

Appendix A: Site Allocations

Appendix A: Site Allocations

Background

1 This Appendix contains Development Guidelines for each of the allocated minerals sites, setting out key site specific information relating to potential constraints, opportunities and issues to be addressed at the planning application stage.

Development Guidelines

2 The Development Guidelines set out the matters to be taken into account in relation to the development of each site. They also include guidance on restoration objectives for the various sites. **The information set out in the Development Guidelines should not be considered as exhaustive.** These Guidelines are based on an assessment of the sites at the time this Plan was prepared and if circumstances change or new information becomes available prior to sites coming forward through a planning application, this will also need to be taken into account.

3 As a result of the issues set out in the Development Guidelines, and depending on the precise nature of the development proposed, mitigation measures are likely to be required in order to prevent adverse impacts occurring. If adverse impacts are unavoidable and it is considered that they are an acceptable part of the development proposed, compensation measures may be required.

4 A landscape-scale approach to restoration should be adopted ⁽¹⁷⁾, taking into account the existing natural, built, historic and cultural landscape character; and existing or proposed restoration of minerals sites adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, the allocation. All restoration schemes should be designed to best meet the particular characteristics and future aspirations of the wider landscape. These may include opportunities for natural flood risk mitigation, biodiversity, tourism or other multi-functional uses.

5 Access to/from sites, particularly road access, is a key safety issue and can cause significant impacts on areas/residents/road users around a mineral site. The Mineral Planning Authority wish to draw attention to the freight safety initiative Work Related Road Risk (WRRR) ⁽¹⁸⁾ as an example of a good practice approach to reducing access related impacts of the development and use of a mineral site.

Relationship to the Minerals Strategy 2014

6 As already mentioned, the Mineral Sites Plan delivers, and is an integral part of, the Minerals Strategy 2014. The two documents should be read together, and the policies of the Minerals Strategy 2014, particularly development management, safeguarding and restoration policies, will be applied to the proposals (particularly the site allocations) of the Mineral Sites Plan.

17 See paragraphs 15.4 to 15.7 of the Minerals Strategy 2014 for further information.

18 Facilitated by Transport for London, see:

<https://tfl.gov.uk/info-for/deliveries-in-london/delivering-safely/work-related-road-risk> for further information.

Aerodrome Safeguarding

The Minerals Strategy 2014 covers the issue of Airfield Safeguarding (pp.199-200, including policy DM9). For clarification, should an aviation impact assessment be required for any site, it will include consideration of the following four criteria:

- a. Wildlife Strike Risk:** Mineral extraction and restoration plans may create habitats that will encourage species of wildlife to the site which could have a direct impact on aircraft safety at airfields, including at Bournemouth Airport. A wildlife strike risk assessment and mitigation plan will be required in such cases.
- b. Air Traffic Control (ATC):** All lighting required for the development or working of a site should be assessed to ensure that there is no impact on sightlines from ATC or aircraft operating from or in the vicinity of airfields, including Bournemouth Airport.
- c. Air Traffic Engineering:** If mineral development or working requires the use of radio communication, when radios are operating in close proximity to an airfield the operator should provide the airfield with details as required to ensure no interference with critical equipment or communication frequencies.
- d. Obstacle Limitation Surfaces:** Within 15km of an airfield there are a series of protected surfaces that should be kept clear of any upstanding non-frangible obstacles to ensure the safe operation of aircraft. This not only includes permanent structures but also temporary structures and tall plant such as cranes and excavators. All equipment and structures of this type should be assessed, and advised to the airfield to ensure such surfaces remain clear of obstacles.

This page is intentionally blank.

Sand and Gravel

AG1: Great Plantation

Site location: Great Plantation, land to the south of Puddletown Road, East Stoke, Wareham.

Grid reference: SY 860 884

Parish: East Stoke CP

Site area (approximate): 14.6 hectares

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 2,000,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Coniferous woodland, heathland, grassland

Proposed development: Extraction of gravel and underlying Poole Formation sand

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

Impacts on biodiversity are of key importance. These include, but are not limited to, issues such as:

- a. Recreational displacement
- b. Proximity to European designated sites and protected species characteristic of such sites
- c. Impacts on nationally designated sites
- d. Potential for benefits from site restoration
- e. Potential for impacts on Nightjar and other Annex 1 birds
- f. Impacts on protected species, such as smooth snake and sand lizard

Full assessment will be required, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

Initial assessments have concluded that effects on species, proximity and displacement of recreation in particular may be significant. Development proposals must mitigate these effects or reduce them to non-significant levels in order for any development to take place.

Discussions have focused on the need to provide a Heathland Support Area in the vicinity of Great Plantation to further protect designated heathlands from potential displacement of recreation. Offsite mitigation should be provided in advance of the development of the site.

Specific mitigation measures identified through Habitats Regulations Screening and required as part of the development of this site include:

- i. Creation of an off-site heathland support area to mitigate displaced recreation
- ii. Design of a network of walks/paths around the remainder of the site, to ensure walkers are directed away from areas adjacent to the European site
- iii. Phasing of works with restoration to high quality heathland/grassland habitat, to take place as soon as a phase is finished
- iv. Enhancement of areas under control of the developer to create additional habitat for Annex 1 and Annex 2 species⁽¹⁹⁾.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

There are heritage assets, including scheduled monuments, close to and in the vicinity of site. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required as part of the development of the site.

A primary consideration of the setting assessment will be the archaeological and topographic relationship of the monuments to the historic landscape/landform and their inter-visibility with each other and with the surrounding area.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

The site falls entirely within Flood Zone 1. There is some minor risk of surface water flooding during severe rainfall events (1:100/1000yr).

A site specific strategy of surface water management that does not increase rates of runoff or generate off site worsening is required, along with a hydrological/hydrogeological assessment that identifies any required mitigation. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment for all work phases, including restoration, is also required.

4. Transport/Access

Access to the site will be through the existing Hyde Pit, off the Puddletown Road.

19 Area shown in green and entitled 'Mitigation Corridor' on the illustrative map for AG1, below.

A Transport Assessment will be required, to assess possible impacts and identify appropriate mitigation.

5. Landscape/Visual

Development has the potential to affect designated landscapes (the AONB to the south, with views from the Purbeck Hills) as well as more local areas. There are also potential cumulative landscape and visual impacts in relation to the existing workings in the area. A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

6. Other issues to take into consideration

- a. The site is open access land; any loss of access, even if only temporary, must be replaced by other opportunities for public access.
- b. Cumulative impacts, given the other mineral workings in the vicinity, must be assessed and where necessary, addressed. It is expected that this site will not be worked simultaneously with current workings at Hyde/Hines pits.
- c. This site is within the Puddletown Road Policy Area, as defined in the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Mineral Sites Plan and opportunities to achieve land management and restoration benefits through this policy approach will be addressed.

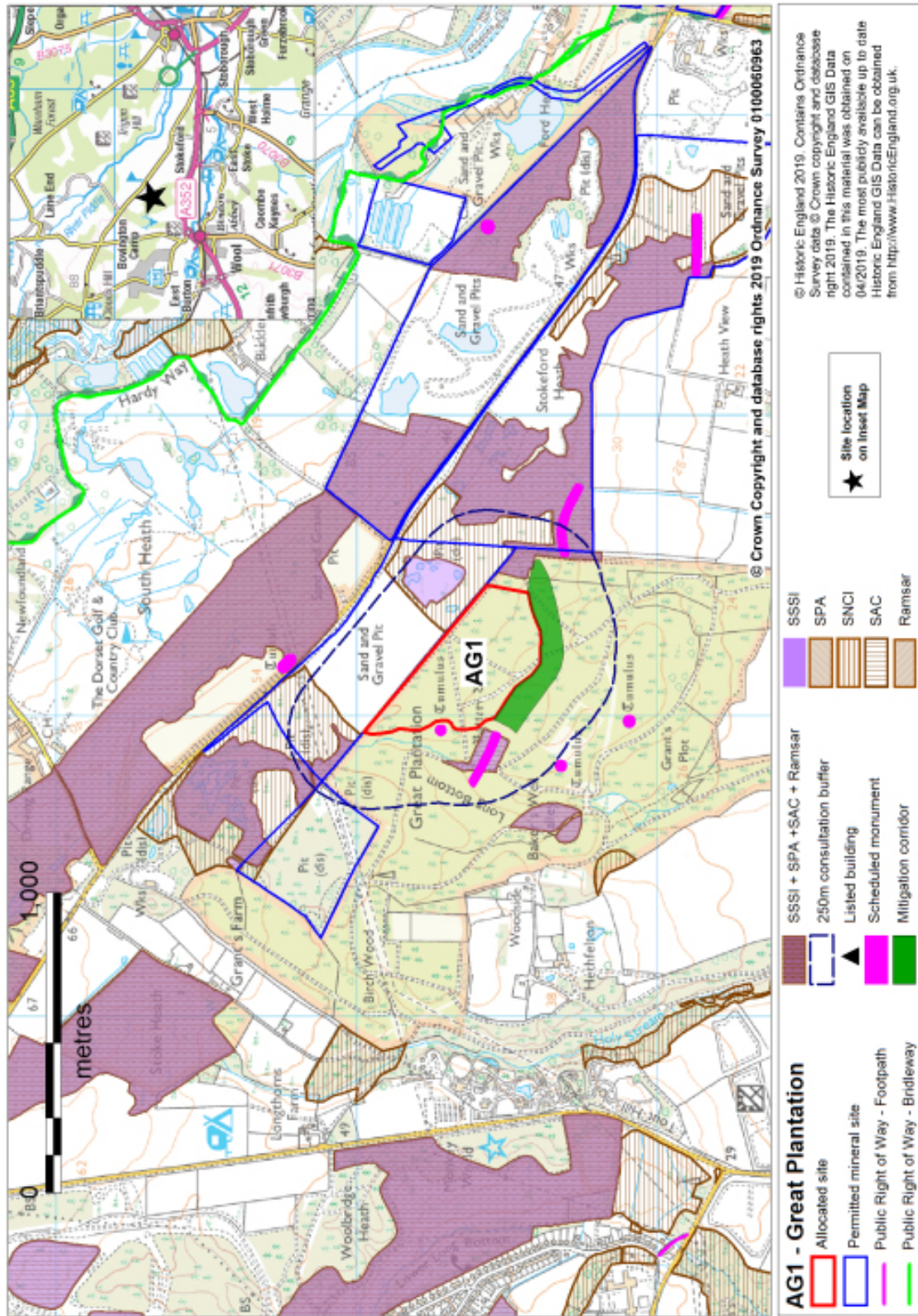
Restoration Vision

This site lies within the Forest/Heath Mosaic Landscape Type, a typically flat to undulating landform. The restoration to a heathland and semi natural grassland/scrub mosaic is the key objective, to link with existing heathland sites to create a large and continuous habitat managed by extensive grazing. The heathland is the key habitat in this mosaic.

Restoration should promote a multi functional and interconnected approach, providing Green Infrastructure including recreational, landscape, biodiversity and amenity benefits. This must be a long-term restructuring of parts of the landscape currently affected by existing and future mineral extraction and landfill. All recreational activities should divert pressure from sensitive heathland habitats.

This site also lies within the boundary of the Puddletown Road Area, Policy MS-7. A long term and coordinated approach to development, restoration and management will be sought within this area.

Figure 14: AG1 Great Plantation



AG2: Roeshot, Christchurch

Site location: Land to the east of Burton, and north of the A35 at Christchurch.

Grid reference: SZ 177 950

Parish: Burton CP

Site area (approximate): 74 ha

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 3,500,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Extraction of sand and gravel. Adjacent land in Hampshire is proposed for minerals development and subject to permission being granted for the adjacent land, it is expected that this site will be worked as an extension of the Hampshire site. Although the BCP ⁽²⁰⁾ side of the Roeshot site may be worked before the Hampshire side is complete, there is to be no simultaneous extraction from the BCP/Hampshire sides, apart from the period of time required to prepare for working on the BCP side whilst the Hampshire side is still being worked. This period should be kept to an absolute minimum, to be agreed at the stage of the planning application. Similarly, as operations move back into Hampshire after completion of BCP working, there will again be a crossover period which will be kept to an absolute minimum. This is necessary to minimise cumulative impacts and impacts due to intensification. If necessary, it is possible that this could be secured through a legal agreement.

For both the Hampshire and BCP parts of the site, the access to the site will remain in Hampshire, and the processing plant will remain in Hampshire.

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

Full assessment of ecological impacts, particularly direct and indirect impacts on the Southern Damselfly and its habitat, will be required with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented. As this species is a Qualifying Feature of the Dorset Heaths and Studland Dunes SAC, and the Dorset Heaths SAC, development proposals must either mitigate effects or reduce them to non-significant levels.

Specific mitigation measures identified through Habitats Regulations Screening and required as part of the development of this site include:

- a. Creation of a buffer strip along both banks of the River Mude

- b. Improvements to existing Southern Damselfly habitat within or adjacent to the allocated site
- c. Careful management of water resources to ensure natural flow levels and water quality are maintained in the River Mude
- d. Phasing of works alongside the part of the site within Hampshire and allocated in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan, to ensure only one side of the river is affected at any time.

There are also other designations in the vicinity such as the New Forest National Park, Burton Common SSSI, the New Forest SPA, the New Forest SAC and Ramsar sites. Full consideration of the impact from development on these sites should be considered through an Environmental Impact Assessment at the planning application stage.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

There is likely to be archaeological potential at this site. The Burton Conservation Area lies to the west of the allocation. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required as part of the development of the site.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

This site is partly within Flood Zones 2 and 3, and is adjacent to the River Mude, a Main River. There is potential for surface water flooding during severe rainfall events (1:100/1:1000 years). A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment will be required, identifying any required mitigation.

A Flood Risk Assessment and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site is also required, with the processing plant and any storage (including stockpiles or soil storage) to be in Flood Zone 1.

Assessment of the water environment should include downriver effects on the Mude.

4. Transport/Access

This proposal is in an area subject to traffic congestion, with the potential for cumulative impacts with housing development in the vicinity. A Transport Assessment will be required, to assess possible impacts and identify appropriate mitigation.

It is expected that site access will already have been established through the development of the eastern part of the site within Hampshire - as shown on the plan below.

5. Landscape/Visual Impacts

Potential impacts, including on residential development in the vicinity and the Burton Conservation Area, to be assessed and appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

6. New Forest National Park

Assessment work carried out in preparation for the development of the BCP part of the Roeshot site should, wherever relevant, take into consideration the close proximity of the New Forest National Park and the potential for impacts on the national park and its setting.

Of particular relevance are assessment of landscape and visual impacts, including the special landscape quality of the National Park; biodiversity and impacts on nationally and internationally designated sites within the National Park; and traffic and transport impacts within and around the National Park.

7. Other issues to take into consideration

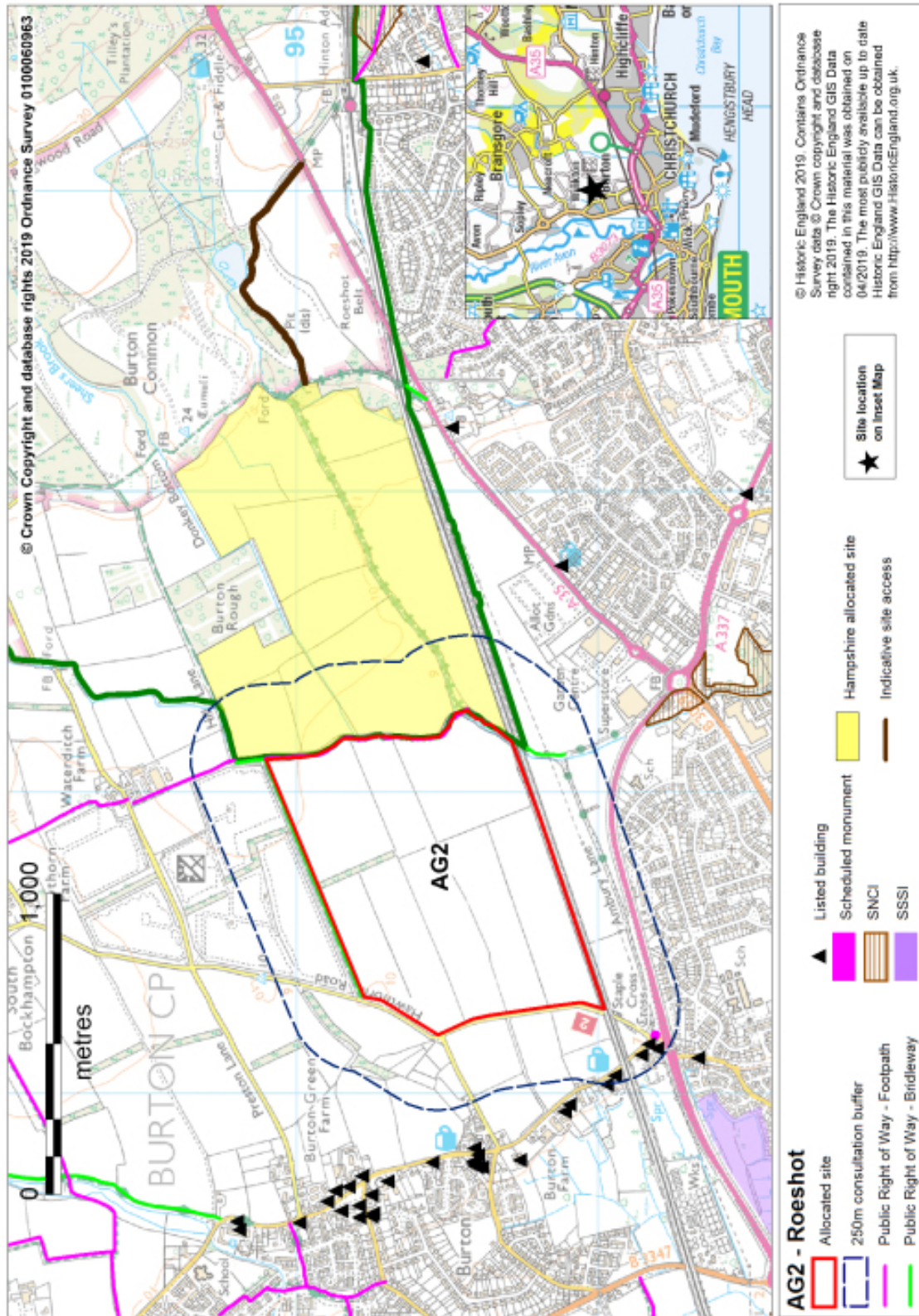
- a. Impacts on rights of way in the vicinity of the site
- b. For hydrological and biodiversity reasons, an undeveloped buffer along the Mude is required
- c. Ensure delivery of the SANGs, within the site, as required for the Christchurch Urban Extension to the south of the railway embankment.
- d. Airport safeguarding issues - this site lies within the Bournemouth Airport Aerodrome Safeguarding Area and will require an Aviation Impact Assessment, in consultation with Bournemouth Airport.
- e. The site is BMV⁽²¹⁾ land and protection and appropriate management of soils is required to enable the land to retain its longer term capability.
- f. Oil pipeline crosses the site
- g. Opportunities to increase flood water storage, during and after working
- h. The construction of a bridge across the River Mude to convey mineral to the plant and deliver reclamation material to restore the site will affect a section of both banks. Consideration must be given to the detailed design of this section to minimise impacts on the buffer strip.

Restoration Vision

The site falls within the River Terrace Landscape Type, and the vision is for "restoration mainly to agricultural use but with significant space restored for informal public open space linked to footpath/cycle networks and to existing and future built development. Retained features like hedges, woodland and characteristic shelterbelts should be enhanced and linked with new similar native planting. Undisturbed margins along watercourses and/or rights of way to act as key wildlife/recreation corridors linking existing and new habitats/planting".

21 Best and most versatile agricultural land.

Figure 15: AG2 Roeshot



AG3: Tatchell's Quarry Extension, Wareham

Site location: Tatchell's Quarry, north-west of Wareham

Grid reference: SY907882

Parish: Wareham Town CP

Site area (approximate): 2.5ha

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 380,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture/pasture

Proposed development: Extraction of sand and gravel, as an extension and continuation of the existing Tatchells Quarry.

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

It is expected that there will be protected species (reptiles) around the site. Full ecological assessment will be required, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required as part of the development of the site.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

The site falls entirely within Flood Zone 1. There is some minor risk of surface water flooding during severe rainfall events (1:100/1000 years).

A site specific strategy of surface water management that does not increase rates of runoff or generate off site worsening to adjacent properties and businesses is required, along with a hydrological/hydrogeological assessment that identifies any required mitigation. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment for all work phases, including restoration, is also required.

4. Transport/Access

Access will not be via Carey Road, but over other areas of the Tatchell's site to access the C7. A Transport Assessment will be required, to assess possible impacts and identify appropriate mitigation.

5. Landscape/Visual

Although the site is considered unlikely to be visually intrusive, being screened from the residential areas of Wareham and Northport by a ridge of high land, a Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented in order to minimise impacts on surroundings, including possible cumulative impacts with restoration of original site. Existing hedgerows around site to be maintained and enhanced, and the height of storage heaps kept to an appropriate level to avoid visual impacts.

6. Other issues to take into consideration

- a. Consideration to be given to linking development of this site with reduction in development area of existing adjacent site to the west, moving the current edge of the site northwards and minimising visual impacts when viewed from the lower land to south.
- b. Restoration should not be to agriculture alone - as the site is adjacent to heathland areas and quarry restorations that support protected species, development of this site provides an opportunity to enhance biodiversity through its restoration.
- c. A footpath runs in the road to the north of the site. This is an opportunity, post restoration, to provide a safer route for the footpath, running south of the hedge and out of the road.

7. Cumulative Impacts

This site and the Trigon Hill ball clay quarry are both accessed via the C7 Wareham to A35 road. The potential for cumulative impacts resulting from the development and working of these sites, together with opportunities for minimising any such cumulative impacts, must be taken into consideration in any decision-making affecting this site.

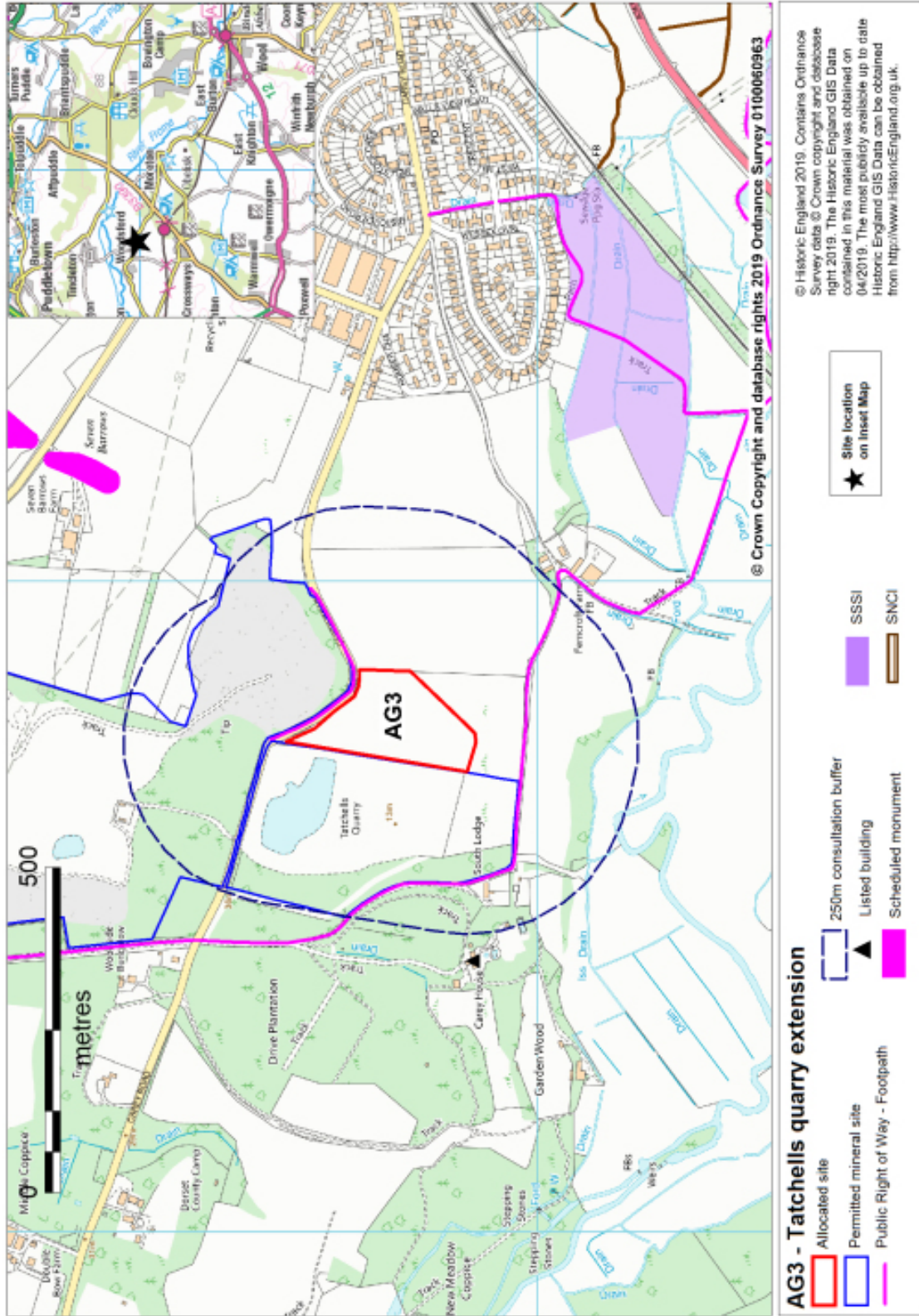
To minimise cumulative impacts of quarry traffic on the C7 Wareham to A35 road, development of the Tatchell's site must demonstrate that the local road network has the necessary capacity for the resultant traffic loading that would be generated.

Restoration Vision

This site lies within the Forest/Heath Mosaic Landscape Type. The landscape is typically a flat to undulating landform where there is a need to have a multi functional and interconnected approach to restoration to provide Green Infrastructure, including recreational, landscape, biodiversity and amenity benefits. This must be a long-term restructuring of parts of the landscape currently affected by existing and future mineral extraction and landfill.

All recreational activities need to divert pressure from sensitive heathland habitats. The restoration to a heathland and semi natural grassland/scrub mosaic is the key objective to link with existing heathland sites to create a large and continuous habitat managed by extensive grazing. The heathland is the key habitat in this mosaic.

Figure 16: AG3 Tatchell's Quarry Extension



AG4: Woodsford Quarry Extension, Woodsford

Site location: Land to the north-east of Woodsford Quarry, to the east of Dorchester.

Grid reference: SY 776 904

Parish: Woodsford CP

Site area (approximate): 90ha

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 2,100,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Extraction of River Terrace sand and gravel, as an extension and continuation of the existing Woodsford Quarry.

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

Full assessment of all ecological impacts will be required, particularly on River Frome SSSI which is in close proximity, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

There are designated and undesignated heritage assets on and around the site, including:

- Frome Bridge and its setting
- Listed buildings
- Other historic features and below-ground archaeology.

It is also necessary to establish whether features (earthworks and structures) associated with the watermeadow systems remain, and what the impact on them would be. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation, including a full Heritage and Setting Assessment, will be required as part of the development of the site.

Development of this site will include the following mitigation:

- a. Given the historic nature of the system of field boundaries within and around the Site, these boundaries should be maintained as far as possible through;

- i. Employing parcel by parcel extraction of the mineral, and leaving the hedgerow and tree boundaries intact as far as possible;
 - ii. In cases where the removal of boundaries cannot be avoided, reinstating those boundaries which have to be removed after completion of extraction. The further detailed assessment will identify which boundaries will be kept, and which will be removed.
- b. Visually intrusive mineral/soil/spoil dumps will be avoided during site preparation, working and restoration;
 - c. A full photographic and topographic survey will be undertaken in advance of the extraction to record the existing landscape and facilitate the restoration. Restoration plans should take this into account and be agreed in order to provide some compensative mitigation.
 - d. There will be appropriate evaluation and mitigation in relation to the archaeological potential of the site, to provide the opportunity for greater understanding of the important water meadows which are partly represented in the north of the site.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

This site is partly within Flood Zones 2 and 3, and is adjacent to the River Frome, a Main River. A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment will be required, identifying any required mitigation. This will include assessment of potential impacts on fisheries in the Frome.

There is potential for surface water flooding during severe rainfall events. A site specific strategy of surface water management that does not increase rates of runoff or generate off site worsening to adjacent properties and businesses is required.

A detailed Flood Risk Assessment for all work phases, including restoration, is also required along with a sequential approach to the layout of the site, with the processing plant and any storage (including stockpiles or soil storage) to be in Flood Zone 1.

4. Transport/Access

Mineral from the extension should continue to be processed at the existing plant site, with no intensification of production or simultaneous working of the current site and extension. Mineral will be transported from the point of extraction to the processing site via internal routes within the quarry. No external roads will be used for transport to the processing site.

Access to the site will be via the existing access. A Transport Assessment will be required, to assess possible impacts and identify appropriate mitigation.

Potential impacts on the footpath that runs adjacent to the site's north-west boundary to be assessed.

5. Landscape/Visual

The landscape is open and agricultural in character and development has the potential to impact on the openness of this landscape and on existing businesses and residents in the vicinity. A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented in order to minimise impacts on surroundings, including

possible cumulative impacts with restoration of the current site. Existing hedgerows around site to be maintained and enhanced, with new screen planting of hedgerows or woodland where appropriate. Any storage to be kept to a height that minimises visual impacts.

6. Other issues to take into consideration

- a. Opportunities to increase informal recreation/public open space in the Frome Valley and to create links to existing public rights of way to be included in restoration.
- b. The site is BMV agricultural land and protection and appropriate management of soils is required to enable the land to retain its longer term capability.
- c. Potential impacts on residential amenity to be assessed, with mitigation identified where appropriate.
- d. The site is crossed by a National Grid high voltage electricity transmission line. Any development of this site must take this into consideration, in consultation with the National Grid.
- e. There are sensitive receptors to the north of this site, and of the adjacent AG6 Hurst Farm site, on the north bank of the Frome. Development of AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension must take into consideration these sensitive receptors and proposals for working these sites, particularly the northern parts of the sites, must demonstrate how noise and visual impacts will be minimised to a level considered acceptable by the MPA. If impacts cannot be minimised to the satisfaction of the MPA, it may be necessary to limit extraction to the winter months only on some parts of these sites.

7. Cumulative Impacts

This site, along with AG5 Station Road and AG6 Hurst Farm, together form a cluster of sites in close proximity. The potential for cumulative impacts resulting from the development and working of these sites, together with opportunities for minimising any such cumulative impacts, must be taken into consideration in any decision-making affecting this site.

The potential for cumulative impacts with other mineral or non-mineral development in this area (particularly AG5 Station Road, AG6 Hurst Farm and the already permitted Woodsford Quarry), and existing/proposed housing development, must be taken into consideration.

The following requirements are set out in order to minimise cumulative impacts, particularly between AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension and AG6 Hurst Farm:

- a. Although both sites AG5 Station Road and AG6 Hurst Farm are allocated for development, AG5 Station Road should preferably be worked before AG6 Hurst Farm. This will allow AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension to be worked while AG5 Station Road is being worked.
- b. The eastern area of AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension and the western area of AG6 Hurst Farm will not be worked simultaneously.

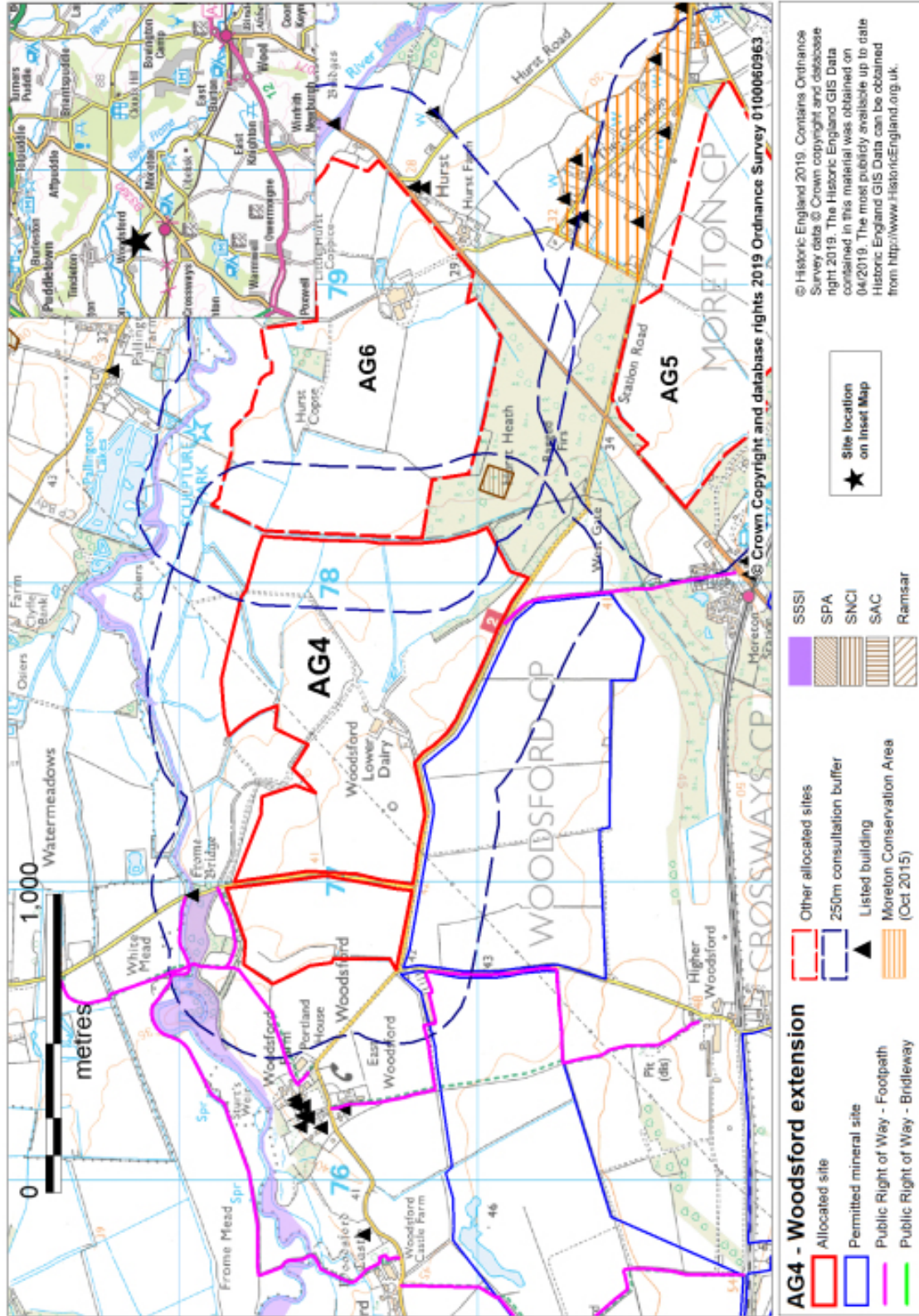
- c. When AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension is worked, the northern and eastern parts of the site should preferably be worked before the southern/western areas to ensure that by the time work begins on AG6 Hurst Farm, then even if AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension is not finished, the adjacent parts of the two sites would not be worked simultaneously.

Restoration Vision

The site is within the Valley Pasture Landscape Type of the Frome River Valley, a predominantly flat landform creating a multi functional landscape where nature conservation, flood water management and agriculture combine with recreation and amenity.

Post mineral working, restoration must explore the opportunity to provide a large scale wetland restoration scheme hydrologically connected to the River Frome. This will significantly reduce phosphate, nitrogen and sediment load in the lower reaches of the River Frome SSSI and Poole Harbour SPA and Ramsar sites, and create habitat for the conservation of protected species such as otter and water vole as well as many species of wetland bird. A scheme of this scale would also contribute to flood alleviation and provide significant recreational opportunities in a largely agricultural landscape.

Figure 17: AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension



AG5: Station Road, Moreton

Site location: Land to the west of Moreton village

Grid reference: SY 789 891

Parish: Moreton CP

Site area (approximate): 58.5 ha

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 3,100,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Extraction of sand and gravel

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

Full assessment of all ecological impacts will be required, particularly on the River Frome SSSI, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

Moreton Conservation Area, and Listed Buildings, are adjacent to the north-eastern boundary of the site. The site is within a historic landscape, and there is potential for below-ground archaeology.

Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation, including a full Heritage and Setting Assessment, will be required as part of the development of the site.

Development of this site will include the following mitigation:

- a. To offset impacts from noise, vibration and dust on the Moreton Conservation Area in general and East Cottage and Lilac Cottage/Santa Maria in particular, the north-eastern boundary of the proposed site will be moved back (southwards) to the next field boundary to the south, which incorporates a line of mature trees, unless it can be demonstrated following further detailed assessment that some part of this field can be worked without causing unacceptable impacts on heritage interests;
- b. Given the historic nature of the system of field boundaries within and around the site, and the degree to which these relate to the 18th and early 19th century development of

the Moreton Estate as reflected within the Conservation Area, these boundaries should be maintained as far as possible through;

- i. Employing parcel by parcel extraction of the mineral, and leaving the hedgerow and tree boundaries intact as far as possible;
- ii. In cases where the removal of boundaries cannot be avoided, reinstating those boundaries which have to be removed after completion of extraction.

The further detailed assessment will identify which boundaries will be kept, and which will be removed.

- c. Visually intrusive mineral/soil/spoil dumps will be avoided during site preparation, working and restoration;
- d. A full photographic and topographic survey will be undertaken in advance of the extraction to record the existing landscape and facilitate the restoration. Restoration plans should take this into account and be agreed in order to provide some compensative mitigation.
- e. Hurst Bridge will be subject to on-going monitoring, following detailed structural recording and examination by a structural engineer;
- f. There will be appropriate evaluation and mitigation in relation to the archaeological potential of the site, to provide the opportunity for greater understanding of the post-medieval estate development.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

The site is entirely within Flood Zone 1. A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment identifying potential risks to the water environment along with any required mitigation, will be required. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment for all work phases, including restoration, is also required.

There is a water course that flows eastward towards the Frome, through Moreton village, from the vicinity of the site. Although it is recognised that the rate and volume of flow in water courses varies naturally, development of this site must ensure that the preparation, working and restoration of this site does not cause or result in any overall, long-term or permanent decrease in rate or volume of flow or deterioration in water quality.

An ordinary watercourse crosses the site, and prior Land Drainage Consent from Dorset Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority may be required.

There is some theoretical risk of surface water flooding, including isolated ponding and two overland flow paths towards the north-east during significant rainfall events. A site specific strategy of surface water management that does not increase rates of runoff or generate off site worsening to adjacent properties and businesses is required.

4. Transport/Access

Access will be from the B3390 - there will be no access onto Station Road/C33. A new access could be formed directly onto the B3390 - peak hours should preferably be avoided, and movements may need to be capped with consideration given to routing particularly to the north due to the constraints at Affpuddle and Briantspuddle. Adequate visibility will need to be provided.

A National Cycle Network route crosses the B3390 to the north of this site. A Transport Assessment will be required, to assess possible impacts and identify appropriate mitigation. Cumulative impact, taking into account existing and proposed housing development and other mineral sites, is a key issue to be addressed.

5. Landscape/Visual

Development will impact on the openness of the river valley pasture landscape. There will also be a significant adverse impact on the pattern of field boundary hedgerows/trees and copses.

A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented in order to minimise impacts on surroundings.

6. Other issues to take into consideration

- a. During development of this site a safe pedestrian access facilitating non-car access between Moreton Station and Moreton village over land of the Moreton Estate will be provided, and will remain after development is complete and the site is restored.
- b. The land is good quality agricultural land and protection and appropriate management of soils is required to enable the land to retain its longer term capability.

7. Cumulative Impacts

This site, along with AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension and AG6 Hurst Farm, together form a cluster of sites in close proximity. The potential for cumulative impacts resulting from the development and working of these sites, together with opportunities for minimising any such cumulative impacts, must be taken into consideration in any decision-making affecting this site.

The potential for cumulative impacts with other development in this area (particularly AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension and AG6 Hurst Farm), and existing/proposed housing development, must be taken into consideration.

The following criteria should be given full and proper consideration in order to minimise cumulative impacts:

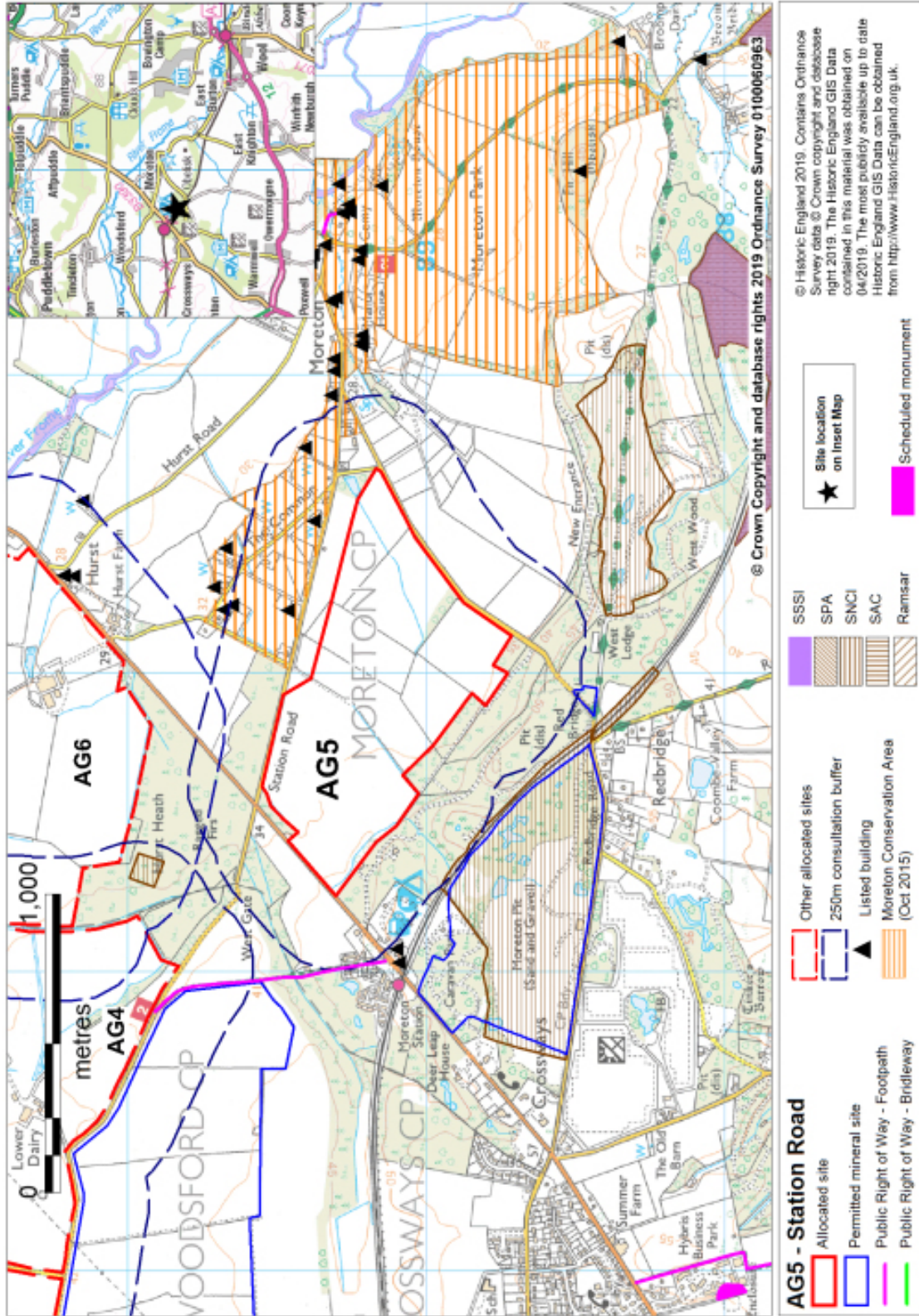
- a. Although both sites AG5 Station Road and AG6 Hurst Farm are allocated for development, AG5 Station Road should preferably be worked before AG6 Hurst Farm. There will be no simultaneous extraction.
- b. There will be no processing of mineral on AG5 Station Road unless robustly justified. A conveyor system should be used to transport mineral to the processing plant at AG6 Hurst Farm, subject to environmental and engineering constraints.

Restoration Vision

The site is primarily within the Valley Pasture Landscape Type of the Frome Valley, a predominantly flat landform creating a multi functional landscape where recreation and amenity are just as important as agriculture, enhanced nature conservation value and flood water management.

Post mineral working, the creation of multifunctional green infrastructure links across and along the valley, linking to adjacent centres of population, will be important. Restoration of grazing of pastoral fields, with opportunities for local food production, is the preferred land management and should be explored. The main aims are to protect the positive landscape attributes of this landscape, and to manage change to improve landscape condition and overall resilience to climate change and development pressure.

Figure 18: AG5 Station Road



AG6: Hurst Farm, Moreton

Site location: Land to the north-west of Moreton village

Grid reference: SY 787 903

Parish: Moreton CP

Site area (approximate): 77.6 ha

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 3,300,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Sand and Gravel extraction.

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

Full assessment of all ecological impacts will be required, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented - particularly for the River Frome SSSI and the Heath Lobelia SNCI, both of which are in close proximity to the site.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

Map evidence suggests that there may be remains of a watermeadow system on the northern/western part of this site. Whether these actually exist, and in that case the potential impacts of mineral working on them, needs to be assessed. Other local heritage assets include (but are not limited to) Hurst Bridge and its setting and listed buildings in the vicinity of the site. These and any others, including the potential for below-ground archaeology, also need to be assessed.

Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation, including a full Heritage and Setting Assessment, will be required as part of the development of the site.

Development of this site will include the following mitigation:

- a. To offset impacts from noise, vibration and dust, the eastern boundary of the site will be moved some distance to the west; the detail of how much of the eastern boundary

will be involved and how far it will be moved will be determined following the further detailed assessment;

- b. Given the historic nature of the system of field boundaries within and around the Site, these boundaries should be maintained as far as possible through;
 - i. Employing parcel by parcel extraction of the mineral, and leaving the hedgerow and tree boundaries intact as far as possible;
 - ii. In cases where the removal of boundaries cannot be avoided, reinstating those boundaries which have to be removed after completion of extraction.

The further detailed assessment will identify which boundaries will be kept, and which will be removed.

- c. Visually intrusive mineral/soil/spoil dumps will be avoided during site preparation, working and restoration;
- d. A full photographic and topographic survey will be undertaken in advance of the extraction to record the existing landscape and facilitate the restoration. Restoration plans should take this into account and be agreed in order to provide some compensative mitigation.
- e. Hurst Bridge will be subject to on-going monitoring, following detailed structural recording and examination by a structural engineer;
- f. There will be appropriate evaluation and mitigation in relation to the archaeological potential of the site, to provide the opportunity for greater understanding of both the post-medieval estate development and the important water meadows which are partly represented in the north-west of the site.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

The site boundary is close to a groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1 and there is a licensed abstraction adjacent to site. The site falls largely within Flood Zone 1, but is partially within Flood Zones 2 & 3 and the floodplain of the Main River Frome, to the north / north-east. There is also potential risk of surface water flooding. Mapping indicates some isolated ponding of surface water but also a number of overland flow paths and channels aligned towards the site's northern boundary and River Frome, during significant rainfall events. A site specific strategy of surface water management that does not increase rates of runoff or generate off site worsening to adjacent properties and businesses is required.

A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment identifying potential risks to the water environment along with any required mitigation, will be required. A Flood Risk Assessment and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site is also required, with the processing plant and any storage (including stockpiles or soil storage) to be in Flood Zone 1. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment for all work phases, including restoration, is also required.

4. Transport/Access

There is already an existing access onto the B3390 and modelling capacity checks have shown this to be acceptable, though peak hours should preferably be avoided, and movements may need to be capped with consideration given to routing particularly to the north due to

the constraints at Affpuddle and Briantspuddle. Adequate visibility appears to be available but hedging may need cutting back and management. A National Cycle Network route crosses the B3390 to the south of this site.

A Transport Assessment will be required, to assess possible impacts and identify appropriate mitigation. Cumulative impacts, taking into account existing and proposed housing development and other mineral sites, is a key issue to be addressed.

5. Landscape/Visual

The main impacts for the site will be primarily from the B3390 as there are no rights of way through or near the site. Potential for visual impacts to/from residences/businesses in the vicinity. Development will create a medium adverse impact on the openness of the river valley pasture landscape and a significant adverse impact on the pattern of field boundary hedgerows.

A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented in order to minimise impacts on surroundings.

6. Other issues to take into consideration

- a. The land is good quality agricultural land and protection and appropriate management of soils is required to enable the land to retain its longer term capability.
- b. There are sensitive receptors to the north of this site, and of the adjacent AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension site, on the north bank of the Frome. Development of AG6 Hurst Farm must take into consideration these sensitive receptors and proposals for working these sites, particularly the northern parts of the sites, must demonstrate how noise and visual impacts will be minimised to a level considered acceptable by the MPA. If impacts cannot be minimised to the satisfaction of the MPA, it may be necessary to limit extraction to the winter months only on some parts of these sites.

7. Cumulative Impacts

This site, along with AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension and AG5 Station Road, together form a cluster of sites in close proximity. The potential for cumulative impacts resulting from the development and working of these sites, together with opportunities for minimising any such cumulative impacts, must be taken into consideration in any decision-making affecting this site.

The potential for cumulative impacts with other mineral or non-mineral development in this area (particularly AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension, AG5 Station Road and the already permitted Woodsford Quarry), and existing/proposed housing development, must be taken into consideration.

The following criteria should be given full and proper consideration in order to minimise cumulative impacts, particularly between AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension and AG6 Hurst Farm:

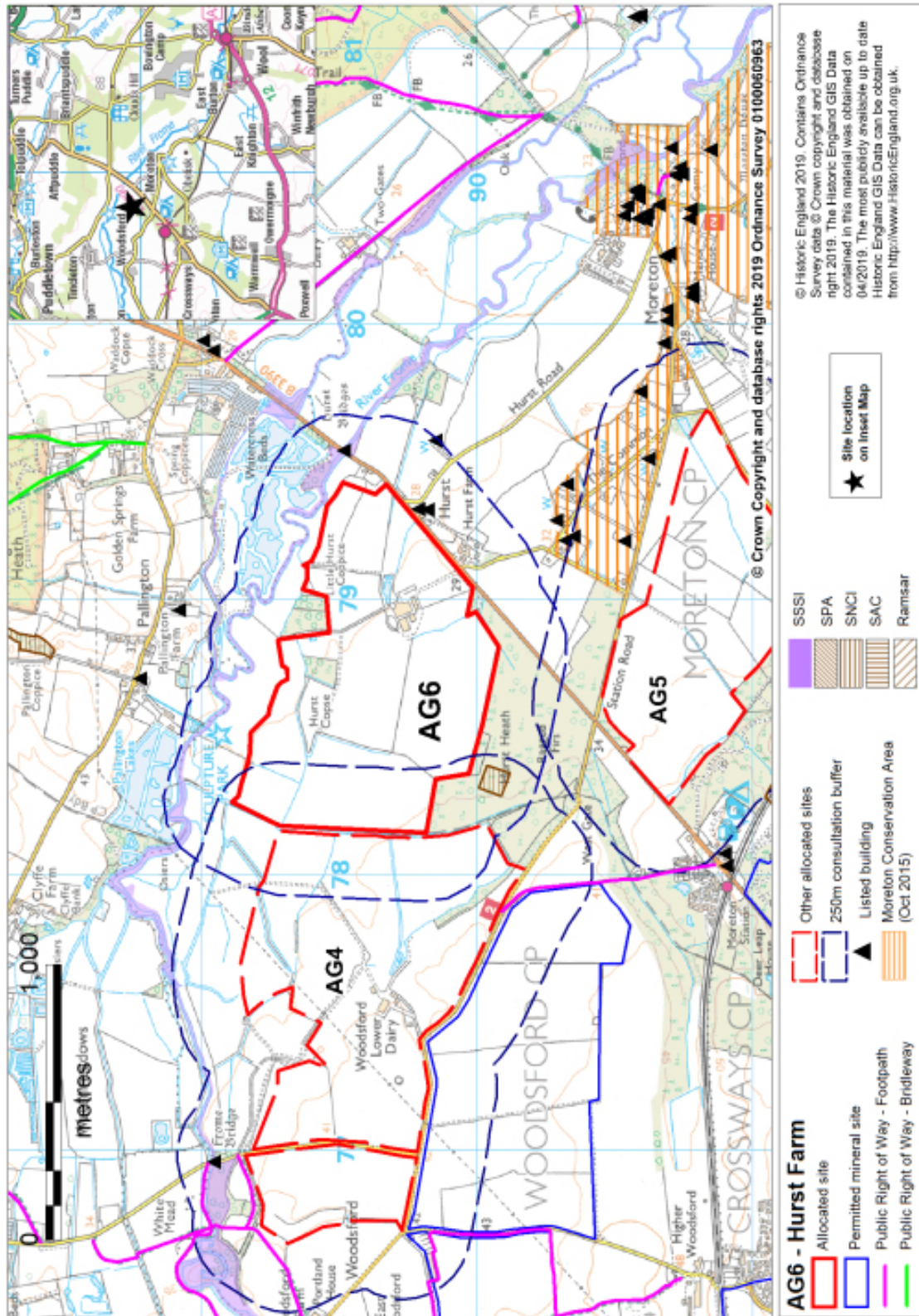
- a. Although both sites AG5 Station Road and AG6 Hurst Farm are allocated for development, AG5 Station Road should preferably be worked before AG6 Hurst Farm - there will be no simultaneous extraction. This will allow AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension to be worked while AG5 Station Road is being worked.
- b. The eastern area of AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension and the western area of AG6 Hurst Farm should preferably not be worked simultaneously.
- c. When AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension is worked, the northern and eastern parts of the site should preferably be worked before the southern/western areas to ensure that by the time work begins on AG6 Hurst Farm, then even if AG4 Woodsford Quarry Extension is not finished, the adjacent parts of the two sites would not be worked simultaneously.
- d. When working begins on AG6 Hurst Farm it should preferably start at the eastern end of the site and progress westward.

Restoration Vision

The site is within the Valley Pasture Landscape Type of the Frome River Valley, a predominantly flat landform creating a multi functional landscape where nature conservation, flood water management and agriculture combine with recreation and amenity.

Post mineral working, restoration must explore the opportunity to provide a large scale wetland restoration scheme hydrologically connected to the River Frome. This will significantly reduce phosphate, nitrogen and sediment load in the lower reaches of the River Frome SSSI and Poole Harbour SPA and Ramsar sites, and create habitat for the conservation of protected species such as otter and water vole as well as many species of wetland bird. A scheme of this scale would also contribute to flood alleviation and provide significant recreational opportunities in a largely agricultural landscape.

Figure 19: AG6 Hurst Farm



AG7: Land at Horton Heath

Site location: Land at Horton Heath, Horton, Wimborne

Grid reference: SU 067 072

Parish: Horton CP

Site area (approximate): 16.2 ha

Proposed development: Sand and gravel extraction (Plateau Gravel and Bagshot Sand). There would be no requirement for on-site processing of material apart from dry-screening of the sand.

Estimated mineral resource: between 2,400,000 and 3,500,000 tonnes

Estimated annual output: 200,000 tonnes per annum

Expected life of quarry: 12 - 17 years

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture/Woodland

Estimated traffic movements: up to 80 lorries per day

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

Full ecological assessment will be required, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

Development at AS27 Land at Horton Heath may have significant effects on hydrology and displacement of recreation in particular as the site is hydrologically linked to Horton Common Site of Special Scientific Interest, a component part of the Dorset Heaths SAC and Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar, and is bounded by several Public Rights of Way. Development proposals must either mitigate these effects or reduce them to non-significant levels.

Specific mitigation measures identified through Habitats Regulation Screening and required as part of the development of this site include:

- a.** Conducting hydrological investigation to determine how the hydrological link with Horton Common SSSI (a component part of the relevant European sites) will be protected, and to ensure that the integrity of the Broadstone Clay and the

aquifer contained in the Parkstone Sand are protected. Preservation of the aquifer linked to the European sites is a primary concern within this allocation and takes precedence over any stated tonnage of mineral which may be extracted.

b. Minimising impacts on adjacent European heathland sites from displacement of recreation by routing the haul road separately from existing Public Rights of Way.

c. Restoration of the worked areas to high quality, species-rich, acid grassland to support the adjacent European heathland sites.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

There are heritage assets, including scheduled monuments, close to the site. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required as part of the development of the site with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

Site specific monitoring of geological, geotechnical and groundwater data should support the hydrological risk assessment to ensure no unacceptable impacts on hydrological connectivity and pathways and surface water flow regimes.

An assessment should be carried out to ensure that the proposed restoration will have no significant impact on water quality and cause no deterioration in Water Framework Directive status.

4. Transport/Access

The access to/from the C2 public highway should be routed separately from public Rights of Way and should use the access point currently serving the solar farm.

A Transport Assessment will be required, to assess possible impacts and identify appropriate mitigation. This will include assessing impacts on rights of way, and mitigation of identified impacts.

5. Landscape/Visual

There will be the need for a comprehensive landscape plan prior to the development of this site. Appropriate mitigation should be identified and implemented.

The adjacent bridleway is a key visual receptor and a full landscape and visual impact assessment should assess impacts on such features.

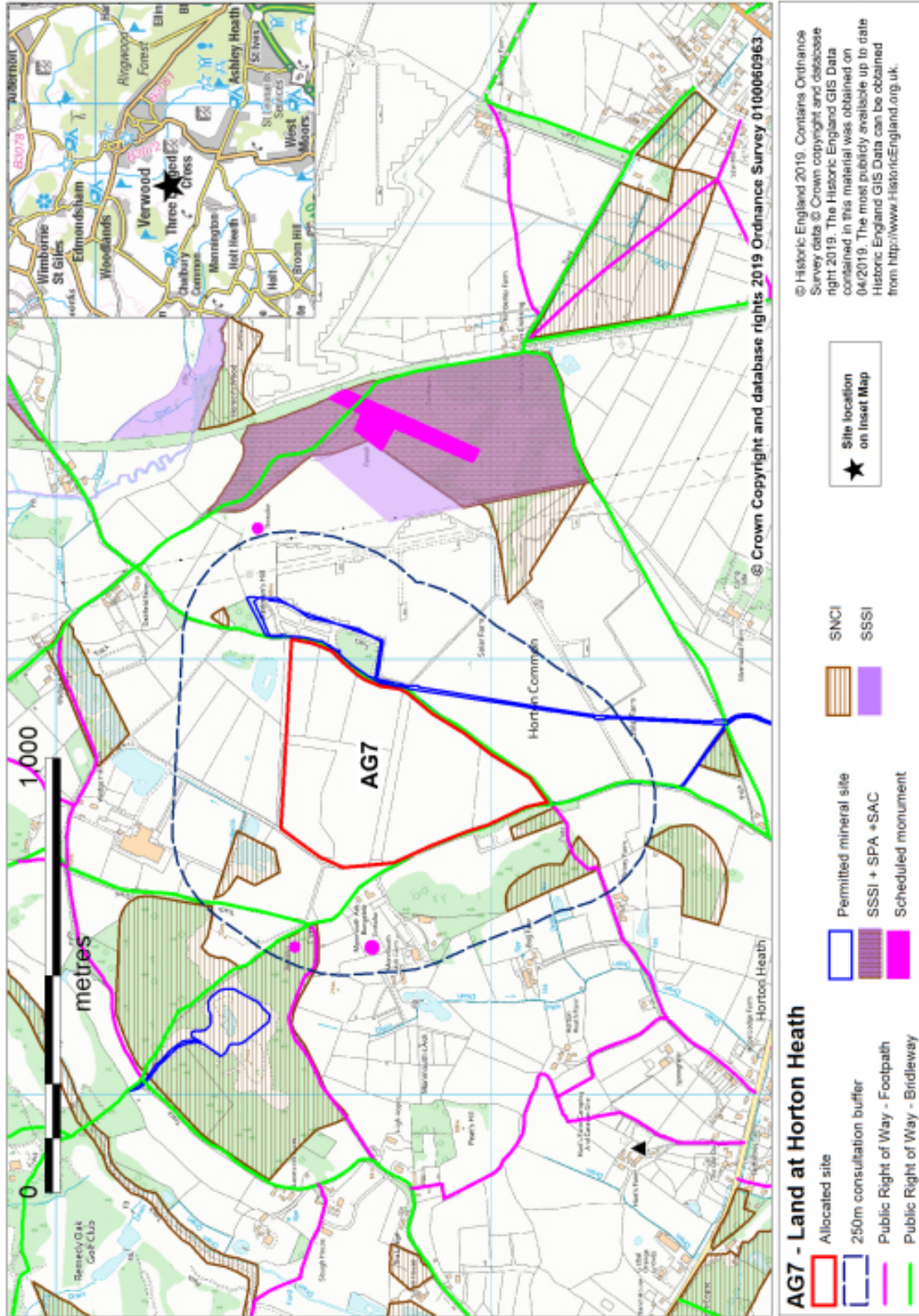
6. Airport Safeguarding

This site lies within the Bournemouth Airport Aerodrome Safeguarding Area and any future planning application will require an Aviation Impact Assessment, in consultation with Bournemouth Airport.

Restoration Vision

Restoration should be to high quality, species-rich acid grassland as this is a priority habitat, and must ensure continuation of the hydrological link with Horton Common SSSI. If hydrology allows, restoration at excavated levels is the preferred option and would see a valley running from a high point in the southernmost corner down to the pond that lies a short distance to the north of the area. The sides of the valley would slope from the tracks along either side of the triangle, so the perimeter tracks and hedges would be maintained.

Figure 20: AG7 Land at Horton Heath



Crushed Rock

CR1: Swanworth Quarry Extension, Worth Matravers

Site location: North of the existing Swanworth Quarry.

Grid reference: SY 966 788

Parish: Corfe Castle CP

Site area (approximate): 14 ha

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 2,000,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture/pasture

Proposed development: Extraction of limestone, principally for the provision of crushed rock, as an extension and continuation of the existing Swanworth Quarry to the south of this site.

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

Full assessment of all ecological impacts will be required, particularly on the *Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs* SAC, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

There are designated and undesignated heritage assets on and around the site, including barrows and historic field systems. There is a high potential for below-ground archaeology.

Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required as part of the development of the site.

To minimise impacts on the historic environment, working and restoring the site will include the following:

- a. no quarrying in sightline between the two barrows
- b. wherever practical access to the extension should be lowered below eyeline when viewed from either barrow, or between barrows

- c. exclusion of working in the barrow field itself leading to a buffer of >150m from extraction area
- d. restoration to current ground levels

3. **Hydrology/Flood Risk**

The site falls entirely within Flood Zone 1 and while no significant risk of surface water flooding is expected there is a defined overland flow path along the eastern boundary. A site specific strategy of surface water management is a requirement to ensure no off site worsening. Prior Land Drainage Consent may be required from the Lead Local Flood Authority.

A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment identifying potential risks and any required mitigation to the water environment, particularly any possible impacts on Kingston's water supply and local private abstractions, will be required.

4. **Transport/Access**

A Transport Assessment will be required, to assess possible impacts and identify appropriate mitigation. Although no traffic intensification will result from development of this extension, cumulative impacts are a key issue to be addressed. Before quarrying operations begin, a new access will be constructed to the extension area. Once constructed, there will be no access from the B3069 to the north.

5. **Landscape/Visual**

Development of this quarry extension will result in significant visual impacts on designated and undesignated landscapes, particularly the Dorset AONB and Heritage Coast. A detailed Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with mitigation identified and implemented in order to minimise impacts.

The MPA consider that the proposed development, even with 'full mitigation', may result in residual adverse landscape and visual impacts on the AONB. Policy DM4 of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy 2014 requires that where adverse impacts cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensatory environmental enhancements will be made to offset the residual landscape and visual impacts. At the planning application stage, detailed EIA will be carried out. This will identify whether there will be impacts that cannot be appropriately mitigated, and at this stage the MPA will determine what compensatory environmental enhancements will be required.

To reduce landscape and visual impacts, there is to be no extraction from within an area of land on the eastern side of the site, shown shaded green on Figure 21 below.

6. **Other issues to take into consideration**

- a. Assessment of possible impacts on surrounding sensitive receptors (residences, settlements) is required, with full mitigation identified.

- b. The potential for cumulative impacts exists, particularly landscape/visual, as the extension site will be worked while the original site will be partly but not fully restored. All necessary mitigation measures should be implemented in order for impacts to be reduced to an acceptable minimum.
- c. All impacts on the bridleway south and east of site to be assessed, with mitigation identified and implemented.
- d. Amenity impacts, particularly due to blasting, to be assessed and all relevant mitigation identified and implemented.

Restoration Vision

The allocation lies within an open and generally flat to undulating landform where grazing of limestone pasture is the preferred end use. Conservation of the strong character of the area is a key objective as is the need to protect and manage the positive landscape attributes. The landforms must tie in with surrounding areas however there may be scope for small-scale geological exposures to be left as part of the restoration, particularly where they can be seen from public rights of way.

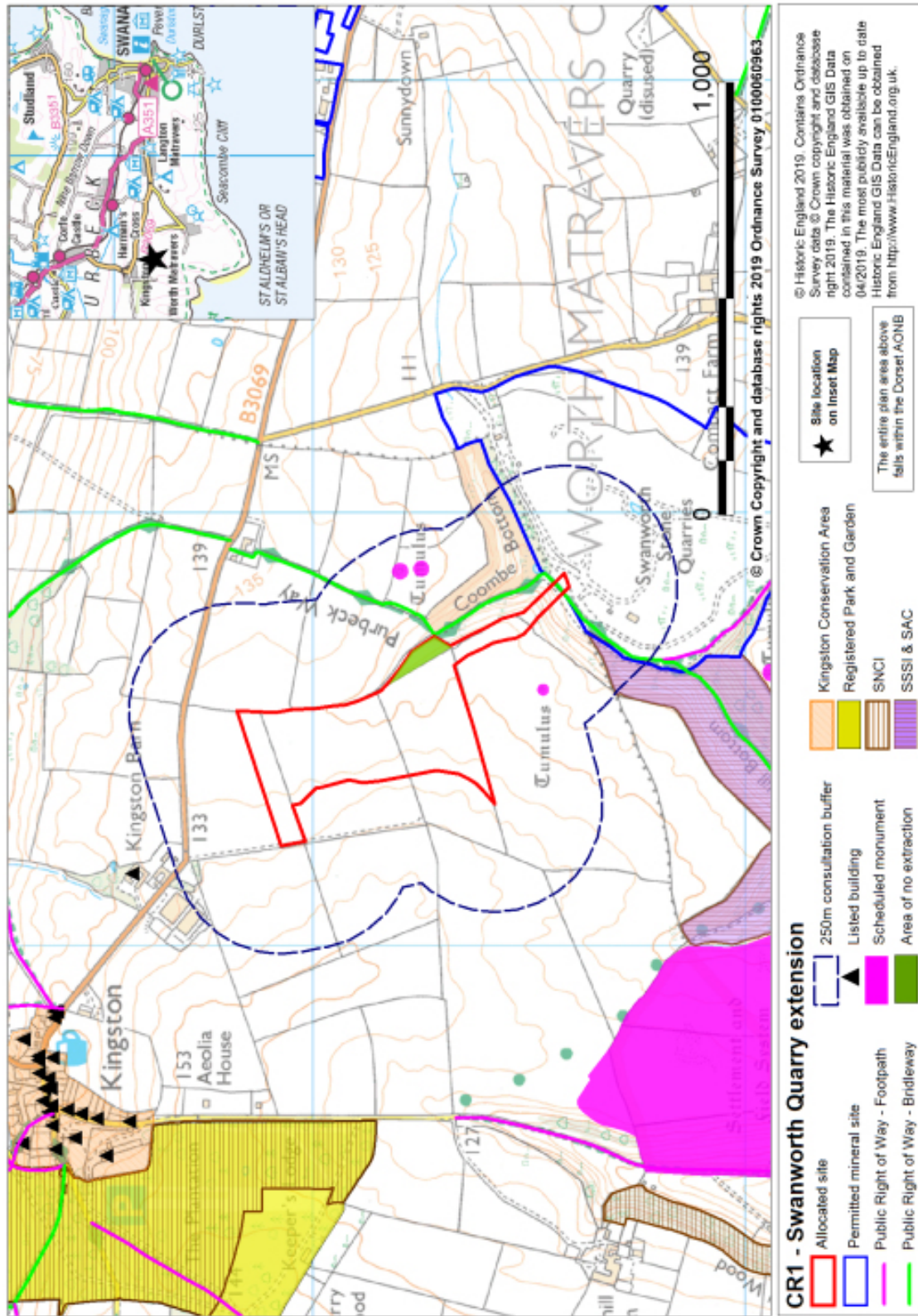
The site is proposed for restoration to the current agricultural (grazing) use at current ground level, including integrating limestone pasture of conservation interest (e.g. species-rich limestone pasture). In addition, some areas should be left to naturally revegetate.

The protection, retention and enhancement of historic field patterns is important and linking in with adjacent limestone grasslands where possible is also a key objective to create large scale grazing units within the network of small fields. Where appropriate, native hedgerow retention/protection and the conservation and enhancement of existing local limestone stonewalls should be considered. The appropriate reuse/restoration of any site buildings, in particular which contribute to the agricultural after use and help conserve character, needs to be considered.

Given the high sensitivity of this site, the MPA will require the timely restoration and aftercare of the site to the proposed after-use - restoration to agriculture at original ground level - in a phased manner at the earliest opportunity.

Opportunities to contribute to and link/extend with existing rights of way networks need to be explored. Nature conservation after use, integrating semi-natural grasslands, is a key element of this vision.

Figure 21: CR1 Swanworth Quarry Extension



Recycled Aggregate

RA1: White's Pit, Poole

Site location: Existing aggregate recycling site at White's Pit, Canford, Poole

Grid reference: SZ 032 968

Site area (approximate): 6.1ha

Existing land use/cover: Existing aggregate recycling operation

Development Guidelines

This allocation is an existing aggregate recycling facility, operating under a temporary permission to 1 August 2022 . Allocation of this site does not involve or result in any development not already permitted.

Continued operation of the facility should not result in any intensification of development, particularly of traffic serving the facility.

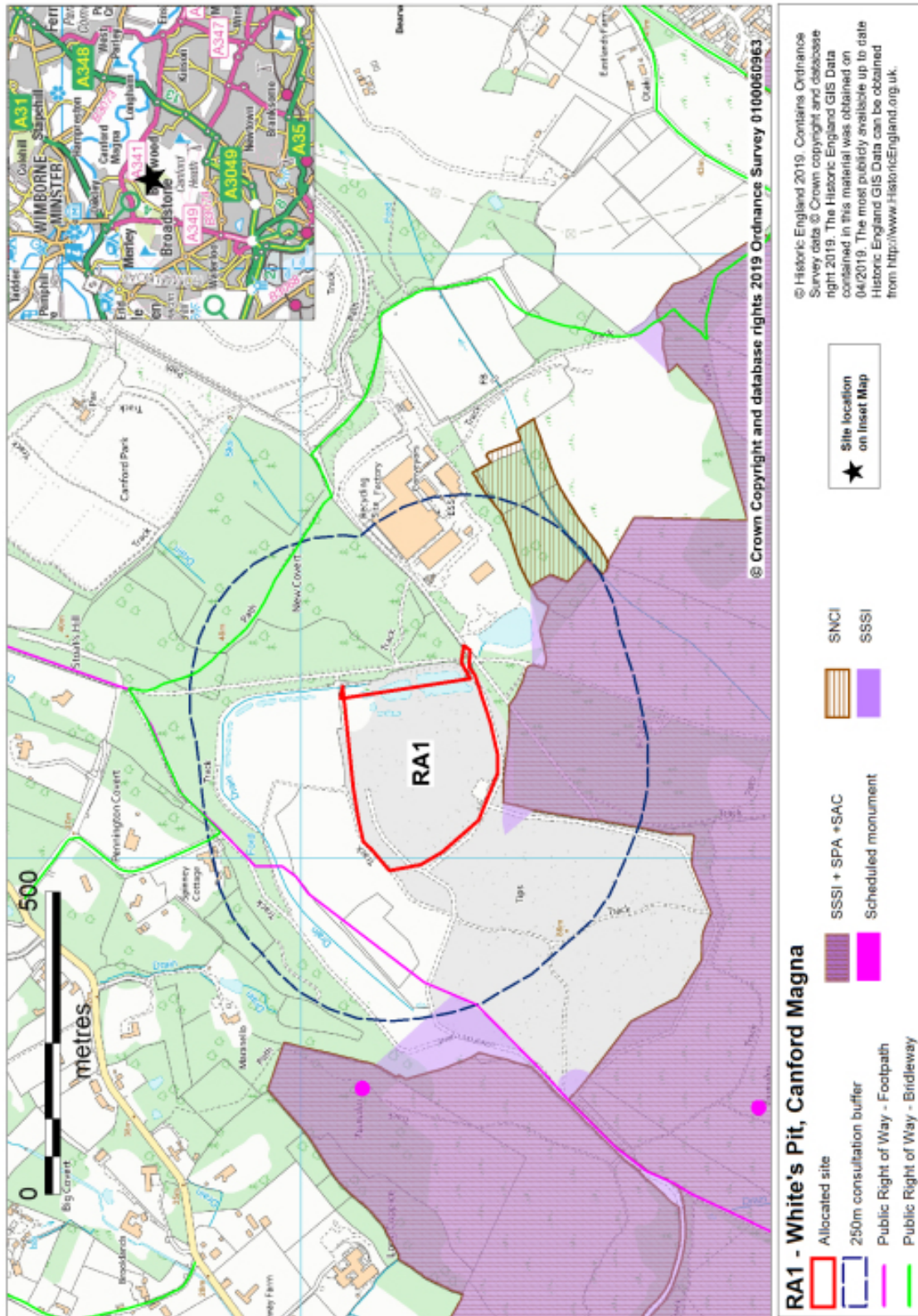
1. **Airport Safeguarding**

This site lies within the Bournemouth Airport Aerodrome Safeguarding Area and any future planning applications will require an Aviation Impact Assessment, in consultation with Bournemouth Airport.

2. **Surface Water**

There are surface drains in the vicinity of this proposed allocation.

Figure 22: RA1 White's Pit



Purbeck Stone

PK1: Blacklands Quarry Extension, Acton

Site location: Blacklands Quarry, Acton, south of Acton village

Grid reference: SY 990 778

Parish: Langton Matravers CP

Site area (approximate): 1.34 ha

Estimated mineral resource: 52,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture/grassland

Proposed development: Extraction of Purbeck Stone

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

Full assessment of all ecological impacts will be required, particularly ensuring that there will be no impacts on Great Crested Newts, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

There is high potential for below-ground archaeology, including industrial archaeological evidence of early quarrying. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required as part of the development of the site.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

The site falls entirely within Flood Zone 1 and is not shown to be at any risk of surface water flooding by relevant mapping. Given the prevailing geology and fall in ground levels, it is likely that surface water would be managed via infiltration. A site specific strategy for surface water management will be required, but no off site worsening is anticipated. A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment identifying potential risks to the water environment and any required mitigation will be required.

4. Transport/Access

This allocation would be a follow-on from existing working and should not result in any intensification in output. A Transport Assessment would be required, identifying possible impacts and appropriate mitigation. The existing access to the main road is sub-standard and needs improvement.

5. Landscape/Visual

A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with mitigation identified and implemented to minimise impacts. Proximity to Priests' Way to the north, together with the potential for cumulative impacts with other quarries in the vicinity, must be taken into consideration in the design of quarrying/mitigation.

6. Cumulative Impacts

This site is clustered with other existing and allocated Purbeck Stone quarries. The potential for cumulative impacts, together with opportunities for minimising any such cumulative impacts, must be taken into consideration.

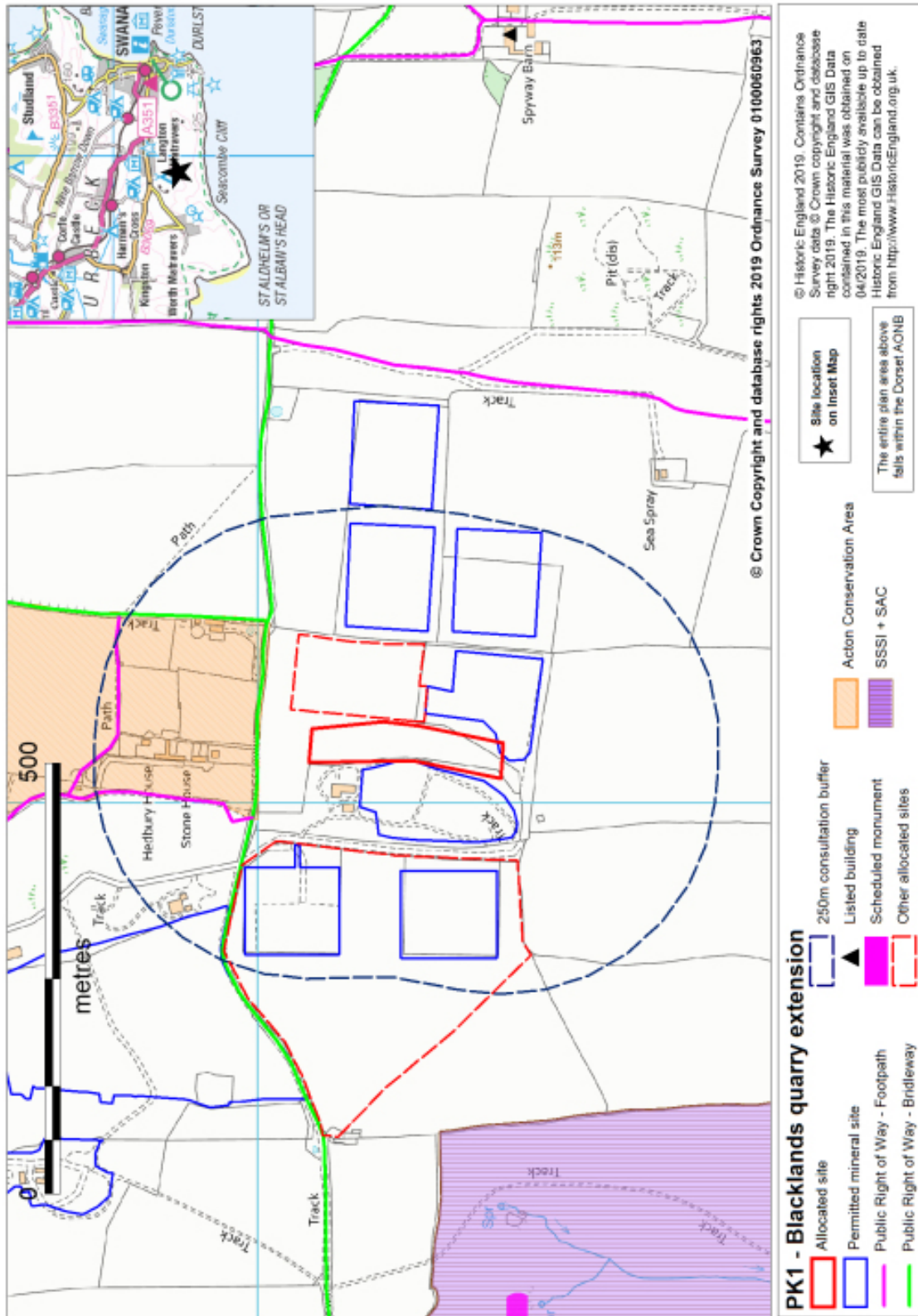
Restoration Vision

The allocation lies within an open and generally flat to undulating landform where grazing of limestone pasture is the preferred end use. Conservation of the strong character of the area is a key objective as is the need to protect and manage the positive landscape attributes. The landforms must tie in with surrounding areas however there may be scope for small-scale geological exposures to be left as part of the restoration, particularly where they can be seen from public rights of way.

The protection, retention and enhancement of historic field patterns is important and linking in with adjacent limestone grasslands where possible is also a key objective to create large scale grazing units within the network of small fields. A key part of this will be native hedgerow and copse retention/protection and/or planting and the conservation and enhancement of existing local limestone stonewalls. The appropriate reuse/restoration of any site buildings, in particular which contribute to the agricultural after use and help conserve character, needs to be considered.

Opportunities to contribute to and link and/or extend existing rights of way networks need to be explored. Nature conservation after-use, comprising unimproved limestone grassland, is a key element of this vision. Consideration should be given to the provision of bat roosts.

Figure 23: PK1 Blacklands Quarry Extension



PK2: Southard Quarry, Swanage

Site location: Southard Quarry, near Swanage.

Grid reference: SZ 023 776

Parish: Swanage CP

Site area (approximate): 0.5 ha

Estimated mineral resource: up to 107,500 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Extraction of Purbeck Stone

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

Full assessment of all ecological impacts will be required, particularly ensuring that there will be no impacts on Great Crested Newts, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

There is high potential for below-ground archaeology, including industrial archaeological evidence of early quarrying. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required as part of the development of the site.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

The site falls entirely within Flood Zone 1 and is not shown to be at any risk of surface water flooding by relevant mapping. Given the prevailing geology and fall in ground levels, it is likely that surface water would be managed via infiltration. A site specific strategy for surface water management will be required. A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment identifying potential risks to the water environment and any required mitigation will be required.

4. Transport/Access

This allocation would be a follow-on from existing working and should not result in any intensification in output. A Transport Assessment would be required, identifying possible impacts and appropriate mitigation.

5. Landscape/Visual

There may be an issue of cumulative landscape and visual impacts, along with potential for an adverse impact on the amenity of the footpath users. Mitigation measures must limit height of stock piles. A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with mitigation identified and implemented to minimise impacts.

6. **Geodiversity**

Opportunities for leaving quarry faces for geological conservation and education to be considered.

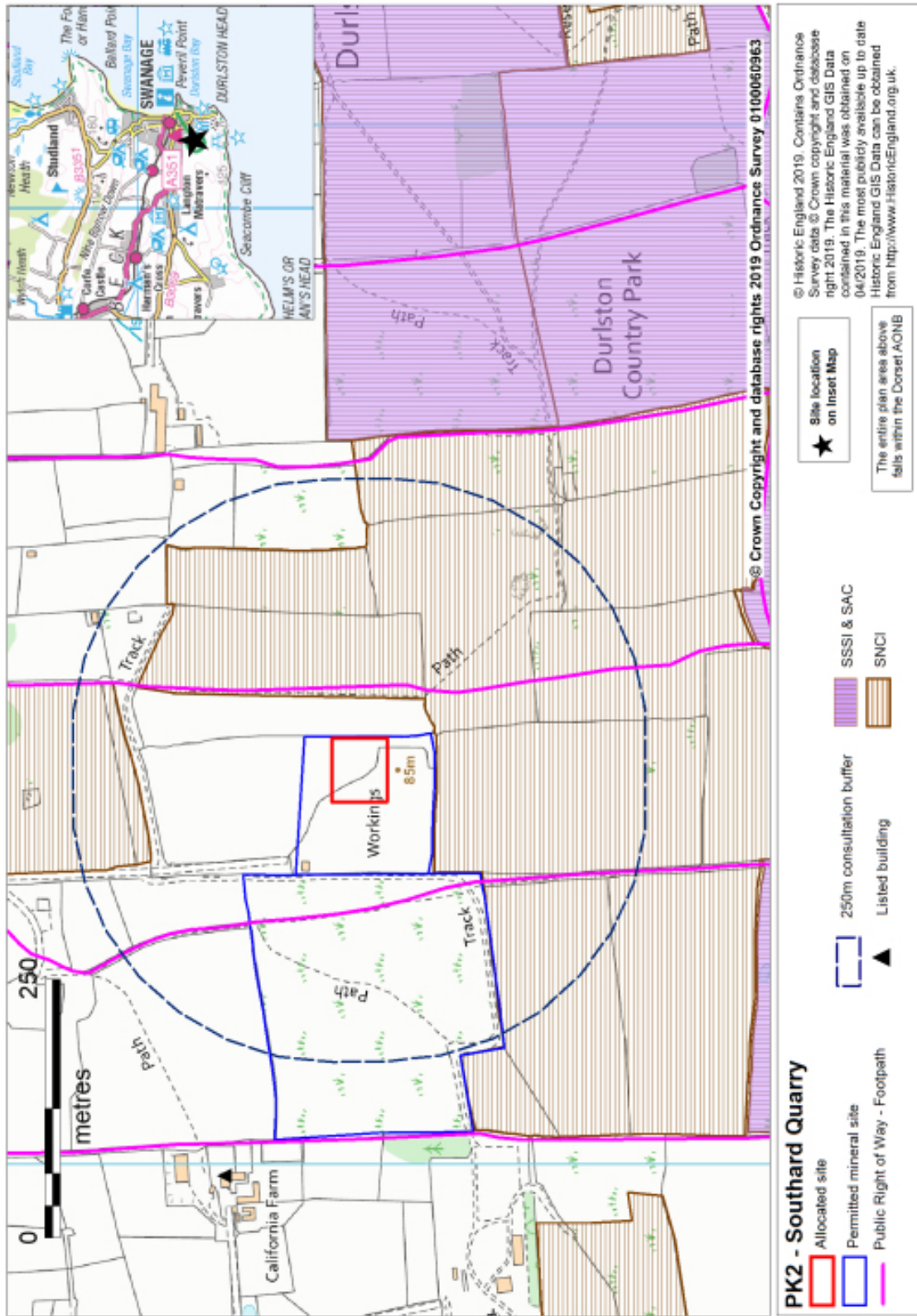
Restoration Vision

The allocation lies within an open and generally flat to undulating landform where grazing of limestone pasture is the preferred end use. Conservation of the strong character of the area is a key objective as is the need to protect and manage the positive landscape attributes. The landforms must tie in with surrounding areas, however there may be scope for small-scale geological exposures to be left as part of the restoration, particularly where they can be seen from public rights of way.

The protection, retention and enhancement of historic field patterns is important and linking in with adjacent limestone grasslands where possible is also a key objective to create large scale grazing units within the network of small fields. A key part of this will be native hedgerow and copse retention/protection and/or planting and the conservation and enhancement of existing local limestone stonewalls. The appropriate reuse/restoration of any site buildings, in particular which contribute to the agricultural after use and help conserve character, needs to be considered.

Opportunities to contribute to and link and/or extend existing rights of way networks need to be explored. Nature conservation after-use, comprising unimproved limestone grassland, is a key element of this vision. Consideration should be given to the provision of bat roosts.

Figure 24: PK2 Southard Quarry



PK3: Home Field, Acton

Site location: Home Field, approximately 1.3km south-west of Langton Matravers village.

Grid reference: SY 987 778

Parish: Langton Matravers CP

Site area (approximate): entire allocation is approximately 8.5 ha in total, but not more than 1ha of land (in addition to areas already being worked) expected to be worked during the life of the Plan.

Estimated mineral resource with entire allocation: approximately 340,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Extraction of Purbeck Stone. This allocation establishes the principle of Purbeck Stone quarrying over this site, with specific and low-intensity quarrying within the area when needed and appropriate. Quarries will be restricted to 1ha in area and outputs limited to around 2,000 tonnes per annum. All subsequent quarrying proposals will require planning permission, with all required associated assessments.

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

A national and international nature conservation designation lies to the south-west of the site. Full assessment of all ecological impacts related to the development of this site or any part of it will be required, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

There is a Scheduled Monument to the west of the allocation. There is high potential for below-ground archaeology, including industrial archaeological evidence of early quarrying. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required as part of the development of the site.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

The site falls entirely within Flood Zone 1 and is not shown to be at any risk of surface water flooding by relevant mapping. Given the prevailing geology and fall in ground levels, it is likely that surface water would be managed via infiltration. A site specific strategy for surface water management will be required. A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment identifying potential risks to the water environment and any required mitigation will be required.

4. Transport/Access

Development of any quarries within this overall allocation would be as a follow-on from existing working and should not result in any intensification in output. A Transport Assessment would be required, identifying possible impacts and appropriate mitigation. The existing access to the main road is sub-standard and needs improvement.

5. Landscape/Visual

This allocation is in the zone of least landscape and visual impact and the way it is worked will determine its capacity. Small areas and quantities, with progressive restoration and in short campaigns with low stockpiles would minimise impacts. The potential for an adverse impacts on the right of way to the north of the site must be considered and mitigated as required. Mitigation measures must limit height of stock piles. A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with mitigation identified and implemented to minimise impacts.

6. Geodiversity

Opportunities for leaving quarry faces for geological conservation and education to be considered.

7. Cumulative Impacts

This site is clustered with other existing and allocated Purbeck Stone quarries. The potential for cumulative impacts, together with opportunities for minimising any such cumulative impacts, must be taken into consideration.

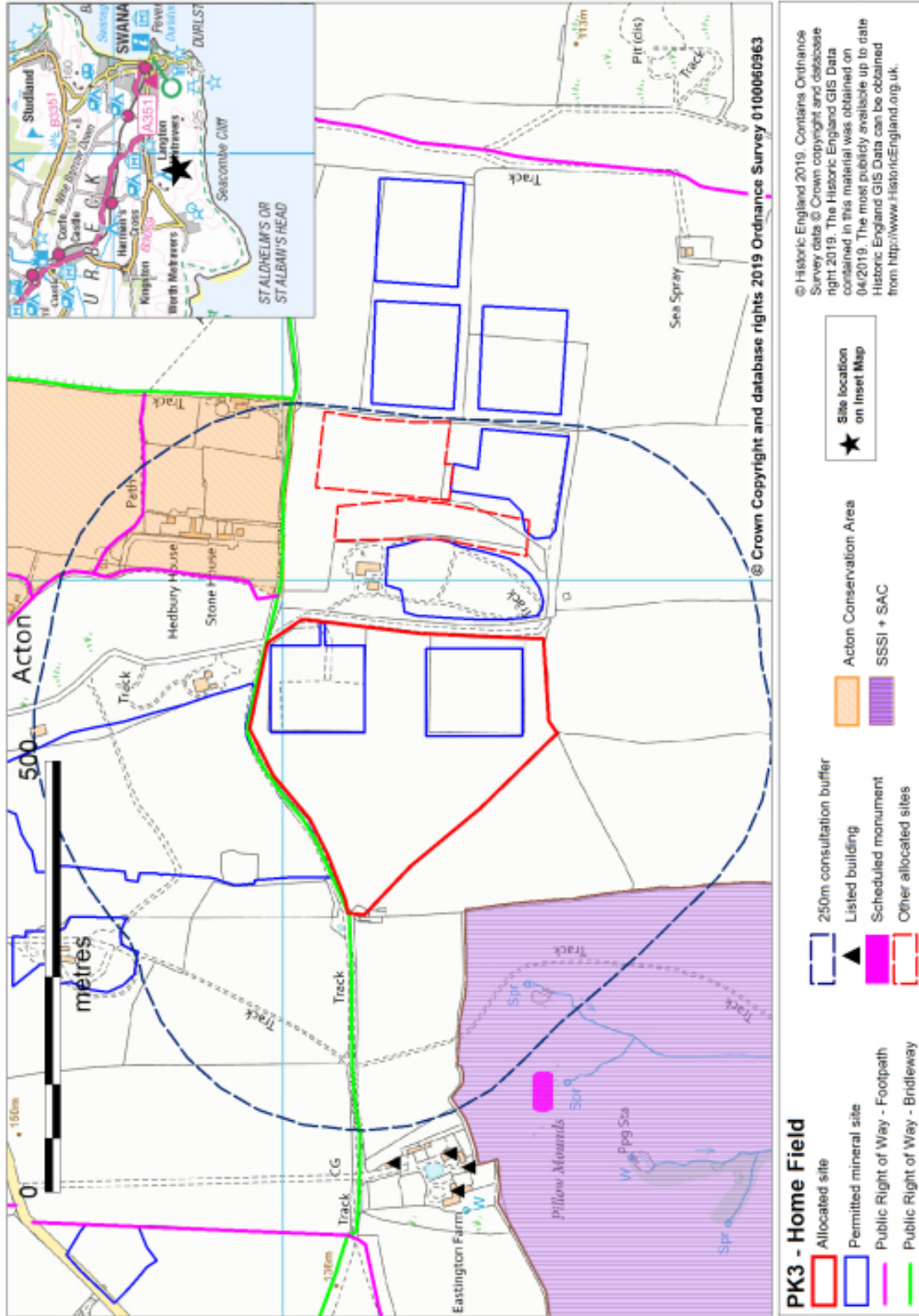
Restoration Vision

The allocation lies within an open and generally flat to undulating landform where grazing of limestone pasture is the preferred end use. Conservation of the strong character of the area is a key objective as is the need to protect and manage the positive landscape attributes. The landforms must tie in with surrounding areas however there may be scope for small-scale geological exposures to be left as part of the restoration, particularly where they can be seen from public rights of way.

The protection, retention and enhancement of historic field patterns is important and linking in with adjacent limestone grasslands where possible is also a key objective to create large scale grazing units within the network of small fields. A key part of this will be native hedgerow and copse retention/protection and/or planting and the conservation and enhancement of existing local limestone stonewalls. The appropriate reuse/restoration of any site buildings, in particular which contribute to the agricultural after use and help conserve character, needs to be considered.

Opportunities to contribute to and link with and/or extend existing rights of way networks need to be explored. Nature conservation after-use, comprising unimproved natural grassland, is a key element of this vision. Consideration should be given to the provision of bat roosts.

Figure 25: PK3 Home Field



PK4: Quarry 4 Extension, Acton

Site location: Approximately 1.1km south-west of Langton Matravers village, adjacent to and north of existing Quarry 4 site.

Grid reference: SY 991 778

Parish: Langton Matravers.

Site area (approximate): 1.3 ha

Estimated mineral resource: 40,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Pasture.

Proposed development: Extraction of Purbeck Stone.

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

Full assessment of all ecological impacts will be required, particularly ensuring that there will be no impacts on Great Crested Newts, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

There is high potential for below-ground archaeology, including industrial archaeological evidence of early quarrying. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required as part of the development of the site.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

The site falls entirely within Flood Zone 1 and is not shown to be at any risk of surface water flooding by relevant mapping. Given the prevailing geology and fall in ground levels, it is likely that surface water would be managed via infiltration. A site specific strategy for surface water management will be required, but no off site worsening is anticipated. A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment identifying potential risks to the water environment and any required mitigation will be required.

4. Transport/Access

This allocation would be a follow-on from existing working and should not result in any intensification in output. A Transport Assessment would be required, identifying possible impacts and appropriate mitigation. The existing access to the main road is sub-standard and needs improvement.

5. Landscape/Visual

A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with mitigation identified and implemented to minimise impacts. Proximity to Priests' Way to the north, together with the potential for cumulative impacts with other quarries in the vicinity, must be taken into consideration in the design of quarrying/mitigation.

6. Cumulative Impacts

This site is clustered with other existing and allocated Purbeck Stone quarries. The potential for cumulative impacts, together with opportunities for minimising any such cumulative impacts, must be taken into consideration.

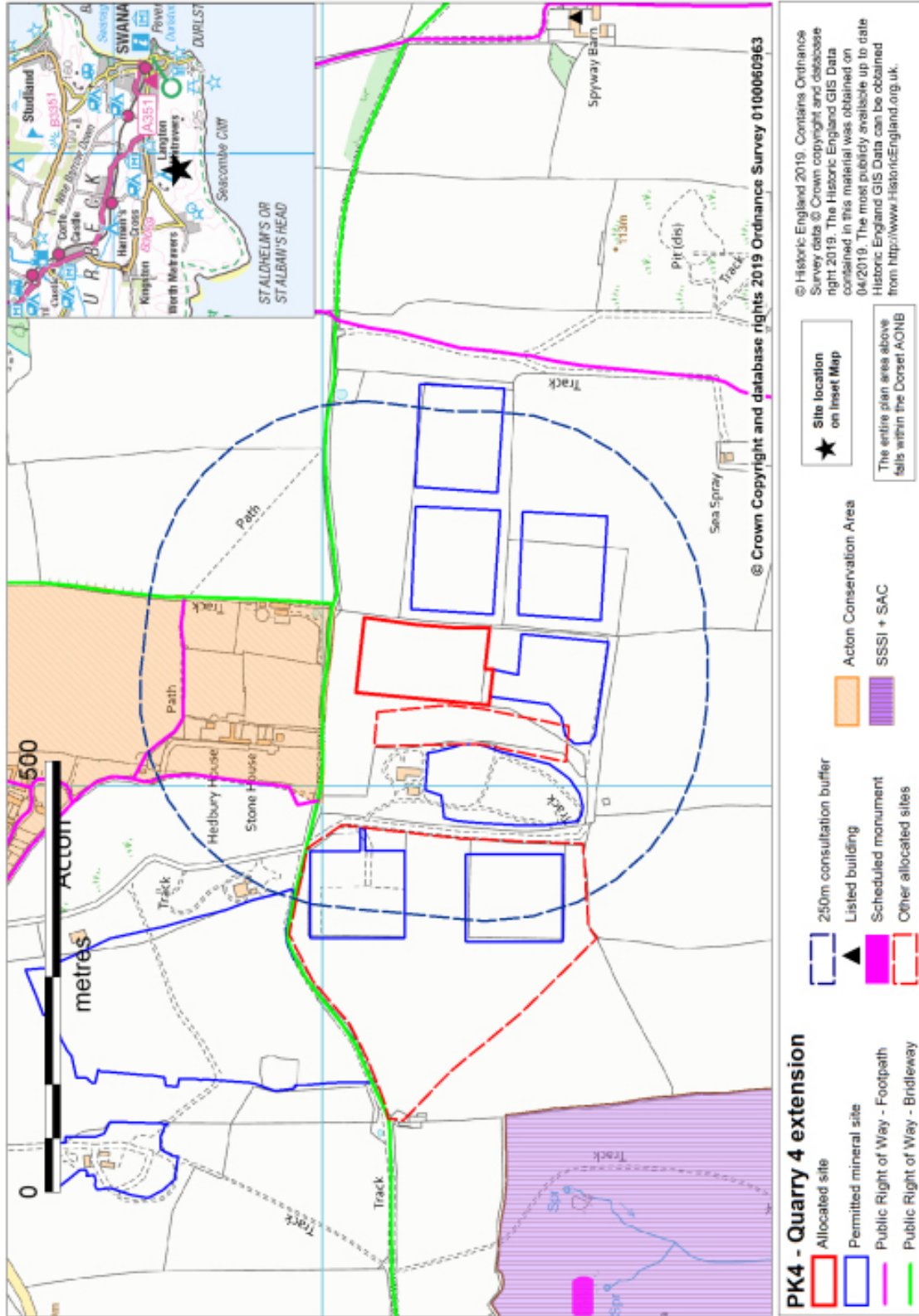
Restoration Vision

The allocation lies within an open and generally flat to undulating landform where grazing of limestone pasture is the preferred end use. Conservation of the strong character of the area is a key objective as is the need to protect and manage the positive landscape attributes. The landforms must tie in with surrounding areas however there may be scope for small-scale geological exposures to be left as part of the restoration, particularly where they can be seen from public rights of way.

The protection, retention and enhancement of historic field patterns is important and linking in with adjacent limestone grasslands where possible is also a key objective to create large scale grazing units within the network of small fields. A key part of this will be native hedgerow and copse retention/protection and/or planting and the conservation and enhancement of existing local limestone stonewalls. The appropriate reuse/restoration of any site buildings, in particular which contribute to the agricultural after use and help conserve character, needs to be considered.

Opportunities to contribute to and link with and/or extend existing rights of way networks need to be explored. Nature conservation after-use, comprising unimproved natural grassland, is a key element of this vision. Consideration should be given to the provision of bat roosts.

Figure 26: PK4 Quarry 4 Extension



PK5: Broadmead Field, Gallows Gore, Worth Matravers Parish

Site location: Broadmead Field, approximately 1.2km west of Langton Matravers village.

Grid reference: SY 984 785

Parish: Worth Matravers

Site area (approximate): Entire allocation is approximately 9.6 ha in total, but not more than 1ha of land (in addition to areas of current working) expected to be worked during the life of the Plan.

Estimated mineral resource contained within entire allocation: approximately 380,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture/grazing.

Proposed development: Extraction of Purbeck Stone. This allocation establishes the principle of Purbeck Stone quarrying over this site, with specific and low-intensity quarrying within the area when needed and appropriate. Quarries will be restricted to 1ha in area and outputs limited to around 2,000 tonnes per annum. All subsequent quarrying proposals will require planning permission, with all required associated assessments.

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

There is a Site of Nature Conservation Importance adjacent to (north-west of) the site. This SNCI must be appropriately protected from any impacts of Purbeck stone development in the area allocated as PK19 Broadmead. Greater Horseshoe Bat has been recorded from the area immediately adjacent to this site. Full assessment of all ecological impacts related to the development of this site or any part of it will be required.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

There is high potential for below-ground archaeology, including industrial archaeological evidence of early quarrying. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required as part of the development of the site.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

The site falls entirely within Flood Zone 1 and is not shown to be at any risk of surface water flooding by relevant mapping. Given the prevailing geology and fall in ground levels, it is likely that surface water would be managed via infiltration. A site specific strategy for surface water management will be required. A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment identifying potential risks to the water environment and any required mitigation will be required.

4. Transport/Access

Development of any quarries within this overall allocation would be as a follow-on from existing working and should not result in any intensification in output. A Transport Assessment would be required, identifying possible impacts and appropriate mitigation.

A footpath crosses the western part of the site. Appropriate mitigation to be provided, to minimise impacts of quarrying on users of the footpath.

5. Landscape/Visual

This allocation is in the zone of least landscape and visual impact and the way it is worked will determine its capacity. Small areas and quantities, with progressive restoration and in short campaigns with low stockpiles would minimise impacts. Mitigation measures must limit height of stock piles. A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with mitigation identified and implemented to minimise impacts.

6. Other issues to take into consideration

- a. Opportunities for leaving quarry faces for geological conservation and education to be considered.
- b. There are existing water mains and other water-related infrastructure to the south of the site. These will be retained and must be protected from Purbeck Stone development-related impacts.

7. Cumulative Impacts

This site is clustered with other existing and allocated Purbeck Stone quarries. The potential for cumulative impacts, together with opportunities for minimising any such cumulative impacts, must be taken into consideration.

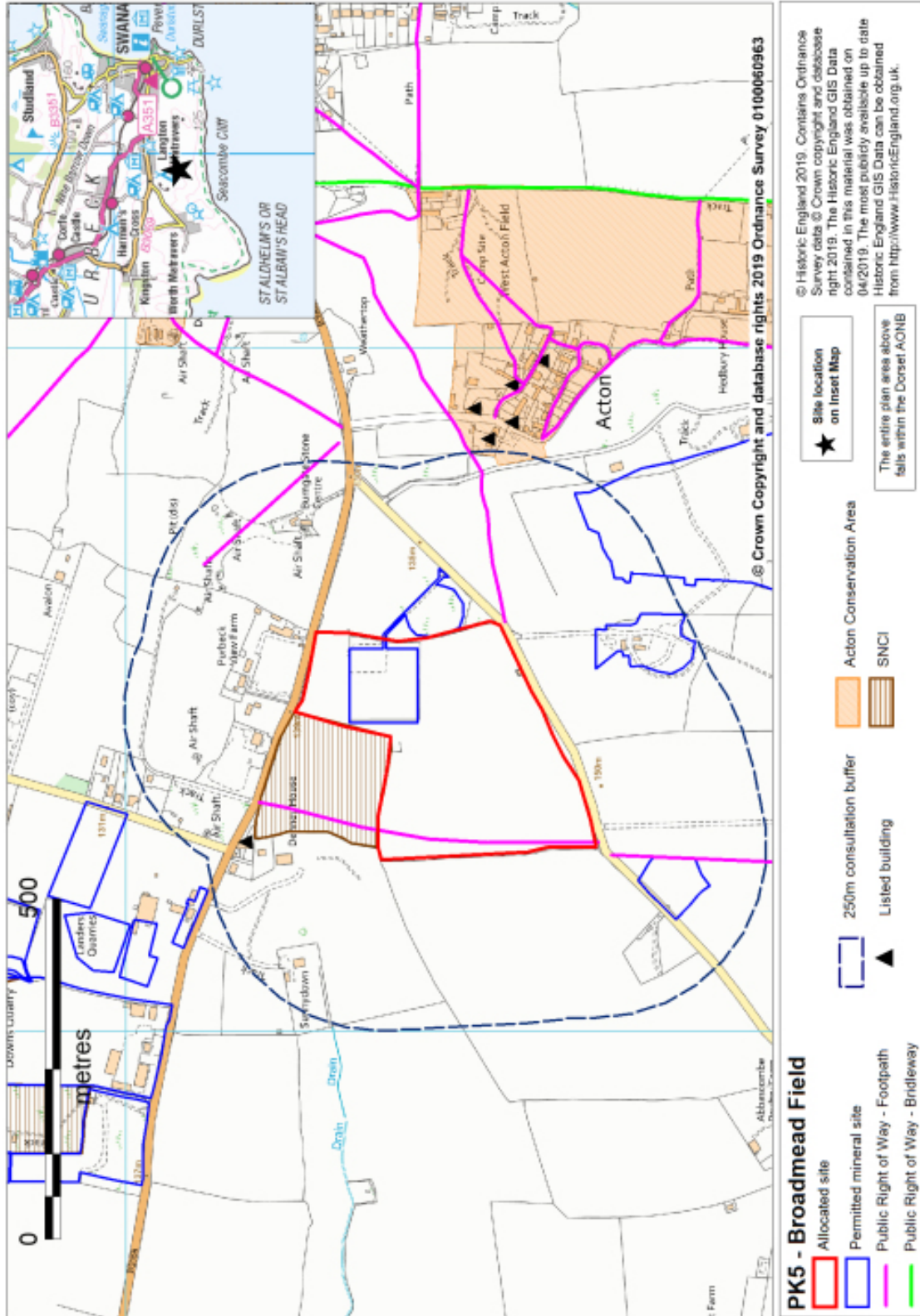
Restoration Vision

The allocation lies within an open and generally flat to undulating landform where grazing of limestone pasture is the preferred end use. Conservation of the strong character of the area is a key objective as is the need to protect and manage the positive landscape attributes. The landforms must tie in with surrounding areas however there may be scope for small-scale geological exposures to be left as part of the restoration, particularly where they can be seen from public rights of way.

The protection, retention and enhancement of historic field patterns is important and linking in with adjacent limestone grasslands where possible is also a key objective to create large scale grazing units within the network of small fields. A key part of this will be native hedgerow and copse retention/protection and/or planting and the conservation and enhancement of existing local limestone stonewalls. The appropriate reuse/restoration of any site buildings, in particular which contribute to the agricultural after use and help conserve character, needs to be considered.

Opportunities to contribute to and link with and/or extend existing rights of way networks need to be explored. Nature conservation after-use, comprising unimproved natural grassland, is a key element of this vision. The creation of a new suitably sited pond that is suitable for use by Great Crested Newts and other freshwater wildlife is supported. Consideration should be given to the provision of bat roosts.

Figure 27: PK5 Broadmead Field



Other Building Stone

OBS1: Marnhull Quarry Extension, Marnhull

Site location: Marnhull Quarry, White Way Lane, approximately 1.3km south east of Marnhull village.

Grid reference: ST 792 180

Parish: Marnhull CP

Site area (approximate): 2.02 ha

Estimated mineral resource: 25,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Extraction of building stone (limestone) from extension to existing quarry.

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

Full assessment of all ecological impacts related to the development of this site or any part of it will be required. This is a Local Geological Site and restoration should include exposed quarry faces if possible.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

Human remains have been found nearby during historic quarrying. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required as part of the development of the site.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

The site falls within Flood Zone 1 and is not shown to be at theoretical risk of surface water flooding although it is within 200m (west) of significant flood risk (both fluvial & surface water) associated with a tributary of the Main River Stour (Chivrick's Brook – Ordinary Watercourse). Whilst the site would appear to be elevated well above this flood risk, a site specific strategy of surface water management should be requested to ensure that proposed land use does not exacerbate such risk downstream.

A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment identifying potential risks to the water environment and any required mitigation will be required.

4. Transport/Access

A Transport Assessment would be required, identifying possible impacts and appropriate mitigation.

A bridleway runs down the eastern edge of the allocation. Assessment and full mitigation (screening and/or diverting) of impacts will be required.

5. Landscape/Visual

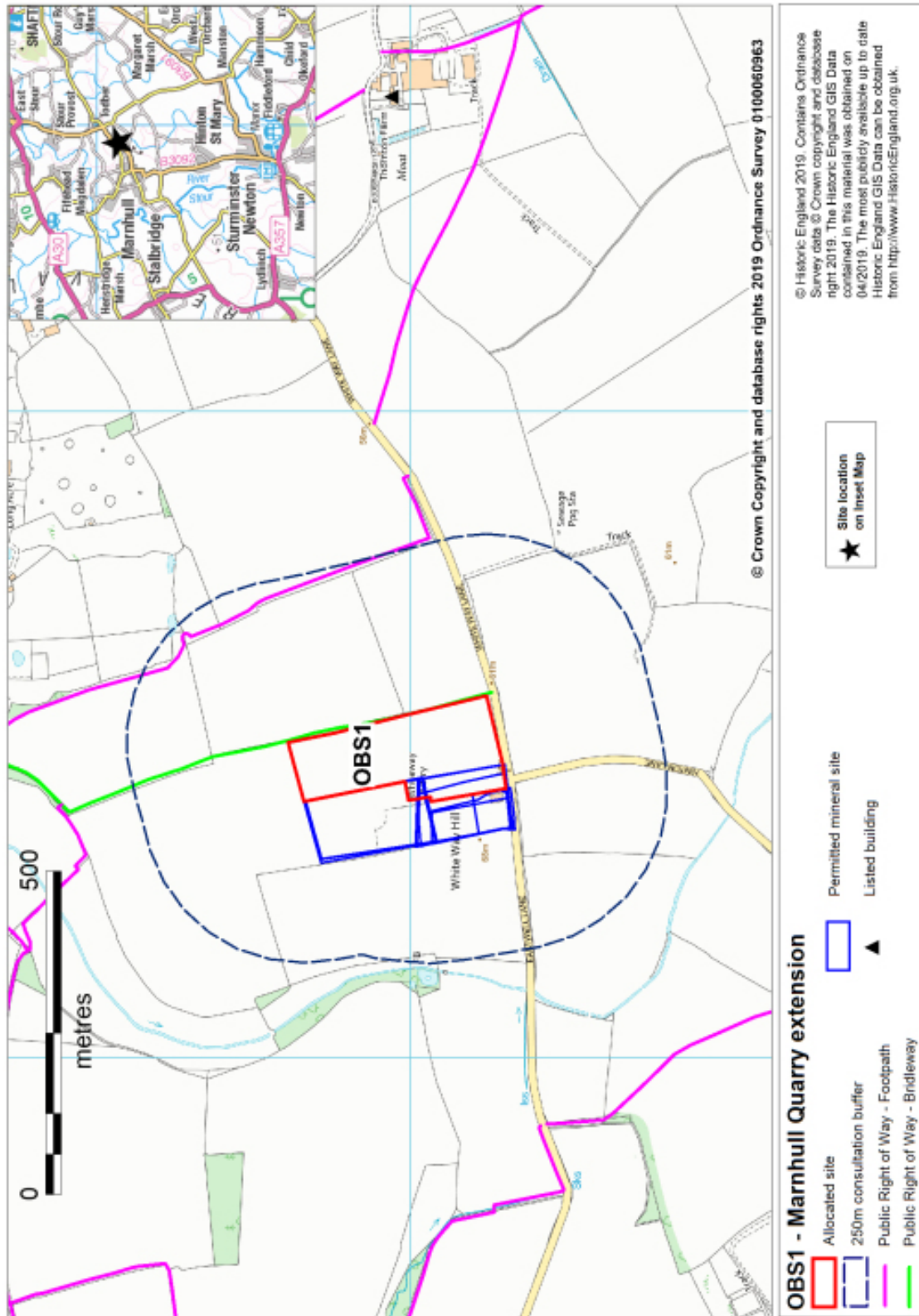
A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, to identify mitigation to minimise impacts to a satisfactory level.

Restoration Vision

This allocation lies within a landscape which conserves and enhances existing character in this rural and tranquil part of Dorset with agriculture being the preferred after use. Final landforms must tie in with surrounding areas however there may be scope for small-scale geological exposures to be left as part of the restoration, particularly where they can be seen from public rights of way.

It will be important to recreate the small-scale irregular pattern of fields to help conserve the intimate scale of most of this landscape type. A key part of this will be native hedgerow and copse retention/protection and/or planting and the conservation and enhancement of existing local limestone stonewalls. The appropriate reuse/restoration of any site buildings, in particular which contribute to the agricultural after use and help conserve character, needs to be considered. Opportunities to contribute to public open space provision and/or link/extend with existing rights of way networks need to be explored.

Figure 28: OBS1 Marnhull Quarry Extension



OBS2: Frogden Quarry, Osborne

Site location: Land off Brickhill Lane, approximately 1.2 km north-east of Sherborne.

Grid reference: ST 649 183

Parish: Castleton CP

Site area (approximate): 3 ha

Estimated mineral resource: 100,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Extraction of building stone (limestone) from extension to existing quarry.

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

Full assessment of all ecological impacts related to the development of this site or any part of it will be required.

This is a very important site for the study of the Inferior Oolite. The retention of geological exposures, as part of restoration, is highly desirable and should be included if possible. Two faces at right angles should be planned, to illustrate the structure of the beds.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation, including consideration of the setting of Sherborne Castle and Old Castle and whether this will be affected, will be required as part of the development of the site.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

As an elevated site, situated above and north east of Sherborne, the site / proposed use should be supported by specific strategy of surface water management to ensure that proposed activity does not create or exacerbate off site worsening. A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment identifying potential risks to the water environment and any required mitigation will be required.

4. Transport/Access

A Transport Assessment would be required, identifying possible impacts (including potential to impact on the amenity of users of the adjacent bridleway) and appropriate mitigation.

5. **Landscape/Visual**

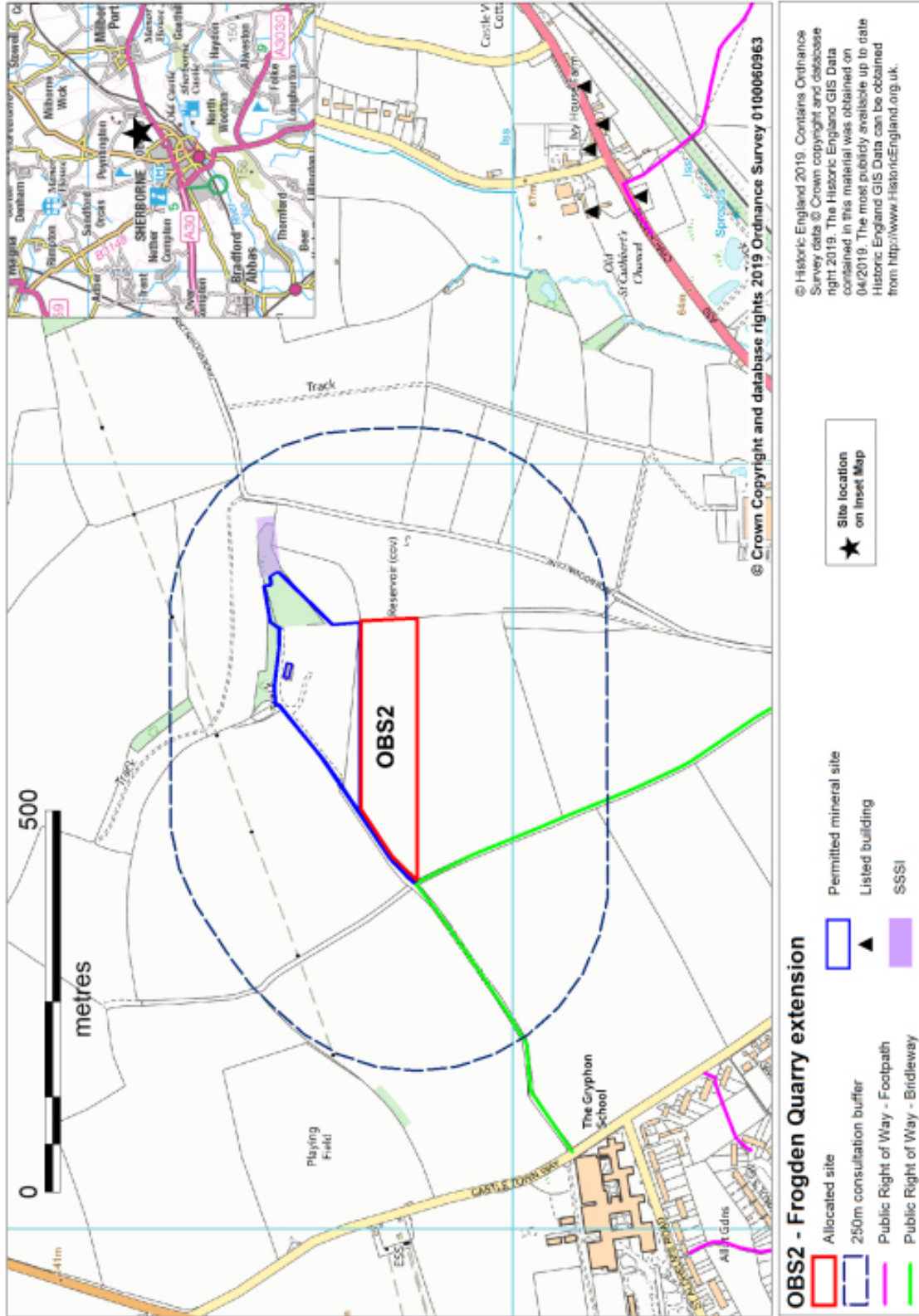
The scale of development should be minimised, with short campaigns and progressive restoration. Stockpiles and other infrastructure must not be placed on skyline, which must be protected. A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, to identify mitigation to minimise impacts to a satisfactory level.

Restoration Vision

This allocation lies within a landscape which conserves and enhances existing character in this rural and tranquil part of Dorset with agriculture being the preferred after use. Final landforms must tie in with surrounding areas however there may be scope for small-scale geological exposures to be left as part of the restoration, particularly where they can be seen from public rights of way.

It will be important to recreate the small-scale irregular pattern of fields to help conserve the intimate scale of most of this landscape type. A key part of this will be native hedgerow and copse retention/protection and/or planting and the conservation and enhancement of existing local limestone stonewalls. The appropriate reuse/restoration of any site buildings, in particular which contribute to the agricultural after use and help conserve character, needs to be considered. Opportunities to contribute to public open space provision and/or link/extend with existing rights of way networks need to be explored.

Figure 29: OBS2 Frogden Quarry Extension



OBS3: Whithill Quarry, Lillington

Site location: Land off lane leading to Lillington, off the A352; approximately 2.8km south-west of Sherborne (D20518 approximately 1.5 km south-west of junction with A352).

Grid reference: ST 628 136

Parish: Lillington CP

Site area: approximately 5 ha

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 140,000 tonnes

Development Guidelines

1. Natural Environment

Full assessment of all ecological impacts related to the development of this site or any part of it, including on the nearby Honeycombe Wood SNCI, will be required.

2. Historic/Cultural Environment

Human remains have been found on the current quarry site. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. An archaeological watching brief would be required.

3. Hydrology/Flood Risk

This site lies uphill and immediately across the road from springs feeding tributaries of the River Wriggle. It should be confirmed whether the proposed allocation would affect the headwaters in terms of quality or quantity. Whithill Quarry lies in groundwater Source Protection Zone 2 (SPZ 2), which will need to be taken into account in the way this site is developed.

As an elevated site, situated above and north of Lillington, the site generates runoff which enters the watercourse flowing south along Gordon's Lane. To this end the proposed use has the potential to alter runoff rates. Any proposal should be supported by specific strategy of surface water management to ensure that proposed activity does not create or exacerbate off site worsening.

A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment identifying potential risks to the water environment and any required mitigation will be required.

4. Transport/Access

A Transport Assessment would be required, identifying possible impacts (including potential to impact on the amenity of users of the adjacent bridleway) and appropriate mitigation.

5. Landscape/Visual

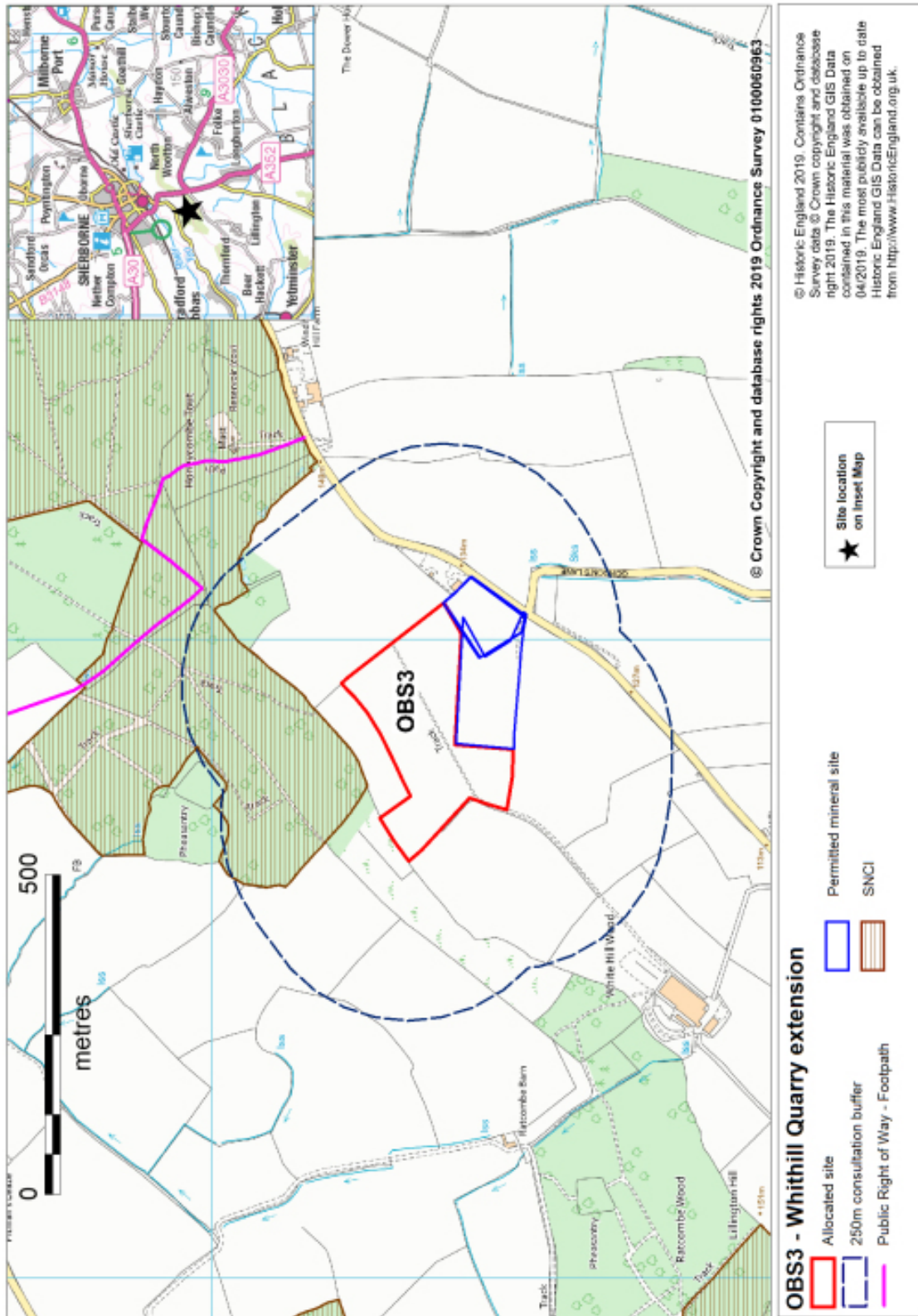
Small scale campaigns, progressive restoration and extraction of small amounts are recommended to minimise impacts on the rural landscape. A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, to identify mitigation to minimise impacts to a satisfactory level.

Restoration Vision

This allocation lies within a landscape which conserves and enhances existing character in this rural and tranquil part of Dorset with agriculture being the preferred after use. Final landforms must tie in with surrounding areas however there may be scope for small-scale geological exposures to be left as part of the restoration, particularly where they can be seen from public rights of way.

It will be important to recreate the small-scale irregular pattern of fields to help conserve the intimate scale of most of this landscape type. A key part of this will be native hedgerow and copse retention/protection and/or planting and the conservation and enhancement of existing local limestone stonewalls. The appropriate reuse/restoration of any site buildings, in particular which contribute to the agricultural after use and help conserve character, needs to be considered. Opportunities to contribute to public open space provision and/or link/extend with existing rights of way networks need to be explored.

Figure 30: OBS3 Whithill Quarry Extension



Appendix B: Safeguarded Minerals Sites and Infrastructure

Appendix B: Safeguarded Minerals Sites and Infrastructure

Safeguarded Mineral Sites and Infrastructure

Site Name	Site Ref.	Location	Primary Function/Use	Completion date for development (restoration additional time)	Site Operator	Comments
AGGREGATES						
Herbury Quarry	ED01	Herbury, nr Wimborne	Sand Quarry	31.12.2024	MB Wilkes Ltd	ROMP issued 10.11.2006. Includes requirement for Nature Conservation Management Scheme for all SSSI land. Extraction on-going from ROMP Phase 3 (old plant area). Concrete batching plant on site. Landfill operations on-going in landfill phases 6 & 7. EA
Binnegar	PD001	Puddletown Road, Wareham	Sand Quarry	01/01/2016	Suez	Restoration on-going in northern sector of Elmegar quarry area. Permission granted 25/09/2013.
Binnegar	PD001a	Puddletown Road, Wareham	Sand Quarry	30.04.2031	Raymond Brown	Additional area for Quarrying granted April 2016 - south of the Puddletown Rd.
Dorey's Pit	PD002	Nr Wareham	Sand Quarry	Not known	Holme Estate	Sand extraction.
Masters North	PD003	Puddletown Road, Wareham	Sand Quarry	22.02.2042	Holme Sand & Ballast	ROMP issued 10.11.2006. Includes requirement for Nature Conservation Management Scheme for all SSSI land. Extraction on-going from ROMP Phase 3 (old plant area). Concrete batching plant on site. Permanent recycling facility on site. Landfill operations on-going in landfill phases 6 & 7. EA permit = 85,000m ³ pa.
Masters South	PD004	Puddletown Road, Wareham	Sand Quarry	22.02.2042	Holme Sand & Ballast	Current status considered 'inactive'. Extraction in B1 area completed in 2010. ROMP issued 30.09.2011m (application 6/1997/0492). Revised restoration scheme requirement for areas B1, B2, B3 by March 2013. Includes requirement for Nature Conservation Management Scheme for all SSSI land. Current operations involve final extraction of stone, tipping of imported inert waste, importation of recyclable waste materials for recovery of secondary aggregates. Restoration of Phase 8 has been completed.
Swanworth	PD005	Purbeck	Limestone Quarry, including production of crushed rock and secondary aggregate.	26.06.2024	Suffe Stone Quarries	Original applications 06/93/0793 and 6/2006/0070 were superseded by 6/2010/0383 granted 13.10.2010, expiry 20.06.2017, followed by 6/2013/0186 granted 24.06.2013: extension to time for the production and sale of secondary aggregates until 26.06.2024. (restoration to be completed by 26.06.2025).
Trigon Hill	PD006	Nr Wareham	Sand Quarry	31.01.2021	Giles Sturdy	Sand and gravel recovered as part of the ball clay extraction operations.
Tatchells Pit	PD007	Bere Road, North-west of Wareham	Sand Quarry	30.09.2009	Aggregate Industries	Site now is aftercare, until end of 2014. Landfilling and capping operations completed late 2008. Gorse removal completed in February 2014, heather seeding to be completed during 2014.

Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals Sites Plan 2019

Site Name	Site Ref.	Location	Primary Function/Use	Completion date for development (restoration additional time)	Site Operator	Comments
Moreton Pt (Redbridge Road Quarry)	WD001	Moreton, east of Dorchester	Sand & Gravel Quarry	31.12.2018	G. Crook & Sons	Permission 6/98/0228 (Granted consent 29.04.99; expires 31.12.2018) is now in its 15 yr periodic review (part of ROMP scheme). Application 6/2013/0577 = Phase 2 restoration of the site over 13.19ha (to include importation of inert materials to achieve a mix of agriculture, woodland and nature conservation use). Also, time extensions granted 11.11.2009 for Phase 1 restoration (6/2008/0810) and use of land for inert waste recycling (2/2008/0811), up to 31.12.2018. Mineral stockpiles and screening operations occupy the centre of the site.
West Knighton and West Stafford	WD002	West Stafford, east of Dorchester	Sand Quarry	31.12.2010	Hanson	Mineral extraction completed in Spring 2009 at West Stafford, and restoration completed summer 2009. West Knighton Quarry extraction ceased, and mineral processing plant demolished, in 2009. 5 year aftercare programme ends 2016. Concrete batching plant.
Warmwell Quarry	WD003	East of Dorchester	Sand Quarry	31.12.2016	Aggregate Industries/Habitat first group	Restoration proposals now altered to allow for Silverlake housing development on the site.
Chard Junction	WD004	Chard	Sand & Gravel Quarry	31.03.2023	Aggregate Industries	Extraction on-going at extension site permitted 10 May 2012.
Woodford Quarry	WD005	Woodford, nr Dorchester	Sand & Gravel Quarry	Permission granted 14.12.2007, expiry 20 yrs from extraction start.	Hills Quarry Products	Application included concrete batching plant, weighbridge, office. Restoration to be completed in a progressive manner.
AvonCommon	XCH01	East Of The A338 Bournemouth To Heath Road, Hurn, Christchurch	Sand & Gravel Quarry	11 years after extraction commences. Permission granted 19/11/2007	Tarmac Southern Ltd	Consent provided for the erection of aggregate processing plant and concrete plant and importation of inert waste material. Restoration will be to commercial forestry plantation woodland and heathland.
Hurn Court Farm	XCH02	Hurn, Christchurch	Sand & Gravel Quarry	October 2018	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Active extraction phase. Approx 1million tonnes reserves at end 2013. Concrete batching plant on site.
Chapel Lane	XCH03	Parley	Gravel Quarry	Not known.	SITA?	Gravel extraction quarry

Site Name	Site Ref.	Location	Primary Function/Use	Completion date for development (restoration additional time)	Site Operator	Comments
PURBECK STONE (includes stone cutting sheds)						
Belle Vue Quarry	PD009	Durleston/Swanage	Purbeck Stone Quarry	31.12.2042	W.J. Haysom	Permission for extension to original quarry granted 18.09.2012. Stone has been extracted from this site since c.1950.
Blacklands Quarry	PD010	Action	Purbeck Stone Quarry	31.10.2015	HF Bonfield & Sons	Land owned by the National Trust. Small parcels of land are worked until stone of sufficient quantity and quality is removed. Most recent permission extension of time (until 01.01.2020) for quarrying activity submitted on 12.12.2014.
Broadhead Field/Turnpike Quarry	PD011	Action	Purbeck Stone Quarry	31.12.2041	W.J. Haysom	Also known as Turnpike Quarry. Current permission for extraction granted 02 May 2013.
California Farm	PD012	Swanage	Purbeck Stone Quarry	31.12.2018	Sutiles	Extraction first permitted April 2000. Most recent permission provides for an extension to the east of the existing Quarry. An extension to the west of the existing quarry was granted in July 2012.
Downs Quarry	PD013	Langton Matravers	Purbeck Stone Quarry	30.09.2026	Lovell Purbeck	Produces Viviparus and Burr Limestones.
Keates Quarry (Home Field) 1, Action	PD014	Worth Matravers	Purbeck Stone Quarry	30.09.2034 6/2012/0558	Lewis & Son	Keates' quarry/replacement for Quarry 3, Quarry Field, now exhausted of stone.
Keates Quarry (Home Field) 2, Action	PD015	Worth Matravers	Purbeck Stone Quarry	30.09.2052 6/2012/0629	Keates	Keates' quarry/replacement for Eastington Farm Quarry, now exhausted of stone.
Landers Quarry	PD016	Langton Matravers	Purbeck Stone Quarry	31/07/2016	W.J. Haysom	Extension of time for extraction of Purbeck Stone granted until July 2016. Extant permission also exists for the importation and storage of stone from other Haysom's quarries on Landers Quarry area.
Quarry Field 1	PD017	Worth Matravers	Purbeck Stone Quarry	09/03/2015	Lovell Purbeck	Site now restored to arable conditions and in active aftercare to achieve limestone grassland.
Quarry Field 2	PD018	Worth Matravers	Purbeck Stone Quarry	09/03/2015	Keates	Extraction was never commenced due to lack of stone at this site.
Quarry Field 3, Action	PD019	Worth Matravers	Purbeck Stone Quarry	09/03/2015	Lewis & Son	Site now restored to arable conditions with appropriate tree planting around the northern and eastern boundaries of the Blacklands Quarry service area. Site now in active aftercare to achieve limestone grassland.
Quarry Field 4, Action	PD020	Worth Matravers	Purbeck Stone Quarry	10 years after extraction recommences Permission granted 28/03/2012	Lovell Purbeck	Permission first granted in March 2005. Recent permission to recommence extraction granted 28 March 2012.
South Downs Quarry	PD021	Langton Matravers	Purbeck Stone Quarry	22.02.2042	Lovell Purbeck	Site produces Viviparus and Burr Limestones, and is used for both extraction and for storage of mineral.
Southard Quarry	PD022	Durleston/Swanage	Purbeck Stone Quarry	31.12.2014	W.J. Haysom	Small quarry, most easterly of the Purbeck Stone quarries.

Site Name	Site Ref.	Location	Primary Function/Use	Completion date for development (restoration additional time)	Site Operator	Comments
St Adhelms Quarry	PD023	St Adhelms Head, Worth Matravers	Purbeck Stone Quarry	18.01.2016	W.J. Hayson	Site is used for both extraction and storage of mineral. Application for southerly extension submitted in 2013. Quarry is most southerly located Purbeck Stone quarry.
Swarworth	PD024	Worth Matravers	Purbeck Stone Quarry	26.06.2024	Sutliff	Produces a range of limestone aggregates for the construction industry.
Quarr Farm	PD025	Langton Matravers	Purbeck Stone Quarry	Not known	Hayson	Extraction of Purbeck marble
Swarage Quarry	PD026	Swarage	Purbeck Stone Quarry	Not known	Sutliff	Extraction of Purbeck limestone
Eastington Farm	PD027	Worth Matravers	Purbeck Stone Quarry	Not known	Keates	Extraction of Purbeck limestone
CLAY						
Kocell Manor	ED03	Corfe Mullen	Tile Clay	2042	W&S recycling	Small quarry which provides tile clay. Current restoration to conservation using inert fill to reclaim ground levels.
Beacon Hill Brickworks	ED04	Corfe Mullen	Clay and sand	01.01.2019	SITA	ROMP application to renew planning conditions was consented on 14.02.2014. Extraction of clay and sand. Restoration to be completed by 2019.
Godlington Quarry/Swarage brickworks	PD028	Swarage	Clay	12.05.2017	libstock Ltd	Surrounding land in ownership of National Trust - future clay extraction dependent on authorisation by landowner.
BUILDING STONE						
Manor Farm, Melbury Abbas	ND01		Building Stone Quarry	30.09.2017	Ben Johnson, Manor Farm	Quarry produces Shaftesbury Green Sandstone.
Redlands Quarry	ND02	Todber, nr Shaftesbury	Building Stone Quarry	30.06.2019	Dorset Stone Company Ltd	Limestone quarry located in North Dorset - producing building stone and stone for crushing.
Marnhill Quarry (Whiteways Lane)	ND03	Marnhill	Building Stone Quarry	31.12.2016	Marnhill Stone Ltd	Limestone quarry in North Dorset producing local building stone. No crushing of stone permitted.
Silton Quarry	ND04	Milton on Stour, Gillingham	Building Stone	Permanent permission	North Dorset Stone Ltd	Planning consent dated 11.12.2002 to extract limestone.
Coombe Farm, Mapperton	WD006	Mapperton, near Beaminster	Building Stone Quarry	30.06.2015	Mike Higgins	Small limestone quarry located in North Dorset.
Frogden Quarry	WD007	Sherborne	Building Stone Quarry	31.12.2035	Sherborne Castle Estates	Quarry is the sole source of Sherborne Stone, a golden coloured limestone.
Whitthill Quarry	WD008	Longburton, nr Sherborne	Building Stone Quarry	31.05.2045	Sherborne Castle Estates	Production of Forest Marble limestone.
Codens Farm, Melbury Sampford	WD009		Building Stone Quarry	31.12.2025	Ichester Estates	Quarry reopened in 2005 to provide Abbotsbury stone for the building industry. Site will be restored to a site of geological interest.
Horn Park	WD010	Broadwindsor	Building Stone	2042	P. Seal	Planning consent dated 03.03.1998 to extract limestone.
Sherborne Castle Estate Yard	WD011	Sherborne	Building Stone	30.09.2027	Digby Estates	Processing of building stone extracted from Sherborne Castle Estate quarries.

Site Name	Site Ref.	Location	Primary Function/Use	Completion date for development (restoration additional time)	Site Operator	Comments
BALL CLAY						
Trigon Pit	PD034	Nr Wareham	Ball Clay	31.12.2015	Imerys Minerals Ltd	Extraction of ball clay
Furzebrook Works	PD036	Nr Wareham	Ball Clay	Not known	Imerys Minerals Ltd	Site used for offices, storage, and ball clay shredding/blending operations.
Furzeyground	PD037	Nr Wareham	Ball Clay	30.09.2017	Imerys Minerals Ltd	Ball clay extraction.
Povington	PD038	Nr Wareham	Ball Clay	30.09.2024	Imerys Minerals Ltd	Long planning history of ball clay extraction: 1960 to date. Most recent extension lies to the east of the original quarry.
Dorey's Pit	PD039	Nr Wareham	Ball Clay	30.09.2026	Imerys Minerals Ltd	Southern extension to the existing Dorey's ball clay extraction.
Hawkpost	PD054	Nr Wareham	Ball Clay	21.02.2042	Imerys Minerals Ltd	Site for ball clay extraction
AGGREGATE RECYCLING						
Canford Recycled Aggregates Washing Plant	BOP01	Canford, nr Poole	Aggregate Recycling Facility	Not known.	Commercial Recycling Ltd	Aggregate recycling
Whites Pit Landfill Recycling Site	BOP02	Nr Wimborne	Aggregate Recycling Facility	Not known.	Commercial Recycling Ltd	Aggregate recycling
Dawkins Road Rail Head	BOP03	Hamworthy	Aggregate Recycling Facility	Not known	Hanson	Aggregate recycling
Mannings Heath Depot	BOP04	Poole	Aggregate Recycling Facility	Not known	J Suttle Transport	Aggregate recycling
Altnerney Works	BOP05	St Georges Avenue, Mannings Heath, Poole	Aggregate Recycling Facility	Not known	Larange Tamac	Aggregate recycling
Dorset County Council	ED02	Herbury, nr Wimborne	Aggregate Recycling Facility	Not known	Dorset County Council	Aggregate/road planning recycling
Herbury Plantation	ED05	Sturminster Marshall	Aggregate Recycling Facility	31.12.2016	Rob Burton Ltd	Aggregate recycling
Herbury Plantation	ED06	Sturminster Marshall	Aggregate Recycling Facility	Not known/Permanent permission.	MB Wilkes	Aggregate recycling
Holton Heath	ED07	BH16 6LS	Aggregate Recycling Facility	Not known	Wareham & Purbeck Skip Hire	Aggregate recycling

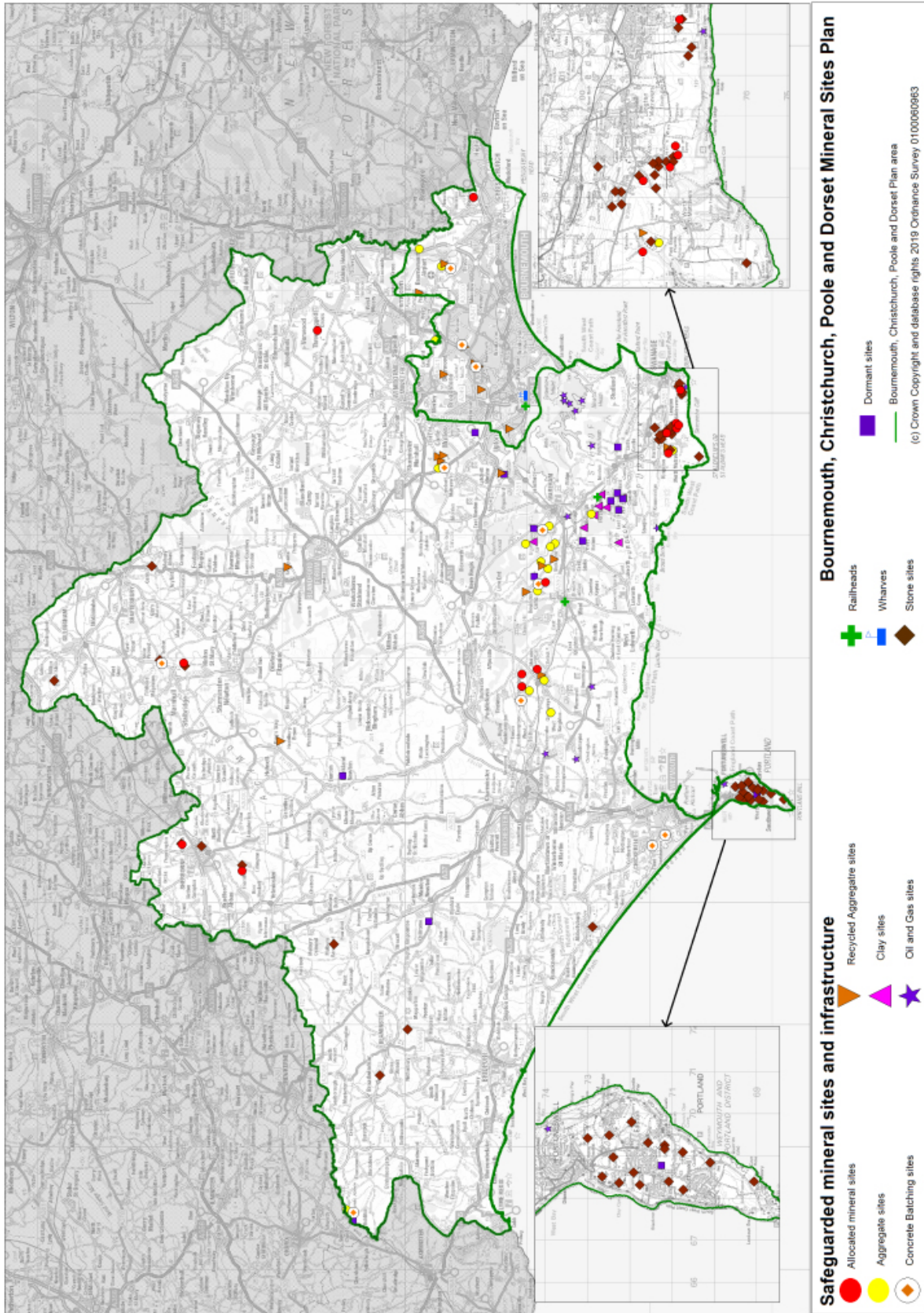
Site Name	Site Ref.	Location	Primary Function/Use	Completion date for development (restoration additional time)	Site Operator	Comments
Downend Farm (Mark Farwell)	ND06	Stourpaine, Blandford	Aggregate Recycling Facility	30.06.2015	Mark Farwell Plant Hire Ltd	Concrete Crushing
Kings Stag Mill	ND07	Sturminster Newton	Aggregate Recycling Facility	Permanent permission	R B Snook Ltd and Sturminster Building Supplies	Aggregate recycling
Puddletown Road	PD008	Puddletown Road, Wareham	Aggregate Recycling Facility	Not known	A&D Skips	Aggregate recycling
Masters Quarry	PD029	Puddletown Road, Wareham	Aggregate Recycling Facility	31.12.2032	New Milton Sand & Ballast	Importation and processing of construction, demolition and excavated wastes for the production and sale of recycled and blended aggregates and soils. Tipping operations commenced early 2014 to form 30m landfill restoration phase 2 linear area within the north of landfill phases 6 & 7. Heather brushing seeding and spreading has been completed. Awaiting tree planting on top of the banks.
Springley Wood	PD030	BH20 7PJ	Aggregate Recycling Facility	30.09.22	Mr P Andrews	Aggregate recycling
Swanworth Quarry	PD031	Purbeck, BH19 3LE	Aggregate Recycling Facility	26.06.24	J Suttle Transport Ltd	Aggregate recycling
Redbridge Road Quarry (Moreton)	WD014	Moreton, nr Dorchester	Aggregate Recycling Facility	31.12.13	G Crook & Sons	Aggregate recycling
Hurn Court Farm	XCH04	Hurn, Christchurch	Aggregate Recycling Facility	26.09.19	New Milton Sand & Ballast	Aggregate recycling
Fairley	XCH05	BH23 6BG	Aggregate Recycling Facility	Not known	Eco-Composting	Aggregate recycling
RAILWAY SIDINGS						
Hamworthy Rail Depot	BOP06	Hamworthy, Poole	Railway sidings	Not known	Hanson	Facility for the importation of crushed limestone from Whalley Quarry in the Mendips. Currently not operational, but available for future use if required.
Wool Railway Sidings	PD032	Wool	Railway sidings	Not known		Sand is despatched to London from this facility, principally from Warmwell Quarry. Approximately 100,000 tpa.
Furzebrook (Perenco)	PD033	Furzebrook, Wareham	Railway sidings	Not known	Perenco	Perenco's rail sidings.
WHARVES						
Poole Wharf	BOP07	Hamworthy, Poole	Wharf	Not known	Cemex	Imports marine dredged sand and gravel up to 100,000 tpa. Used to recharge local beaches, and import to other areas.
Port of Poole	BOP08	Hamworthy, Poole	Wharf	Not known	Tarmac	Imports crushed granite from Northern Ireland.

Site Name	Site Ref.	Location	Primary Function/Use	Completion date for development (restoration additional time)	Site Operator	Comments
SECONDARY AGGREGATES						
Parkstone Asphalt Plant	BOP09	Parkstone	Roadstone production	Pooler Borough application??	Tarmac	Importation of foundry sand
PORTLAND STONE						
Admiralty Quarry	PT01	Easton	Portland Stone	30.05.2027	G. Crook & Sons	Inert waste is used to backfill the site and restore ground levels, post extraction.
Bottomcombe Masonry Works	PT02	Centre of island	Portland Stone	Not known.	Stone Firms	Site for masonry works - no extraction (Permitted in 1990)
Bowers	PT03	Weston	Portland Stone	2042	Albion Stone	One of the quarries permitted in the original 1949 permission for quarrying on Portland.
Bowers Mine	PT04	Weston	Portland Stone	30.09.2038	Albion Stone	Extension to the existing underground mine to allow extraction of Dimension Stone.
Broadcroft	PT05	North east of island	Portland Stone	31.12.2016	Stone Firms	One of the quarries permitted in the original 1949 permission for quarrying on Portland. Only part of the site now remains active. Currently used for block storage. Other uses include: a waste landfill, waste transfer, and waste skips storage facility. Part of the area is restored to a conservation area.
Jordans Mine	PT06	North of island	Portland Stone	30.09.2021	Albion Stone	Commenced extraction in 2008. Extension permitted Feb 2014.
Coastal Strip/Sheat	PT07	East of the island	Portland Stone	2042	Stone Firms	Part of the original 1951 permission covering the Isle of Portland, for extraction of Portland stone. Central section already relinquished through legal processes.
Coombefield	PT08	Centre of island	Portland Stone	Not known.	Stone Firms	Not currently actively quarried. Storage of block.
Grangecroft	PT09	Centre of island	Portland Stone	Not known.	Stone Firms	Part used for landfill. Quarry produces Dimension Stone and general aggregate.
Independent	PT10	North of island	Portland Stone	2042	Albion Stone	Not currently worked.
Innocthay	PT11	North of island	Portland Stone	2042	Albion Stone	Stone extraction on-going.
Perryfield	PT12	Centre of island	Portland Stone	20years from commencement of extraction	Stone Firms	Application for 'Room and Pillar' underground mining to be submitted 2015.
Southwell	PT13	South of island	Portland Stone	2042	Stone Firms	Not currently worked.
Tout	PT14	North of island	Portland Stone	Not known.	Albion Stone	Not currently worked.
Stonehills Mine	PT15	Centre of island	Portland Stone	Not known.	Albion Stone	Stone extraction on-going.
Perryfields Mine	PT16	Centre of island	Portland Stone	6.2016	Stone Firms	Permission granted Spring 2016. Extraction commenced June 2016.

Site Name	Site Ref.	Location	Primary Function/Use	Completion date for development (restoration additional time)	Site Operator	Comments
OIL AND GAS						
California Farm	PDC040		Gas	30/09/2019	Sutliff	Exploratory drilling and evaluation for conventional oil and gas extraction resource.
Wyich Farm Wellsites A&C	PDC041	Furzey Island	Oil	31/12/2037	Perenco	Use in connection with drilling operations.
Wyich Farm Wellsites K&L	PDC042	Furzey Island	Oil	31/12/2037	Perenco	Use in connection with drilling operations.
Wyich Farm Wellsites F&M	PDC043	Wyich Farm, Studland	Oil	31/12/2037	Perenco	Use in connection with drilling operations.
Kimmeridge	PDC044	Steeple, Wareham	Oil	31/12/2037	Perenco	Use in connection with drilling operations.
West Chaldon exploration wellsite	PDC045	Chaldon Herring	Oil	Not known.	Amoco	Use in connection with oil exploration operations.
Furzey Island	PDC046	Northern Purbeck peninsula	Oil	Not known.	Perenco	Wellsite
Stoborough Heath	PDC047	Nr Wareham	Oil	Not known.	Perenco	Oil storage
Furzebrook	PDC048	Nr Wareham	Oil	Not known.	Perenco	Rail Terminal

Site Name	Site Ref.	Location	Primary Function/Use	Completion date for development (restoration additional time)	Site Operator	Comments
CONCRETE BATCHING PLANT						
Mannings Heath Road, Poole	BOP10	Poole	Concrete Batching Plant	Permanent permission	Hanson	Consented 15.08.1975
Todber Quarry (Redlands)	ND06	Gamets Quarry, DT10 1HS, Todber (nr Shaftesbury)	Concrete Batching Plant	Permanent permission	Hanson	Consented 23.10.1963
Tatchells	PD049	Bere Road, Wareham	Concrete Batching Plant	31.12.2025	Aggregate Industries	Consented 21.12.2007
Hyde Plant	WD015	Masters Quarry - Puddletown Road	Concrete Batching Plant	22.02.2042 (or to coincide with cessation of sand extraction).	Hanson	Permitted, but not yet implemented.
Woodsford	WD016	Nr Dorchester	Concrete Batching Plant	20 yrs from commencement	Woodsford Farms	Permitted 14.12.2007 together with application for mineral extraction at Woodsford.
Hurn Court Farm	XCH02	Hurn, Christchurch	Sand & Gravel Quarry	Oct-18	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Concrete Batching Plant on site
Old Brickworks, Chickereil Rd	WEY01	Chickereil, Weymouth	Concrete Batching Plant	Permanent permission	Hanson	Consented 26.05.1998
Doonan Supplies	WEY02	Lynch Lane, Weymouth	Concrete Batching Plant	Permanent permission	Doonan	Unit 6, Lynch Lane Industrial Estate, Weymouth. DT4 9DN 01305 776039
Elliott Road	BOP11	West Howe Industrial Estate, Bournemouth	Merchandising yard	Permanent permission	NMSB	Concrete Batching Plant on site
Wilkes' Pit	ED09	Herbury, nr Wimborne	Gravel pit	Permanent permission	MB Wilkes	New Milton Sand & Ballast Concrete Batching Plant on site

Site Name	Site Ref.	Location	Primary Function/Use	Completion date for development (restoration additional time)	Site Operator	Comments
DORMANT SITES						
Upton Heath	ED08	Corfe Mullen	Brick Clay	Not known.	Lychett Brick Co. Ltd.	Historic site for ball clay extraction
Hines Quarry	PD050	Puddertown Road, Wareham	Sand Quarry	30 May 2016.	Hanson	Currently Dormant (from Sept 2012). Apx 500,000 tonnes mineral remain. Possible for extraction to resume up to 30 May 2016.
Hyde Pit	PD051	Puddertown Road, Wareham	Sand Quarry	22 Feb 2042.	Hanson	Currently Dormant (from late 2009). Apx 3,300,000 tonnes mineral remain. Possible for extraction to resume up to 22 February 2042. Concrete batching plant on site.
Northport	PD052	Wareham	Sand & Gravel Quarry	2042	Hine Brothers/Draak Estate	Site currently dormant. Requires ROMP application prior to recommencement of mineral working. Site managed by the Forestry Commission. Majority of site forms part of Wareham Forest.
Aldermoor Open Pit	PD053	Nr Wareham	Ball Clay	21.02.2042	Imerys Minerals Ltd	Historic site for ball clay extraction
Rollington Farm	PD055	Nr Wareham	Ball Clay	2042	Pochin Ball Clay Ltd.	Dormant permission - near Corfe Castle
Gasle Knap	PD056	Church Knowle, Wareham	Ball Clay	Not known.	Pike Bros, Fayle & Son Ltd	Historic site for ball clay extraction
Kilwood	PD057	Church Knowle, Wareham	Ball Clay	Not known.	Unknown	Historic site for ball clay extraction
New Barn/Holme Priory	PD058	East Holme, Wareham	Ball Clay	Not known.	Pike Bros, Fayle & Son Ltd	Historic site for ball clay extraction
Holton Heath	PD059	Nr Wareham	Ball Clay	Not known.	Dorset Clay Products LTD.	Historic site for Brick clay extraction
Northport	PD060	Nr Wareham	Sand	Not known.	Not known	Historic site for stone extraction
Batehams Farm	WD018	Chard	Sand & Gravel Quarry	Temp quarry for specific use.	Balfour Beatty	Short term quarry operations to provide mineral for specific use.
Whitesheet Hill	WD019	Toller Fratrum, Maiden Newton	Chalk	Not known.	Not known	Historic site for chalk extraction
Castle Hill	WD020	Buckland Newton	Chalk	Not known.	Not known	Historic site for chalk extraction
Perryfield (Dormant)	WEY03	Weston	Portland Stone	2042	Stonefirms	Area will be included in the application for mining (see PT12).



Appendix C: Replaced Policies

Appendix C: Replaced Policies

Appendix C: Policies Replaced

Background

The Minerals Strategy 2014 replaced most of the policies of the Dorset Minerals and Waste Local Plan - Adopted 12 April 1999. The waste policies had already been replaced by the 2006 Waste Plan.

Five policies of the Dorset Minerals and Waste Local Plan - Adopted 12 April 1999 remained extant, and will be replaced by the Mineral Sites Plan on adoption. These policies are set out below, with an indication of which policies will replace them.

Table 10

Current Plan	Policy Title/Number	Purpose	Policy/policies that will replace it
Dorset Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Adopted 12 April 1999	Policy 6 - Relating to Applications Outside the Preferred Areas	Sets out the criteria to be applied to proposals for development on land outside of Preferred Areas	Development management and restoration policies of the Minerals Strategy 2014; Mineral Sites Plan Policies Policy MS1 Production of sand and gravel Policy MS2 Unallocated sand and gravel sites Policy MS8 Puddletown Road Policy Area Policy MS4 Site for the Production of Recycled aggregate; Policy MS5 Sites for the provision of Purbeck Stone Policy MS6 Sites for the provision of other building stone Policy MS7 Puddletown Road Area Policy
Dorset Minerals and Waste	Policy 15 - Preferred Areas for Sand	Identifies the detailed criteria which must be	Development management and restoration policies of the Minerals Strategy 2014; Mineral Sites Plan Policies

Local Plan – Adopted 12 April 1999	and Gravel	satisfied before an application in the Preferred Areas will be permitted.	Policy MS1 Production of sand and gravel; Policy MS7 Puddletown Road Policy Area
Dorset Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Adopted 12 April 1999	Policy 16 - Applications for the winning and working of gravel outside Preferred Areas	Outlines the special circumstances where planning permission outside the Preferred Areas identified in Policy 15 will be granted	Development management and restoration policies of the Minerals Strategy 2014; Mineral Sites Plan Policies Policy MS1 Production of sand and gravel; Policy MS7 Puddletown Road Policy Area
Dorset Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Adopted 12 April 1999	Policy 30 - Presumption in favour of extraction in Preferred Areas	Sets out presumption in favour of applications within the two preferred areas at Acton and Swanage	Development management and restoration policies of the Minerals Strategy 2014; Mineral Sites Plan Policy Policy MS5 Sites for the provision of Purbeck Stone
Dorset Minerals and Waste	Policy 35 - Presumption in favour of	States the presumption in favour of	Development management and restoration policies of the Minerals Strategy 2014; Mineral Sites Plan Policy

<p>Local Plan – Adopted 12 April 1999</p>	<p>applications within Preferred Areas</p>	<p>applications within the four preferred areas for ball clay, provided they satisfy certain criteria. Relevant to any planning application for the extraction of ball clay at Trigon</p>	<p>Policy MS-5: Site for the provision of Purbeck Stone</p>
---	--	---	---

Glossary

Glossary

Glossary

Aggregate: Particles of rock or inorganic manufactured material which when brought together in a bound or unbound condition form part or whole of a building or civil engineering structure.

AONB (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty): An area with statutory national landscape designation, the primary purpose of which is to conserve and enhance natural beauty. Together with National Parks, AONBs represent the nation's finest landscapes.

Apportionment: An indication of the level of supply of aggregates to be planned and provided for by a Mineral Planning Authority.

Appropriate Assessment: Formal assessment by the Competent Authority of the impacts of a plan or project on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site (a Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area for Conservation (SAC) or proposed SPAs and Ramsar sites).

Area of Search: An area where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain but within which planning permission may be granted, particularly if there is a potential shortfall in supply.

Backfilling: The depositing of mineral waste or other materials within an excavated void to partially or wholly infill that void.

Ball Clay: A fine-grained sedimentary clay consisting mainly of kaolinite, mica and quartz, used mainly in the manufacture of ceramic goods.

Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Land: Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification.

Biodiversity: The whole variety of life encompassing all genetics, species and ecosystem variations including plants and animals.

Building Stone: Stone that is sufficiently consolidated to allow it to be cut or shaped for use as a material for walling, paving or roofing.

Bund: Mound or embankment of inert material, usually overburden or soil, which is used as a visual and/or acoustic barrier.

Conservation Areas: Areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Habitats Regulations Assessment: Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 - European legislation, and UK government's regulations, have introduced a need to carry out Habitats Regulations Assessments for local development documents and for particular development projects in order that the integrity of internationally important nature sites are protected.

Crushed Rock: Naturally occurring rock which is crushed into a series of required sizes to produce an aggregate.

Deposit: A concentration of mineral or sediment in a layer, vein or pocket.

Dimension stone: Stone cut to regular shapes as sizes of block, for use in the construction industry.

Dormant mineral site: A dormant site is one where no substantial development has been carried out in the period beginning on 22 February 1982 and ending on 6 June 1995. No further mineral development can be carried out on dormant sites until a new scheme of conditions has been submitted to and approved by the Mineral Planning Authority.

English Heritage: The Government's statutory adviser on the historic environment and the lead body for the heritage sector. Its strategy is to make the past part of the future by creating a cycle of understanding, valuing, caring and enjoying the historic environment.

Environment Agency: Established in 1996, the organisation takes direction from the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). It has responsibility for protecting the environment and contributing to sustainable development, such that all elements of the environment are taken into account, enabling consideration of the different impacts on water, land and air.

Environmental Assessment: The method of determining the environmental impact of a development proposal prior to the determination of a planning application.

Flood Zone: Flood zones show the probability of river and sea flooding in an area. Flood Zone 3 is split into Flood Zone 3a, which has a high probability of flooding, and Flood Zone 3b, which is the functional floodplain. Flood Zone 2 is assessed as having a medium probability of flooding. Flood Zone 1 is all land falling outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3 and is assessed as having a low probability of flooding.

Geodiversity: The variety of rocks, fossils, minerals and natural processes.

Heritage Coast: Undeveloped coast, originally designated by the former Countryside Agency as being of outstanding scenic value, and therefore in need of special protection while allowing management of the often competing needs of conservation, recreation, tourism and commercial activity such as shipping and fishing in a co-ordinated way.

Heritage Asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset include designated assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Historic Environment: The physical legacy of thousands of years of human activity in this country, in the form of buildings, monuments, sites and landscapes.

Hydrogeology: The study of movement of water within the ground.

Hydrology: The study of the movement of surface water.

Inert Fill/Waste: Waste products that do not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformation and which are used in restoration to alter the profile of land following mineral extraction.

Landbank: A “stock” of permitted reserves of a mineral within a particular area, with planning permission for their winning and working. A landbank is expressed in years and calculated by dividing the total reserve by the average annual level of production of the resource.

Listed Building: a building that has been placed on the 'Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest', which applies to half a million buildings in the UK.

Local Geological Site (LGS): An LGS is a site notified to the local planning authority as being of geological and/or geomorphological interest with educational potential. There is no statutory basis for such protection. This can however be sought through planning policy.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs): Local authorities can, under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, create and manage Local Nature Reserves. Sites offering special opportunities for people to see, learn about and enjoy wildlife may qualify as an LNR as long as the site is in local authority control.

Marine Dredged Aggregates: Sand and gravel dredged from deposits on the seabed and landed at wharves for use as aggregate.

Marine Wharfs: Points at which marine-dredged sand and gravel are landed and processed.

Minerals: Rock or other material which has a commercial value for which it may be extracted. Includes all substances of a kind ordinarily worked for removal by underground or surface working, except that it does not include peat cut for purposes other than for sale (s.336 to s.336(1), Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)).

Mineral Development: The winning and working of minerals, including site preparation, extraction, tipping of mineral waste, ancillary operations such as the installation and use of processing plant, and the restoration and aftercare of the site.

Mineral Operator: The company or individual undertaking mineral development at one or more mineral sites.

Mineral Reserve: Sites where planning permission has been granted for development but where extraction has still to take place or is not yet completed. It may cover the whole or part of a site.

Mineral Resource: The presumed extent of an economic deposit of minerals.

Mineral Consultation Area (MCA): This is the area designated by the Minerals Strategy 2014, having the same boundaries as the Mineral safeguarding Area and prior to Local Government Reorganisation on 1 April 2019, the MCA was the area within which the former district/borough councils were required to consult the former Dorset County Council on

non-minerals development proposals which could lead to sterilisation. As Dorset Council and Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (BPC) are unitary authorities, they deal with both mineral and non-mineral planning, and the MCA is not now necessary.

Mineral Planning Authority (MPA): The planning authority responsible for managing minerals development. Dorset Council and BPC as Mineral Planning Authorities are responsible for mineral planning in their areas.

Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA): An area considered to contain a valuable mineral resource which should be safeguarded against sterilisation by development.

National Nature Reserves: National Nature Reserves are areas of national and sometimes international importance for nature conservation which are owned or leased by English Nature or a body approved by them, or are managed in accordance with a Nature Reserve agreement with landowner and occupiers. Many such reserves are also SSSIs.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): National planning policy guidance sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The revised Framework replaces the previous National Planning Policy Framework published in March 2012.

Natura 2000: A network of protected environmental areas known as 'Natura 2000', which comprise all the SPA and SAC designations.

Nature Improvement Area (NIA): NIAs are intended to be a principal mechanism for delivering wildlife restoration and management, achieving significant enhancements to ecological networks by improving existing wildlife sites, building ecological connections and restoring ecological processes. Delivering at a landscape-scale, these areas should connect with their local economies and communities.

Natural England: Natural England is an independent public body whose purpose is to protect and improve England's natural environment covering urban, country and coastal landscapes, along with associated animals, plants and other organisms.

Overburden: Material, whether consolidated or not, which has to be removed before a mineral can be worked.

Permitted Reserves: Mineral deposits with the benefit of planning permission for extraction.

Policies Map: A map accompanying a Local Plan and illustrating the geographical extent of policies within that Plan.

Preferred Area: An area of known mineral resource where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated. Such areas may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction.

Primary Aggregates: Naturally occurring sand, gravel and crushed rock used for construction purposes.

Ramsar: A wetlands Site of Special Scientific Interest which is designated by the Secretary of State for the Environment under the Ramsar Convention as being of international importance, especially for waterfowl habitat.

Recycled aggregates: Recycled construction materials, produced from crushing and screening inert wastes such as demolition waste, road planings etc.

Reclamation: Operations associated with the winning and working of minerals designed to return the area to an acceptable environmental condition, whether for the resumption of the former land use or for a new use. As well as restoration and aftercare, it includes events which take place before and during mineral extraction, such as soil handling, and operations after extraction such as filling and contouring or the creation of planned water areas.

Restoration: The return of land to its former use or another suitable and beneficial new use, once mineral extraction from the land has been completed.

Safeguarding: The protection of all types of minerals (which are, or may become, of economic importance) against other types of development which would be a serious hindrance to the mineral extraction.

Scheduled Monument (SM): A monument scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Act 1979.

SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment. The analysis and evaluation of the environmental effects of a policy, plan or programme as required by the European SEA Directive of 2001.

Secondary aggregates: These include mineral by-products (such as waste sand from china clay), industrial wastes such as slag and railway ballast, and industrial by-products such as spent foundry sand.

Secretary of State (SoS): A cabinet minister in charge of a Government department (such as SoS for Ministry of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; SoS for Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)).

Sensitive Receptor: Places/facilities where people may be affected by mineral developments; including, but not limited to, footpaths, churches, dwellings, residential areas, schools, recreational areas, visitor/tourist attractions, hospitals, travellers' sites, cemeteries.

SNCI: Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) are areas which are designated locally for their wildlife importance. The SNCI designation does not carry any statutory protection.

Spatial Planning: Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning and seeks to integrate policies for the development and use of land with those of other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC): Designated SSSIs which are of international importance which are designated as SACs under Article 3 of the European Habitats Directive of 1992.

Special Protection Areas (SPA): Designated SSSIs which are protected under Article 4 of the European Birds Directive of 2009, for the conservation of rare and vulnerable birds.

SSSI: (Site of Special Scientific Interest). Land which in the opinion of Natural England is of sufficient interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features to justify statutory designation.

Stakeholder: A person, group, organisation, who affects or can be affected by, an organisation's actions.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of policies so that decisions can be made that accord with the objectives of sustainable development. The appraisal process incorporates the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Sustainable Development: The concept of meeting the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs, taking account of social, environmental and economic need.

tpa: usually refers to tonnes (of mineral extracted) per annum .

Transport Assessment and Transport Statement: A Transport Assessment is a comprehensive process considering transport issues relating to a proposed development and identifying the measures necessary to address all transport impacts. Where a full Transport Assessment is not required, a simpler Transport Statement may be appropriate.

UKBAP: The UK Biodiversity Action Plan aims to describe the biological diversity resources of the UK, and set out a detailed plan for their conservation.

Vernacular: Methods of 'built-form' (ie buildings) construction which use locally available resources and traditions to address local needs and circumstances.

World Heritage Site: A geographical place that is listed by UNESCO as being of special cultural or physical significance.

1:100/1:1000yr usually referring to flooding events of varying severity, such as a 1 in 100 years event or 1 in 1000 years event eg: *There is some minor risk of surface water flooding during severe rainfall events (1:100/1000yr).*

