcareous grassland.		
Residential Amenity	A number of isolated properties are within 1km of the proposed allocation. Access to the site is via residential areas in Norton.		
Sensitive Areas	Three Dykes SSSI is located 1.2km from the proposed allocation. Welham Hill Verges SINC lies directly adjacent to the proposed site.		

Darrington Quarry (M25)

- 3.56 The proposer is seeking to retain existing plant and infrastructure at Darrington Quarry. This would serve the potential future limestone extraction from land adjacent to the current quarry but located in Wakefield Metropolitan Authority. The possible extension to the mineral extraction site is therefore outside North Yorkshire.

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES (Previously identified in MWDF Site Allocations Issues and Options Document)		Current Use	Limestone extraction, aggregate processing, waste disposal and silt disposal.
		Size of Site	n/a
Nature of Planning Proposal	Temporary retention of plant site and haul road in relation to extension of a limestone quarry within adjoining authority area.	Total reserves	n/a
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	The site would be restored to agriculture with tree planting in accordance with existing approved schemes.		
Residential Amenity	The closest property is approximately 260m from the site's eastern boundary.		
Sensitive Areas	The site is within Selby Green Belt and is designated as a Locally Important Landscape Area in the Selby District Local Plan. The site has been designated by the Countryside Agency as being Landscape Character 30 - Southern Magnesian Limestone. Three areas of ancient and semi natural woodland areas and ancient replanted woodland can be found within 2km of the site. There are also nine SINCs within 2km of the site.		

Jackdaw Crag Quarry (M26)

3.57 Proposals will be expected to take account of the following key issues or requirements:

- i) Mitigate any impact upon Crag Wood and the connecting land bridge around the east side of Crag Wood.
- ii) Maintenance of the existing Groundwater Source Protection Zone.
- iii) A restoration scheme that returns the site to arable land or lowland calcareous grassland. Some new native woodland adjoining Crag Wood may be appropriate.
- iv) Screening and landscaping to protect amenity of residential properties to the east.

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Arable agricultural use (Grade 2)
		Size of Site	4.87 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extension to existing quarry for limestone extraction	Total Reserves	2.86 mt
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	Nature conservation and agriculture as a dry limestone valley. Twisting valley profile and base rising up to reduce height of faces in key locations.		
Residential Amenity	Brick House Farm is located 300m north of the proposed allocation. A number of properties at Wingate Hill Farm and Warren House Farm are approximately 260m to the south and south-east respectively of the quarry boundary.		
Sensitive Areas	An SSSI is located 1.8km south-east. Four areas of ancient woodland are within 2km of the site, including Crag Wood SINC, which is adjacent to the site. The allocation area is in the Selby Greenbelt and is designated in the Selby District Local Plan as a Locally Important Landscape Area. The site lies within Groundwater Protection Zone.		

Preferred Areas for Clay

- 3.58 There are currently four sites within North Yorkshire that have a productive capacity for clay production – Alne, Hemingborough, Escrick and Littlethorpe. The Core Strategy allows in principle for the continuation of production at these sites in order to maintain an adequate supply of reserves and to reflect the contribution that such sites make to the local economy.
- 3.59 Two sites have been put forward as extensions to these sites - at Alne Brickworks and at Escrick Clay Workings. The County Council has assessed these sites against the same environmental criteria as those sites put forward for sand and gravel and crushed rock and considers that they should go forward as Preferred Areas for future Mineral Extraction.

Policy MSA3: Brick Clay Extraction

3.60 Planning permission for the extraction of clay will be granted at the following locations, as shown on the Proposals Map, provided that there are no unacceptable adverse effects upon local communities or the environment:

- ***Land at Alne Brickworks (M01)***
- ***Escrick Clay Workings (M31)***

Land at Alne Brickworks - Area A2 (M01)

3.61 Proposals will be expected to take account of the following key issues or requirements:

- i) Protect and screen noise and views from overlooking residential and farm properties, from Forest Lane and adjoining footpaths.
- ii) The restoration scheme for the site should either provide for arable farming after use in keeping with local landscape character, hedgerow, tree and field pattern, and/or wildlife habitats including shallow wetlands, rough grassland or scrub.

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Agriculture
		Size of Site	8.5 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extension to existing clay extraction operations.	Total Reserves	Not available
Possible Site Restoration and Aftercare	It is proposed that restoration would be to a combination of fishing lakes and nature conservation using stored soils and overburden alongside material arising from the brick making process. No landfill with imported waste.		
Residential Amenity	The village of Alne is located some 2km to the south west of the site. A small number of isolated properties are within 1km of the site.		
Sensitive Areas	The proposed allocation lies partially within a Landscape Enhancement Area and partially within a Landscape Designation Area, defined in the Hambleton District Local Plan.		

3.62 The proposer has put forward an allocation comprising three separate parcels of land adjoining the existing brickwork operations. Area A1 lies to the west, Area A2 to the south and Area A3 to the east. The County Council considers that Area A2 should be identified as a Preferred Area but that Areas A1 and A3 should be discounted at this stage owing to landscape sensitivity and proximity to residential property.

Escrick Clay Workings (M31)

3.63 Proposals will be expected to take account of the following key issues or requirements:

- i) The restoration scheme for the site should be co-ordinated with restoration of the existing clay pit, and enable integration with the local arable landscape character. Consideration should be given to part of the site restored as a wildlife habitat to complement the adjoining York-Selby Cycle path SINC.
- ii) Protect and screen noise and views from overlooking residential and farm properties and the A19 and long-distance cycle path.

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Agriculture
		Size of Site	14.0 hectares
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extension to clay workings	Total reserves	Not available
Possible Site Restoration and Aftercare	Agriculture/wildlife habitat.		
Residential Amenity	There are a number of isolated farmsteads within a kilometre of the site. The village of Escrick is within 2km of the site.		
Sensitive Areas	SINC adjoins the site. Long distance cycle route adjacent.		

Preferred Areas for Silica Sand

- 3.64 Silica sand is an important national resource which makes a significant contribution to the regional and national economy. It is used in the manufacture of glass and in foundries. Silica sand is located at two sites in North Yorkshire – Burythorpe Quarry to the south of Malton and Blubberhouses Quarry, west of Harrogate. At Blubberhouses, the current planning permission only allows for mineral extraction to continue until December 2011. Extraction and processing began in 1987 but was mothballed in 1991. The operator has indicated that they wish to continue to quarry silica sand beyond the permitted life of the reserve.
- 3.65 The County Council has carried out an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations to assess the potential impacts arising from Policy CSM9 in the Mineral Core Strategy. The policy supports proposals to maintain a landbank of at least 10 years reserves at individual silica sand sites which do not adversely impact upon the integrity of the North Pennine Moors Natura 2000 site. Blubberhouses Quarry is situated within Nidderdale AONB and immediately adjoins the West Nidderdale, Barden and Blubberhouses Moors SSSI on its southern and western boundaries. This SSSI is a component of the North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA which are designated Natura 2000 sites. The North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA is therefore within close proximity to potential non-aggregate mineral reserves of silica sand. The SAC is designated for its blanket bog and heather moorland vegetation and its nationally-important assemblage of moorland breeding birds. The SPA is designated because the North Pennine Moors collectively support populations of several moorland birds of European importance.
- 3.66 The Appropriate Assessment has revealed that specific development proposals and site allocations relating to the silica sand resource affecting integrity of the North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA should be the subject to an Appropriate Assessment under the Regulations.

Policy MSA4: Silica Sand Extraction

- 3.67 ***Planning permission for the extraction of silica sand will be granted at the following location, as shown on the Proposals Map, provided that there are no unacceptable adverse effects upon local communities or the environment:***

- ***Blubberhouses Quarry (M08)***

Blubberhouses Quarry (M08)

3.68 Planning permission will be granted for the extraction of silica sand at Blubberhouses Quarry subject to the following:

- i) An Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations of the proposed development upon the adjoining Natura 2000 site. The Assessment should indicate the extent to which any impacts on the SAC and SPA interests could be mitigated or compensated for.
- ii) Develop a clear restoration programme for the site which encourages a return to wild open moorland;
- iii) Protect and retain the distinctive landscape moorland character and setting in order to maintain a landscape connection between Blubberhouses Moor and Kex Gill Moor.

KEY DETAILS AND ISSUES		Current Use	Mothballed mineral working
		Size of Site	n/a
Nature of Planning Proposal	The continuation of silica sand quarrying at the proposed site beyond the current planning permission of December 2011.	Total Planned Reserves	4 mt
Possible Site Restoration and After Use	Recreation of moorland character.		
Residential Amenity	Kexgill Farm, Hard Ings, Spittle Ings House, Burnt House, Redshaw Hall are within 5km of the site. Isolated properties lie within 250m to the north.		
Sensitive Areas	The site is within the Nidderdale Area of Natural Beauty and adjoins the North Pennine Moors SAC.		

4.0 MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Monitoring

4.1 Monitoring is essential to establish what is happening now, what may happen in the future and to compare these trends against existing policies and targets to understand if there is a need for any changes in the strategy for achieving a steady supply of minerals within the Plan period. Monitoring will help to assess whether:

- The policies achieving their objectives and delivering sustainable development
- The policies have had unintended consequences
- Targets are being achieved

4.2 Monitoring therefore represents a critical stage in the policy-making process.

4.3 The County Council is required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) by the end of December each year, covering the preceding monitoring year, which runs from 1 April to 31 March. The AMR is required to review the achievement of key milestones identified in the LDS for the preparation of the MWDF and to assess the extent to which policies are achieving their objectives.

4.4 The following table sets out a monitoring and implementation framework for the policies in the Minerals Site Allocations Document. These indicators will provide information that will be used to highlight specific performance of policies.

Table 4.1: Mineral Site Allocations Monitoring Indicators

Policy	Indicator	Target
MSA1 – Sand and Gravel Extraction	Production of sand and gravel in North Yorkshire	2.63 million tonnes per annum
	Production of primary land won sand and gravel by indicative Distribution Area (excluding building sand requirement)	0.84 million tonnes per annum (Northern Distribution) and 1.63 million tonnes per annum (remainder of the County)
	Current landbank	7 years (minimum) equivalent to 18.41 million tonnes
	Number of planning applications granted for sand and gravel extraction on preferred areas	
MSA2 – Crushed Rock	Production of crushed rock	4.63 million tonnes per

Extraction	in North Yorkshire	annum
	Current Landbank	10 years (minimum) equivalent to 46.3 million tonnes
	Number of planning applications granted for crushed rock extraction on preferred areas	
MSA3 – Clay Extraction	Current landbank	
	Number of planning applications granted for clay extraction on preferred areas	
MSA4 – Silica Sand	Current landbank	10 years per site

Implementation

- 4.5 The implementation of policy will involve the partnership of a number of agencies including statutory consultees, government departments, local authorities, internal County Council departments and also the minerals and waste industry.
- 4.6 The level of involvement will vary and key implementation agents may be in either a partnership or a supporting capacity that may include, for example, provision of advice on individual planning applications or contribution towards providing data for monitoring.
- 4.7 Monitoring will be an iterative process that will be regularly undertaken and reported annually in the AMR. The output of monitoring will be used to identify whether the strategic approach and/or individual policies require review. The monitoring framework itself will be kept under review and developed as appropriate to ensure that it remains relevant. This will be particularly important for Local Output indicators where baseline data is currently sparse.

Appendix 1:

Site Selection Criteria

Site Selection Criteria

The MWDF Site Allocations Issues and Options consultation carried out between September 2006 and August 2007 sought responses from the public to a total of 34 sites for potential minerals development in North Yorkshire. These sites were put forward by mineral operators and landowners as potentially suitable in principle for mineral extraction and processing. During the consultation process, two sites have been withdrawn.

In order to help inform the selection of Preferred sites from those put forward, the County Council has developed a two stage assessment of the suitability of the remaining 32 sites. The site selection criteria were the subject of separate consultation during 2005/6.

Stage 1 assessed each of the sites against a number of high-level constraints and strategic considerations. Sites which were fundamentally constrained by one or more of the following were excluded from consideration unless there were judged to be overriding circumstances:

- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Heritage Coast
- Listed Buildings and their settings
- National Nature Reserves
- Ramsar Sites (wetlands of international importance)
- Registered Battlefields
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Protection Areas (conservation of wild birds) and Special Areas of Conservation (conservation of wild fauna and flora)

In addition, each site was assessed against the potential requirement for the type of mineral.

Those sites which satisfied the first stage analysis were then subject to further site examination and testing against a set of environmental, economic and social criteria (Stage 2):

- Aerodrome Safeguarding Zone
- Access
- Archaeological impact
- Availability
- Best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 1, 2 and 3a)

- Bio and geo diversity
- Contribution to the local economy
- Green Belt
- Hydrology and Hydrogeology
- Landscape Impact
- Quality and quantity of and need for the Mineral Resource
- Operational constraints and nuisances
- Planning History and Cumulative Impacts
- Proximity to the County Council Primary Road Network
- Proximity to Sensitive Uses
- Public Rights of Way
- Restoration opportunities and aftercare
- Traffic impact and opportunities for transport by non-road means.

The policies in the Minerals Core Strategy were also used to inform the choice of site allocations. The Core Strategy sets out a vision, a set of 7 strategic aims and 11 Strategic Policies, together with 20 Development Control Policies. The key policies which have helped inform the choice of Preferred Sites are:

Policy CSM1 – Securing the Provision of Minerals

Policy CSM4 – Aggregate Minerals

Policy CSM5 – Aggregates (Sand and Gravel)

Policy CSM6 – Aggregates (Crushed Rock)

Policy CSM9 – Non-Aggregate Minerals

Policy CSM11 – Borrow Pits

In addition to the above, a professional judgement has been applied in reviewing and evaluating all the available information in order to determine which sites would best meet the requirements to supply minerals in North Yorkshire.

Appendix 2:

Sites Discounted as Mineral Preferred Areas

Sites Discounted as Mineral Preferred Areas

Sand and Gravel

District/Borough	Reference Number	Site Name	Reasons for Discounting Site
Hambleton	M02	Killerby Prospect	Lack of need. High adverse landscape or visual effects likely.
Hambleton	M05	Land at Upsland, Sutton Howgrave	Contrary to Core Strategy. High adverse cumulative landscape or visual effects likely in conjunction with Nosterfield Quarry extensions
Hambleton	M32	Ten Mile Hill, Tholthorpe	Lack of need. Impact on Tholthorpe village. Poor accessibility. Landscape impact.
Hambleton	M33	Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham	Lack of Need. High adverse landscape or visual effects likely. Poor accessibility.
Harrogate	M07	Allerton Park Quarry area of search	Lack of need. High adverse landscape or visual effects likely.
Harrogate	M11	Ripon City Quarry (Newby Hall extension)	Lack of need. High adverse landscape or visual effects likely.
Harrogate	M12	Ripon Quarry (Manor Farm extension)	Lack of need. Proximity to Thornborough Henges and the medieval village of East Tanfield.
Richmondshire	M15	Kiplin Hall Quarry	Lack of need. High adverse landscape or visual effects likely.
Scarborough	M21	Land near Seamer	Lack of need. Potentially adverse impact on Cayton and Flixton Carrs Wetland Project, and adverse impact on the Burton Riggs SINC and upon network of public rights of way.

Crushed Rock

District/Borough	Reference Number	Site Name	Reasons for Discounting Site
Harrogate	M10	Potgate Quarry	Lack of need. Excessive scale
Richmondshire	M16	Middleton Lodge Quarry	Lack of need. Contrary to Core Strategy - Greenfield Site. High adverse landscape or visual effects likely. Potential adverse impact upon a Grade II* listed building.
Ryedale	M18	Newbridge Quarry	Lack of need. Lack of information submitted, potential adverse effect upon the landscape setting of New Hambleton Farm, potential adverse impact upon the North York Moors National Park.
Richmondshire	M30	Land at Forcett Quarry	Contrary to Core Strategy – Greenfield Site. High adverse landscape or visual effects likely.
Selby	M23	Barnsdale Bar Quarry	Lack of need. High adverse landscape or visual effects likely.
Selby	M24	Bay Horse Farm, Fairburn	Lack of need. Contrary to Core Strategy – Greenfield Site.
Selby	M27	Kirk Smeaton Quarry	Lack of need. High adverse landscape or visual effects likely
Selby	M28	Land at Redhill, Selby Fork	Contrary to Core Strategy – Greenfield Site. Lack of need.
Selby	M29	Land at Lumby	Contrary to Core Strategy - Greenfield Site. Lack of need

Appendix 3:

Response Form