

Appendix 2

Published Landscape Character Area Extract



3. Landscape Character of the Dorset AONB

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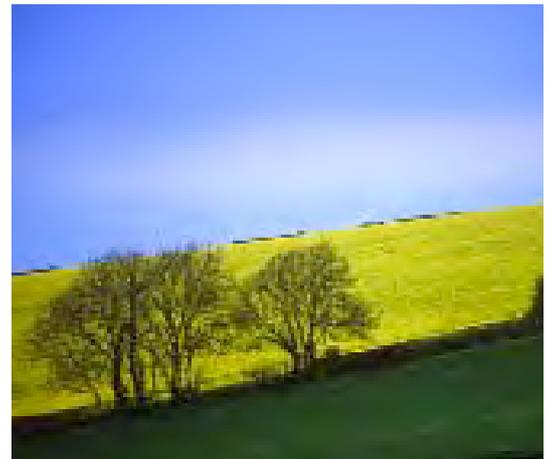
Background

- 3.1 In Chapter 2, the individual qualities that define the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty were described. Together, these qualities create the landscape but, as we have seen, they are themselves varied and come together in a variety of ways. This results in a very diverse landscape, each area having its own distinct character.
- 3.2 Landscape Character Assessment is a method for identifying and understanding the patterns and features that make places distinctive. The application of landscape character as a tool to describe and manage landscape and associated natural beauty is becoming increasingly important. In 1999, the Countryside Agency published a landscape character assessment of England in eight volumes. The 'Countryside Character Areas' identified for the South West region that cover the AONB are described in the following sections.
- 3.3 The Countryside Character Initiative is a programme of information and advice on the character of the English countryside. It includes systematic descriptions of the features and characteristics that make the landscape, and the changes that are taking place. Although Countryside Character Areas are valuable to describe the key characteristics of the Dorset AONB landscape for this plan, more local studies



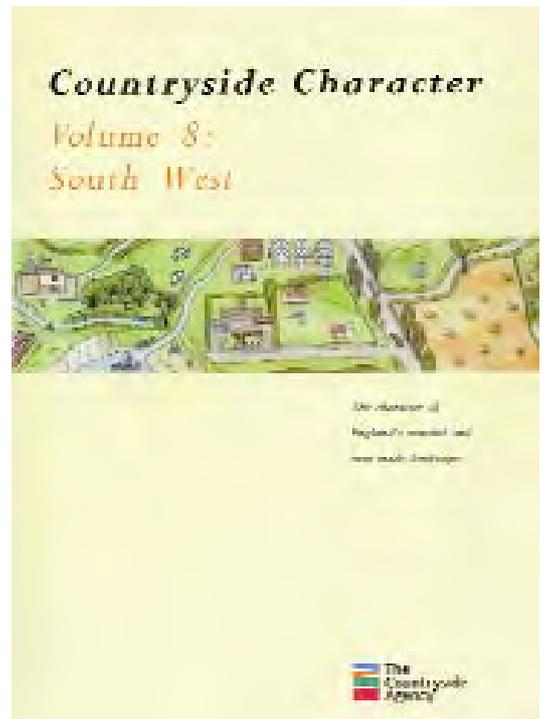
Landscape Character Assessment identifies patterns and characteristics that make places distinctive.

(see opposite) provide a better and more detailed framework to manage local distinctiveness and sense of place. These more detailed studies will therefore be used for practical management of the AONB as outlined in the landscape policy framework.



Hedgerow trees set within a broad rolling landscape.

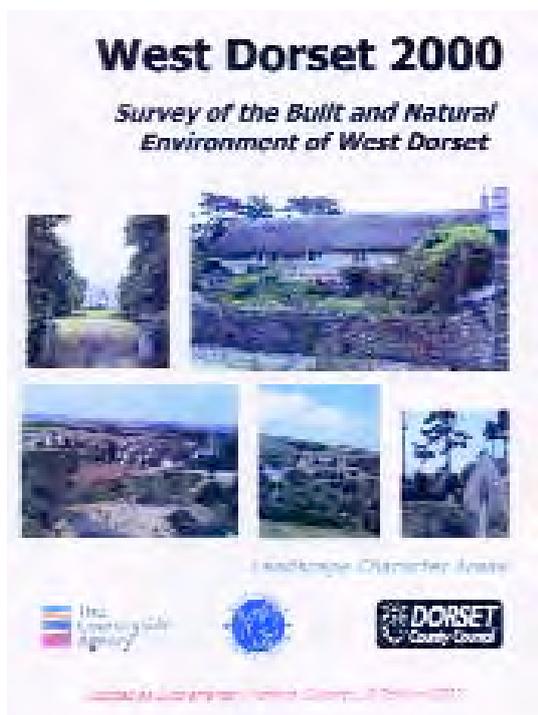
- 3.4 Character types in the AONB have also been described in the Countryside Commission landscape assessment, 'The Dorset Downs, Heaths and Coast Landscape', published in 1993. It identifies a number of types, including chalk uplands, chalk valleys, coastal grasslands, West Dorset farmland and others.



Countryside Character Areas help describe the key characteristics of the AONB's varied landscapes.

- 3.5 More local character assessments have also been undertaken. 'A New View of Dorset' was produced in 1996 based on the 1993 Dorset County Landscape Assessment. More recently, West Dorset District Council produced 'West Dorset 2000', a detailed assessment of the district which has formed the basis of the Council's countryside strategy.

3. Landscape Character of the Dorset AONB



One of a number of local character assessments.

areas, the data is not entirely relevant to the AONB and should be treated with caution. As outlined in the landscape chapter and action plan, more detailed information on the condition of the landscape will be used to monitor landscape changes.



Geology and landform contribute to landscape character.

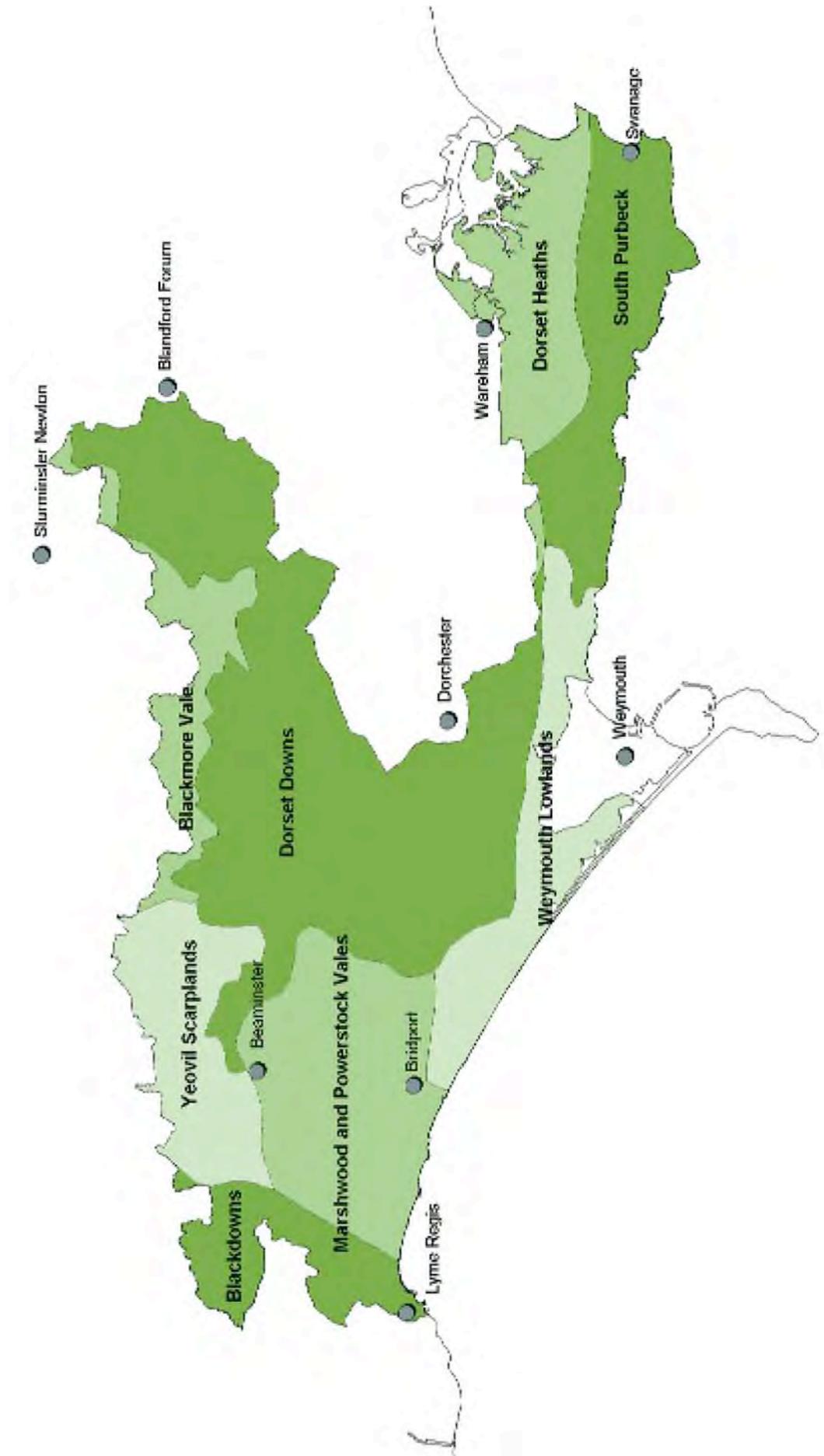
- 3.6 Similar local level work is now underway in Purbeck and North Dorset districts, using the latest guidance from the Countryside Agency on character assessment methodology. When complete, this will provide a full local assessment of landscape character across the AONB. This will further inform our understanding of the AONB and help to guide change and management.
- 3.7 Following the local character assessment work, a condition survey is required to assess the health of those elements that contribute positively to the character. From this survey, detailed work can be spatially planned in order to conserve and enhance the AONB landscape. For example, where conifer plantations within a heathland landscape offer little biodiversity, recreational or economic value, a policy of heathland restoration may be pursued.
- 3.8 The map overleaf shows the eight broad Countryside Character Areas relevant to the AONB, as described in the Countryside Agency's Countryside Character document. The following descriptions identify the key characteristics of the landscape within each area with a summary of the changes, pressures and impacts on the landscape. It should be noted that the statistics within each section refer to the whole of the Countryside Character Area. This is particularly useful where the entire area falls within the AONB such as South Purbeck, but some of the areas such as the Blackdowns and Blackmore Vale are only partly contained within the AONB. For these

- 3.9 The character of the landscape is determined by a range of natural, cultural and visual factors including geology, landform, soils, land cover, land use, and sensory perceptions. In the Dorset AONB, geology and scenery are closely linked. The Dorset AONB displays some of the most diverse and interesting geology in the country, with some of the most recognisable landscapes.

Related Strategies

- *'Countryside Character Volume 8: South West'* – a description of countryside character areas in the Region (Countryside Agency, 1999)
- *'New Landscape Typology'* – a description of national landscape types – (Entec, 1999)
- *'Natural Area Profiles'* - description of the regional natural areas (English Nature, 1996)
- *'The Dorset Downs, Heaths and Coast Landscape'* - An assessment of the Dorset AONB, (Countryside Commission, 1993)
- *'Dorset County Landscape Assessment'* - description of landscape character types/areas, (Landscape Design Associates, 1993). This was developed into *'A New View of Dorset'*, - description and management guidance, (Burden & Le Pard, 1996)
- *'West Dorset 2000'* - A Survey of the Built and Natural Environment in West Dorset, (West Dorset District Council, 2000)
- Data in the Trends sections of the following descriptions taken from Countryside Quality Counts (Countryside Agency, 2003).

3. Landscape Character of the Dorset AONB



Character Areas in the AONB
Countryside Agency 1999

3. Landscape Character of the Dorset AONB

The Dorset Downs

3.10 The Dorset Downs boast some of the finest chalk scenery in southern England. This is the largest of the character areas within the AONB, forming an elevated 'backbone' of varied chalk landscapes. Open rolling hills with a patchwork of fields and small dark woodlands surround contrasting settled valleys, such as those of the Cerne, Piddle and Stour. With wooded slopes and dense hedgerows, they provide an attractive setting for linear, picturesque villages. The chalk ridge offers fantastic views of the countryside and locations for striking historic hillforts such as Maiden Castle and Hambledon Hill.



The rolling chalk landscape of the Dorset Downs.

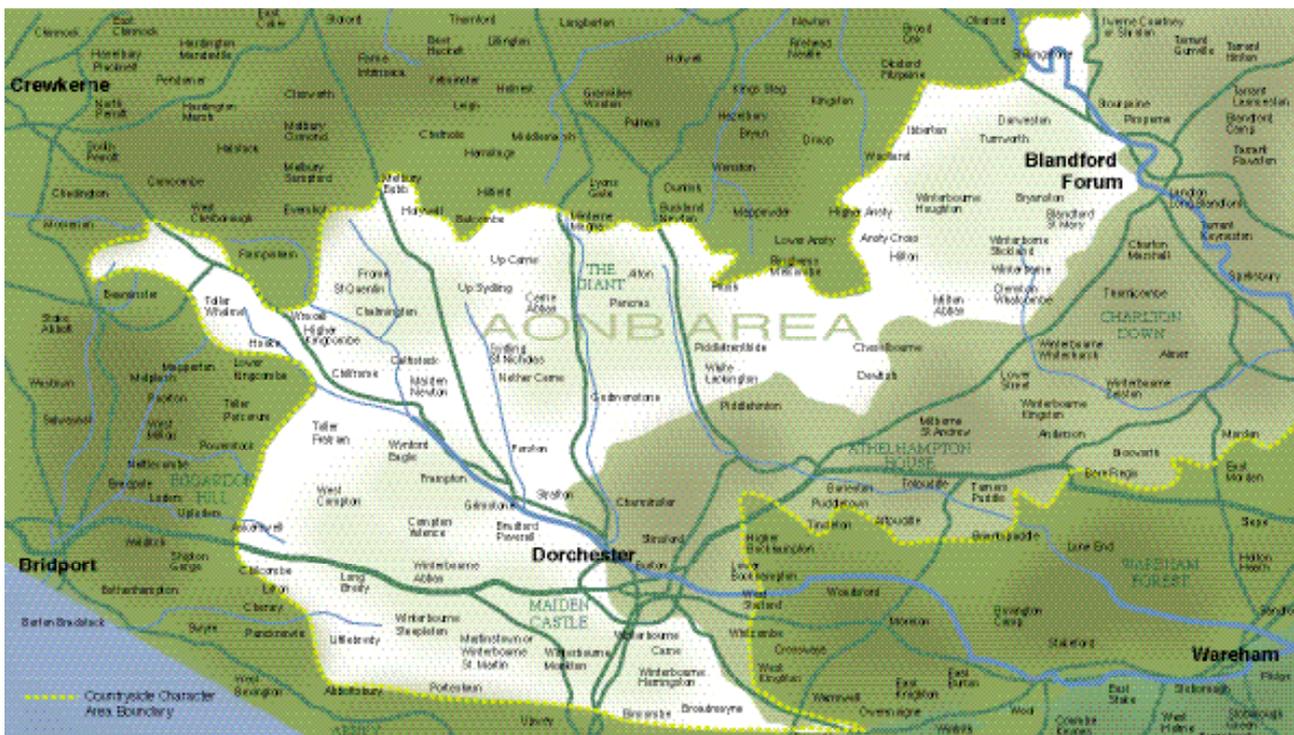
Characteristic features

- A rolling, chalk landscape with dramatic scarps and steep-sided, sheltered valleys.
- Scarp slopes with species-rich grassland, complex coombes and valleys, spectacular views, prominent hillforts and other prehistoric features.
- Open, mainly arable, downland on the dip slope with isolated farmsteads and few trees.

- Varied valleys with woodlands, hedged fields, flood meadows and villages in flint and thatch.
- Distinctive woodlands and historic parkland.

Trends

3.11 Between 1990 and 1998, the Dorset Downs have seen many changes to their broad and complex character. Cereal farm types increased by 20%, and increased arable conversion has seen the growth of new crops such as linseed often with a significant visual impact. The loss of chalk downland and associated ecological diversity has been significant, due to increased arable conversion and scrub encroachment. The area of temporary grass declined by 24% and permanent grass declined by 12%. Ploughing has damaged many of the archaeological features and the continuing loss of water meadows in the valleys is reducing the diversity and interest of the Downs. Increases in road building and development are often inappropriate to surrounding character. In total, 95 hectares were converted to residential development, 70% of which occurred within dispersed settlements. The increasing demand on water resources has lowered some stream levels, particularly the Upper Piddle, affecting wildlife and landscape interest. Although a lack of woodland management threatens the character of the area, around 3.5% of it is managed under the Woodland Grant Scheme. Around 17% of the total character area is managed under the ESA (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Scheme.



3. Landscape Character of the Dorset AONB

South Purbeck

3.12 Many of the AONB landscapes are represented on a small scale in South Purbeck. Its huge diversity is largely due to its varied and unique geology, with a rich cultural and ecological interest. From the exposed limestone plateau, imposing chalk ridge and the dramatic coastline to tranquil clay valleys, South Purbeck is full of contrasting landscape features that give it a truly unique character.



The varied coastal landscape of South Purbeck.

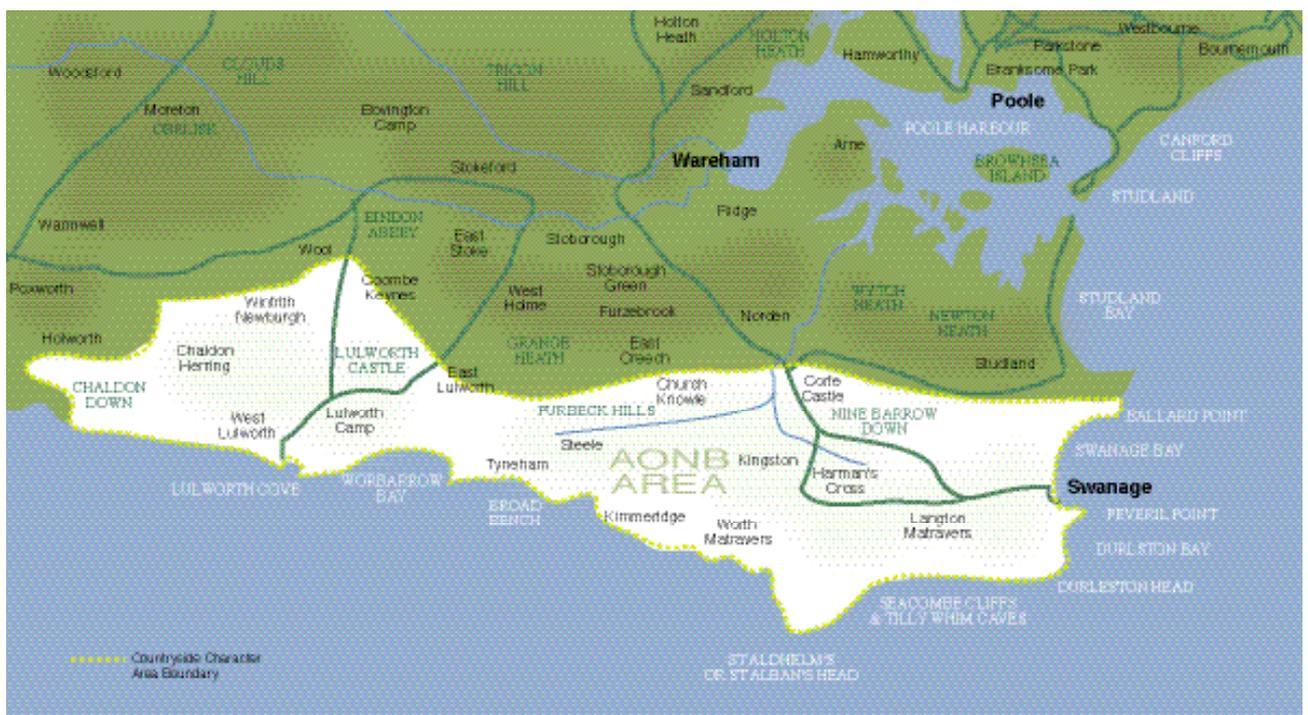
Characteristic features

- An exceptionally diverse landscape with sharp contrasts within a small area; strongly influenced by its underlying chalk, limestone, shale and clay rocks.
- Great historical interest, including early settlements, medieval industrial sites and the dramatically sited Corfe Castle.

- Outstanding and diverse coastline encompassing chalk, limestone and shale cliffs with sheltered bays.
- Open, windswept chalk ridge and limestone plateau.
- Sheltered central valley and steep-sided minor valleys.
- Abrupt transition to the heathland in the north.

Trends

3.13 Scrub encroachment on the chalk ridge has reduced the ecological interest along with partial arable conversion. Between 1990 and 1998, there was a 34% reduction in temporary grass, 20% reduction in rough grass, 18% reduction in woodland and a 16% increase in permanent grass. As with many of the coastal landscapes in the AONB, tourism pressure results in erosion of sensitive habitats, congestion and overcrowding with caravan sites and car parks having a significant visual impact. Continued quarrying and military use, whilst adding to the diversity of landscape interest, often has a visual impact. 39 hectares of this character area were converted to development between 1990 and 1998, 75% of which occurred within dispersed settlements.



3. Landscape Character of the Dorset AONB

The Dorset Heaths

3.14 Heathland forms the northern part of the Isle of Purbeck, around the shores of Poole Harbour. These heathlands are of international importance due to their biological interest and rarity. With a largely open character, the areas of protected heath add a sense of wilderness with varying colours and textures. Towards the margins of the heathlands the landscape becomes more fragmented, with a patchwork of pasture and woodland set within winding lanes.



The heaths give a sense of wilderness and are internationally important for wildlife.

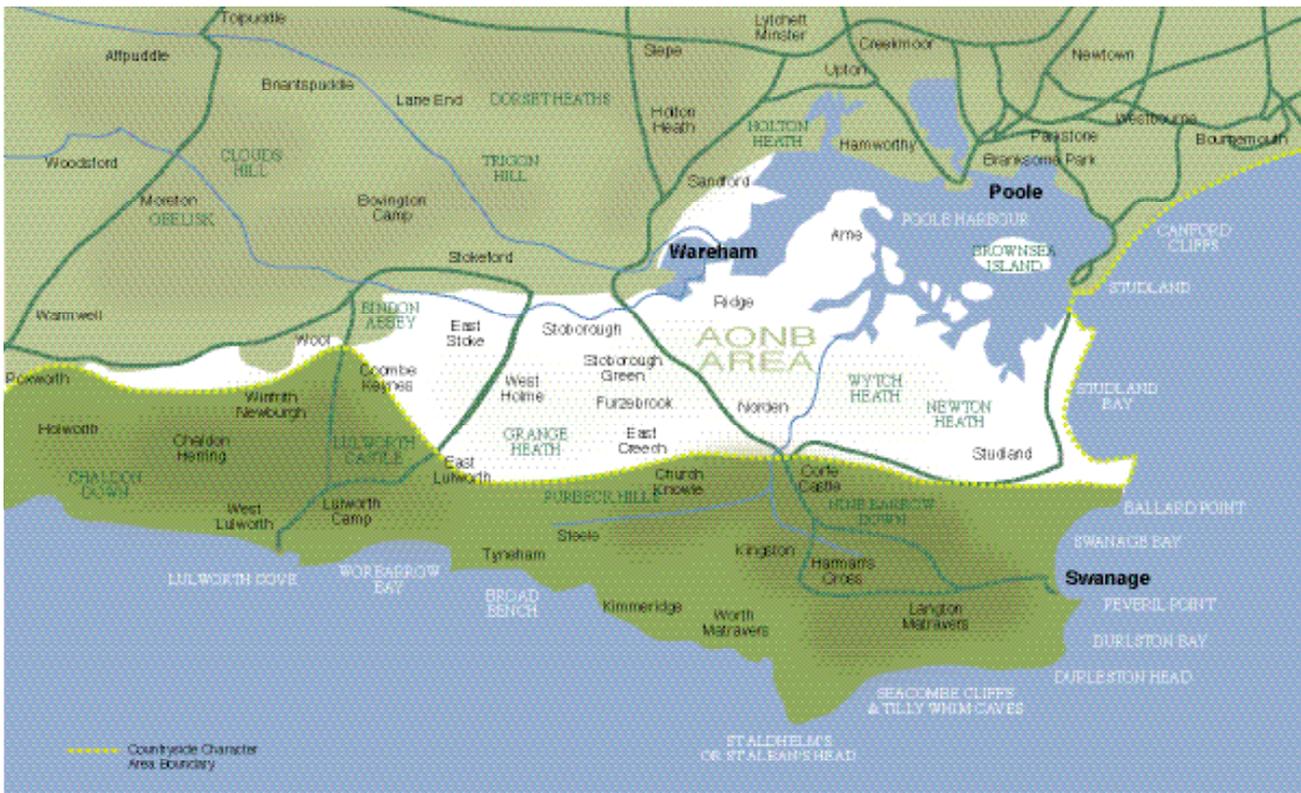
- Undulating lowland heath with tracts of heather, mires, marshes, stunted pines and gorse scrub.
- Blocks of conifers forming locally prominent landmarks.
- Mosaics of heathland, farmland, woodland and scrub.
- Sparsely populated with scattered villages.
- Flat-bottomed open valleys with floodplain pastures and willows.

Trends

3.15 The Dorset Heaths character area is subject to a range of pressures. Fires and fly tipping continue to threaten this sensitive landscape along with continuing development pressure around the Poole and Bournemouth conurbation. Between 1990 and 1998 492 hectares were converted to development (mostly outside the AONB). Increasing recreational pressure and traffic, and balancing the needs of mineral extraction and military use require sensitive management to ensure the survival of this treasured landscape and associated habitat.

Characteristic features

- Open, exposed and broad scale with sharp contrast to surrounding character areas.



3. Landscape Character of the Dorset AONB

The Marshwood and Powerstock Vale

3.16 The Marshwood and Powerstock Vale is to the west of the AONB with the vibrant market towns of Bridport to the south and Beaminster to the north. This is an intimate and varied landscape characterised by a rolling patchwork of fields and hedgerows. There is a central vale of enclosed small-scale pasture and hedgerow oaks, giving a distinctive speckled appearance. To the east of the area are the Powerstock Hills, a cluster of small conical hills with a network of winding narrow lanes and steep hedge banks.



The attractive vale landscape of fields and hedges surrounded by hills.

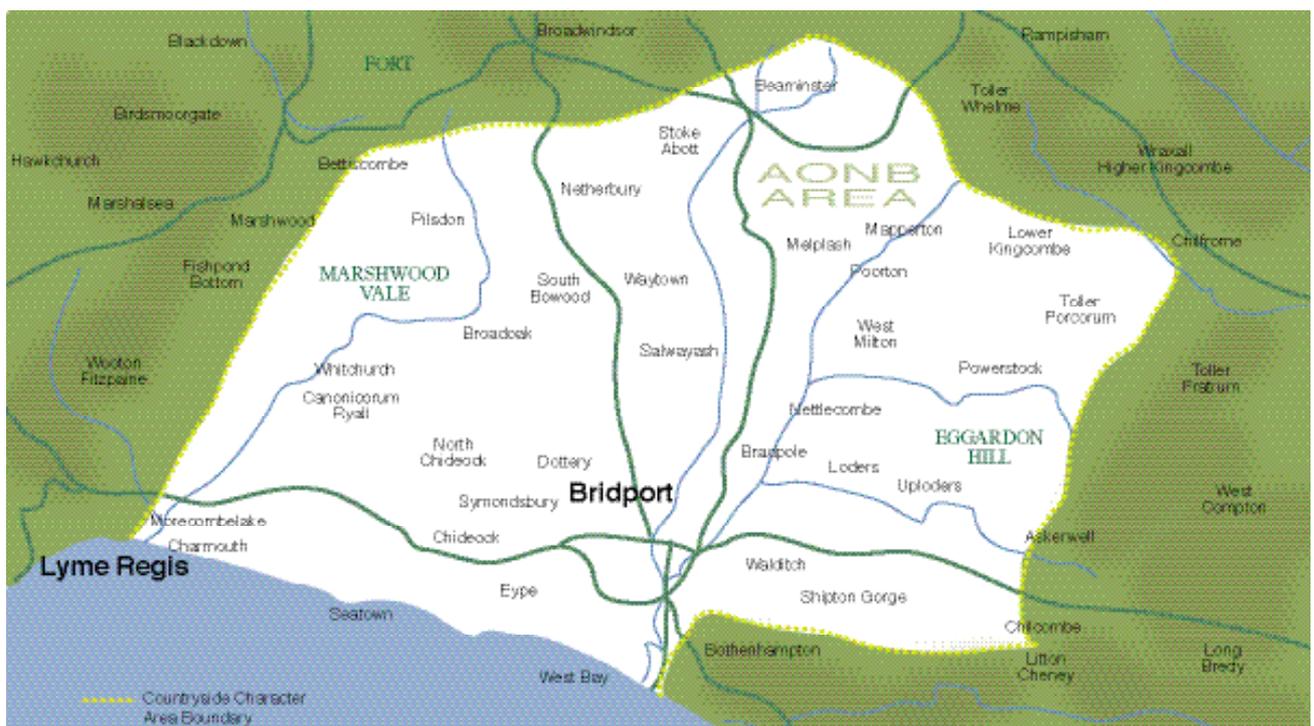
Characteristic features

- Bowl-shaped clay vale surrounded by irregular ridges and hills of Upper Greensand with deeply incised valleys.
- Pasture vale landscape with ribbons of woodland, regular field pattern and abundant hedgerow oaks.

- Scattered hamlets and farms linked by narrow, winding lanes in the clay vale with many compact villages on the valley floors.
- Wooded and heathland slopes.
- Upper Greensand summits and conical hills with patches of heathland.
- Distinctive coastline with undulating farmland to cliff edge; slumped, mobile cliffs are punctuated by prominent headlands.
- Attractive stone buildings built of limestone and Ham Hill Stone.
- Prominent hillforts overlooking the vale.

Trends

3.17 Many of the pressures on these vale landscapes are centred along the coast. Resorts such as West Bay just south of Bridport face continued leisure development of new buildings and increases in traffic and visitor numbers threaten many of the coastal habitats. Between 1990 and 1998, 43 hectares were converted to development. Inland, many of the mature hedgerow trees are over mature and their loss would significantly detract from the intimate character of the vale. Characteristic habitats of grassland and heathland are losing some of their landscape interest due to changes in farming practices. Between 1990 and 1998, there was a 36% increase in woodland area, 16% increase in crops and fallow area whilst permanent grass decreased by 12%.



3. Landscape Character of the Dorset AONB

The Blackdowns



Peaceful wooded valleys and remote windswept hill tops give the Blackdowns a contrasting character.

3.18 The Blackdowns form the western edge of the Dorset AONB with a gradual transition to the Marshwood Vale and Yeovil Scarplands to the east. Although much of the area extends into the East Devon and Blackdowns AONBs, the coastal town of Lyme Regis to the south is a major tourist destination. Peaceful wooded valleys, a dramatic coastal landscape and remote windswept hilltops give the Blackdowns a contrasting coastal and upland character.

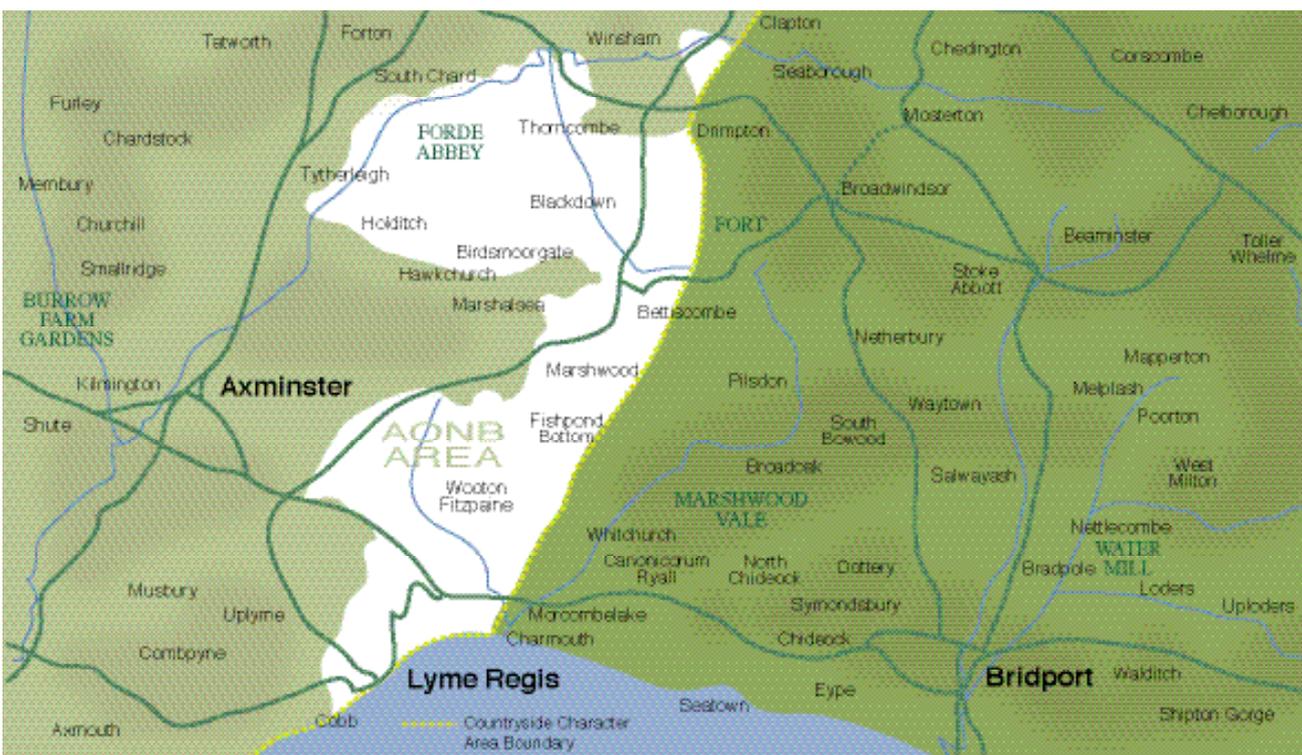
Characteristic features

- Contrast between open, heathy windswept plateau and ridges, and sheltered lush valleys.
- High ground with rectangular field patterns and straight roads.

- Slopes and vales with strong patterns of small irregular fields and sunken lanes.
- Wooded scarps and slopes.
- Beech shelterbelts and avenues on high ground.
- Hamlets and villages mainly in the valleys with buildings of chert, cob and thatch.
- Distinctive coastal landscape of unstable under cliffs, irregular headlands and valley salt marshes.
- Several coastal settlements with remote inland areas.

Trends

3.19 The character of the Blackdowns landscapes is under threat from a range of pressures. One of the most significant changes has been a loss of hedgerows from the conversion of small-scale pasture into larger arable fields. Between 1990 and 1998, cereal farm types increased by 81% with a 42% increase in general cropping farm types. The use of post and wire fences and the planting of large conifer plantations have particularly weakened the character. A decline in woodland management and the need to replace many of the mature hedgerow trees also present long-term management issues. Tourism pressures along the coast particularly around Lyme Regis are eroding some of the more fragile coastal grasslands and features.



3. Landscape Character of the Dorset AONB

The Blackmore Vale

3.20 The Blackmore (traditionally Blackmoor) Vale skirts the northern fringes of the AONB and is heavily influenced by the imposing chalk escarpment to its south. Its lush clay farmland, with dense hedges and scattered woodlands, provides a sharp contrast to the twisting and incised escarpment. Much of the Vale is gently undulating improved pasture, with individual trees often occurring in the fields. The foothills of the escarpment have a slightly different feel, providing a transition to the vale landscape in the north with dense hedgerows, small woodlands, springs, winding streams and ponds.



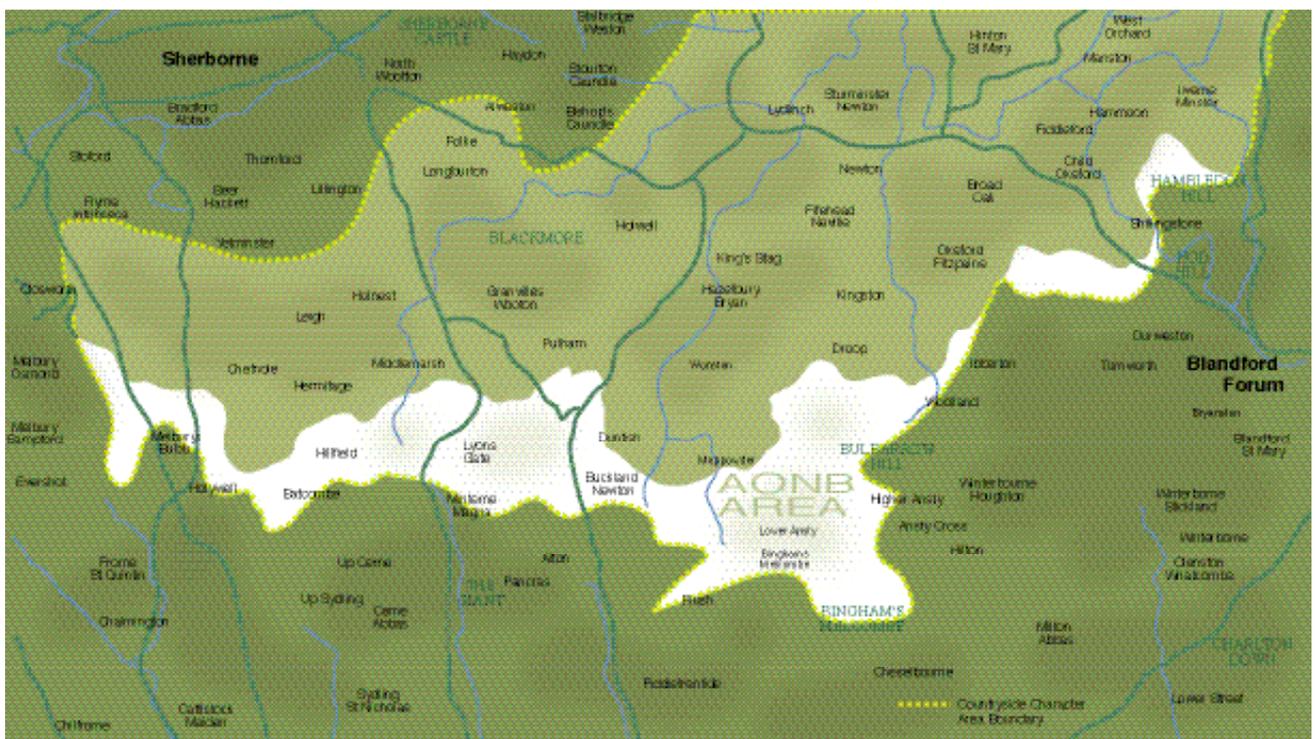
Scattered trees and dense hedgerows are important to the Vale's character.

Characteristic features

- Complex mosaic of farmland, lush clay vales and scarps.
- Small rectangular fields with hedgerow oak trees and scattered small broad-leaved woodlands.
- Many streams and waterside trees.
- Small villages and hamlets using local greensand.
- Broken ridges and shallow valleys.
- Patchwork of fields, hedges and trees.

Trends

3.21 Inappropriate management of the dense hedgerows and hedgerow oaks threaten the intimate character of this landscape. Many hedgerows are becoming overgrown and gappy whilst future replacements for veteran trees need to be established. Some of the characteristic small stream corridors are in need of management with particular attention required for the waterside meadows, willows and alders. On the greensand ridge, acid grassland is also becoming encroached with scrub.



3. Landscape Character of the Dorset AONB

The Yeovil Scarplands

3.24 The Yeovil Scarplands form the northwestern edge of the AONB, with the pleasant market town of Beaminster to the south. The meandering Axe Valley and associated dense 'ribbons' of trees provide a sharp contrast to the surrounding steep isolated escarpments.



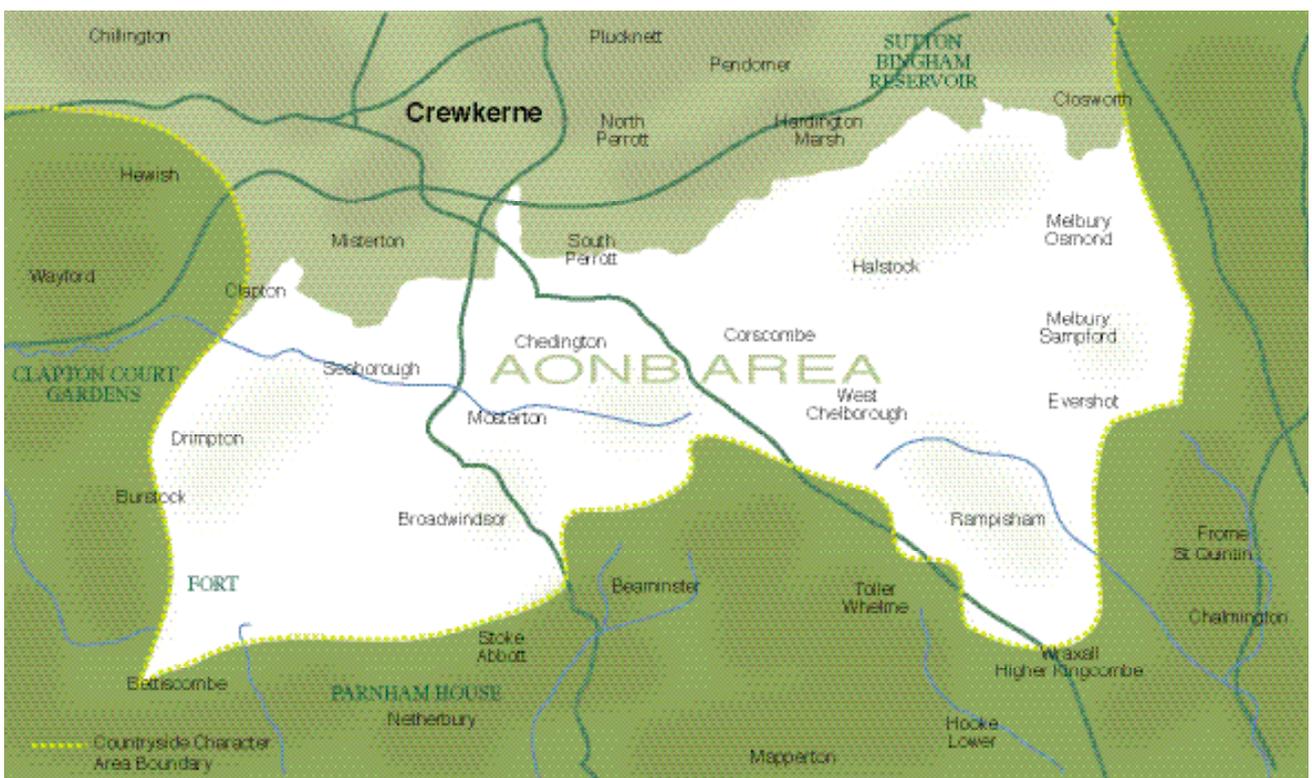
A varied landscape of hills and limestone escarpments.

Characteristic features

- A varied landscape of hills, wide valley bottoms, ridge tops and coombes united by scarps of limestone.
- Mainly a remote rural area with villages and high church towers.
- Wide variety of local building materials including Ham Hill Stone.
- Small manor houses and large mansions with landscaped parks.
- Varied land use: arable on the better low-lying land, woodland on steep ridges and dry coombes.

Trends

3.25 A general lack of management of the key features threatens the varied character of the Yeovil Scarplands. Where farming is intensive, river corridors are losing their ecological interest and a decline in parkland management poses further losses of historic designed landscapes. Woodland, hedges and trees all require active management to retain the character of this rural landscape. Development pressures within the character area are significant with 306 hectares converted to development between 1990 and 1998, although the AONB itself has been largely unaffected to date.

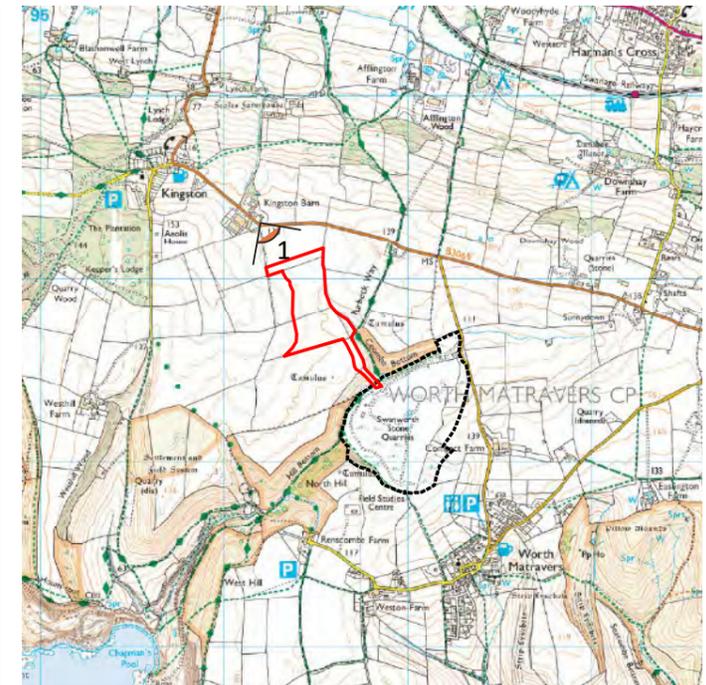


Appendix 3

DJA Photographic Viewpoint Record & MDA photomontages

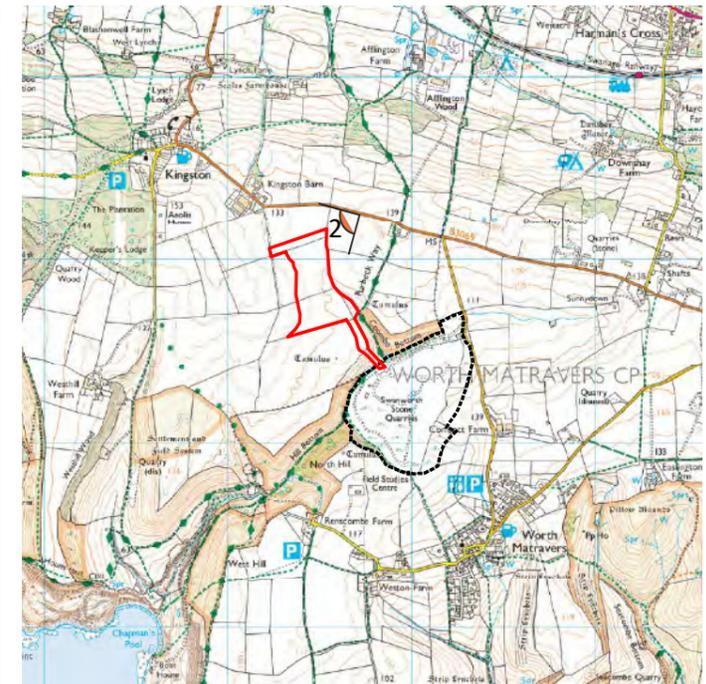
The full extent and width of the proposed quarrying activities are indicated on the following photographs by a dashed line; this line is to help the viewer orientate but does not mean that all of the activity is visible from this viewpoint. The full visible extent is shown on the photomontages in Appendix 5.

Please note the viewpoint numbering sequence on the photomontages is different from the DJA numbering sequence.



VP1
 E: 396202.696
 N: 79301.134
 Distance to Site: 0.23km

Viewpoint 1 - view south from B3069 adjacent to Kingston Barn



VP2
 E: 396719.089
 N: 79250.620
 Distance to Site: 0.2km

Viewpoint 2 - view south-west from layby on B3069 to east of Kingston Barn

Drawing Revision	
Rev	Date

Drawing Title
**PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY RECORD -
 VIEWPOINTS 1 AND 2**

Client
SUTTLE QUARRIES LTD

Project
SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION

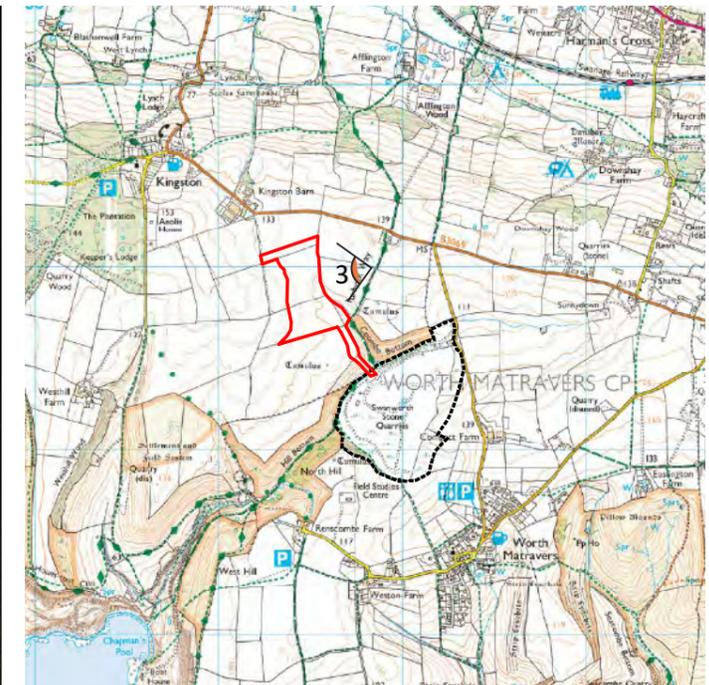
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Client Ref. -	Drawing Ref. 2620-4-4-4	Drawing No. AP-0003
Status S5-P1		

DAVID JARVIS ASSOCIATES

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 1 Tenyson Street Swindon Wiltshire SN1 5DT
 Tel: 01793 612173 Fax: 01793 613625
 Email: mail@davidjarvis.biz



Viewpoint 3 - view west from Purbeck Way



VP3
 E: 396847.296
 N: 78986.555
 Distance to Site: 0.3km



Viewpoint 4 - view west from Purbeck Way



VP4
 E: 396788.814
 N: 78836.809
 Distance to Site: 0.13km

Drawing Revision	Description
Rev Date	Description

Drawing Title
**PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY RECORD -
 VIEWPOINTS 3 AND 4**

Client
SUTTLE QUARRIES LTD

Project
SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION

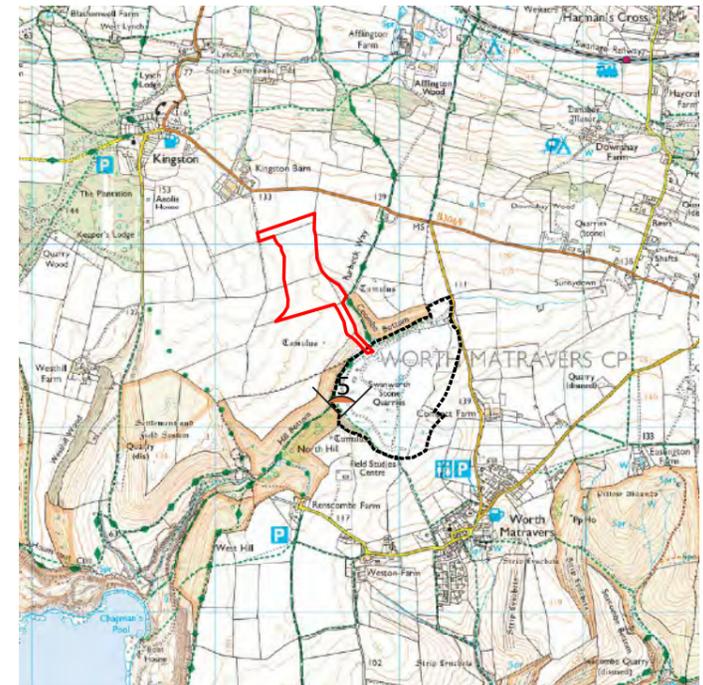
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NTS	A3	JAN 2018	
Client Ref.	Drawing Ref.	Drawing No.	Status
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Viewpoint 5 - view north from public footpath through dry coombe



VP5
 E: 396697.327
 N: 78071.604
 Distance to Site: 0.36km



Viewpoint 6 - view west from minor road north of Compact Farm



VP6
 E: 397389.547
 N: 78257.115
 Distance to Site: 0.55km

Drawing Revision	Rev	Date	Description

Drawing Title
**PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY RECORD -
 VIEWPOINTS 5 AND 6**

Client
SUTTLE QUARRIES LTD

Project
SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION

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Client Ref. -	Drawing Ref. 2620-4-4-4	Drawing No. AP-0003
Status S5-P1		

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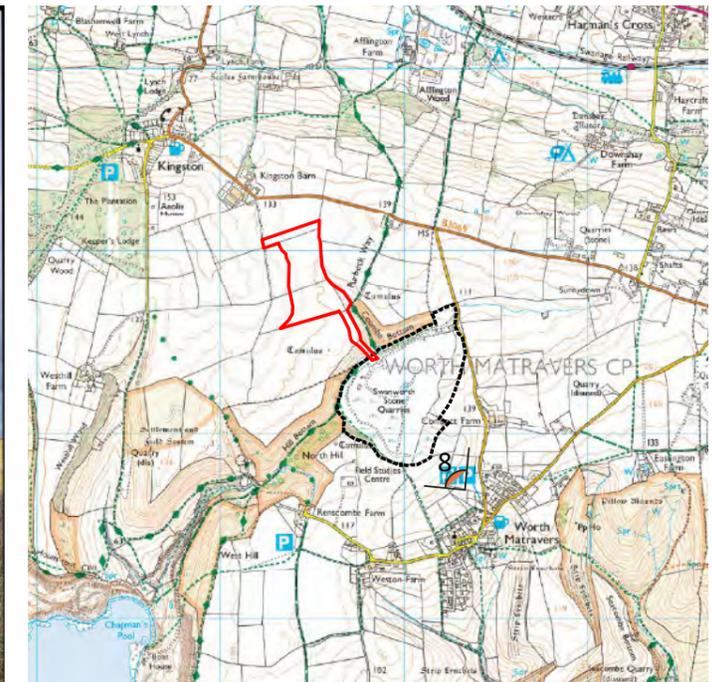
Viewpoint 7 - view west from minor road adjacent to Compact Farm



VP7
 E: 397450.221
 N: 78028.571
 Distance to Site: 0.72km



Viewpoint 8 - view north-west from public car park at Worth Matravers



VP8
 E: 397347.651
 N: 77708.264
 Distance to Site: 0.87km

Drawing Revision	Rev	Date	Description

Drawing Title
**PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY RECORD -
 VIEWPOINTS 7 AND 8**

Client
SUTTLE QUARRIES LTD

Project
SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION

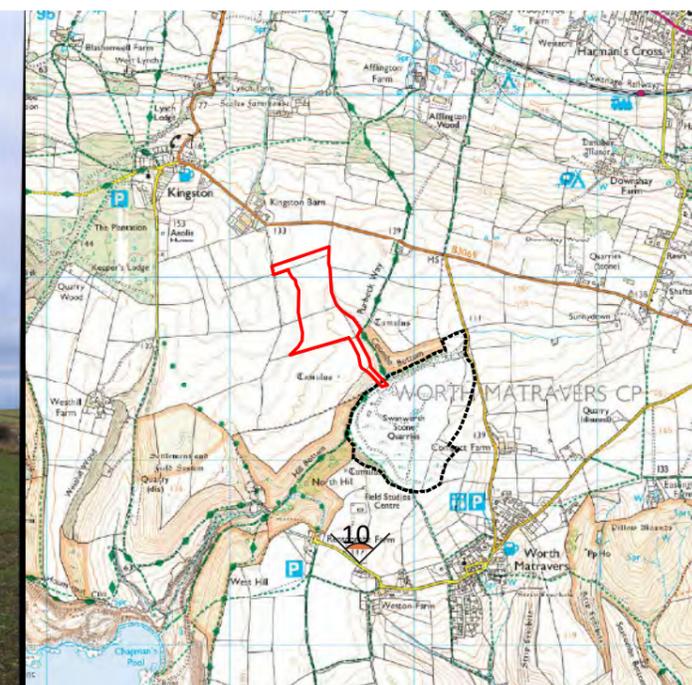
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Status S5-P1		

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VP9
 E: 397096.997
 N: 77633.791
 Distance to Site: 0.82km

Viewpoint 9 - view north from public footpath (SE29/20) just north of Worth Matravers



VP10
 E: 396709.737
 N: 77447.997
 Distance to Site: 0.97km

Viewpoint 10 - view north from minor road to west of Worth Matravers between Weston Farm and Renscombe Farm

Drawing Revision	Description
Rev Date	Description

Drawing Title
**PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY RECORD -
 VIEWPOINTS 9 AND 10**

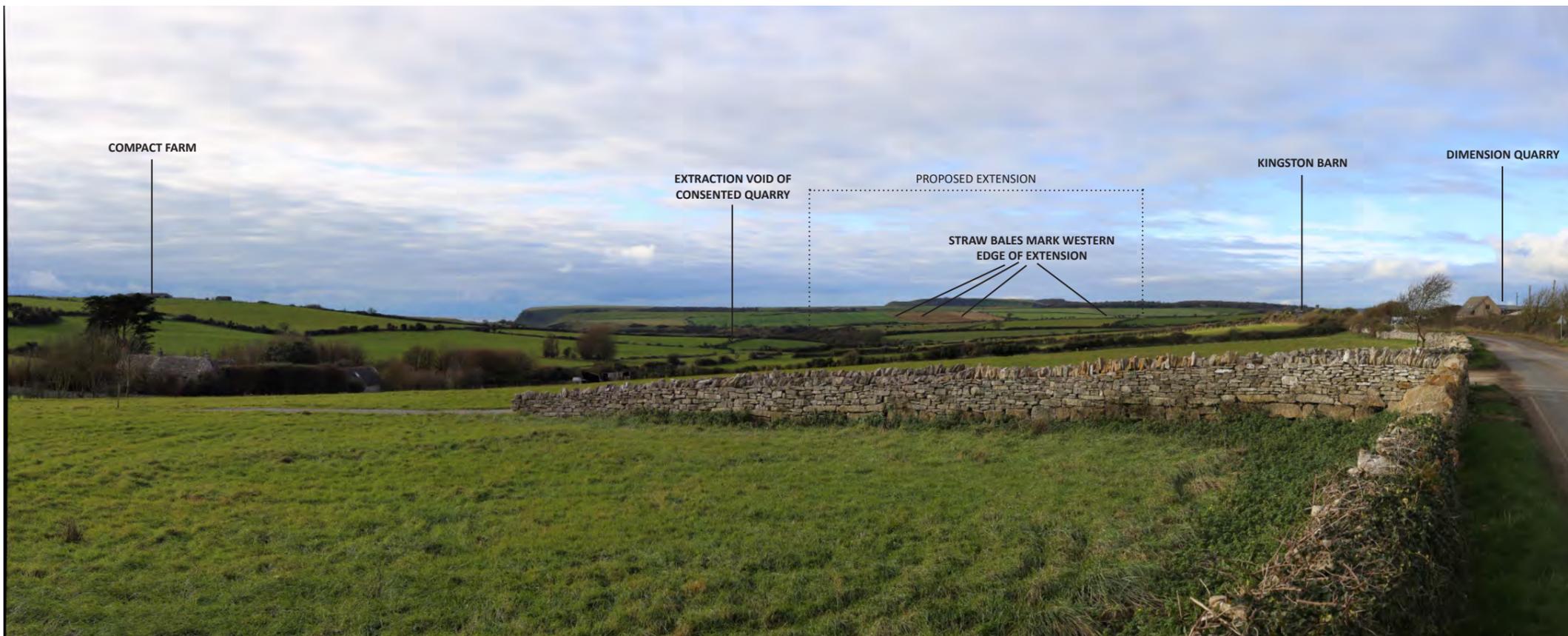
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SUTTLE QUARRIES LTD

Project
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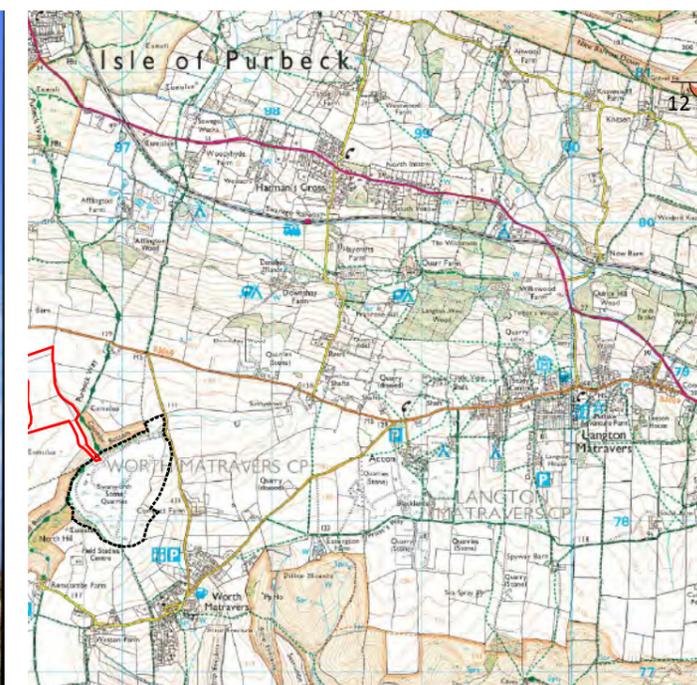
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VP11
 E: 398214.693
 N: 78869.889
 Distance to Site: 1.51km

Viewpoint 11 - view west from B3069 at bus stop near junction with Haycrafts Lane



VP12
 E: 400901.363
 N: 80929.674
 Distance to Site: 4.75km

Viewpoint 12 - view southwest from Purbeck Way to west of Godlingston Hill

Drawing Revision	Description
Rev Date	Description

Drawing Title
**PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY RECORD -
 VIEWPOINTS 11 AND 12**

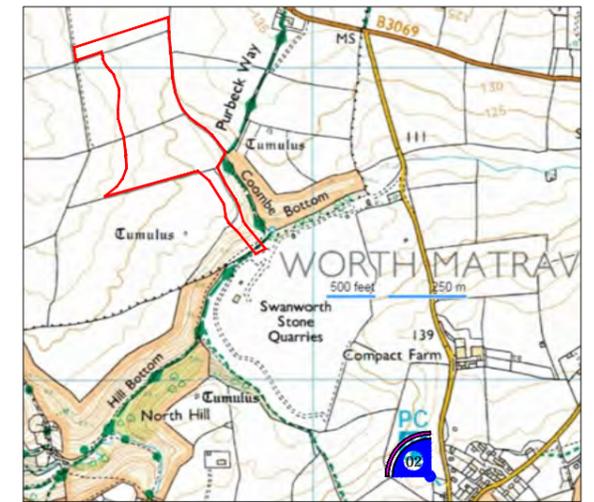
Client
SUTTLE QUARRIES LTD

Project
SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION

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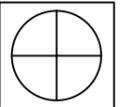
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Location:

Viewpoint 02



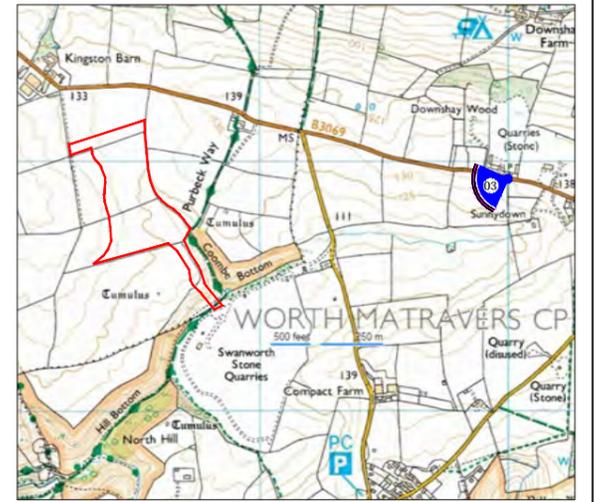
Viewpoint 02 - Worth Matravers Visitors Carpark - (Considered one of the worst case scenario viewpoints)

NOTE - This image illustrates the potential visibility from this location at end of Phase 3. This image illustrates visibility without a proposed tunnel crossing from the existing works.

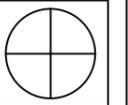
Viewpoint 02 -
Photomontage Phase 3 - No Tunnel
Swanworth Quarry
Coombe Extension - Dorset

Fig. 1.3B

client Suttle Stone Quarries Ltd	date July 16	scale nts	by pm	notes When printed at A3 the Monocular Reading Distance of this Photomontage = Approx. 25 to 30cm
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Location: Viewpoints 03



Viewpoint 03 - B3069 Sunnydown

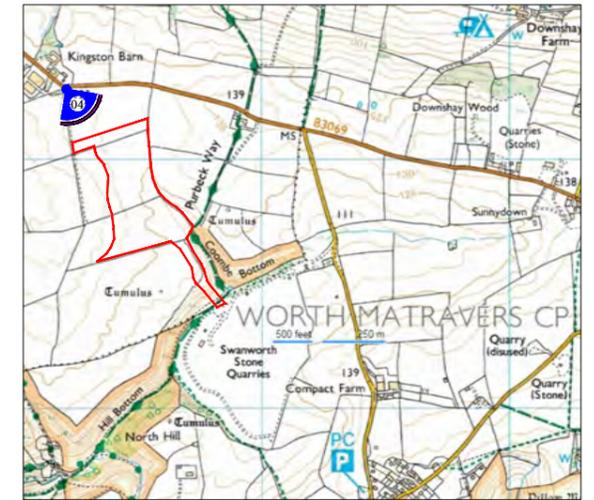
NOTE - This image illustrates the potential visibility from this location at maximum operational stage - Phase 3. The rock cutting visible from this location is to accommodate access between the existing site and the proposed extension area - Introduction of a tunnel at this cutting is a potential option. The most visible aspect from this viewpoint would be the overburden back slopes to the west - As operations move northwards these slopes would be soiled and seeded progressively. At end of extraction the current levels would be reinstated and the existing land use returned.

Viewpoint 03 -
Photomontage Operational Stage
Swanworth Quarry
Coombe Extension - Dorset

Fig. 1.4B

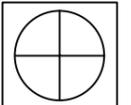
client Suttle Stone Quarries Ltd	date July 16	scale nts	by pm	notes When printed at A3 the Monocular Reading Distance of this Photomontage = Approx. 25 to 30cm
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Location:

Viewpoints 04



Viewpoint 04 - B3069 Kingston Barn

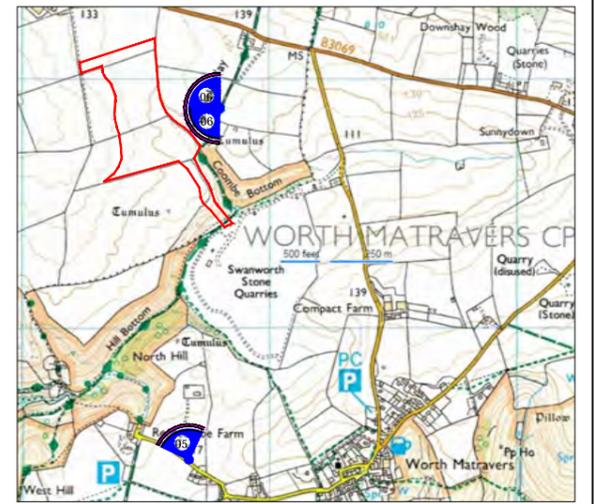
NOTE - This image illustrates the potential visibility from this location at maximum operational stage - Phase 3

The most visible aspect from this viewpoint would be the created shallow profile berm (c.3m high). This would be seeded and scrub/ thorn established.

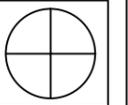
Viewpoint 04 -
Photomontage Operational Stage
Swanworth Quarry
Coombe Extension - Dorset

Fig. 1.5B

client Suttle Stone Quarries Ltd	date July 16	scale nts	by pm	notes When printed at A3 the Monocular Reading Distance of this Photomontage = Approx. 25 to 30cm
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Location: Viewpoint 05



Viewpoint 05 - Renscombe Road

NOTE - This image illustrates the potential visibility from this location at maximum operational stage.

The most visible aspect from this viewpoint would be the created shallow profile berm (c.3m high). This would be seeded and scrub/ thorn established.

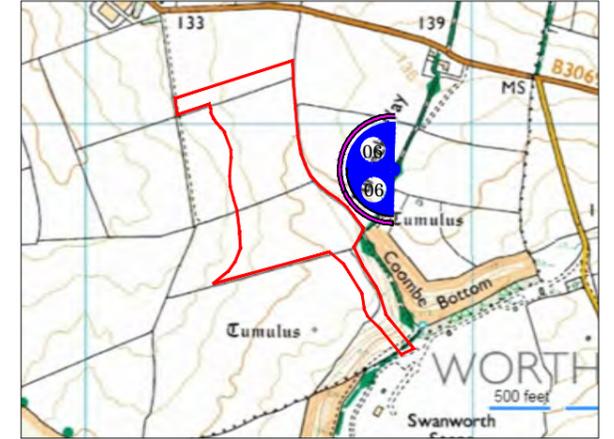
Viewpoint 05 -
Photomontage Operational Stage **Fig. 1.6B**
Swanworth Quarry
Coombe Extension - Dorset

client Suttle Stone Quarries Ltd	date July 16	scale nts	by pm	notes When printed at A3 the Monocular Reading Distance of this Photomontage = Approx. 25 to 30cm
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Image A - 180 degree panorama



Location:

Viewpoint 06



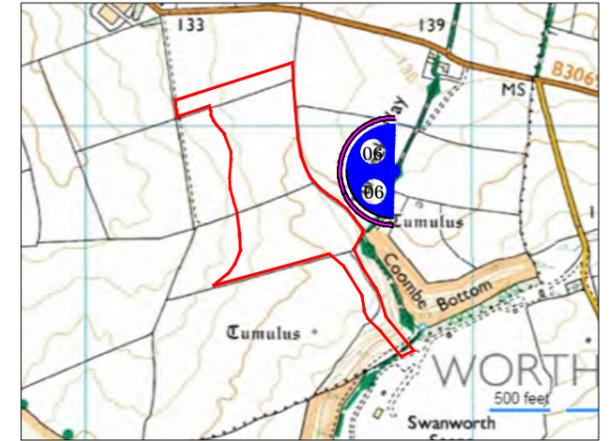
Viewpoint 06 - Purbeck Way - Phase 1 Topsoil/Subsoil stripping to form new screen berms - Screen planting established first available growing season (Illustrated with protective tubes)
Image B / 90 Degree View - Part 1

image		Rendered 3D model of proposed quarry design produced in LSS Software and OS DTM data base. Rendered image scaled and matched into site photography with correct location, camera angle and focal length. This image represents the visible extent of the proposed development by the end of Phase 1 stripping.	Viewpoint 06 - Photomontage Series	Fig. 1.7.3A
Date 14 /6 /2016 Camera Canon EOS 5D Mark II Exposure 1/200 Sec ISO Speed ISO-100 Focal Length 50mm			Swanworth Quarry Coombe Extension - Dorset	
client	date	scale	by	notes
Suttle Stone Quarries Ltd	July 16	nts	pm	Image A - 180 degree panorama Image B - Eye level impression of view (90 degree) with a monocular reading distance of 30cm - WHEN PRINTED AT A3





Image A - 180 degree panorama



Location:

Viewpoint 06

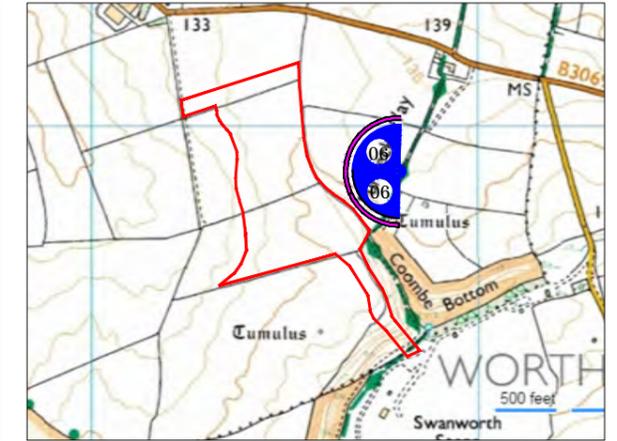


Viewpoint 06 - Purbeck Way - Phase 1 Topsoil/Subsoil stripping to form new screen berms - Screen planting established first available growing season (Illustrated with protective tubes)
Image B / 90 Degree View - Part 2

image Date 14 /6 /2016 Camera Canon EOS 5D Mark II Exposure 1/200 Sec ISO Speed ISO-100 Focal Length 50mm		Rendered 3D model of proposed quarry design produced in LSS Software and OS DTM data base. Rendered image scaled and matched into site photography with correct location, camera angle and focal length. This image represents the visible extent of the proposed development by the end of Phase 1 stripping.			Viewpoint 06 - Photomontage Series Swanworth Quarry Coombe Extension - Dorset		Fig. 1.7.3B
client Suttle Stone Quarries Ltd	date July 16	scale nts	by pm	notes Image A - 180 degree panorama Image B - Eye level impression of view (90 degree) with a monocular reading distance of 30cm - WHEN PRINTED AT A3			



Image A - 180 degree panorama



Location:

Viewpoint 06



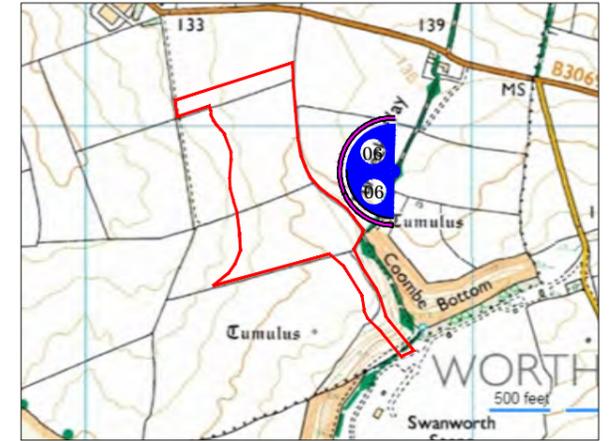
Viewpoint 06 - Purbeck Way - Phase 1 End of Phase 1 Extraction - Screen planting 5+ years - protective tubes removed.

Image B / 90 Degree View - Part 1

image Date 14 /6 /2016 Camera Canon EOS 5D Mark II Exposure 1/200 Sec ISO Speed ISO-100 Focal Length 50mm		Rendered 3D model of proposed quarry design produced in LSS Software and OS DTM data base. Rendered image scaled and matched into site photography with correct location, camera angle and focal length. This image represents the visible extent of the proposed development by the end of Phase 1 Extraction			Viewpoint 06 - Photomontage Series Swanworth Quarry Coombe Extension - Dorset		Fig. 1.7.4A
client Suttle Stone Quarries Ltd	date July 16	scale nts	by pm	notes Image A - 180 degree panorama Image B - Eye level impression of view (90 degree) with a monocular reading distance of 30cm - WHEN PRINTED AT A3			



Image A - 180 degree panorama



Location:

Viewpoint 06



Viewpoint 06 - Purbeck Way - Phase 1 End of Phase 1 Extraction - Screen planting 5+ years - protective tubes removed.

Image B / 90 Degree View - Part 2

image Date 14 /6 /2016 Camera Canon EOS 5D Mark II Exposure 1/200 Sec ISO Speed ISO-100 Focal Length 50mm		Rendered 3D model of proposed quarry design produced in LSS Software and OS DTM data base. Rendered image scaled and matched into site photography with correct location, camera angle and focal length. This image represents the visible extent of the proposed development by the end of Phase 1 Extraction			Viewpoint 06 - Photomontage Series Swanworth Quarry Coombe Extension - Dorset		Fig. 1.7.4B
client Suttle Stone Quarries Ltd	date July 16	scale nts	by pm	notes Image A - 180 degree panorama Image B - Eye level impression of view (90 degree) with a monocular reading distance of 30cm - WHEN PRINTED AT A3			



Image A - 180 degree panorama



Location:

Viewpoint 06



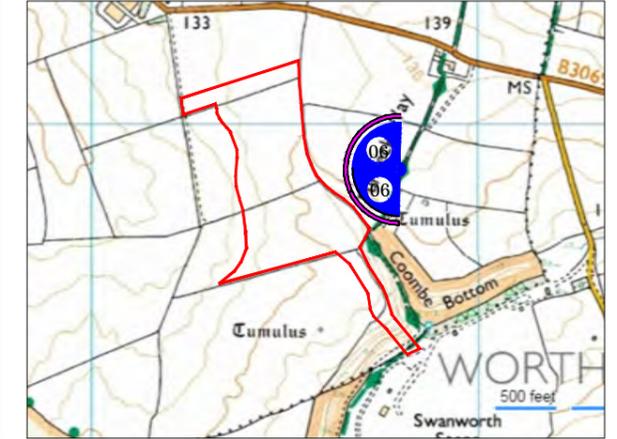
Viewpoint 06 - Purbeck Way - Phase 3 End of Phase 3 Extraction - Screen planting 15+ years.

Image B / 90 Degree View - Part 1

image Date 14 /6 /2016 Camera Canon EOS 5D Mark II Exposure 1/200 Sec ISO Speed ISO-100 Focal Length 50mm		Rendered 3D model of proposed quarry design produced in LSS Software and OS DTM data base. Rendered image scaled and matched into site photography with correct location, camera angle and focal length. This image represents the visible extent of the proposed development by the end of Phase 3 Extraction			Viewpoint 06 - Photomontage Series Swanworth Quarry Coombe Extension - Dorset		Fig. 1.7.6A
client Suttle Stone Quarries Ltd	date July 16	scale nts	by pm	notes Image A - 180 degree panorama Image B - Eye level impression of view (90 degree) with a monocular reading distance of 30cm - WHEN PRINTED AT A3			



Image A - 180 degree panorama



Location:

Viewpoint 06



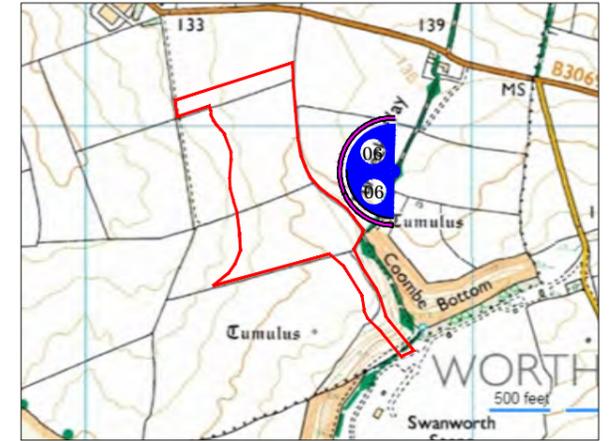
Viewpoint 06 - Purbeck Way - Phase 3 End of Phase 3 Extraction - Screen planting 15+ years.

Image B / 90 Degree View - Part 2

image Date 14 /6 /2016 Camera Canon EOS 5D Mark II Exposure 1/200 Sec ISO Speed ISO-100 Focal Length 50mm		Rendered 3D model of proposed quarry design produced in LSS Software and OS DTM data base. Rendered image scaled and matched into site photography with correct location, camera angle and focal length. This image represents the visible extent of the proposed development by the end of Phase 3 Extraction			Viewpoint 06 - Photomontage Series Swanworth Quarry Coombe Extension - Dorset		Fig. 1.7.6B
client Suttle Stone Quarries Ltd	date July 16	scale nts	by pm	notes Image A - 180 degree panorama Image B - Eye level impression of view (90 degree) with a monocular reading distance of 30cm - WHEN PRINTED AT A3			



Image A - 180 degree panorama



Location:

Viewpoint 06



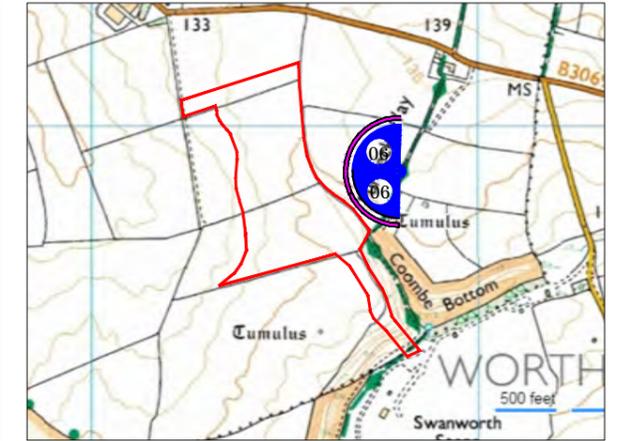
Viewpoint 06 - Purbeck Way - End of operations and full restoration complete -Year 20.

Image B / 90 Degree View - Part 1

image Date 14 /6 /2016 Camera Canon EOS 5D Mark II Exposure 1/200 Sec ISO Speed ISO-100 Focal Length 50mm		Rendered 3D model of proposed quarry design produced in LSS Software and OS DTM data base. Rendered image scaled and matched into site photography with correct location, camera angle and focal length. This image represents the visible extent of the proposed development by the end of Restoration (Year 20)			Viewpoint 06 - Photomontage Series Swanworth Quarry Coombe Extension - Dorset		Fig. 1.7.7A
client Suttle Stone Quarries Ltd	date July 16	scale nts	by pm	notes Image A - 180 degree panorama Image B - Eye level impression of view (90 degree) with a monocular reading distance of 30cm - WHEN PRINTED AT A3			



Image A - 180 degree panorama



Location:

Viewpoint 06



Viewpoint 06 - Purbeck Way - End of operations and full restoration complete -Year 20.

Image B / 90 Degree View - Part 2

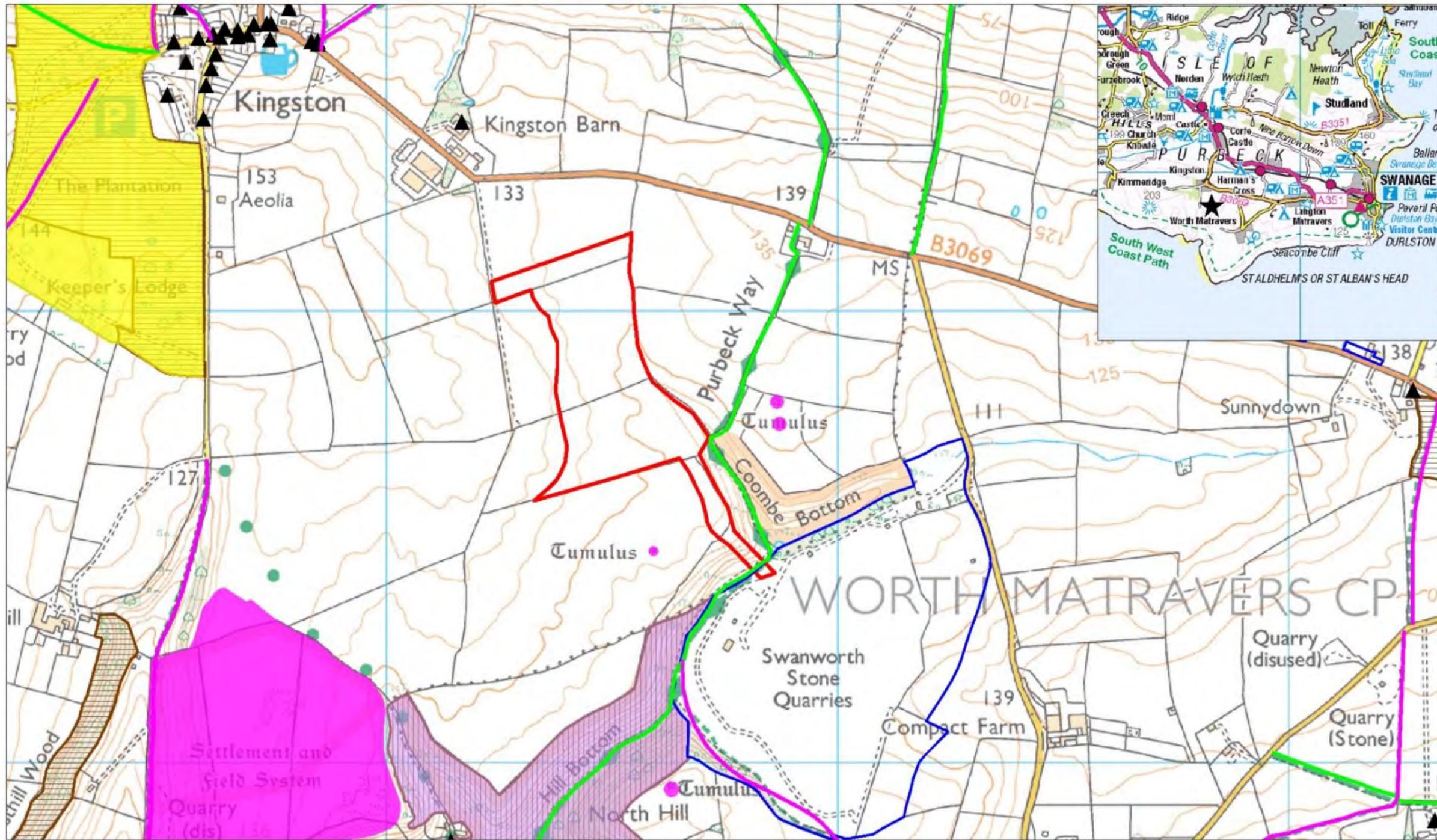
image Date 14 /6 /2016 Camera Canon EOS 5D Mark II Exposure 1/200 Sec ISO Speed ISO-100 Focal Length 50mm		Rendered 3D model of proposed quarry design produced in LSS Software and OS DTM data base. Rendered image scaled and matched into site photography with correct location, camera angle and focal length. This image represents the visible extent of the proposed development by the end of Restoration (Year 20)			Viewpoint 06 - Photomontage Series Swanworth Quarry Coombe Extension - Dorset		Fig. 1.7.7B
client Suttle Stone Quarries Ltd	date July 16	scale nts	by pm	notes Image A - 180 degree panorama Image B - Eye level impression of view (90 degree) with a monocular reading distance of 30cm - WHEN PRINTED AT A3			

Appendix 4

Site Assessment of Swanworth Extension in Draft Minerals Plan

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Mineral Sites Plan

Site Assessment of AS09 – Hurn Court Farm Extension



PK16 - Swanworth Quarry extension

- Nominated site
- Permitted mineral site
- Public Right of Way - Footpath
- Public Right of Way - Bridleway

- Listed building
- Scheduled monument
- Historic Parks & Gardens

- SSSI
- SPA
- SNCI
- SAC
- Ramsar

The entire plan area above falls within the Dorset AONB

Date: 24/06/2016

Cent X: 396529

Cent Y: 93351

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS



Dorset County Council

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Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Mineral Sites Plan

Site Assessment of AS09 – Hurn Court Farm Extension

Site Information

Site Location	Adjacent to and north east of existing Swanworth Quarry; south-east of Kingston/Kingston Barn Grid Reference: SY 966 785
District/Borough	Purbeck District Council
Parish/Town Council	Corfe Castle CP
Site Nominee/Owner Landownership issues? Any Mineral Operator interest	Suttle Stone Quarries own the mineral rights. No known landownership issues.
Agent	Quarryplan (GB) limited
Mineral Planning History Is the site an extension to existing site? Has it been considered for minerals development in the past? Partly worked?	Site has been considered for working previously, but has never been worked. Site would be an extension of an existing quarry.
Legal or time-related constraints	None known.
Access to markets?	As existing quarry
Is there geological evidence of the presence and viability of the mineral?	Yes.
Does the sequential test for flooding indicate that the site is appropriate for the proposed use?	Site is Flood Zone 1.
Development proposed	Extraction of limestone from Portland Beds, to primarily produce a range of limestone aggregates for use in building and construction work, as well as rockery stone and agricultural lime. Proposed extension contains an estimated 1.7 mt of reserves, expected to last for 13-14 years at an extraction rate of approximately 125,000 tpa. It is proposed to use inert waste to restore the quarry. Final restoration form to be determined.
Description of Site	Site is agricultural land, adjacent to dry coombe in southeast and sloping upwards towards the north.
Summary of Site Designations/Constraints	Tumuli (scheduled monuments) to southwest and north east. Site is within Dorset AONB, and the Purbeck Heritage Coast. SSSI/SAC to south.
Relevant Local Planning Policy	Planning Purbeck's Future – Purbeck Local Plan Part 1 – Adopted November 2012 Policy DH – 5km Heathland Buffer Zone Policy CZ Consultation Zone Policy LHH – Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Residential properties and other land uses in the vicinity of the site	Kingston Barn within 250m to north of the site; residential properties 350m to north-east of site; Kingston 700+ m to north-west of site. Existing quarry and inert landfill to south east of the site.
Traffic Generation & Access Considerations	Existing site currently has c. 75 lorry movements per day. The proposed extension will not be worked until the current site is finished and no intensification is proposed.

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Mineral Sites Plan

Site Assessment of AS09 – Hurn Court Farm Extension

Appraisal of Site – Using Site Assessment Criteria as set out in The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy 2014

In Appendix 1 (p. 242) of the Minerals Strategy a methodology for assessing sites nominated or identified for consideration as future quarry sites is set out. Each site is assessed against 25 criteria, C1 to C25, reflecting the potential environmental, economic and social impacts/benefits of its development. Assessment is qualitative, and each criterion is given a score as a colour, representing its expected impact, with or without mitigation. These criteria and their responses are set out below, along with further comments from relevant consultees.

Topic: Biodiversity.

SA Objective: To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity.

Criterion C1 - Impact on European/international designations.	E
<p>A sufficient stand-off from the Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC to the south would be required to ensure the long term stability of the SAC.</p> <p>Beyond that, restoration would offer significant habitat gain over the current intensive agricultural land use.</p> <p>Dorset County Council 6Nov13</p>	
Criterion C2 - Impact on areas used by Annex 1 bird species.	D
<p>No comment.</p> <p>Dorset County Council 6Nov13</p>	
Criterion C3 - Impact on national designations.	D
<p>No comment.</p> <p>Dorset County Council 6Nov13</p>	
Criterion C4 - Impact on protected species.	D
<p>No comment.</p> <p>Dorset County Council 6Nov13</p>	
Criterion C5 - Impact on local recognitions/designations, including ancient woodland and veteran trees.	D
<p>No comment.</p> <p>Dorset County Council 6Nov13</p>	
<p>Possible Mitigation:</p> <p>It is noted that biodiversity impacts are expected to be minimal.</p> <p>An Environmental Impact Assessment will be carried out as part of any planning application, including detailed assessment of potential impacts and appropriate responses and mitigation. Appropriate mitigation of any impacts will be required as part of any planning permission granted. No further action considered necessary at this stage.</p>	

Topic: Geodiversity

SA Objective: To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.

Criterion C6 - Impact on geodiversity.	D
<p>This site is of known interest for the exposed stratigraphy. New extensions should be considered as part of the ongoing geological interest of the site.</p> <p>Existing restoration plans provide for the retention of exposures and this principle should be carried over into new areas of the quarry.</p> <p>Dorset County Council 25.10.2013</p>	
<p>Possible Mitigation:</p> <p>None specifically required. Request re retention of exposures noted.</p>	

Topic: Landscape

SA Objective: To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.

Criterion C7 – Impact on designated landscapes.	B
<p>Significant Adverse Impact – site is within Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coast.</p> <p>Dorset County Council November 2017</p>	

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Mineral Sites Plan

Site Assessment of AS09 – Hurn Court Farm Extension

Criterion C8 – What is landscape capacity to accommodate proposed development.	<i>B</i>
<p>The site is located within the Purbeck Plateau, an open coastal landscape that provides sweeping views across a predominantly undeveloped context, often incorporating characteristic geometric fields with stone boundaries, of the type that comprise the extension site itself. The proposal would have a significant adverse impact on the physical landscape, which is highly valued and protected. Proximity to the Purbeck Way and public highways are of key concerns due to visual effects and operational noise. This will result in significant adverse impacts on sensitive visual receptors and impact negatively on the tranquillity in this part of the AONB.</p> <p>Dorset County Council November 2017</p>	
<p>Possible Mitigation:</p> <p>The owner and site nominee have taken significant steps to mitigate impacts, and these are set out separately.</p> <p>An Environmental Impact Assessment will be carried out as part of any planning application, including detailed assessment of any impacts on the landscape resulting from extracting mineral from this site. This will identify whether it is possible to satisfactorily mitigate the impacts and how such mitigation might be achieved.</p>	

Criterion C9 – Impact on historic landscapes.	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
<p>Please note comments under criterion C11. As well as being part of a landscape where quarrying has taken part in the past, the site appears to be one of a number of relatively flat locations around Coombe Bottom that were chosen as locations for Bronze Age barrows.</p> <p>Dorset County Council 31/10/2013</p>			
<p>Possible Mitigation:</p> <p>Full assessment, including Environmental Impact Assessment, will be carried out as part of any planning application. This will include assessment of heritage impacts and appropriate mitigation. Restoration will be agreed and implemented as part of any planning permission granted.</p> <p>It is considered that the Development Management policies of the Minerals Strategy, especially Policy DM 7, together with the policy stance of the National Planning Policy Framework, and the requirements of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act provide adequate protection to the heritage assets – to the point that planning permission would be refused in the case of unacceptable and unmitigatable impacts.</p> <p>No further action considered necessary at this stage.</p>			

Topic: Cultural Heritage

SA Objective: To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).

Criterion C10 – Impact on historic buildings.	<i>D</i>
<p>Listed buildings in the vicinity are not close enough to be affected by this site.</p> <p>Assessment grade D – No Significant or Negligible Impact.</p> <p>Dorset County Council 22/10/2013</p>	
Criterion C11 – Impact on archaeology.	<i>C</i>
<p>There are Scheduled Monuments and other heritage assets, in the vicinity of this proposal.</p> <p>The current proposed approach to working the site has been discussed with and agreed by Historic England.</p> <p style="background-color: #e91e63; color: white; padding: 2px;">Further Dorset County Council comments awaited – November 2017</p>	

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Mineral Sites Plan

Site Assessment of AS09 – Hurn Court Farm Extension

Possible Mitigation:

Historic England have visited the site and reviewed the proposed development in the context of the surrounding heritage assets. The current proposed outline of working has been suggested by them.

Full assessment, including Environmental Impact Assessment, will be carried out as part of any planning application. This will include assessment of heritage impacts and appropriate mitigation. Restoration will be agreed and implemented as part of any planning permission granted.

It is considered that the Development Management policies of the Minerals Strategy, especially Policy DM 7, together with the policy stance of the National Planning Policy Framework, and the requirements of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act provide adequate protection to the heritage assets – to the point that planning permission would be refused in the case of unacceptable and unmitigatable impacts.

No further action considered necessary at this stage.

Topic: Water

SA Objective: To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.

Criterion C12 - Impact on hydrogeology or groundwater.	B
<p>Site is partially/entirely underlain by principal aquifer. No impact on Source Protection Zones. Not known if licensed supplies within the vicinity.</p> <p>Site partially overlies the catchment from which Kingston's water supply is taken.</p> <p>Dorset County Council 4 November 2013</p>	
Criterion C13 – Impact on surface waters.	C
<p>Surface water within approximately 500m of site boundary, to the south.</p> <p>Dorset County Council 4 November 2013</p>	
Criterion C14 - Impact on flooding or coastal stability.	D
<p>Site is entirely within Flood Risk Zone 1.</p> <p>Dorset County Council 4 November 2013</p>	
<p>Possible Mitigation:</p> <p>Hydrogeological assessment has already been carried out, and the Environment Agency are satisfied that the site can be proposed as an allocation in the Draft Mineral Sites Plan. Full hydrological/hydrogeological assessment will be required as part of any planning application, with measures to protect groundwater and surface water flows to be identified and implemented.</p> <p>No further action considered necessary at this stage.</p>	

Topic: Soil

SA Objective: To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality

Criterion C15 - Impact on existing soils or land type (including BMV land).	C
<p>Site is Grade 3 agricultural land.</p> <p>Dorset County Council 4 November 2013 .</p>	
<p>Possible Mitigation:</p> <p>Soils will be stripped and removed to be stored and returned as part of restoration, according to best practice. Restoration could bring the land back into agricultural production. In conjunction with this, areas of the site may be restored to a nature conservation use.</p>	

Topic: Air Quality

SA Objective: To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise

Criterion C16 – Impact on AQMAs.	D
<p>No AQMAs to be directly affected - score of 'D' (Less Significant Adverse Impact) applies.</p> <p>Dorset County Council 4 November 2013</p>	

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Mineral Sites Plan

Site Assessment of AS09 – Hurn Court Farm Extension

Possible Mitigation:

Noise mitigation will be addressed at the planning application stage, with appropriate mitigation to be included in the development of the site.

Topic: Material Assets (Economic development)

SA Objectives: To conserve and safeguard mineral resources.

To promote the use of alternative materials

To encourage sustainable economic growth

To provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet society's needs.

Criterion C17 - Impact on economic development.	B	->	E
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Site will have positive benefit during working, contributing to supply of crushed rock aggregate and some Purbeck Stone and providing employment. Restoration to agriculture will maintain an on-going positive benefit.

As a relatively large aggregate site, this site nomination would provide significant on-going benefits to the local and wider economy through the supply of crushed rock aggregate for construction and other purposes; it will maintain local employment during working.

Mineral working has the potential to negatively affect businesses in the locality, e.g. through contributing to traffic congestion, noise, visual and perception related issues. Impacts will be identified and mitigation during working will be applied where necessary – e.g. holding back quarry traffic during peak travel times, further screening.

Score could range from B (Significant Adverse Impact) to E (Significant positive impact on the economy locally or nationally)

Dorset County Council 4 November 2013

Possible Mitigation:

An Environmental Impact Assessment will be carried out as part of any planning application, identifying potential impacts and appropriate responses and mitigation. Appropriate mitigation will be required as part of any planning permission granted. No further action considered necessary at this stage.

Topic: Social Considerations - Human Health and Amenity, Airport Safety and Cumulative Impacts

SA Objectives: To sustain the health and quality of life of the population

Criterion C18 - Impact on Sensitive Human Receptors.	B	->	C
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Closest property approximately 250m to north; other c.330 m to east; >500m to south, c. 700m to southeast.

Some visibility from the north and south east, subject to screening

Dorset County Council 4 November 2013 .

Criterion C19 - Impact on existing settlements.	D
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Kingston Village approximately 750m to north west, Worth Matravers c. 1km to south east.

Limited visibility from the north (Kingston Road) and from the south at Worth Matravers – site would be visible from the C135 north of Worth Matravers.

Dorset County Council 4 November 2013

Possible Mitigation:

An Environmental Impact Assessment will be carried out as part of any planning application, identifying potential impacts and appropriate responses and mitigation. Appropriate mitigation (given location of site in AONB) will be considered to see what can be implemented through the development of the site. No further action considered necessary at this stage.

Criterion C20 - Impact on airport safety	D
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Site is approximately 23km from airport and not proposed for wet working or restoration. No impacts expected.

Dorset County Council 4 November 2013

Criterion C21 - Effects on cumulative impacts.	B
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Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Mineral Sites Plan

Site Assessment of AS09 – Hurn Court Farm Extension

Site nomination comprises an extension of an existing quarry in an area where there is a high concentration and long history of mineral extraction.

There are no sites allocated for major development in the Purbeck Local Plan Part 1 (adopted Nov 2012) within 5 km of the proposal.

Dorset County Council 4 November 2013 11.11.2013.

Possible Mitigation:

The proposal will include mitigation for visual and noise impacts, following guidance and best practice, to limit cumulative effects. The site would be restored to ground level, removing long-term impacts.

The site would be worked as a follow-on to the current site – there would be no intensification of traffic levels.

This proposal would result in an increased area of land being opened – if the new site is worked while the older one is restored.

To minimise traffic impacts, following a Transport Assessment at the planning application stage, measures such as holding back lorry traffic during peak traffic times could be used if necessary.

A traffic impact assessment report has been prepared, indicating that that roads in the area are capable of carrying the proposed quarry traffic.

Topic: Social Considerations – Carbon Emissions

SA Objectives: To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change

Criterion C22 - Impact on carbon emissions

B

Site will be reliant on road transport.

It is noted that the alternative to not developing this site is likely to see crushed rock travelling longer distances (from Portland, or Somerset) by road.

Dorset County Council 4 November 2013

Possible Mitigation:

Guidance and best practice will be followed, to minimise carbon emissions as far as is practicable.

Topic: Social Considerations

SA Objectives: To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces

Criterion C23 – Impact on recreational land

D

Majority of the site is agricultural land, no formal/informal recreational use.

Dorset County Council 4 November 2013

Criterion C24- Impact on public rights of way

B

Statutory right of way runs adjacent to site, and would be crossed by bridge connecting new site to existing.

Further assessment required to consider how this can be safely managed.

Dorset County Council 4 November 2013

Possible Mitigation:

Development of this site extension will require that the Purbeck Way is crossed by a bridge, carrying lorries.

An Environmental Impact Assessment will be carried out as part of any planning application, identifying potential impacts and appropriate responses and mitigation, including of impacts on Rights of Way.

Criterion C25 - Are the access proposals acceptable

C

Access proposed is via the adequate existing Swanworth Quarry access onto the C135. From here vehicles will travel a short distance north onto the B3069 and onward to the A351 through Kingston. While the trip numbers are relatively high at around 60 movements per day, the extension is not expected to be worked concurrently with the existing Swanworth Quarry operations. Therefore there will be little increase in traffic over the current situation. The route passes a small number of properties on the edge of Kingston but by-passes the main part of the settlement on the B3069. This site has therefore been given a C (Less Significant Adverse Impact) rating.

Dorset County Council 29 October 2013

Extension to existing quarry. Access unchanged and continuation acceptable.

Dorset County Council January 2017

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Site Assessment of AS09 – Hurn Court Farm Extension

Initial Site Assessment including Input from Specialist Consultees

Traffic/Access	
Highways England	<p>2015</p> <p><u>Crushed Rock:</u> We note that there is not an anticipated shortage of crushed rock during the supply period, but that most of the land bank and active sites are on Portland and there maybe benefits to a supply of crushed rock from elsewhere in the Plan area.</p> <p>An extension to Sandworth Quarry has been suggested, and we are encouraged that a Transport Assessment with impacts and mitigation identified will be required and will comment further once this has taken place.</p> <p>2016</p> <p><u>Extension to Swanworth Quarry:</u> We have provided comments to the Draft Waste Plan Update in relation to this site stating that the site is located to the south of the A35 and any effects on the SRN are likely to be experienced A35/A351 junction. The development of this site has the potential to impact the SRN and may generate significant movements of HGVs on and across the SRN. Page 4 of 4</p> <p>Development here would need to be supported by a robust transport evidence base to understand the extent of any impacts.</p> <p>Before we respond on this we would need to some information on potential trip generation and distribution.</p>
DCC Highways development management	<p>PK16 Swanworth Quarry extension Site Assessment (CMG)</p> <p>Extension to existing quarry. Access unchanged and continuation acceptable.</p>

Public Rights of Way	
DCC Rights of Way	<p>Site has been visited by Rights of Way officer, but no formal comments received. Comments have been requested.</p>

Protection of Water Resources (Hydrology/groundwater/ surface water management and flooding)	
Environment Agency	<p>Dec 2013</p> <p>We agree with the criteria classification C12, C13 and C14 for this site, which is given in the supporting documents.</p> <p>Our previous comments provided on the 4 Nov 2013 are still relevant. These are summarised in the columns to the left in this table. However, we wish to make the following additional comments:</p> <p>We are aware that an SEA is being prepared but urge the applicant to ensure that the following issues are included: -</p> <p>Proposals which maximise the wetland restoration opportunities at each site</p> <p>Water Framework Assessments (WFD) as necessary and will contribute to the relevant River Basin Plan objectives</p> <p>Proposals should maximise the overall wetland gains.</p> <p>EIA/Restoration proposals should incorporate gain of wetland features which will contribute to the aspirations of the England Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p>Also, a reminder to the applicant that there are abstractions (13/44/003/S/012) downstream of this location where the Chapman's Pool stream begins to flow. Work at this location should neither pollute nor derogate these abstractions.</p> <p>Oct/Nov 2013</p> <p>New site</p> <p>No objection, at this stage but further assessments required.</p> <p>C3: South Dorset Coast SSSI and Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC along southern boundary. Therefore Natural England should be consulted.</p> <p>C5: Local County Wildlife sites :</p> <p>950m to north west The Plantation;</p> <p>950m to the west Westhill Wood;</p>

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Protection of Water Resources (Hydrology/groundwater/ surface water management and flooding)	
	<p>1km to north and north west Afflington Wood & Haycraft Wood. Therefore Dorset Wildlife Trust should be consulted.</p> <p>C7: Purbeck Heritage Coast and Dorset & East Devon Coast World Heritage site. We therefore recommend you consult with your Heritage Coast colleagues at DCC.</p> <p>C11: A Scheduled Ancient Monument – a Bowl Barrow is present within the proposed working area. The County Archaeologist and English Heritage must be consulted as soon as possible.</p> <p>C12: Criteria classification 'B' due to Principal Aquifer. A Hydrogeological Risk Assessment should be completed to assess the impact on the water resource and on down gradient licensed springs and receiving water course.</p> <p>The combined impacts of Purbeck Limestone Quarries should be assessed where a number of sites affect the same water resource or receiving water course.</p> <p>C13: Criteria classification 'D' as there are no watercourses within 500m.</p> <p>C14: Criteria classification 'D' as within FZ1.</p> <p>Studies required/ considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood Risk Assessment • Ecological study required • Hydrogeological assessment • Water Framework Directive Assessment may be required <p><u>July/August 2015</u></p> <p>No objection to proposals and no further comments over and above those previously made in earlier consultations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>December 2016</p> <p>Having read the above Preliminary Hydrological and Hydrogeological Risk Assessment, we have no objection to the proposed site extension being included in the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Mineral Sites Allocation Plan. Obviously detailed information and conditions may be required at the planning application stage, but we can discuss that when further details become available.</p>
Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) - DCC	<p><u>PK16 Swanworth Quarry extension Site Assessment</u></p> <p>No grounds for objection, subject to detail:</p> <p>The site falls entirely within Flood Zone 1 (low risk – fluvial flooding) according to the Environment Agency's relevant flood modelling, and whilst not shown to be at any significant (theoretical) risk of surface water flooding by relevant mapping, does have a defined overland flow path along the eastern boundary, during severe rainfall events (1:100/1000yr). However, given the prevailing limestone geology, it is likely that surface water would be managed via infiltration.</p> <p>A site specific strategy of surface water management is a requirement for all development (NPPF), as no off site worsening should be offered. Both surface and ground water derived from the site is assumed to migrate south towards the Hill Bottom grouping of properties. Prior Land Drainage Consent may be required from DCC as relevant LLFA, for any works offering an obstruction to flow within a channel with the status of Ordinary Watercourse.</p>

Landscape & Visual Impact	
AONB Team	<p>Regarding the latest information provided by the consultants engaged by Suttles, regarding the extension to the Swanworth site, I would like to provide a response. I have discussed the information with Tony Harris, Senior Landscape Architect at DCC, and also have discussed the landscape objection to the proposal at the recent meeting with you and Mike Garrity. As I have indicated previously, the exceptional circumstances test that is provided at NPPF 116 consists of three discreet elements, which must all be satisfactorily addressed. The discussion we are presently involved in relates to the third aspect, this being the ability to moderate detrimental environmental effects.</p> <p>The latest amendments to address landscape and visual effects include the following mitigation measures:</p>

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Landscape & Visual Impact

- Further changes to the phasing
- Proposals to restore existing ground levels through the use of inert waste
- The use of tree screening to the west of the Purbeck Way and the inclusion of other landscape measures including berms and seeded overburden backslopes

The phasing plan is summarised within section 3.6 of the supporting information and is illustrated in drawings 100-103. Phase one includes a number of advance landscape measures, which I will comment on later in this response. In terms of extraction the approach would be to progressively work the extension site northwards. The overall extraction area is compartmentalised into three units and upon moving to the next phase of extraction, restoration of the former area of working will commence. However, due to the need to retain a corridor for access, complete restoration of the extraction units cannot be undertaken until the end of the life of the quarry. It is stated that complete restoration is expected to be completed after 20 years of operation. During this period of time, access to the extension area from the existing site will be required, in the form of a bridge across the dry coombe. This may provide access to a tunnel on the western side of the coombe. However, the feasibility of the construction of a tunnel is presently unknown. Consequently, it is prudent to assume that such a structure may not be a feature of the development.

This position would need to be recognised within supporting landscape and visual assessment, as indicative of the worst case scenario. This approach would be consistent with the recommendations within the third edition of the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3), which state at 4.3, that a proper assessment of effects should have regard to the worst case scenario. I appreciate that there is uncertainty regarding the use of a tunnel and that this is understandable at this stage. However, it would be beneficial for the design to be confirmed prior to further assessment work. If there is uncertainty, my understanding is that it would be appropriate to assess the effects of the development without the tunnel.

With regard to the submitted ZTVs, these are useful. While the methodology for their production is briefly described within sections 4.4-4.8, it would be beneficial to receive some further information regarding the images that account for obstructions. In particular it would be useful to review a list of modelled obstructions and the assumed heights.

With regard to the landscape mitigation measures, the strategy is to construct berms along the northern, southern and eastern boundaries. The northern and southern berms will be seeded with grasses and the eastern berm will be planted with a woodland mix, which will also extend into a wider area of land toward the Purbeck Way. There is some concern regarding the proposals, particularly the woodland. The area is very exposed and it is considered that it would be difficult to achieve successful screening during the life of the extension area. Furthermore, one of the Purbeck Plateau's key characteristics is its visual openness. The proposed tree planting would reduce this characteristic. With regard to the berms, although these have been located parallel to existing boundary features, there is some concern that the artificial appearance of these earthworks will not conserve or enhance landscape character in a highly sensitive area.

I recognise that the applicant is actively pursuing measures that will primarily restrict the visual impact of the extension area. However, I remain concerned that the residual landscape and visual effects are likely to be significantly adverse. The analysis study appears to recognise this issue, particularly with regard to visual effects from the Purbeck Way. There is a reference to potential further mitigation measure, although details of options are not provided. I would also repeat my previous advice that the effects of the proposal are not limited to its visual impact. For example, the noise associated with activities and the creation of this on either side of the coombe has previously been identified as a landscape effect that would conflict with qualities of the AONB and provisions of national planning policy that relate to the designation and to the Purbeck Heritage Coast.

I would also like to take the opportunity to provide some comments on the outline LVIA methodology provided at Fig 1.2A. This provides a useful indication of the approach that might be adopted. In time it would be necessary for the methodology to be developed in response to the specific development being assessed. For example, the landscape sensitivity criteria will require further sub-division into landscape 'susceptibility' and 'value'. The susceptibility criteria will need to be devised with regard to the specific form of development, as advised by GLVIA. The value criteria will need to have specific regard to the landscape receptor or view. One issue that I have recognised within the assessment framework relates to the proposed thresholds for an effect to be classified as 'significant' in the context of the EIA regulations.

The matrix provided suggest that effects that are above 'moderate' will be considered significant. There are two potential issues with this approach. Firstly, it is my experience that other ES chapters may adopt an alternative approach, including moderate effects as being significant. Such discrepancy is considered to be undesirable and GLVIA3 recommends a consistent approach across EIA chapters. Secondly, it is my opinion that moderate effect may be considered significant, either individually or in combination (i.e. it may be that a series of moderate effects across an area would be considered a significant issue). I consider that it is unadvisable to automatically place 'moderate' effects below the threshold of significance. As I have indicated,

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Landscape & Visual Impact

this point is relevant not just to individual assessments, but also to the assessment of the overall effects of the development.

2015

In coming to a view on the likely effects of the proposed extension I have considered information provided within the draft Plan, as well as material submitted by the applicant during the promotion of the site. I have had the opportunity to undertake accompanied and unaccompanied visits, including to the existing quarry, the extension site, Worth Matravers, local roads and public rights of way, including the Purbeck Way. Overall the proposed extension would foreseeably produce significant long-term adverse effects on the landscape and scenic beauty of both the site and the surrounding area.

The extension site incorporates land to the west of a coombe, which separates the extension area from the existing quarry. The promoted Purbeck Way footpath follows the coombe for the most part, although the route also rises out of Coombe Bottom, northwest of the existing quarry, where particularly close experience of the extension area would occur. Furthermore there would be close views of the extension area from open access land associated with the coombe. Overall it can be foreseen that the proposal to connect the existing site with the extension area by bridging the coombe and then conducting operations on its either side would be highly likely to have a major effect on the coombe itself and users of the Purbeck Way, due to both visual impact and noise.

The coombe, as well as physically separating the existing site and the extension area, also marks a topographic break. Landform to the west, containing the extension site, is broadly orientated towards the east. The area to the east of the coombe, where the existing site is located, would have been orientated to the west. This factor, along with the physical separation of the sites and the degree to which the extension projects into open countryside, is likely to produce wider significant adverse effects on the character of the AONB. Such effects would be experienced in areas where the existing site already has an adverse impact and further areas where the proposed extension would generate additional significant effects on its own.

The entire extension site is also located within the Purbeck Heritage Coast, which is a highly valued component of Dorset AONB. NPPF defines Heritage Coasts as: "Areas of undeveloped coastline which are managed to conserve their natural beauty and, where appropriate, to improve accessibility for visitors." NPPF section 114 states that: "Local planning authorities should... maintain the character of the undeveloped coast, protecting and enhancing its distinctive landscapes, particularly in areas defined as Heritage Coast, and improve public access to and enjoyment of the coast."

The exceptional value of the Purbeck Heritage Coast is recognised through the Council of Europe's Diploma for the Conservation of Protected Areas, awarded in 1984. The Purbeck Heritage Coast is one of only three areas within England holding the Diploma, which has been renewed as recently as 2009. The on-going retention of the Diploma is subject to the satisfaction of conditions. Condition 2 is particularly relevant, as it states that we should ensure that: "The extension of existing quarries or the opening of new quarries conforms to the 'exceptions' principle that they should not be permitted unless they do not impair the character of the Heritage Coast as a result of any one or a combination of the following:

- their scale and length
- their negative impact on the landscape, wildlife, the enjoyment of the area by the public or local communities
- the practical impossibility of achieving satisfactory restoration and aftercare within a period of five years following the cessation of work."

Finally, the proposed extension would be considered against objectives and policies within Dorset AONB's Management Plan, which is a material consideration. This document provides a framework to help guide authorities in fulfilling their statutory duty of regard to the AONB. My experience of evaluating proposals in the context of this Plan leads me to consider that the extension would be likely to conflict with a wide range of policies, particularly those designed to conserve and enhance the AONB's landscape and scenic beauty.

2017

Comments from Tony Harris (November 2017):

C7- B

C8 -B

C8 comments: The site is located within the Purbeck Plateau, an open coastal landscape that provides sweeping views across a predominantly undeveloped context, often incorporating characteristic geometric fields with stone boundaries, of the type that comprise the extension site itself. The proposal would have a significant adverse impact on the physical landscape, which is highly valued and protected. Proximity to the Purbeck Way and public highways are of key concerns due to visual effects and operational noise. This will result in significant adverse impacts on sensitive visual receptors and impact negatively on the tranquillity in this part of the AONB.

Natural England

2016

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Landscape & Visual Impact	
	<p>PK16 Proposed Swanworth Quarry extension</p> <p>The landscape issue and the effect of the AONB is clearly the main consideration here. Our view is that this would be a major development that would have a significant effect on the landscape of the AONB. The NPPF indicates that applications for such developments should be refused except in exceptional circumstances and some of these circumstances are described.</p> <p>We have no comment about the need for this development or the cost and scope of developing elsewhere. However, the detrimental effect on the environment and the degree to which it might be moderated seems at present to be uncertain. Whilst there are some moderating proposals in terms of biodiversity - any restoration to nature conservation is likely to be a gain compared with the existing position – there seems to be little in the way of ideas for moderation of the landscape and visual impacts or enhancement of public access during quarry operation. Clearly there are both short and long term impacts with assessment required both of how in the long term the dry coombe might resemble a natural feature as well as the significance of visual impacts before restoration.</p> <p>In summary there is clearly a potential conflict with the provisions of the NPPF and at present moderation of impacts seem insufficient to provide much in the way of a counterweight to overcome this conflict.</p>

Nature Conservation – Biodiversity Impacts	
Natural England comments	<p>2014</p> <p>We agree with the comment under C1 of the assessment Pro Forma. However, this comment assumes restoration would produce a habitat gain compared with the current use when the restoration simply says 'agriculture'. Thus the restoration should be changed to reflect this comment.</p> <p>Further assessment of effects on the AONB would be needed before the site could be progressed.</p> <p>2015</p> <p>No further comment.</p> <p>2016</p> <p>The landscape issue and the effect of the AONB is clearly the main consideration here. Our view is that this would be a major development that would have a significant effect on the landscape of the AONB. The NPPF indicates that applications for such developments should be refused except in exceptional circumstances and some of these circumstances are described.</p> <p>We have no comment about the need for this development or the cost and scope of developing elsewhere. However, the detrimental effect on the environment and the degree to which it might be moderated seems at present to be uncertain. Whilst there are some moderating proposals in terms of biodiversity - any restoration to nature conservation is likely to be a gain compared with the existing position – there seems to be little in the way of ideas for moderation of the landscape and visual impacts or enhancement of public access during quarry operation. Clearly there are both short and long term impacts with assessment required both of how in the long term the dry coombe might resemble a natural feature as well as the significance of visual impacts before restoration.</p> <p>In summary there is clearly a potential conflict with the provisions of the NPPF and at present moderation of impacts seem insufficient to provide much in the way of a counterweight to overcome this conflict.</p>

Historic Environment	
Historic England Comments	<p>2014</p> <p>Without significant moderation it does not appear feasible for substantial harm to be avoided to the Barrows significance and perhaps other non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>2015</p> <p>Is the LA able to provide an update on the comments made in the relevant Site Assessment? "In my opinion, serious consideration needs to be given to whether any quarrying here is feasible". (Criterion C11 – Impact on archaeology Dorset County Council 31/10/2013)</p> <p>2016</p> <p>Historic England notes the recommendations of the County Archaeologist to ensure development accords with national planning policy for the historic environment.</p>