Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Impact of Site Submissions on Agricultural Land

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City of York Council
North York Moors National Park Authority
North Yorkshire County Council

Contents

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Joint Plan area contains very large tracts of land in use for agriculture, particularly within the NYCC area where approximately 82% of the land is regarded to be within agricultural use. This equates to a total area of approximately 4,150 km^2. By comparison, the proportion of the UK land area judged to be within agricultural use is approximately 73%. As a predominantly rural area, agriculturer forms a significant element of the local economy. It is therefore important that, so far as possible, good quality agricultural land and soils are protected from adverse impacts from minerals and waste development.

1.2 As illustrated in Figure 1 below, a substantial amount of this agricultural land, particularly in the lower lying areas, is of best and most versatile quality (BMVL - i.e. it meets the requirements for classification as Grades, 1, 2 or 3a quality in the Defra agricultural land classification [ALC] system).

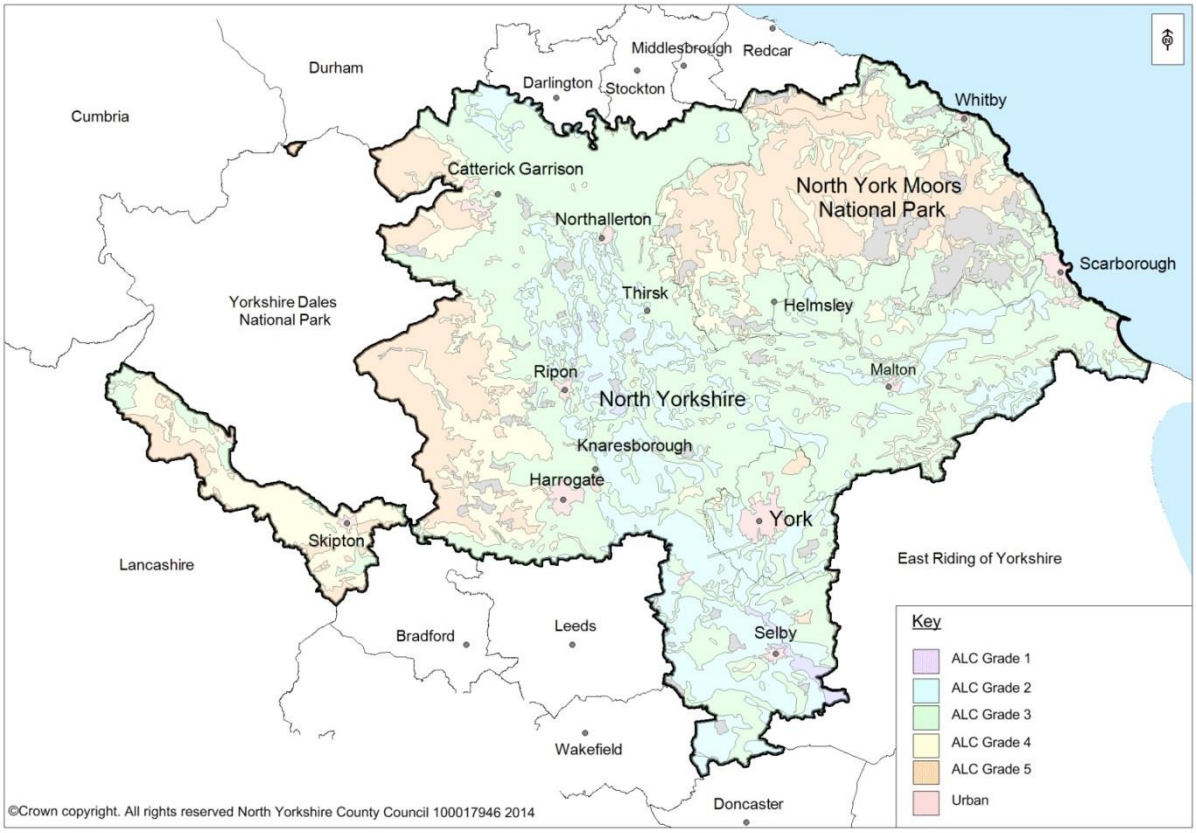

Figure 1: Agricultural Land Classification

1.3 National planning policy requires that local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of BMVL and that, where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be used in preference to that of higher quality. It is therefore a relevant matter when considering the allocation of land in the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan and is a particular issue for minerals development, which can only take place where suitable resources exist. In some circumstances this can lead to the irreversible loss of agricultural land, particularly

where working below the water table is required, leading to the creation of lakes when working is completed. Although protection of BMVL is an important consideration, a wide range of other matters will affect the suitability of land for allocation and will also need to be factored into the process of determining the identification of sites for development.

1.4 It is important to note that preservation of the soil resources which contribute to the designation of BMVL, as opposed to preservation of the land itself, is a key consideration, as protection of such resources can help ensure that longer term potential for creation of BMVL on the original site or at an alternative location, can be maintained.

1.5 A relevant constraint when considering the potential impact of development on agricultural land is that published information does not differentiate between Grade 3a land, which is of BMV quality, and 3b which is not. Therefore, for some sites under consideration for allocation in the Plan, site specific information to provide this differentiation is not available.

1.6 The table attached as Appendix 1 sets out the site submissions in context with the available information on ALC, proposed restoration and whether the impact on BMVL might be permanent, or not. It includes the sites proposed for allocation, the areas of land within a site submission that are proposed for exclusion from allocation and those proposed for discounting.

2.0 Relationship between proposed sites and agricultural land quality

2.1 As described in other parts of the evidence base, there is a close association between areas of high quality agricultural land and mineral resources, such as in the Vales of Mowbray, York and Pickering and in Selby District. Figure 2 below, when viewed in the context of Figure 1, illustrates the existing location of minerals sites and it can be seen that the majority of the existing sites are within the three Vales, such as around Catterick, in the vicinity of Ripon and around Malton and in parts of Selby District. Whilst, the distribution of sites inevitably needs to reflect the distribution of suitable minerals resources, the presence of some types of minerals resources, particularly sand and gravel, is in turn important in influencing the quality of agricultural land. For example, land underlain by sand and gravel tends to be relatively free draining and therefore suited to the development of well drained soils needed for efficient agricultural production. As a result of this inter-relationship, it is likely to be difficult to locate future sites for minerals development without having some effect on high quality agricultural land.

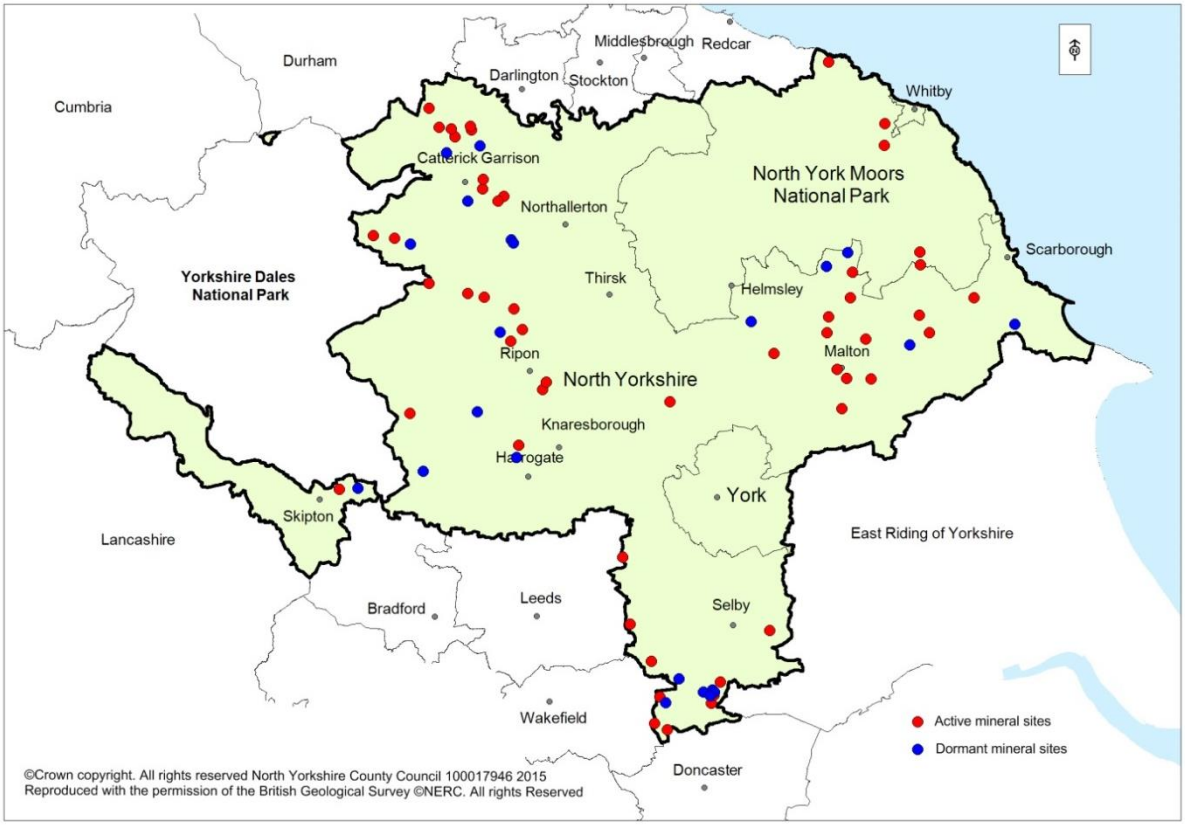

Figure 2: Active and Dormant Mineral Sites

2.2 Figure 3 below shows the existing location of waste sites.

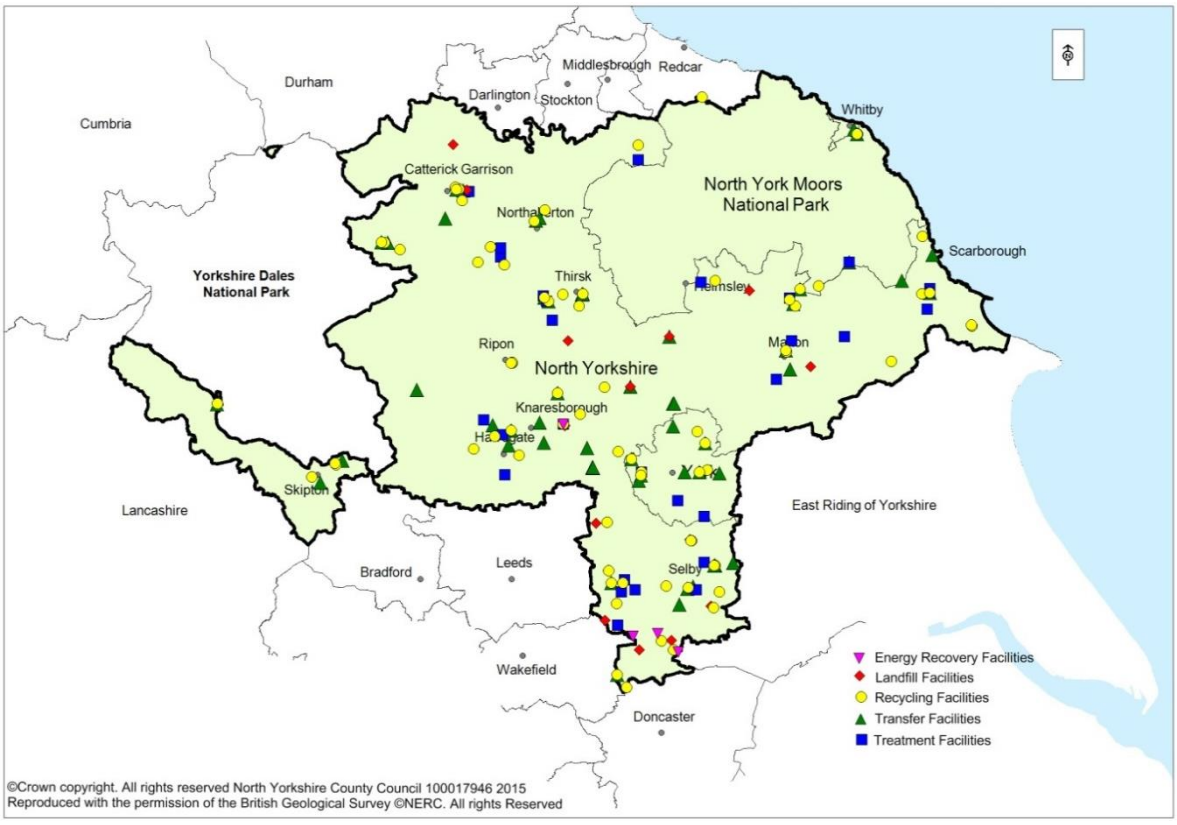

Figure 3: Current Waste Sites

2.3 There is a lower correlation between the location of waste sites and agricultural land, as more of the waste facilities are located within built-up areas, such as Northallerton, Harrogate and York.

Potential for avoidance of BMVL

2.4 Only one of the sites submitted for minerals extraction is on land which is wholly less than Grade 3, as MJP15 Blubberhouses Quarry is on land classified as grade 5. However, as the only location in the Plan area with the potential to source silica sand suitable for high quality glass manufacture, it is not a potential alternative to sites proposed for other forms of mineral extraction such as concreting sand and gravel extraction or clay that are located on BMVL. A policy of avoidance of BMVL is therefore not deliverable.

2.5 For the waste and recycling site submissions, only WJP13 and WJP17 lie on land classed as non-BMVL (Grade 4), all the other sites involve at least some land potentially classified as BMVL. However, with the exception of WJP06, all the waste site submissions involve, at least in part, land that has already been developed; be that through previous mineral extraction, current or past waste management activity, or, in the case of WJP16, use as part of an airfield.

2.6 Three sites (MJP09, MJP24 and MJP46) relate to infrastructure and have been submitted as the existing planning permissions which relate to them have a restriction on the length of time for the retention of the facility. MJP09, insofar as it relates to the retention of the current aggregates handling facility (which lies within the remit of the Joint Plan), has had no effect on BMVL as it is on land classified as 'urban'. The MJP24 and MJP46 sites were developed as part of quarrying operations on land which, prior to minerals development, was potentially BMVL.

Table 1 – Total area of land proposed for allocation by ALC grade and maximum potential permanent loss of BMVL

Agricultural Land Classification	Site Area (ha)	Maximum Potential Permanent BMVL loss* (ha)
Grade 1	7.5	7.5
Grade 2	252.53	158.8
Grade 3	751.2	463.68
Grade 4	40.69	Not applicable
Grade 5	None applicable	Not applicable
Urban	17.5	Not applicable
Total	1069.42	629.98

*Assumption: no loss of hectares of BMVL on schemes proposing restoration of whole site to agriculture

2.7 Table 1 summarises the site area potentially which might be affected by the sites proposed for allocation. It demonstrates that the total impact of the sites proposed only amounts to less than 0.3% of the area of land in agricultural use within the North Yorkshire part of the Plan area.

3.0 Effect of development within areas of Best and Most Versatile Land

3.1 As set out in Appendix 1, the nature of the proposed development itself, as well as the development history of the land at the site's location, has an influence on whether the potential impact on BMVL land is temporary or likely to be permanent in any particular instance.

3.2 Careful management of soil resources can help limit, as far as practicable, any loss of BMVL. For example, the method of soil stripping: including the equipment used, the timing in the year and relative to weather and soil conditions. Soil types, height of storage mounds, control of erosion and weed growth are factors relevant to soil storage. Equally the scope to reclaim the land to a condition capable of being classified as of BMVL standard is affected by a variety of soil reinstatement issues including: the equipment used, the timing in the year and relative to weather and soil conditions, the depth of replacement, the care taken to avoid compaction and to undertake proper aftercare to ensure the structure of the soil is appropriate. Thus with good management it is possible to ensure that the soil properties are maintained to enable them to be used in future for the reinstatement of land to BMV quality or the enhancement of lower quality land such that it can reach BMVL standard. It is a function of both regulation and site management practice to ensure that sites are well managed and that, where land is to be returned to agriculture, appropriate techniques are used to achieve that quality such that the loss of BMVL is only temporary and not permanent.

3.3 Table 1 above also summarises the site area potentially which might be affected by the sites proposed for allocation in terms of the potential permanent loss of BMVL and as with the total site area, indicates that it is a very small percentage of the land currently in agricultural use.

3.4 However, the assessment indicates that the development of 16 sites proposed for allocation would give rise to impact on areas of agricultural land not previously affected by development. Whether this is a temporary or permanent effect is largely dependent on the nature of the restoration. As can be seen in Appendix 1 a number of the sites do propose agriculture (or grazing) as part of the restoration of the site. For some sites there would be a definite loss of area of agricultural land e.g. MJP06, MJP14 and MJP21. However, some indicate that restoration is proposed to be solely to agriculture so, subject to satisfactory implementation, there should not be any permanent loss of BMVL (e.g. MJP22, MJP23, MJP44, MJP55 or MJP63). However, for many sites the restoration design proposed at this stage is a concept of uses, rather than a detailed design, therefore it is not practicable to quantify precisely the potential impact on BMVL, particularly when the lack of knowledge about the nature of the Grade 3 land (as described in the limitations below) is taken into consideration.

3.5 Nonetheless, it is possible to look at the potential impact on agricultural land by grade and facility type as shown in Table 2 below. This illustrates that, of the various minerals proposed for extraction, sand and gravel extraction has the potential to have the greatest impact in terms of overall area. As with the overall impact on agricultural land shown in

Table 1, this represents a very small percentage of potential impact on BMVL within the Plan area.

Table 2 – ALC grade of area of land proposed for allocation by mineral or waste facility type

		Agricultural Land Classification (Grade)							
		1	2	3	4	5	Urban	Unknown	Total (ha)
Mineral Type	Sand & Gravel	0	129.85	272.42	33.87	0	0	0	436.14
	Jurassic Limestone	0	0	5.60	0	0	0	0	5.60
	Magnesian Limestone	0	24.05	50.95	0	0	0	0	75.00
	Sand	0	0	33.16	0	0	0	0	33.16
	Clay	0	16.61	110.40	5.58	0	0	0	132.59
	Building Stone	0	0	0.48	0	0	0	0	0.48
	Infrastructure	7.5	10.40	0	0	0	17.5	0	35.40
Waste Type	Recycling	0	51.39	15.30	0	0	0	0	66.69
	Waste Transfer	0	0	1.42	2.49	0	0	0	3.91
	Energy from Waste	0	5.19	17.30	0	0	0	0	22.49
	Landfill	0	10.11	10.39	0	0	0	0	20.50
	Mixed Waste use	0	8.70	243.08	0	0	0	0	251.78

4.0 Limitations to assessment

4.1 In considering the impact of the proposed sites on BMVL there are a number of limitations to the assessment as described below.

Knowledge about existing or previous agricultural land quality

4.2 Of the sites proposed for allocation, the large majority involve land of at least Grade 3 quality, with 9 involving land of at least Grade 2 and only three are located on Grade 4 land. However, in terms of the sites involving Grade 3 land, and as noted earlier, the current level of knowledge available does not enable a full assessment to be made of the potential impact of the proposed development on BMVL.

4.3 As mentioned above, a number of site submissions involve locations where removal of soil has already taken place within the site as part of previous quarrying activity. These include the sites at Darrington (MJP24/MJP27), at Barnsdale Bar (MJP26) and at Mill Balk (MJP54) and some of the waste development submission sites (WJP08, WJP10, WJP18, WJP21, WJP24). Therefore, in effect the impact of the development of these sites in terms of impact on BMVL land has already taken place and the BMVL is not directly impacted further by the allocation of these sites, save insofar as it potentially extends the period of time before the completion of the development and final reclamation of the site.

Similarly the site WJP25 near Eggborough is located on land listed as being Grade 3, but development of the ARBRE power plant in the 1990s means that effectively the current proposal has a nil effect on agricultural land, as if there was any BMVL its' loss occurred via the 1990s development, with the WJP25 proposal not leading to any additional loss.

Knowledge about site development and potential restoration proposals

4.4 Where site submissions have been made in parallel with a planning application, more comprehensive information is available about the potential implications for BMVL, as a detailed design for the development and restoration of the site exists. For the remaining sites the detailed site design awaits the future planning application process and it would not be reasonable to require submitters to produce the same level of detail at this strategic level of consideration as would be required for a planning application.

Knowledge about past mineral development and restoration

4.5 Representations regarding the Joint Plan have questioned the cumulative impact of development on BMVL, particularly with respect to minerals extraction. Minerals extraction has taken place within the Plan area continually since the introduction of the Town and Country Planning System in the 1940, with a substantial earlier history of working. No data exists for the total area of land which has been affected by mineral working in the past, or for what proportion of that may have been BMVL prior to working, or has been restored to BMVL or lost upon reclamation. This is partly due to some of the mineral working having taken place prior to introduction of the requirement for planning permission in the 1940s, and the absence of comprehensive data for some schemes.

4.6 It is acknowledged that the landform created through reclamation can have a localised cumulative impact on agricultural land, particularly in areas of sand and gravel working where working below the water table takes place. Many of the sites proposed for allocation are adjacent to existing quarry operations such as those at Settrington Quarry (MJP08), Potgate Quarry (MJP10) and Ripon Quarry (MJP14) and Langwith Hall Farm (MJP06), which is next to Nosterfield Quarry. However, given the total scale of agricultural land within the Plan area, it is not considered that the cumulative impact of land lost to agriculture that would arise from development of allocated sites is significant for the Plan area in a strategic sense.

4.7 Given the age of some of these existing of former workings and the absence of detailed information about the original land quality, it is not possible to set out with a very high degree of accuracy what impact previous mineral extraction has had on BMVL and, therefore, what further impact future developments at the same location might have in a cumulative sense.

Areas of Search

4.8 Following the preferred options consultation a number of sites have been withdrawn by their promoters or, due to refinement of the site boundaries, there is uncertainty over the site's ability to make sufficient provision to meet requirements. As a consequence current allocations considered suitable to take forward in the Plan are unlikely to be sufficient to meet in full the requirements within the southwards distribution area. Therefore, taking into

account the geographical extent of the potential resource, limitations in the availability of detailed minerals resource data and other relevant information, Areas of Search have been identified that could help support provision of the required amount of mineral.

4.9 In terms of the allocation of sites, particular weight has been given to the role of the sites in providing the mineral resource in order to meet the requirements of the NPPF. Whereas, in identifying Areas of Search, the more strategic level of assessment has meant that, in accordance with paragraph 112 of the NPPF, greater weight has been given to the value of the land in terms of agricultural land quality relative to the availability of the resource. This has resulted in land of higher quality being screened out of the areas where practicable.

5.0 Conclusion

5.1 The allocation of sites within the Joint Plan will have an impact on BVML both during the plan period and afterwards and throughout the Plan area, with the exception of within Craven District. The sourcing of the sand and gravel resource requirements will have the greatest impact both in terms of numbers of sites involved and the concentration of those within particular parts of the Plan area, reflecting the distribution of the mineral resource.

5.2 Given the distribution of high quality agricultural land and the relationship between minerals resources and BMVL, it is not practicable to avoid impact on BVML. A further strategic consideration is that many other factors will influence the suitability of a site for allocation and need to be considered through the assessment process. As a result, it is important to ensure that local policy focusses on encouraging good practice, for example in relation to the stripping, handling and storage of soil, in order to maintain their longer term potential for recreation of good quality land. Policies D10(i) and D12 of the MWJP are intended to ensure this takes place.

Appendix 1

Sites proposed for Allocation

Ref	Site Name	Type of site	Site Area	Possible Restoration	Distribution across Agricultural Land Classification	Potential Permanent BMVL Loss (ha)
MJP06	Langwith Hall Farm, east of Well	Extraction of sand and gravel	43.1	Lake, nature conservation, agriculture and forestry	Grade 3	Potentially 9.6ha.
MJP07	Oaklands, near Well	Extraction of sand and gravel	44.6	Lake, nature conservation, agriculture and forestry	Grade 3	Less than 44.6ha[1]
MJP08	Settrington Quarry	Extraction of Jurassic limestone	5.6	Nature conservation and grazing	Grade 3	Less than 5.6ha
MJP09	Barlby Road, Selby	Rail and road freight distribution facility including handling facility for aggregates	25	None specified	30% Grade 1 70% urban	Potentially none as the 1.2ha handling facility for aggregates is within the 'urban' area.
MJP10	Potgate Quarry, North Stainley	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	19.4	Arable agriculture with some biodiversity habitats (woodland, pasture, conservation grassland, hedgerows, pond, exposed rock faces and screes)	Grade 3	Less than 19.4ha
MJP11	Gebdykes Quarry, near Masham	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	27.1	Agriculture, nature conservation and woodland	Grade 3	Less than 27.1ha
MJP14	Land in vicinity of Ripon Quarry, North Stainley	Extraction of sand and gravel	30.22	Lake, reed bed and wet woodland	5% Grade 2 95% Grade 3	Potentially 19.64ha
MJP17	Land to South of Catterick	Extraction of sand and gravel	81.52	May include lake(s), fen, conservation grassland, agriculture and woodland	80% Grade 3 20% Grade 4	Less than 65.0ha
MJP21	Land at Killerby	Extraction of sand and gravel	213 of which 122 for extraction	Agriculture, marshland, lakes and woodland	30% Grade 2 65% Grade 3 5% Grade 4	Potentially 19.0ha
MJP22	Hensall Quarry	Extraction of sand	14.41	Low level agriculture	Grade 3	Potentially none subject to restoration
MJP23	Jackdaw Crag, Stutton	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	6.0	Low level agriculture	Grade 2	Potentially none subject to restoration
MJP24	Darrington Quarry processing plant site and haul road	Retention of plant site and haul road for processing of Magnesian limestone	10.4	No detailed design yet	Grade 2	Potentially none subject to restoration
MJP26	Barnsdale Bar, near Kirk Smeaton (recycling)	Recycling of inert waste	45.6	No detailed design yet but current approved plan for area includes mix of agriculture, woodland, grassland and hedgerows	Grade 2	Less than 45.6ha
MJP27	Darrington Quarry (recycling)	Recycling of inert waste	10.4	No detailed design yet	Grade 2	Potentially none subject to restoration
MJP28	Barnsdale Bar Quarry, Kirk Smeaton	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	9.3	Low level agriculture	Grade 2	Potentially none subject to restoration
MJP29	Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	3.9	Low level restoration to limestone grassland with trees and shrubs on slopes.	Grade 2	Potentially none subject to restoration
MJP30	West Heslerton Quarry	Extraction of sand	0.29	Agriculture	Grade 3	Potentially none subject to restoration
MJP33	Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham	Extraction of sand and gravel	114.7	Mix which may include: agriculture, wetlands, woodland, recreation, hedgerows & copses	80% Grade 2 10% Grade 3 10% Grade 4	Less than 114.7ha
MJP44	Land between Plasmor Block making plant, Great Heck and	Extraction of sand	8.16	Possibly low level agriculture	Grade 3	Potentially none subject to restoration

[1] Where "less than" stated it depends on balance between agriculture and other uses

	Pollington Airfield					
MJP45	Land to north of Hemingbrough	Extraction of clay	14.31	Ponds with marginal planting, areas of wildflower meadow, neutral and acidic grassland and species rich hedgerow	Grade 2	Less than 14.31ha
MJP52	Field SE5356 9513, to north of Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton	Extraction of clay	6.28	Forestry and agriculture	11% Grade 3 89% Grade 4	Less than 0.7ha
MJP54	Mill Balk Quarry, Great Heck	Extraction of sand	10.3	Currently short rotation coppice, but under review by operator	Grade 3	Potentially none subject to restoration
MJP55	Land adjacent to former Escrick brickworks	Extraction of clay	112	Agriculture	2.1% Grade 2 97.9% Grade 3	Potentially none subject to restoration
MJP63	Brows Quarry, Malton	Extraction of Building Stone	0.48	Agriculture (pasture)	Grade 3	Potentially none subject to restoration
WJP02	Former North Selby Mine Site, Deighton	Energy from Waste facility	5.39	None specified by submitter	96.3% Grade 2 3.7% Grade 3 although most is currently hard-standing	None due to site already being developed
WJP03	Southmoor Energy Centre, former Kellingley Colliery	Energy from Waste facility	12.9	None specified but planning permission requires the submission of a scheme for restoration and landscaping 6 months prior to the decommissioning of the Energy Centre	Grade 3 though most of site is hard-standing or previously developed	Potentially none subject to restoration
WJP05	Field to north of Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton	Landfill and recycling of waste from construction industry	6.28	Forestry and agriculture	11% Grade 3 89% Grade 4	Less than 0.7ha and only if MJP52 developed
WJP06	Land adjacent to former Escrick brickworks, Escrick	Landfill of inert waste for restoration of extraction site	112	Agriculture	2.1% Grade 2 97.9% Grade 3	Potentially none subject to restoration and only if MJP55 developed
WJP08	Allerton Park, near Knaresborough	Retention of landfill and associated landfill gas utilisation plant and use of site for growth of energy/biomass crops beyond 2018. Proposed composting, transfer station and materials recycling facility, recycling (including of minerals for secondary aggregates)	29.0	Likely to be agriculture and woodland	30% Grade 2 70% Grade 3	Potentially none subject to completion of restoration
WJP10	Went Edge Quarry recycling, near Kirk Smeaton	Recycling of construction and demolition waste for secondary aggregate	7.24	Limestone grassland (pasture or hay) with an open mosaic limestone grassland on the quarry sides formed by natural regeneration with small pockets of trees and shrubs planted	80% Grade 2 20% Grade 3	Potentially none subject to completion of restoration
WJP11	Harewood Whin, Rufforth	Retention of the following facilities beyond 2017: landfill, recycling (including treatment bulking and transfer) and liquid waste treatment; Energy from Waste (Biomass and Landfill Gas Utilization); Kerbside recycling and waste transfer operation and Construction of new waste transfer station	81.73	No detailed design yet available as restoration plan is under review	Grade 3	Potentially none subject to completion of restoration and details of design
WJP13	Halton East, near Skipton	Retention of waste transfer station with higher vehicle numbers and hours of operation	0.85	None proposed as existing permission is for a permanent site	Grade 4	None as was not BMVL
WJP15	Seamer Carr, Eastfield,	Retention of existing recycling	107.8	No detailed design yet available as restoration	Grade 3	Less than 19.4

	Scarborough	(including treatment, bulking and transfer), open windrow composting, and energy from waste (biomass) facilities beyond end of current planning permissions which are limited to 2020 and new inert waste screening facility		plan is under review by operator, although current permission requires the landfill area to be restored to wildflower meadow, woodland and scrub with public access. One of buildings is a permanent permission		
WJP16	Common Lane, Burn	Bulking and transfer of municipal and commercial waste	1.42	None specified	Grade 2 but most of site is hard-standing	None as not in agricultural use
WJP17	Skibeden, near Skipton	Retention of Household Waste Recycling Centre for waste transfer of household and some commercial waste	0.39	None specified, although current permission required restoration to its former condition when landfill operations ceased. Landfill site was to be restored to agriculture.	Grade 4	None as was not BMVL
WJP18	Tancred, near Scorton	Retention of landfill, recycling (including treatment, bulking and transfer), open windrow composting	11.98 (total)	No detailed design but current planning permissions require restoration to standard suitable for agriculture	Grade 3	Potentially none subject to completion of restoration
WJP19	Fairfield Road, Whitby	Recycling and transfer of municipal and commercial waste	1.25	No detailed design available	Grade 3	Potentially 1.25ha
WJP21	Brotherton Quarry, Burton Salmon	Import of inert waste for restoration purposes	20.5	Agriculture and woodland	50.7% Grade 3 49.3% Grade 2	Potentially none subject to completion of restoration
WJP22	Land on former Pollington airfield	Import of wood for wood pellet production and additional infrastructure associated with wood processing	12.83	None specified	Grade 3	Potentially 12.83ha
WJP24	Potgate (former plant site), North Stainley	Recycling of inert construction and demolition waste for secondary aggregates	0.75	To be part of overall quarry scheme (see MJP10)	Grade 3	Less than 0.75ha
WJP25	Former ARBRE Power Station, Eggborough	Energy Recovery facility with Advanced Thermal Treatment	4.2	None proposed	Grade 3	None, as not in agricultural use and land already developed

Parts of Sites proposed for Exclusion from overall Site

Ref	Site Name	Type of site	Site Area	Possible Restoration	ALC	Potential Permanent BMVL Loss (ha)
MJP17	Land to South of Catterick (land nearest to Hornby Castle registered park and garden)	Extraction of sand and gravel	20.58	May include lake(s), fen, conservation grassland, agriculture and woodland	Grade 4	Less than 20.58ha
MJP23	Jackdaw Crag, Stutton (Land to east of Crag Wood)	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	6.2	Low level agriculture	Grade 2	Potentially none subject to completion of restoration
MJP33	Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham (land to east of Kirkby Hall & north of river Swale)	Extraction of sand and gravel	75.3	Mix which may include: agriculture, wetlands, woodland, recreation, hedgerows & copses	72% Grade 2 28% Grade 4	Less than 75.3ha

Discounted Sites

Ref	Site Name	Type of site	Site Area	Possible Restoration	ALC	Potential Area of Permanent BMVL loss

MJP05	Lawrence House Farm, Scotton	Extraction of sand and gravel	23.35	Agriculture	Grade 3	Potentially none
MJP12	Whitewall Quarry, near Norton	Extraction of Jurassic limestone	9.0	Grassland with tree and shrub planting	Grade 3	Less than 9.0ha
MJP13	Whitewall Quarry near Norton (recycling)	Enlarged area for recycling of inert waste	2.25	Grassland with tree and shrub planting	Grade 3	Less than 2.25ha
MJP15	Blubberhouses Quarry, west of Harrogate	Extraction of silica sand	83.43 of which 38.66 proposed for extraction	Moorland and wet bog	Grade 5	None as site contains no BMVL land
MJP31	Old London Road, Stutton	Extraction of Magnesian limestone and import of construction and excavation waste for use in creating restoration landform	9.0	Pasture with grassland and woodland on slopes	Grade 2	Less than 9.0ha
MJP32	Barsneb Wood, Markington	Extraction of sandstone	6.0	Woodland on southern shelf. No design 4.0ha north area	66% Grade 3 rest Grade 4	Up to 6.0ha
MJP34	Land between Sandsend and Scarborough	Extraction of potash and polyhalite	27421	Woodland, open scrub, grassland and ponds for minehead area		Not assessed
MJP35	Ruddings Farm, Walshford	Extraction of sand and gravel	40.5	None specified by submitter	30% Grade 3 70% Grade 2	Less than 40.5ha
MJP37	Moor Lane Farm, Great Ouseburn	Extraction of sand and gravel	99.0	None specified by submitter	Grade 2	Less than 99ha
MJP38	Mill Cottages, West Tanfield	Extraction of sand and gravel	10.88	Likely to be mainly to water	Grade 2	Up to 10.88ha
MJP39	Quarry House, West Tanfield	Extraction of sand and gravel	13.5	Likely to be mainly to water	Grade 2	Up to 13.5ha
MJP41	Scalibar Farm, Knaresborough	Extraction of sand and gravel	29.4	None specified by submitter	98% Grade 3 2% Grade 2	Less than 29.4ha
MJP43	Land to west of Scruton	Extraction of sand and gravel	36.2	Agriculture with limited wetland areas	85% Grade 2 15% Grade 3	Less than 36.2ha
MJP46	Kiplin plant processing site, Kiplin	Retention of sand and gravel processing plant site	6.7	Site is already developed and no detailed submitter design but current approved plan is agriculture	Grade 3	Potentially none
MJP49	Metes Lane, Seamer	Extraction of sand and gravel	128	Agriculture	98% Grade 3 2% Grade 2	Potentially none
MJP50	Sands Wood, land to east of Sandy Lane, Wintringham	Extraction of sand	56	Woodland, agriculture and nature conservation	90% Grade 3 10% Grade 4	Lees than 56ha
MJP51	Great Givendale, Ripon	Extraction of sand and gravel	13.04	Agriculture: part arable and part grazing	60% Grade 3 40% Grade 2	Potentially none
MJP53	Land to north of Old London Road Quarry, Stutton	Extraction of Magnesian limestone and import of construction and excavation waste for use in creating restoration landform	18	Pasture with grassland and woodland on slopes	98.5% Grade 2 1.5% Grade 3	Less than 18ha
MJP58	Old London Road, Stutton	Extraction of Magnesian limestone, secondary aggregate recycling, storage of mineral fines and partial infilling with imported mineral fines material	3.0	Pasture and woodland	56% Grade 2 44% Grade 3	Less than 3.0ha
MJP59	Spikers Quarry, West Ayton	Extraction of Jurassic limestone	5.6	Recreation combined with nature/geological conservation	75% Grade 3 25% non-agricultural land	Up to 4.2ha
MJP60	Land to West of Kirkby Fleetham	Extraction of sand and gravel	80	Likely to be lake with nature conservation and agriculture	90% Grade 2 10% Grade 3	Less than 80ha
MJP62	Land at Toft Hill, near Kiplin	Extraction of sand and gravel	8.7	Two lakes with reed fringe, copse, grassland	Grade 3	Up to 8.7ha

				and permissive paths		
MJP64	Cropton Quarry, Cropton	Extraction of Jurassic limestone for use as building stone and aggregate	2.4	Nature conservation	Grade 3	2.4ha
WJP04	Old London Road Quarry, Stutton	Extraction of Magnesian limestone; Temporary storage of mineral fines; and Recycling of construction industry waste and landfill	14.8	Grassland, woodland, agriculture and nature conservation	66% Grade 2 34% Grade 3	Less than 14.8ha
WJP09	Whitewall Quarry Materials Recycling Facility, near Norton	Materials recycling facility	0.87	Grassland with tree and shrub planting	Grade 3	Less than 0.87ha

Contact us

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