<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Foreword &amp; Executive Summary</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Context and Structure</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Existing and Proposed Mineral Sites</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.1 Sand and Gravel</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2 Crushed Rock</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.3 Recycled Aggregate</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.4 Ball Clay</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 Purbeck Stone</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.6 Other Building Stone</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Puddletown Road Area Policy</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Safeguarding</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Implementation and Monitoring</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix A: Site Allocations</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix B: List of Safeguarded Minerals Sites and Infrastructure</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Foreword & Executive Summary
1 Foreword & Executive Summary

Foreword and Executive Summary

1.1 To be added...
2 Introduction
2 Introduction

Introduction

Purpose of the Document

2.1 Bournemouth Borough Council, Dorset County Council and the Borough of Poole are responsible for minerals planning in their respective areas, and have jointly prepared the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Plan in two parts:

a. The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy was adopted on 6 May 2014. It sets out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals up to 2028. It also sets out the development management policies against which planning applications for minerals development will be considered.

b. The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Mineral Sites Plan (this document) which includes specific proposals and policies to intended to deliver the various strategies for the different mineral types and to maintain mineral production. It also includes other measures to facilitate and control minerals development and the management of land.

2.2 The adopted 2014 Minerals Strategy document replaced the Dorset Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1999), with the exception of Policies 6, 15, 16, 30 and 35. These policies are saved until the second part of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Plan, the Mineral Sites Plan (MSP), has been adopted.

2.3 The Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) has a statutory responsibility to identify potential sites and areas suitable for minerals development within the county. There is also a responsibility to facilitate and provide for the continued provision of minerals, subject to the requirements of national and local policy.

2.4 This document is the 'Pre-Submission Draft Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Sites Plan', prepared in accordance with, and in support of, the Minerals Strategy 2014, with the following functions:

a. To identify and designate site allocations for future minerals development, based on a comprehensive process of site assessment and selection

b. To identify and designate an aggregates Area of Search, intended to provide greater flexibility in future aggregates provision

c. To designate the Puddletown Road Policy Area

d. To develop the mineral site safeguarding function established in the Minerals Strategy 2014.

2.5 This Pre-Submission Draft MSP has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. It provides an opportunity for stakeholders and communities to comment on the soundness and legal compliance of the document prior to its submission to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government for independent examination.
2.6 The Pre-Submission Draft document follows extensive consultation carried out in accordance with Regulation 18 of the above regulations, and brings together the findings of consultation exercises and evidence gathering that has been underway since 2008.

Work undertaken so far

2.7 The following work has been undertaken as part of the preparation of the MSP:

- The Mineral Sites Allocation Document (MSAD) was published in 2008, setting out the range of site nominations (site options) received in response to a 'call for sites' issued in 2006/7.

- Work on the MSAD was then put on hold in order to focus resources on the Minerals Strategy document. Work on the MSAD (renamed the Mineral Sites Plan) resumed in Summer 2012. Information previously received was reviewed and a second call for sites 'refresh' exercise was undertaken in August 2012 in order to update the list of sites to be considered as potential options for allocation.

- The Mineral Sites Plan Consultation Document 2013-2014 was published for consultation from December 2013 to February 2014. Given the break in the process to prepare the Minerals Strategy, this document again simply set out site options, derived from the MSAD, and the renewed call for sites. The Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) did not offer any views on which sites were considered more favourable.

- A final call for sites was issued in April 2014, to seek to ensure that as many site options as possible were put forward for consideration.

- In Summer 2015, the Draft Mineral Sites Plan was published for consultation. This draft version of the MSP set out the MPA's preferred options for sites. It also included proposals for an aggregates Area of Search, the Puddletown Road Policy Area and safeguarding of existing minerals sites. Supporting documents, including a Draft Sustainability Appraisal and Habitat Regulations Appraisal, were also prepared and consulted on.

- A final consultation, the Draft MSP Update 2016, was undertaken between February and March 2017. This was both an update of some aspects of the MSP and consultation on additional site options. Again a Draft Sustainability Appraisal and Habitat Regulations Appraisal were prepared and consulted on.

- The outcomes of these consultations together with the responses to the calls for sites have informed the final list of allocated sites and other proposals in this Pre-Submission Draft MSP document.

2.8 Further information in relation to the above stages is available in the Duty to Co-operate Statement, the Draft MSP Consultation Statement and the Site Identification and Appraisal Statement which accompany this document.
Supporting Documents

2.9  A number of supporting documents provide the evidence base, assessments and methodology behind the Pre-Submission Draft MSP, including those below. These are available to download from: https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/mineral-sites

Sustainability Appraisal

2.10  The production of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report is mandatory under Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The purpose of an SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of planning policy documents. It also fulfils the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. This Pre-Submission Draft MSP document has been subject to iterative site assessment and/or sustainability appraisal since the 2013 version of the document, including the current document.

Habitat Regulations Assessment

2.11  Appropriate Assessment/Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) of land use plans is required under the European Communities (1992) Council Directive 92/43/EEC (the ‘Habitats Directive’). HRA provides for the protection of ‘European Sites’ (also known as ‘Natura 2000’ or ‘N2K’ sites), areas which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Community. The 2015 and 2016 Draft documents, along with the current Pre-Submission Draft, have undergone HRA screening.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

2.12  The National Planning Policy Framework states that when preparing development plans local planning authorities should adopt a sequential, risk based approach to the location of new development to avoid possible flood risk. A Sequential Test should be applied to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding. A Dorset SFRA was prepared in 2010, and has been updated to support the current Pre-Submission Draft MSP.

Duty to Co-operate Statement

2.13  Under Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as inserted by Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011, the Council is required to formally co-operate with other local planning authorities and bodies prescribed in regulation 4(1) of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This is to maximise the effectiveness of the preparation of the Local Plan and supporting activities so far as it relates to strategic matters. The Council and others are required to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis. The Duty to Cooperate Statement describes how cooperation has been undertaken.
Sites and Areas Report

2.14 This Pre-Submission Draft MSP document is supported by a Site Identification and Appraisal document, including site selection and assessment methodology and site assessment pro-formas used for assessing the sites. It considers those sites proposed for allocation and those sites which have been discounted, together with the justification for the decisions taken.

What happens next?

2.15 This document is being published in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Formal representations are invited on this Pre-Submission Draft Mineral Sites Plan document between xxx 2017 and 4:00 pm on xxx 2018 with respect to the following matters:

1. Has the document been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Co-operate?
2. Is the document legally compliant?
3. Is the document sound, that is:
   a. has the document been positively prepared?
   b. is the document justified?
   c. is the document effective?
   d. is the document consistent with national policy?

2.16 You can comment on this document using the representation form which is available to download at: https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/mineral-sites and by sending your comments to:

- mwdf@dorsetcc.gov.uk or
- Environment and Economy Directorate, Dorset County Council, County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, DT1 1XJ

2.17 Following this period of consultation, each representation will be considered and if necessary, modifications may be proposed to the Pre-Submission Draft document, to be submitted to the Secretary of State.

2.18 Once the Pre-Submission Draft MSP document and any proposed amendments have been submitted, an Independent Inspector will be appointed to examine whether the plan meets the required legal and soundness tests including duty to co-operate and procedural requirements. The Inspector will make an initial assessment of the Plan submitted and if there are no significant issues identified, hearing sessions into the Plan will be convened.
2.19 Following the end of the examination process, if the Inspector finds the Plan to be sound and legally compliant, Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Councils can proceed to adopt the MSP document. It will then form part of the statutory development plan for the area.
3 Context and Structure
3 Context and Structure

Context

Legislative and Planning Policy Context

3.1 The Minerals Strategy 2014 and the Mineral Sites Plan (when adopted) will together comprise the Minerals Plan for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, providing the over-arching strategy for provision of minerals, and for the safeguarding of the undeveloped mineral resource, site restoration, development management policies and identifying the sites and areas required.

3.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 sets out the legislative framework for the preparation of Local Plans whilst European and National policies and strategies provide guidance on their content. The Minerals Plan must be consistent with European and National policies. This Pre-Submission Draft Mineral Sites Plan document has been produced within the broad context of relevant Plans, Programmes and Directives which were also instrumental in shaping the Minerals Strategy 2014.

Minerals Context

3.3 Dorset contains a wide variety of mineral resources. Minerals are extracted for aggregate, non-aggregate and energy purposes. Aggregates are materials derived from sand and gravel, and crushed limestone, and are used in the construction industry for building purposes, including asphalt, concrete and mortar. Some aggregate minerals are also used for non-aggregate purposes, eg armour stone for sea defences, bedding sand for livestock. Non-aggregate minerals currently include ball clay, brick clay and building stones (Portland, Purbeck and other building stones). Oil and gas resources are also exploited for energy purposes. There are reserves of silica sand and brick clay within the county. The most significant minerals produced in the county are sand and gravel, ball clay, limestone and oil and gas.

3.4 The Draft MSP proposes to allocate sites for the extraction of sand and gravel, crushed rock, ball clay, Purbeck Stone and other building stone. It is considered that these allocations, in conjunction with current permitted reserves and the criteria-based approach to the provision of ball clay established in the Minerals Strategy, will maintain the provision of minerals during the Plan period.

Relationship to Minerals Strategy

3.5 Chapter 4 of the Minerals Strategy sets out a Vision for mineral extraction in Dorset, supported by six Objectives. Chapter 5 of The Strategy describes the spatial strategy for meeting the need for minerals, identifying in general terms where mineral development would be located and how much would be provided. It notes that the Mineral Sites Plan will (when prepared and adopted) develop this Strategy further by identifying specific sites in order to provide a level of certainty to local residents, the minerals industry, land and minerals owners and other interested stakeholders as to where future minerals development is likely to take place. Policy SS2 of the Minerals Strategy "Identification of Sites in the Mineral Sites Plan"
notes that the new minerals sites will be primarily identified through the Mineral Sites Plan although permission will be granted for unallocated (windfall) sites where it can be demonstrated that there is a need that cannot be met within allocated sites and where development would not prejudice the delivery of allocated sites.

3.6 The Mineral Sites Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Vision, Objectives and spatial approach set out in the Minerals Strategy. The policies in the Mineral Sites Plan allocate specific sites for development, identify more general areas considered to be potentially suitable for development and contain other proposals to facilitate the supply of minerals in the Plan area. The specific allocations do not equate to the grant of planning permission and any proposal for the development of an allocated site will still need to secure planning consent.

3.7 Development of the allocations of the Mineral Sites Plan, and any other mineral developments in Bournemouth, Dorset or Poole, are subject to all the relevant policies, particularly the development management, safeguarding and restoration policies, of the Minerals Strategy 2014, along with relevant national policies.

3.8 The Mineral Sites Plan must be read along with, and in the context of, the Minerals Strategy 2014.

Plan Period

3.9 The Minerals Strategy was adopted in 2014, and runs to 2028. If the Mineral Sites Plan is adopted in 2018, a 15 year plan period would end in 2033. It is acknowledged that this is beyond the end of the life of the Minerals Strategy. However, it is expected that the Minerals Strategy will be reviewed before the end of its plan period, at which time the Mineral Planning Authority will have the option to integrate a review of mineral sites as well.

Structure of the Plan

3.10 After the introductory sections, the MSP has five main sections

a. Allocations of sites for future development - for sand and gravel, crushed rock, ball clay, Purbeck Stone and other building stone
b. Designation of an Aggregates Area of Search - for increased flexibility on aggregates supply
c. Designation of Puddletown Road Policy Area - for improved management and restoration
d. Safeguarding of mineral sites - developing the safeguarding approach set out in the Minerals Strategy 2014
e. Implementation and monitoring

3.11 In this Plan, site allocation policies are numbered MS-1 and MS-3 to MS-7. Policy MS-2 designates a sand and gravel Area of Search. Policy MS-8 relates to the Puddletown Road Area Policy and Policies MS-9 and MS-10 relate to mineral sites and infrastructure safeguarding. Site allocations are set out by mineral type and, for each mineral type, comprise a policy allocating new sites or extensions to existing sites, along with a location plan indicating the locations of the allocated sites and where appropriate some supporting text.
3.12 Appendix 1 contains further information on each allocation, with a summary of key information about the allocated site and its proposed development along with an inset map of the site. Appendix 2 lists the existing minerals sites and facilities to be safeguarded through policies MS-9 and MS-10.

**Development Guidelines for each site allocation**

3.13 As noted, within Appendix A there is a section for each proposed allocation which contains an inset map and a summary of key information associated with each proposed allocation. It also includes 'Development Guidelines', derived from assessment and consultation of each site proposal.

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

3.15 The Inset Map and associated information and Development Guidelines are integral with the policy to which each one relates. Each site allocation policy must be read along with the associated Inset Maps and Development Considerations for the sites to which the policy relates.
4 Existing and Proposed Mineral Sites
4 Existing and Proposed Mineral Sites

4.1 Sand and Gravel

Background and Policy Context

4.1 Policy AS1 of the Minerals Strategy commits to the provision of a 7 year landbank based on the current agreed local annual supply requirement for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. The local annual supply requirement is established annually through the Local Aggregates Assessment and to date has been taken as the average of the previous 10 years of production.

4.2 The supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be sourced from:
- existing permitted sites
- new sites, including extensions, as identified in the Mineral Sites Plan, and
- new sites not identified in the Mineral Sites Plan, provided certain criteria are met.

4.3 In 2012, the Minerals Strategy (Chapter 7 - Sustainable Aggregates Supply) identified a shortfall over the life of the plan of 9.36 million tonnes of sand and gravel, calculated as follows:

\[
\text{Annual production figure} \times \text{Years covered by the plan (17 years, 2011 to 2028)} - \text{Existing Permitted Reserves (at the end of 2011)} = \text{Requirement for new sites}
\]

\[
(1.58 \text{ mtpa} \times 17 \text{ years}) - 17.5 \text{ mt} = 9.36 \text{ mt}
\]

4.4 This calculation of expected shortfall in aggregate supply has been updated, as shown below.
Permitted reserves at the end of 2016 were 13.6 million tonnes. However, by the end of 2018, when the Plan is expected to be adopted, this figure will have changed as sales continue and reserves fall.

It is estimated that sales of sand and gravel during the period from the end of December 2016 to the end of December 2018 will be approximately 2.77 million tonnes (assuming sales in 2017 and 2018 remain generally in line with those for 2016), giving a permitted reserve of sand and gravel at the end of 2018 of approximately 10.78 million tonnes (without any new permissions).

Using this estimated figure, along with an end date for the plan period of 2033 (15 years from adoption, assuming adoption is in 2018) and the most recent ten year average of sand and gravel supply (2007-2016) of 1.51 million tonnes per annum, the amount of sand and gravel to be provided for will be:

\[
15 \times 1.51 \text{ million tonnes} = 22.65 \text{ million tonnes}
\]

The estimated existing reserve at the time of plan adoption is then subtracted from this figure:

\[
22.65 \text{ million tonnes} - 10.78 \text{ million tonnes} = 11.87 \text{ million tonnes}.
\]

To meet the provision of sand and gravel from 2018 to 2033, at least 11.87 million tonnes will have to be provided for through new allocations.

It is estimated that the sites allocated by Policy MS-1(3) below provide for up to 16.5 million tonnes. In addition to the estimated permitted reserves figure at the end of 2018 of approximately 10.78 million tonnes, this will provide a total supply of some 27.28 million tonnes over the plan period.

This amount, along with the Area of Search designated in Policy MS-2, is considered to adequately meet the need for sand and gravel over the life of the Plan and will meet the requirement for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel in accordance with Policy AS1 of the Minerals Strategy.

4.5 The deliverability of the annual aggregate supply must be taken into consideration, and may require identification of more than simply an absolute figure that could meet demand over the plan period. New sites to meet the shortfall should be located within the Aggregate Resource Blocks designated by Policy AS1 of the Minerals Strategy.

Current Sites

4.6 At the end of 2016, the following sand and gravel sites had planning permission, with combined reserves (mineral in the ground with planning permission) of approximately 13.6 million tonnes.

- Binnegar Quarry
4.7 As long as reserves remain, it is expected that sites will continue to be worked and contribute to meeting demand during the life of the Plan. As the reserves decline, the allocated sites are expected to be developed to meet demand.

**Allocated Sites**

4.8 The following sites are allocated through Policy MS-1 and are shown on Figure 1:

i. Great Plantation - an area of land south of the Puddletown Road and adjacent to the existing Hyde Pit.

ii. Hurn Court Farm Quarry, Hurn - a proposed extension of an existing quarry onto predominantly agricultural land to the west of the current site.

iii. Philliol's Farm, Hyde - proposed quarry in agricultural land.

iv. Roeshot, Christchurch - a proposed extension to a Hampshire quarry site, westward onto predominantly agricultural land in Dorset.

v. Tatchells Quarry, Wareham - a proposed extension of an existing (though not currently operational) quarry onto agricultural land adjacent to part of the current site.

vi. Woodsford Quarry, Woodsford - a proposed extension of an existing quarry onto predominantly agricultural land to the north east of the current site.

vii. Station Road, Moreton - a proposed quarry in agricultural land.

viii. Hurst Farm, Moreton - a proposed quarry in agricultural land.
Policy MS-1: Production of Sand and Gravel

An adequate and steady supply of sand and gravel will be maintained through a combination of the following:

1. The continued provision of sand and gravel from the remaining permitted reserves at the following sites:
   a. Binnegar Quarry
   b. Dorey’s Pit
   c. Hines Pit
   d. Hyde Pit
   e. Hurn Court Farm
   f. Master’s Pit
   g. Trigon Hill
   h. Tatchells Quarry
   i. Chard Junction Quarry
   j. Henbury Pit
   k. Woodsford Quarry
   l. Moreton Pit

2. Provision of sand and gravel from the following permitted site, should it be developed during the lifetime of the plan:
   a. Avon Common

3. The following new sites and extensions to existing sites are allocated to contribute to the adequate and steady supply of sand and gravel, provided that the applicant can in each case demonstrate that the proposal is in accordance with the development plan:
   a. Great Plantation, Puddletown Road, Bere Regis - approximately 2,000,000 tonnes (Inset Map AS-06)
   b. Hurn Court Farm Quarry Extension, Hurn - approximately 600,000 tonnes (Inset Map AS-09)
   c. Philliol’s Farm, Hyde - approximately 1,500,000 tonnes (Inset Map AS-12)
   d. Roeshot Quarry Extension, Christchurch - approximately 3,500,000 tonnes (Inset Map AS-13)
   e. Tatchells Quarry Extension, Wareham - approximately 380,000 tonnes (Inset Map AS-15)
   f. Woodsford Quarry Extension, Woodsford - approximately 2,100,000 tonnes (Inset Map AS-19)
   g. Station Road, Moreton - approximately 3,100,000 tonnes (Inset Map AS-25)
   h. Hurst Farm, Moreton - approximately 3,300,000 tonnes (Inset map AS-26)
Any proposal for the development of any of these allocations must address the development considerations set out for each site in Appendix A, as well as any other matters relevant to the development of each proposed allocation, and demonstrate that any adverse impacts will be mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority.

Sites will only be considered where it has been demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from their development would not adversely affect the integrity of the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Dorset Heathland Ramsar site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
Figure 1 Sand and Gravel Allocations
A Sand and Gravel Area of Search

4.9 Policy AS1 of the Minerals Strategy requires that new sand and gravel quarries are located within the designated Superficial and Bedrock Resource Blocks. The Resource Blocks are the spatial areas within which the British Geological Survey (BGS) have identified significant reserves of sand and gravel considered to be economically viable (1).

4.10 Although the whole area of the Resource Blocks is designated for development, there are areas within them which are subject to higher levels of environmental constraints, including landscape and ecological constraints, reducing the potential for successful minerals development. To identify the areas less subject to constraints and to give clearer guidance to developers, a landscape and ecological assessment of the Resource Blocks has been carried out, with input from Natural England, to identify those areas less likely to be constrained.

4.11 The resulting areas are identified in Figure 2 and designated through Policy MS-2 as the Sand and Gravel Area of Search (AOS) of the Mineral Sites Plan. Should there be a shortfall in sand and gravel supply, the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) will permit the development of an unallocated site/sites within the AOS provided that the potential developers of any such site can demonstrate that there is a shortfall in supply of sand and gravel that cannot be met from existing sites and/or the new sites allocated through Policy MS-1.

4.12 Such a shortfall could result, for example, from one of the allocated sites proving to be undeliverable, or significantly increased sales several consecutive years leading to a shortfall in provision within the lifetime of the Plan. The MPA will need to be satisfied that there are no permitted sand and gravel reserves capable of being worked but not currently being worked in the vicinity of a site proposed through Policy MS-2, that could be used to meet the identified shortfall.

4.13 In addition to permitting unallocated sites where there is a demonstrable shortfall in supply, the MPA will also permit unallocated sites in the AOS where the development of such sites can be shown to result in significant environmental gains which deliver a net environmental benefit provided they do not delay or otherwise prejudice the development of sites allocated through this Plan. Support is also given to prior extraction of mineral in advance of non-mineral development. If it appears that the unallocated site would prejudice development of allocated sites, it will not be permitted.

4.14 In determining whether to approve an unallocated site, the MPA will consider factors such as:

i. the need for the site and whether there is a shortfall in supply (through assessing the size of the landbank and the existing level of demand),

ii. the benefits to be provided through development of the unallocated site(s),

iii. whether there are allocated site(s) that might be delayed or otherwise prejudiced by the approval of the unallocated site, and

iv. whether the development of the unallocated site(s) would add unacceptable cumulative impacts to the development of the sites allocated through this Plan.

4.15 All sites proposed for development within the AOS or the Resource Blocks will be subject to the policy requirements of the 2014 Minerals Strategy and will be required to go through the process of submitting a planning application, with all the associated detailed assessments and subject to all the relevant policy requirements of the development plan.

4.16 The AOS will not prevent the development of land for non-minerals use (e.g. allocations coming forward through local plans). In such cases, the normal mineral safeguarding requirements through Policies SG1 and SG2 of the Minerals Strategy 2014 will apply.
Policy MS-2: Sand and Gravel Area of Search

An Area of Search, as shown in Figure 2 and on the Policies Map, is designated with the intention of facilitating the development of sand and gravel sites and maintaining appropriate levels of supply. Proposals for the development of unallocated sites from within the Area of Search will be permitted if:

i. there is a demonstrable shortfall in the supply of sand and gravel, or

ii. the development of an unallocated site offers net environmental benefits that would justify its development, or

iii. the development of an unallocated site is for the prior extraction of aggregate in advance of strategically important non-mineral development, and

iv. in the case of i. and ii. above,
   a. They would not delay or otherwise prejudice the development of allocated site(s) which have the potential to produce the same specific type of aggregate mineral and which would serve the same geographic market, and
   b. They would not add unacceptable cumulative impacts to the development of allocated or permitted sites.

Applications for the development of non-allocated sites within the designated Area of Search must demonstrate that:

i. the proposals are in accordance with the development plan, and

ii. they have considered and addressed all relevant development considerations and

iii. any adverse impacts will be mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority.

Sites will only be considered where it has been demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from their development would not adversely affect the integrity of the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Dorset Heathland Ramsar site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
Figure 2 Sand and Gravel Area of Search

Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole Final Draft Mineral Sites Plan (August 2017)
4.2 Crushed Rock

Background and Policy Context

4.17 The majority of the quarries/mines which produce crushed rock sold for aggregate use are located on Portland. These quarries primarily produce dimension stone and the crushed rock is produced as a secondary aggregate or by-product from the crushing of unwanted stone remaining after dimension stone has been taken. Crushed rock is also produced by extracting and crushing the Cherty Series, found at the base of the beds used for dimension stone. Swanworth Quarry in Purbeck is the only quarry outside Portland with permission for the production of crushed rock. The majority of the stone produced is crushed and sold as aggregate or as armour stone for coastal protection.

4.18 In 2011 the Minerals Strategy conservatively identified the crushed rock landbank as around 13 million tonnes, which at the time was in excess of 48 years. No new crushed rock quarries were required during the plan period of the Strategy.

4.19 The size of the Portland crushed rock landbank is difficult to determine accurately. Not all of the waste stone already available, or to be produced from existing quarries or existing/future mines, will be crushed. Similarly, not all the cherty series rock on Portland will be accessed and removed to be crushed. The crushed rock landbank has the potential to be significantly reduced due to decisions made relating to dimension stone production and the associated relinquishment of permitted areas that could have been used for crushed rock production.

4.20 There are benefits in having more than one source of crushed rock within the Plan area, and in recognition of this, Policy AS3 of the Minerals Strategy permits new sites in exceptional circumstances for the processing and production of crushed rock, including where development would enable a sustainable supply of mineral close to the market.

Current permitted sites

4.21 At the end of 2016, the permissions under which the following active stone quarries or mines operated also included permission for the production of crushed rock:

- Swanworth Quarry, Worth Matravers, Purbeck
- Coombefield, Portland
- Perryfield, Portland
- Broadcroft, Portland
- Inmosthay Quarry, Portland
- Admiralty Quarry, Portland

4.22 At a conservative estimate, crushed rock reserves remain at around approximately 12 million tonnes, providing a landbank of around 52 years (at the rate of production of the 10 year average figure for 2006-2015, which was 230,000 tonnes per annum). This is beyond the required 10 year land bank and beyond the life of the Mineral Sites Plan, indicating that no new sites are required during the life of the Plan.
Future provision

4.23 Although this analysis indicates no anticipated shortage of supply of crushed rock sites during the Plan period, most of the landbank and the active sites are on Portland and there are benefits in maintaining a supply of crushed rock from elsewhere in the Plan area.

4.24 Swanworth Quarry in Purbeck supplies crushed rock to south-eastern Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole. It is an important source of crushed rock, supplying approximately half of the Dorset annual total. It provides an alternative source of crushed rock to the Portland quarries, or Mendip quarries. In terms of reducing distances to be travelled, it is considered to offer a more sustainable source of construction aggregate for the Poole and Bournemouth markets.

4.25 It is also questionable whether the Portland suppliers would have the capacity or desire to double their output to maintain supply, should Swanworth cease production - as is due to happen by 2024.

4.26 However, the quarry and proposed extension are within the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The National Planning Policy Framework requires that mineral planning authorities refuse permission for major developments in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that such quarries are in the public interest (2).

4.27 The Mineral Planning Authority has taken into consideration the great weight given in national policy to the conservation of landscape and scenic beauty along with the economic, spatial and sustainability benefits provided by this quarry and the great weight also given in the National Planning Policy Framework to the benefits of the mineral extraction, including to the economy (3).

4.28 It is recognised that landscape and visual impact is a key issue for future development at this site and would have to be fully addressed in any proposals, mitigating all impacts to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority.

4.29 In recognition of the benefits of maintaining an alternate source of crushed rock in Dorset, Policy MS-3 allocates an extension to Swanworth Quarry, providing approximately 2.0 million tonnes of crushed rock. The proposed extension is shown on Inset Map PK-16 in Appendix 1 and in Figure 3 below.

---

2 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 116 (March 2012, Department for Communities and Local Government)
3 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 144 (March 2012, Department for Communities and Local Government)
Policy MS-3: Swanworth Quarry Extension

An extension to Swanworth Quarry in Purbeck is allocated to contribute to the adequate and steady supply of crushed rock.

Any proposal for the development of this allocation must address the development considerations set out for the site in Appendix A, with particular emphasis on landscape and visual impacts on the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty as well as any other matters relevant to the development of the allocation, and demonstrate that any adverse impacts will be mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority.

This proposed development will only be considered where it has been demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from their development would not adversely affect the integrity of the Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC or the Studland to Portland Candidate Marine SAC, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
Figure 3 Crushed Rock Allocation
4.3 Recycled Aggregate

Background and Policy Context

4.30 Recycled aggregates are construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) wastes which can be re-used as aggregates, usually after some form of processing such as screening, washing or blending with primary aggregate. CDE waste includes crushed brick, concrete, soils and sub-soils and road planings. These materials may be used as they are, to provide bulk fill for construction projects or combined with primary (i.e. land-won or marine) material to manufacture concrete or material suitable for road surfacing and for re-use in materials for sea defences. Recycled aggregates represent a potentially significant contribution to the supply of construction aggregate, helping to conserve reserves of minerals in the ground.

4.31 The National Planning Policy Framework requires mineral planning authorities to take into consideration provision for, and sources of, recycled aggregates. There is no requirement to provide for a specific landbank for recycled aggregates, but given the importance of such materials it is considered appropriate to plan for specific sites.

4.32 The Minerals Strategy seeks to ensure a steady, annual increase in the production of recycled aggregate, particularly the production of products of a high specification, and Policy RE1 of the Strategy is a criteria based policy intended to facilitate this increase.

4.33 Existing sites (both permanent and temporary), including mobile crushing facilities associated with construction work, and other sites that may come forward through the planning application process to be determined in accordance with the development management policies of the Minerals Strategy will all contribute to the provision of recycled aggregates in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.

Current sites

4.34 At the end of 2016, the following sites had permission for the processing of recycled aggregates, although not all were operational:

- Canford Recycled Aggregates Washing Plant, Canford, Poole
- Whites Pit Landfill Recycling Site, Canford, Poole
- Dawkins Road Rail Head, Hamworthy, Poole
- Downend Farm, Blandford
- Elliot Road Industrial Estate, Bournemouth
- MB Wilkes, Henbury, Sturminster Marshall
- Wareham & Purbeck Skip Hire, Holton Heath
- Mannings Heath Depot, Tower Park, Poole
- Masters Quarry, Puddletown Road
- Redbridge Road Quarry, Crossways
- Parley Eco-Composting, West Parley
- Spratley Wood, Puddletown Road
- Dorset County Council Recycling, Henbury
- Swanworth Quarry, Worth Matravers
4.35 Other sites associated with significant development works (e.g. onsite waste management for key construction/demolition works) have also been operational during this period but due to their temporary/short-term nature are not identified.

Recycled aggregates - allocated site

4.36 No new sites for recycled aggregate production are allocated through the Mineral Sites Plan.

4.37 Two existing recycling operations - White’s Pit and Canford Recycling Washing Plant, both at Canford Heath in Poole - have been consolidated to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the resultant operation. The merged operation is the single largest producer of recycled aggregates in the Plan area. It includes a washing plant, enabling the crushed material to be washed as part of the recycling and sorting process. This adds value to the recycled product and makes it suitable for a wider range of uses than material that has only been crushed.

4.38 The site is well located within the south-east Dorset conurbation, both for sourcing material for recycling and for supplying recycled aggregate to the market. The site’s location within the South West Hampshire/South East Dorset Green Belt means that care must be taken to ensure that the resulting development does not lead to any net additional impact on the openness of the Green Belt or the purposes for including land within it.

4.39 A location in the Green Belt for a more permanent recycling operation such as the one proposed is justified on the grounds that:

- there is already an existing recycling use (albeit with a temporary permission) at White’s Pit
- the consolidated operation is not expected to prejudice the openness of the Green Belt
- the expected level of output of the consolidated operation would be of sufficient strategic significance to justify a more permanent facility.

4.40 The consolidated operation at White’s Pit is allocated in Policy MS-4 below and shown in Figure 4 and Inset Map RA-01 in Appendix A.
Policy MS-4: Site for the provision of recycled aggregate

Land at White's Pit in Poole (see Inset Map RA-01 in Appendix A) is suitable for aggregates recycling and will make a significant contribution to the steady supply of recycled aggregate.

The use of this site for the production of recycled aggregates, whether through consolidation of existing operations or by other means, shall not result in any net increase in adverse impact upon the openness of the Green Belt.

All relevant development considerations, including those set out in Appendix A, must be fully addressed and any adverse impacts will be mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority.

In addition, it must be demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from the ongoing development of this site would not adversely affect the integrity of the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Dorset Heathland Ramsar site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
Figure 4 Recycled Aggregates Allocation
4.4 Ball Clay

Background and Policy Context

4.41 Ball clay is a nationally important mineral and in the UK is only found in in the Wareham Basin of Purbeck and within two areas of Devon. UK ball clay is an essential ingredient of perhaps half of the world's production of sanitary ware. Dorset clays are noted for their high plasticity and unfired strength and also low carbon content. They are particularly suited for tile manufacture and also in electro-porcelains, refractories kiln furniture and sanitary ware.

4.42 The Wareham Basin is constrained by national landscape designations and international and national nature conservation designations. The Minerals Strategy designates a Ball Clay Consultation Area within which the majority of the ball clay resource is located and where the Mineral Planning Authority wishes to locate future ball clay sites.

4.43 Although there is no requirement to provide for a landbank for ball clay, the Minerals Strategy supports a steady supply to ensure provision of the range of grades demanded by the industry. It is expected that this supply will come from existing sites, sites allocated through the Mineral Sites Plan and unallocated sites proposed for development through the policies of the Minerals Strategy 2014, particularly Policy BC1, which states that the Mineral Planning Authority will aim to provide for up to 2.5 million tonnes of ball clay up to 2028 and sets out a series of criteria which must be met for permission to be granted for the development of new sites.

4.44 The Minerals Strategy (paragraph 8.40) notes that there is currently no evidence to show that an adverse effect on the integrity of European sites resulting from future ball clay development is a real possibility. However, it is acknowledged that the situation may arise in the latter part of the plan period where work being carried out to identify new sites may require application of the tests of Article 6 (4) of the Habitats Directive, as acknowledged in Policy BC1 of the Minerals Strategy.

Current Sites

4.45 Within Dorset there are currently five active extraction sites:

- Dorey’s Pit, East Holme, Wareham
- Povington Pit, Steeple, Wareham
- Trigon Pit, Wareham
- Furzeyground, Creech
- Hawkpost, Creech

Ball clay - allocated sites

4.46 Significant investment is needed to undertake the complex geological investigation and environmental assessments required to allocate sites and therefore the Mineral Sites Plan is unlikely to identify sufficient sites to allow provision to be maintained at a level of 250,000 tonnes per annum during the plan period.
4.47 However, the Minerals Strategy 2014 contains a suite of policies to assess planning applications as they come forward and these, together with existing and allocated sites, are expected to provide the flexibility to allow ball clay to be delivered throughout the plan period. If the industry is unable to come forward with sustainable sites then there will be a need to review the Plan and the level of provision being planned for. The supply of ball clay will be monitored to ensure that provision is maintained.

4.48 In support of this approach, the following site extension at Trigon Hill is allocated.

**Policy MS-5: Site for the provision of ball clay**

The following extension to an existing site is allocated to contribute to the supply of ball clay, provided that the applicant can demonstrate that the proposal is in accordance with the development plan:

i. Trigon Hill Extension, Wareham (Inset Map BC-04)

Any proposals for the development of this allocation must address the development considerations set out in Appendix A, as well as any other matters relevant its development, and demonstrate that any adverse impacts will be mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority.

Sites will only be considered where it has been demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from their development would not adversely affect the integrity of the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Dorset Heathland Ramsar site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
Figure 5 Ball Clay Allocation

Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole Final Draft Mineral Sites Plan (August 2017)
4.5 Purbeck Stone

Background and Policy Context

4.49 Purbeck Stone is a natural limestone, recognised nationally as an important building stone. Current quarrying is generally confined to the Purbeck Plateau, an area of about 10km² between Swanage in the east and Kingston in the west, and mostly south of the B3069 which joins the two. This is an area of significant environmental quality, entirely within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and partly within the Heritage Coast, and in an area important for tourism. The Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site lies to the south of the Plateau.

4.50 Purbeck Stone has been quarried for many centuries and the Minerals Strategy 2014 proposes to continue this by providing for some 20,000 tonnes of Purbeck Stone per year. This will be achieved through a combination of existing sites, allocated sites and, under certain circumstances, new (unallocated) sites from within the Purbeck Stone Area of Search identified within the Minerals Strategy 2014.

4.51 The market demands, and a Purbeck Stone quarry can potentially supply, a range of types of stone with different uses from different strata (beds) at varying depths. Not all quarries supply all types of stone, making it necessary to provide a range of site options with potential for development, in order to meet the full range of market demand.

4.52 The Minerals Strategy\(^4\) commits to the provision of at least 20,000 tonnes per annum of saleable Purbeck Stone (excluding Burr and Purbeck Marble), from a range of sources, including:

- existing sites with planning permission
- applications for non-allocated sites within the designated Area of Search if supply cannot be met through existing permitted or allocated sites
- permitting applications for non-allocated sites outside of the Area of Search, provided certain criteria are met
- new sites and extensions to existing sites allocated in the Mineral Sites Plan.

Current Sites

4.53 At the end of 2016, the following Purbeck Stone quarries were active:

- Downs Quarry, Worth Matravers
- South Downs Quarry, Worth Matravers
- Quarry 4, Acton, Langton Matravers
- Landers and Fratton Quarry, Worth Matravers
- Belle Vue Quarry, Swanage
- Southard Quarry, Swanage
- St. Aldhelms Quarry, Worth Matravers
- California Quarry, Swanage
- Blacklands Quarry, Langton Matravers

---

\(^4\) pp. 101-103 and Policies PK1 and PK 2 of the Minerals Strategy 2014
- Keates Quarry, Langton Matravers
- Homefield 1, Langton Matravers
- Homefield 2, Langton Matravers

**Allocated sites**

4.54 Policy MS-6 below sets out the new allocations, to assist in maintaining the supply of stone.
Policy MS-6: Sites for the provision of Purbeck Stone

An adequate and steady supply of Purbeck Stone will be maintained through a combination of the following:

1. The continued provision of stone from the remaining permitted reserves at the following sites:
   a. Downs Quarry, Worth Matravers
   b. South Downs Quarry, Worth Matravers
   c. Quarry 4, Acton, Langton Matravers
   d. Landers and Fratton Quarry, Worth Matravers
   e. Belle Vue Quarry, Swanage
   f. Southard Quarry, Swanage
   g. St. Aldhelms Quarry, Worth Matravers
   h. California Quarry, Swanage
   i. Blacklands Quarry, Langton Matravers
   j. Keates Quarry, Langton Matravers
   k. Homefield 1, Langton Matravers
   l. Homefield 2, Langton Matravers

2. The provision of stone from the following allocations of new sites and extensions to existing sites, provided that the applicant can in each case demonstrate that the proposal is in accordance with the development plan:
   a. Blacklands Quarry Extension, Langton Matravers (Inset Map PK-02)
   b. Southard Quarry, Swanage (Inset Map PK-10)
   c. Downs Quarry Extension, Langton Matravers (Inset Map PK-15)
   d. Home Field, Acton (Inset Map PK-17)
   e. Quarry 4 Extension, Acton (Inset Map PK-18)
   f. Broadmead Field, Langton Matravers (Inset Map PK-19)
   g. Gallows Gore, Harmans Cross (Inset Map PK-21)

Any proposal for the development of this allocation must address the development guidelines set out for each site in Appendix A, with particular emphasis on landscape and visual impacts on the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, as well as any other matters relevant to the development of the allocations, and demonstrate that any adverse impacts will be mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority.

This proposed development will only be considered where it has been demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from their development would not adversely affect the integrity of the Isle of Portland to Studland...
Cliffs SAC, the Studland to Portland Candidate Marine SAC, the St Albans Head to Durlston Head and the Dorset Heaths SAC, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
Figure 6 Purbeck Stone Allocations
Home Field and Broadmead Field

4.55 The allocations at Home Field and Broadmead Field (see Inset Maps PK-17 and PK-19) are both relatively large sites which are owned by the National Trust. The National Trust currently have five ongoing quarrying operations across their estate on the Purbeck plateau and both of these allocations will be used to site a replacement quarry or quarries for any of the current quarrying operations, should this be required during the Plan period.

4.56 It is not the intention that the whole of Home Field or Broadmead Field would be quarried in a single operation. The National Trust control new quarrying activities on their estate carefully to emulate historic working patterns and minimise impacts and any new quarry operation within either of these allocated areas would be similarly managed.

4.57 Within these allocations an individual permission would be restricted to a 1ha plot, with a total production of some 40,000 tonnes of saleable stone and a maximum output of no more than 2,000 tonnes per annum. At this rate of production approximately 1,000m$^2$ metres will be worked every two years and the 1 ha site would have a life of approximately 20 years.

4.58 There are already two permitted quarries within Home Field and one at Broadmead.

4.6 Other Building Stone

Background and Policy Context

4.59 In addition to Purbeck and Portland stone, there are a number of other building stones - limestones and sandstones - found and worked in Dorset. Most of the various limestones that outcrop in north and west Dorset, along with sandstones in north, west and east Dorset, have been quarried and used as local building materials at some point.

4.60 The Minerals Strategy recognises that quarrying of local stone is important to maintain the character of local buildings and settlements and supports the extraction of further reserves of building stone. Policy BS 1 of the Minerals Strategy 2014 is intended to facilitate the small-scale supply of building stone for specific purposes and supports proposals for new, small-scale building stone quarries, provided certain criteria are met. There is no set target for the amount of other building stone that will be produced annually.

4.61 The Strategy notes that future supply of building stone will be achieved through allocation of new sites or extensions to existing sites through the Minerals Sites Plan, in addition to any quarries that may be opened or re-opened through Policy BS1 of the Minerals Strategy.

Current Sites

4.62 At the end of 2016, the following building stone quarries were active:

- Coombe Farm Quarry, Beaminster (Inferior Oolite)
- Frogden Quarry, Castleton (Inferior Oolite)
- Whithill Quarry, Castleton (Forest Marble)
* Whiteways Lane Quarry, Marnhull (Todber Freestone)
* Redlands Quarry, Todber (Todber Freestone)
* Oddens Quarry, Abbotsbury (Osmington Oolite)
* Manor Farm Quarry, Melbury Abbas (Melbury Sandstone)

**Allocated sites**

4.63 Policy MS-7 below allocates extensions to three existing quarries, to contribute to maintaining the supply of building stone.

**Policy MS-7: Sites for the provision of other building stone (excluding Portland and Purbeck stone)**

The following extensions to existing sites are allocated, provided that the applicant can in each case demonstrate that the proposal is in accordance with the development plan, to contribute to the supply of building stone:

i. Marnhull Quarry, Marnhull (Inset Map BS-02)
ii. Frogden Quarry, Oborne (Inset Map BS-04)
iii. Whithill Quarry, Lillington (Inset Map BS-05)

Any proposal for the development of any of these allocations must address the development considerations set out for each site in Appendix A, as well as any other matters relevant to the development of each proposed allocation, and demonstrate that any adverse impacts will be mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority.
Figure 7 Other Building Stone Allocations
5 Puddletown Road Area Policy
5 Puddletown Road Area Policy

Puddletown Road Area - Background and Context

5.1 The Puddletown Road and surrounding areas comprise primarily a ridge of free-draining, acidic sands and gravels, capable of supporting heathland and acid grassland. Lowland heathland and acid grassland are important both nationally and internationally, and remaining heathland is often protected both for its rarity as a habitat and for the species it supports. However the geology that supports the heathland is also in demand for extraction and use as construction aggregate, and the Puddletown Road area contains a concentration of existing and former mineral workings. Potential exists in this area for future mineral workings.

5.2 Puddletown Road is a Strategic Nature Area on the South West Nature Map and lies within the Wild Purbeck Nature Improvement Area. Nature After Minerals (NAM), a Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) led partnership, has identified Puddletown Road as a key area for lowland heathland restoration, with potential to make a significant contribution to priority habitat restoration targets and rebuild lost heathland heritage.

5.3 The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy 2014 provides the policy basis for the control of development, restoration and aftercare of individual mineral sites. However in some cases there is a need for the co-ordinated management of the landscape at a wider scale, both during development and in the longer-term after restoration and aftercare are completed. This will not only create a coherent and resilient ecological network linking restored sites with neighbouring areas of nature conservation interest but will provide for continuity of long term management.

5.4 Such an approach would be relevant to the Puddletown Road area where the concentration of mineral workings together with aspirations for heathland restoration present a strong argument for a long term and comprehensive approach to restoration. Without this, there is a risk that any benefits delivered through restoration and aftercare on individual site restorations could be lost.

5.5 The Mineral Sites Plan designates a Puddletown Road policy area, as illustrated in Figure 8 and defined on the Policies Map. Within this area, a long-term and coordinated approach to development, restoration and management can be achieved. The spatial extent of the policy area is based on the Heath/Forest Mosaic Landscape Type, modified by local considerations and the likelihood of future quarrying.

5.6 Management and restoration will be in line with the management guidelines set out for the Heath/Forest Mosaic Landscape Type. The policy will rely upon partnership working to secure effective delivery since there are a number of permitted and working sites in the area already. However, it is in the interests of operators and land owners to cooperate to ensure that possible future working along with the phasing and restoration of all sites can be considered in a comprehensive manner.

5 http://www.biodiversitysouthwest.org.uk/nmap.html
6 https://www.dorsetwildlifetrust.org.uk/wild_purbeck_nia.html
7 Para. 9, NPPF (DCLG: 2012)
8 https://mapping.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/landscape/ImgDetail/3
5.7 The Mineral Planning Authority has a role in assisting with this management and restoration. Benefits for operators include greater opportunities for managing larger blocks of heathland and for ‘hosting’ legally protected species on a restored site or an area planned for future development, while another area is being worked. It would also help with the management of traffic and other amenity impacts through effective phasing, and should bring about significant biodiversity benefits in the longer term. Operators can also build greater trust with communities and environmental bodies that their mineral workings can bring about genuine longer term benefits.

Policy MS-8: Puddletown Road Area Policy

Within the Puddletown Road Area as shown on the Policies Map and in Figure 8, the Mineral Planning Authority will work with operators, landowners, Natural England and the Local Nature Partnership to secure a consistent and coordinated approach to the development, working and restoration of land permitted for mineral development.

This consistent and coordinated approach will:

i. support the management objectives of the Heath/Forest Mosaic Landscape Type
ii. avoid or minimise adverse transport, environmental or amenity impacts arising from mineral workings;
iii. maximise opportunities for biodiversity gains, including through effective and timely restoration of lowland heath and associated habitats and linking restored sites with areas of nature conservation interest;
iv. secure cost-effective and long-term aftercare and management;
v. meet environmental and compatible recreational objectives in the area.

Management activities will only be undertaken where it can be demonstrated that any possible effects that might result will not adversely affect the integrity of the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Dorset Heathland Ramsar sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
6 Safeguarding
6 Safeguarding

Background and Policy Context

6.1 Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life. It is therefore important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. As minerals can only be worked where they are found, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires Mineral Planning Authorities to ‘safeguard’ or protect mineral resources, together with the infrastructure required to extract, process and transport them, from needless sterilisation by non-mineral development in order to secure the future long term supply of minerals.

6.2 Safeguarding allows the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) to resist encroachment by development which could be incompatible with existing mineral operations and their associated infrastructure, and which could restrict the continued production of minerals and mineral products. Safeguarding facilitates the continued production of minerals and benefits the economy.

6.3 The NPPF requires the following to be safeguarded:

- existing, planned and potential rail heads
- rail links to quarries
- wharfage and associated storage
- handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail, sea or inland waterways of minerals, including recycled, secondary and marine-dredged materials
- existing, planned and potential sites for concrete batching, the manufacture of coated materials, other concrete products and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material.

Protecting the undeveloped mineral resource

6.4 The Minerals Strategy 2014, through Policies SG1 and SG2, safeguards the undeveloped mineral resource. Policy SG2 of the Minerals Strategy 2014 requires districts/boroughs in Dorset to consult the mineral planning authority on development proposals within the Mineral Safeguarding Area/Mineral Consultation Area meeting the following criteria:

- Any new built development proposed within the mineral consultation area, or
- Any material change in the use of land, or
- Any extension of and/or change to the curtilage of a property within the mineral consultation area

---

9 National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 142. DCLG: 2012
10 National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 143, 3rd and 4th bullet points (DCLG: 2012)
11 National Planning Policy Framework - paragraph 143. DCLG: 2012
Preventing land use conflict

6.5 Policy SG3 of the Minerals Strategy safeguards existing mineral sites, including related infrastructure. However, this was a generic approach to site and infrastructure safeguarding and did not identify the specific sites to be safeguarded, nor did it establish a consultation area around each site to protect against encroachment from non-minerals uses. Such encroachment of incompatible activities around minerals developments can lead to conflicts, potentially imposing constraints and reducing the viability of future mineral operations. Establishing consultation areas between minerals developments (both permitted, and allocated but not yet permitted, sites) and incompatible (non-mineral) activities can prevent encroachment and reduce the potential for land use conflict and adverse impacts.

6.6 The mineral sites and infrastructure safeguarded under Policy SG3 of the Minerals Strategy are listed and mapped in Appendix XX, and illustrated in Figure XX below. This list is only accurate at the time the Plan is adopted. It will be updated at least annually through monitoring of the Minerals Strategy and Mineral Sites Plan. The mapping is also available online at link to be added.

6.7 Policy MS-9 establishes a 250 metre consultation area around each site and requires local planning authorities within Dorset to consult Dorset County Council as the Mineral Planning Authority on development proposals within the consultation area which could affect the use of such sites and facilities. The County Council may advise that development should not be permitted if it would constrain the effective operation of existing sites, or future use of land or associated infrastructure identified for mineral use.

6.8 Bournemouth and Poole as unitary authorities are determining authorities for both mineral and non-minerals development and will be able to assess potential impacts of non-minerals development around mineral sites.

6.9 To avoid the need for consultation on minor development that is unlikely to constrain future working or on development that has already been the subject of consultation, the following development within the consultation areas around mineral sites is exempt from the need for consultation with the Mineral Planning Authority:

i. development in accordance with an allocation in an adopted Local Plan;
ii. applications for reserved matters unless consultation has specifically been requested in response to the relevant outline application;
iii. applications for the discharge of conditions;
iv. development within a settlement boundary defined in an adopted Local Plan;
v. householder development (i.e. the extension or other alteration of a dwelling that does not result in any increase in the number of dwellings);
vi. applications for change of use other than to Classes C1, C2, C2a, C3, C4 or D1;
vii. applications for advertisement consent, listed building consent, works to trees or certificates of lawfulness;
viii. prior notifications for forestry, agriculture or demolition;
ix. the construction or alteration of an access or a fence or other boundary; and
x. applications for temporary permission of up to five years.
Policy MS-9: Preventing Land-Use Conflict

The mineral sites and associated infrastructure that support the supply of minerals in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole are safeguarded against development that could unnecessarily sterilise the sites and infrastructure, or prejudice or jeopardise their use, by creating incompatible land uses nearby.

Consultation areas of 250m are designated around safeguarded mineral sites and infrastructure. District and Borough Councils within Dorset will consult the mineral planning authority on proposals for non-minerals development partly or wholly within these consultation areas.

Safeguarding allocated mineral sites

6.10 Policy SG3 of the Minerals Strategy 2014 did not specifically safeguard sites allocated for future minerals development, but not yet permitted. For clarification, sites allocated for future development through the Mineral Sites Plan are safeguarded through Policy MS-10 until they receive planning permission, after which they will be safeguarded through Policy SG3 of the Minerals Strategy 2014 and Policy MS-9 of the Mineral Sites Plan.

Policy MS-10: Safeguarding allocated mineral sites

Sites allocated for development through the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Mineral Sites Plan will be safeguarded from non-minerals related development until planning consent has been granted for mineral development of the site.
7 Implementation and Monitoring
7 Implementation and Monitoring

Background

7.1 Chapter 17 of the 2014 Minerals Strategy sets out the Mineral Planning Authorities’ commitment and approach to ongoing monitoring of the effectiveness and efficiency of the Minerals Strategy, including the framework through which the implementation and effectiveness of the policies of the Minerals Strategy are monitored.

7.2 This chapter of the Mineral Sites Plan describes how the policies of this Plan, set out below, will be implemented and monitored.

a. Allocation of specific mineral sites: Policies MS-1 (sand and gravel), MS-3 (crushed rock), MS-4 (recycled aggregate), MS-5 (ball clay), MS-6 (Purbeck stone) and MS-7 (other building stone) all allocate specific sites for future development.

b. Allocation of an Aggregates Area of Search: Policy MS-2 allocates an aggregates area of search, with the potential for further aggregate supply if certain criteria are met.

c. Designation of the Puddletown Road Policy Area: Policy MS-8 designates the Puddletown Road Policy Area, seeking a coordinated and long-term approach to mineral development and land management and restoration within the Puddletown Road Policy Area.

d. Safeguarding: Policy MS-9 establishes a consultation area around mineral sites and infrastructure, requiring local planning authorities are required to consult the mineral planning authority over possible encroachment of non-minerals development. Policy MS-10 safeguards allocated but not yet permitted mineral sites.

Implementation

7.3 It is expected that policy implementation will be achieved primarily through submission and determination of planning applications - primarily for minerals development but also for other types of development which could have an impact on minerals development and maintaining minerals supply. Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Councils as mineral planning authorities will determine applications for mineral development, and will monitor the ongoing development and restoration of permitted sites.

7.4 The continuing preparation and submission of applications to achieve future minerals supply is undertaken primarily by mineral operators of the private sector - both large and small scale operators.

7.5 Bournemouth and Poole Councils, as unitary authorities, also determine non-minerals development. Within Dorset County Council, this role is performed by district and borough councils, with whom Dorset County Council will co-operate to manage the safeguarding of existing minerals development and the undeveloped mineral reserve still in the ground.
7.6 Neighbouring authorities, other parts of the private sector and regulatory and/or advisory agencies such as the Environment Agency and Natural England are also involved. The actions of these various groups/organisations may impact on the planning and development of minerals operations in the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole area, and must be taken into consideration.

7.7 Table 1 below outlines the roles of these various organisations and groups.

**Table 1 Implementation Responsibilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisations/Groups</th>
<th>Main Mineral Related Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mineral Planning Authority</strong></td>
<td>• Prepare the Dorset Minerals Plan as part of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework&lt;br&gt;• Determine planning applications for mineral development (and for non-mineral development, for Bournemouth and Poole)&lt;br&gt;• Monitor and enforce the implementation of planning controls associated with mineral development&lt;br&gt;• Cooperate with other Mineral Planning Authorities on cross-boundary mineral issues&lt;br&gt;• Participate in the South West Aggregates Working Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Dorset County Council, Bournemouth Council, Borough of Poole)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Planning Authorities</strong></td>
<td>• Have regard to the presence of mineral resources and infrastructure in developing Local Plans and determining planning applications&lt;br&gt;• Consult Dorset County Council on emerging Local Plans and development within Mineral Consultation Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Dorset’s district/borough councils)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Mineral Planning Authorities</strong></td>
<td>• Cooperate with Dorset County Council in the development of Minerals/Local Plans and consideration of mineral planning applications with cross-boundary implications&lt;br&gt;• Participate in the Aggregates Working Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environment Agency</strong></td>
<td>• Issues and enforces environmental permits for the management of mining waste and the discharge of water, together with abstraction licences for the use of surface water and groundwater in mineral development&lt;br&gt;• Responds to minerals plans, strategies and planning applications as a statutory consultee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Health Officers</strong></td>
<td>• Protect and improve the health and wellbeing of the public, including addressing air pollution, noise and odours&lt;br&gt;• Respond to minerals plans, strategies and planning applications as a consultee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Dorset’s district/borough councils)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Organisations/Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisations/Groups</th>
<th>Main Mineral Related Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health and Safety Executive</strong></td>
<td>- Responsible through its National Quarries Inspection Team and HM Inspectorate of Mines for enforcing the health and safety aspects of mineral working through the Quarries Regulations 1999 and Mines Regulations 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marine Management Organisation</strong></td>
<td>- Responsible for licensing, regulating and planning marine activities around England and Wales, including the dredging of marine aggregates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mineral Operators</strong></td>
<td>- Obtain and implement planning permissions for mineral development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Provide data on mineral production and reserves to inform Local Aggregate Assessments and other evidence developed by the Mineral Planning Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Aggregate mineral operators participate in the Aggregates Working Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aggregates Working Party</strong></td>
<td>- Undertakes data collection to facilitate planning for aggregates within its region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Produces annual reports to monitor the region’s aggregates production and reserves and the contribution to national supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Advises on Local Aggregate Assessments prepared by its constituent Mineral Planning Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Liaison Groups</strong></td>
<td>- Provide a forum for scrutiny of the operation of mineral sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Membership usually comprises the site operator, parish councils, county and district councillors and officers, and the Environment Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-mineral businesses, infrastructure providers and the general public</strong></td>
<td>- General activities and operations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Monitoring

7.8 The purpose of monitoring is twofold, including measuring the actual significant effects of implementing the Plan policies and assisting in identification of unforeseen adverse effects and the need to undertake appropriate remedial action. Monitoring should aim to answer questions such as:
Are the policies contributing towards the Plan's vision and objectives, as well as the SA objectives and sustainable development as predicted?
Are mitigation measures performing as well as expected?
Are there any adverse effects? Are these within acceptable limits, or is remedial action necessary?

7.9 The approach taken to monitoring should be objective, and target-led. It is not necessary to monitor everything or to monitor an effect indefinitely - instead, monitoring should be focused on significant effects. Monitoring should involve measuring performance against indicators which may establish a causal link between implementation of the Plan and the likely significant effects being monitored.

7.10 There is a specific requirement for the implementation of the Mineral Sites Plan to be monitored. The most appropriate way of doing this is through the Annual Monitoring Report, produced by the mineral planning authority annually. The monitoring period is by calendar year of January to December rather than by April to March - largely because monitoring of minerals production by the Aggregates Working Party is on this basis.

7.11 Table 2 below shows how the Plan will be monitored in relation to its policies. The mineral planning authority will also seek to monitor other elements relating to the Mineral Sites Plan and its implementation including annual sales.

7.12 The Plan has a nominal end-date of 2033, but it is expected that it will be reviewed on a five-yearly basis to reflect the changing national policy context, trends in mineral supply and demand, and the changes in the availability of sites and reserves. Prior to the five year review, however, ongoing monitoring of the Mineral Sites Plan may identify specific policies or elements of the Plan that are not being implemented, or for which implementation is having unforeseen outcomes.

7.13 Where monitoring triggers a need to review consider the implementation or effects of one or more policies, the mineral planning authority will identify appropriate corrective action to be taken, including:

- continuing to monitor the situation, in advance of more specific action;
- a review of the mineral planning authority decision making;
- review of targets;
- revision of an individual policy; or
- revision of the Minerals Plan and/or the Minerals Strategy

Risks to Delivery

7.14 Preparation of the Mineral Sites Plan has been informed by collection of an appropriate evidence base, consideration of alternative site options, Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment, and extensive informal and formal consultation with a wide range of interested parties. It is considered that the Mineral Sites Plan, when read in conjunction with the Minerals Strategy 2014, provides an appropriate and sustainable strategy for future mineral development in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.
7.15 However, despite the level of care and attention given to preparation of the evidence base, mineral demand and supply is associated with uncertainties that could affect the basis of the Plan and its successful implementation. The mineral planning authority has sought to take a flexible approach as far as possible to try to account for any possible variations that may arise. This part of the Plan describes the approach taken and how the Plan could respond to such variations.

Variations in production levels

7.16 Flexibility in the supply of land-won aggregate is established through Policy AS1 of the Minerals Strategy 2014 which commits to maintaining a landbank based on the 'current agreed local annual supply requirement for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole'. This supply level is established annually through the production of the Local Aggregates Assessment. To date the figure has been taken as the average of the past ten years of production, which takes account of variations in demand (i.e. sales) as opposed to requiring a fixed annual level of production over the Plan period. The use of a ten year average has the effect of smoothing out peaks and troughs in production levels.

7.17 The designation of an Aggregates Area of Search will also provide some flexibility in reacting to sharp increases in demand for aggregates, or accommodating for the failure of an allocated site or sites.

7.18 In terms of the other minerals of the Plan, the use of criteria-based policies (e.g. for ball clay, Policy BC-1 of the 2014 Minerals Strategy; for Purbeck stone, Policy PK-2 of the Minerals Strategy) or the existence of adequate reserves (e.g. Portland stone) together with sites allocated through the Mineral Sites Plan are intended to maintain the ongoing supply of mineral.

Non-Delivery of Allocated Sites

The mineral types with a policy commitment to delivering a specific amount of mineral are sand and gravel and Purbeck stone. It is considered that the greatest risk of non-delivery of allocated sites applies to aggregate sites, since these are generally larger and subject to more constraints. The inclusion of an Aggregates Area of Search is intended to provide flexibility in this case. For Purbeck stone, there is both a criteria-based policy and an area of search for non-allocated sites, provided certain criteria are met.

Ball clay sites are also often subject to constraints given the landscape and ecological sensitivity of the areas in which ball clay is found. Policy BC-1 of the Minerals Strategy 2014 is a criteria-based policy which provides for flexibility of supply.

The monitoring programme will keep the levels of demand and supply under regular review and if there is concern that supply is not being met there is an option of carrying out a full or partial review of the relevant parts of the Minerals Strategy and/or the Mineral Sites Plan.
Closure of sites with remaining reserves

7.19 Forecasts of the need for minerals assume that currently-permitted reserves will remain available for extraction. However, it is always possible that any permitted site may close before its resource is fully worked out, due to circumstances such as:

a. unforeseen physical constraints, e.g. hydrogeology or faulting
b. economic decisions by an operator
c. designation of land for nature conservation, resulting in review and potential modification of planning permissions; and
d. changing markets for the mineral resource.

7.20 The mineral planning authority will monitor the ongoing availability of reserves through its annual Monitoring Report and where closure of a site undermines the ability to maintain a steady and adequate supply of a particular mineral, the need for partial review of the Minerals Strategy/Mineral Sites Plan will be considered.

Variation in Levels of Cross-boundary Minerals Movements

7.21 For industrial minerals, such as ball clay, sales are almost wholly to markets outside the Dorset (and even the UK). For aggregates, Dorset primarily exports sand and gravel to other authorities in the south-west, and to Hampshire in the south-east. The main sources of aggregate import are again the south-west (particularly crushed rock from Somerset) and sand and gravel from Hampshire, particularly from quarries close to the county border. The crushed rock from Somerset is used for general construction-related uses and also for more high-specification uses, as Dorset does have such specialised aggregate mineral resources.

7.22 The cross-boundary movement of aggregates will be monitored, principally through the Government’s four-yearly aggregate minerals survey, and any significant changes that may increase demand for aggregates from within Dorset will be identified and the need for review of the Minerals Plan considered.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy MS-1: Sites for the provision of sand and gravel <em>(Contributes towards Objectives 1 and 4 of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy 2014)</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Delivery Agencies** | The Mineral Planning Authority  
Mineral Operators |
| **Delivery Mechanisms** | Submission and determination of planning applications  
Implementation and monitoring of planning permissions |
| **Monitoring Indicators** |  
**Key Indicator**  
Aggregate supply is maintained at an appropriate level to meet demand  
1. Aggregates landbank to remain at or above the level of  
a) 10 years (for crushed rock), and  
b) 7 years (for sand/gravel)  
2. All allocated sites to be developed, contributing to maintaining the supply of aggregates  
3. Allocated sites to be developed before non-allocated sites, unless clear justification to do otherwise can be demonstrated. |
| **Target(s)** |  
1. Aggregates landbank to remain at or above the level of  
a) 10 years (for crushed rock), and  
b) 7 years (for sand/gravel)  
2. All allocated sites to be developed, contributing to maintaining the supply of aggregates  
3. Allocated sites to be developed before non-allocated sites, unless clear justification to do otherwise can be demonstrated. |
| **Monitoring Trigger(s)** |  
1. If the crushed rock landbank drops below 10 years and/or the sand and gravel landbank drops below 7 years  
2. Refusal of permission for development of allocated site, or permission for substantially reduced site size/yield  
3. Development of more than two non-allocated sites in preference to allocated sites, without clear justification. |
Table 3

**Policy MS-2: Sand and Gravel Area of Search** *(Contributes towards Objective 1 of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy 2014)*

| Delivery Agencies | The Mineral Planning Authority  
|                   | Mineral Operators  
|                   | Landowners  

| Delivery Mechanisms | Identification of land with potential for mineral development,  
|                     | Submission and determination of planning applications  
|                     | Implementation and monitoring of planning permissions  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Monitoring Trigger(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Aggregates area of search provides flexibility in maintaining aggregates supply | 1. At least 7 year landbank for sand and gravel is maintained  
2. Development of unallocated site(s) in Area of Search do not prejudice the development of allocated sites or cause unacceptable cumulative impacts  
3. Unallocated sites permitted for sand and gravel development should be within Area of Search - unless strong justification otherwise exists | 1. Sand and gravel landbank falls below 7 years without triggering any development of non-allocated site(s) in the Area of Search  
2. Non-allocated sites shown to prejudice the development of allocated sites or cause unacceptable cumulative impacts  
3. Unallocated sand and gravel site permitted outside Area of Search without strong justification |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delivery Agencies</th>
<th>Delivery Mechanisms</th>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Mineral Planning Authority</td>
<td>Submission and determination of planning application</td>
<td>Permission for the extension is granted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Operator</td>
<td>Implementation and monitoring of planning permission</td>
<td>1. Crushed rock supply is maintained at an appropriate level to meet demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Refusal of permission for development of allocated site, or permission for substantially reduced site size/yield</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delivery Agencies</th>
<th>The Mineral Planning Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mineral operator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Delivery Mechanisms | Identification of land with potential for mineral development, |
|                     | Submission and determination of planning applications |
|                     | Implementation and monitoring of planning permissions |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Monitoring Trigger(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supply of ball clay is maintained at appropriate level to meet market demand</td>
<td>1. Development of allocated site, contributing to supply of ball clay</td>
<td>1. Refusal of permission for allocated site to be developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Grant of permission for substantially reduced site size/yield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Policy MS-6: Sites for the provision of Purbeck stone *(Contributes towards Objective 2 of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy 2014)*

| Delivery Agencies | The Mineral Planning Authority  
|                   | Mineral operators |
| Delivery Mechanisms | Submission and determination of planning applications  
|                   | Implementation and monitoring of planning permissions |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Supply of Purbeck stone is maintained at an appropriate level to meet market demand | 1. All allocated sites to be developed, contributing to maintaining the supply of Purbeck stone  
2. Allocated sites to be developed before non-allocated sites, unless clear justification to do otherwise can be demonstrated. | 1. Refusal of permission for development of allocated site  
2. Grant of permission for substantially reduced site size/yield  
3. Development of more than two non-allocated sites in preference to allocated sites, without clear justification. |
Table 7

**Policy MS-7: Sites for the provision of other building stone (excluding Portland and Purbeck stone)**

*Contributes towards Objective 2 of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy 2014*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delivery Agencies</th>
<th>The Mineral Planning Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mineral operators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delivery Mechanisms</th>
<th>Submission and determination of planning applications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implementation and monitoring of planning permissions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Monitoring Trigger(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Supply of other building stone is maintained at an appropriate level to meet market demand, in compliance with Policy BS1 of the Minerals Strategy 2014

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|   | 1. All allocated site extensions to be developed, contributing to maintaining the supply of other building stone  
   2. Allocated site extensions to be developed before non-allocated sites, unless clear justification to do otherwise can be demonstrated. |
|   | 1. Refusal of permission for development of allocated site extension, or permission for substantially reduced site size/yield  
   2. Development of more than two non-allocated site extensions in preference to allocated sites, without clear justification. |
Table 8

**Policy MS-8: Puddletown Road Area Policy** *(Contributes towards Objectives 1 and 3 of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy 2014)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delivery Agencies</th>
<th>The Mineral Planning Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mineral operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local Nature Partnership</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delivery Mechanisms</th>
<th>Submission and determination of planning applications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implementation and monitoring of planning permissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint working/management/restoration agreements, including longer-term restoration and management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Monitoring Trigger(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Permission(s) issued for mineral development which deliver the coordinated approach to development, management and restoration as referred to in the policy

Permission(s) issued and implemented, achieving the purposes of the policy, including:
1. Long-term management of land
2. Joint working between operators, and between operators and other management agencies
3. Achieving landscape and environmental benefits

1. Permissions not issued, or refused
2. Permissions issued which do not deliver the aims of the policy
Table 9

**Policy MS-9: Preventing Land Use Conflict**  
*(Contributes towards Objective 6 of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy 2014)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delivery Agencies</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Mineral Planning Authority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local planning authorities in Dorset</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral operators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delivery Mechanisms</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Submission and determination of non-mineral planning applications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation of the mineral planning authority by the local planning authorities where relevant criteria of policy are met</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Monitoring Trigger(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mineral planning authority having an opportunity to comment on relevant non-mineral applications within consultation areas; Mineral sites not compromised by non-minerals development.</td>
<td>1. No development within the vicinity of minerals/minerals related use has adversely affected its operation. 2. Mineral planning authority has been consulted on all relevant applications.</td>
<td>1. More than two approved proposals (within the plan period) are seen to have adversely affected a minerals use. 2. Mineral Planning Authority consistently not being consulted on relevant planning applications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 10

**Policy MS-10: Safeguarding Allocated Mineral Sites** *(Contributes towards Objective 6 of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy 2014)*

| Delivery Agencies | The Mineral Planning Authority  
|                   | Local planning authorities in Dorset  
|                   | Mineral operators |

**Delivery Mechanisms**

- Submission and determination of non-mineral planning applications
- Consultation of the mineral planning authority by the local planning authorities where relevant criteria of policy are met

**Monitoring Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Monitoring Trigger(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Allocated sites not compromised by non-minerals development, or in any other way, prior to planning permission for the mineral use being secured. | 1. No allocated mineral sites compromised or otherwise negatively affected by non-minerals development. | 1. Non-minerals development approved within consultation area around mineral site(s) against advice of Mineral Planning Authority.  
2. Non-minerals development approved within consultation area around mineral site(s) without Mineral Planning Authority having had opportunity to comment. |
Appendix A: Site Allocations
Appendix A: Site Allocations

Background

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

Development Guidelines

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

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

4. A landscape-scale approach to restoration should be adopted\(^{12}\), taking into account the existing natural, built, historic and cultural landscape character; and existing or proposed restoration of minerals sites adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, the allocation. All restoration schemes should be designed to best meet the particular characteristics and future aspirations of the wider landscape. These may include opportunities for natural flood risk mitigation, biodiversity, tourism or other multi-functional uses.

5. Access to/from sites, particularly road access, is a key safety issue and can cause significant impacts on areas/residents/road users around a mineral site. The Mineral Planning Authority wish to draw attention to the Standard for construction logistics: Managing work related road risk (WRRR)\(^{13}\) as an example of a good practice approach to reducing access related impacts of the development and use of a mineral site.

Relationship to the Minerals Strategy 2014

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

---

12 See paragraphs 15.4 to 15.7 of the Minerals Strategy 2014 for further information.
This page is intentionally blank.
Sand and Gravel

AS-06: Great Plantation

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

Grid reference: SY 860 884

District/Borough: Purbeck District Council

Parish: East Stoke CP

Site area (approximate): 14.6 hectares

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 2,000,000 tonnes

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

Proposed development: Extraction of gravel and underlying Poole Formation sand

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

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

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

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

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

**Hydrology/Flood Risk**

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

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

**Transport/Access**

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

**Landscape/Visual**

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

**Other**

The site is open access land; any loss of access, even if only temporary, must be replaced by other opportunities for public access.

Cumulative impacts, given the other mineral workings in the vicinity, must be assessed and where necessary, addressed. It is expected that this site will not be worked simultaneously with current workings at Hyde/Hines pits.

This site is within the Puddletown Road Policy Area, as defined in the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Mineral Sites Plan and opportunities to achieve land management and restoration benefits through this policy approach will be addressed.

**Restoration Vision**

This site lies within the Forest/Heath Mosaic Landscape Type. The landscape is typically a flat to undulating landform where there is a need to have a multi functional and interconnected approach to restoration to provide Green Infrastructure, including recreational, landscape, biodiversity and amenity benefits. This must be a long-term restructuring of parts of the landscape currently affected by existing and future mineral extraction and landfill.
All recreational activities need to divert pressure from sensitive heathland habitats. The restoration to a heathland and semi natural grassland/scrub mosaic is the key objective to link with existing heathland sites to create a large and continuous habitat managed by extensive grazing. The heathland is the key habitat in this mosaic. Protecting and managing blocks of conifer plantations, especially where they act as screens/buffers to urban/military uses, is also important. Their gradual thinning to reduce the proportion of conifers and reduce their ‘hard’ edges is a key part of their management.
Figure 9 Great Plantation
AS-09: Hurn Court Farm Quarry, Hurn, Christchurch

Site location: Hurn Court Farm Quarry, West Parley

Grid reference: SZ 115 971

District/Borough: Christchurch Borough Council

Parish: Hurn CP

Site area (approximate): 14.2 ha

Estimated mineral resource: Approximately 600,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Extraction of sand and gravel, as an extension and continuation of the existing Hurn Court Farm Quarry to the south east of this site.

Development Guidelines:

Natural Environment

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

Historic/Cultural Environment

There is a Grade 2 Listed Building adjacent to the site. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Full assessment of possible impacts is required, with adequate and appropriate screening to be in place prior to working.

Hydrology/Flood Risk

The site falls entirely within Flood Zone 1 but is in close proximity to Flood Zones 2 & 3 and the floodplain of the Main River Stour, along the southern boundary. There is some minor risk of surface water flooding during severe rainfall events (1:100/1000yr).

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

Transport/Access
Parley Lane and other roads in the vicinity have high traffic levels. A Transport Assessment will be required, to assess possible impacts and identify appropriate mitigation.

The site is adjacent to Bournemouth Airport, and must be developed and restored in accordance with best practice to prevent bird strike risk.

Opportunities to increase informal recreation/public open space in the Stour Valley and to create links to existing public rights of way to be included in restoration.

**Landscape/Visual**

A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented in order to minimise impacts on surroundings, including possible cumulative impacts with restoration of original site. Existing hedgerows around site to be maintained and enhanced, and the height of storage heaps kept to an appropriate level to avoid visual impacts.

**Other**

Development of this extension should not lead to any intensification in working over existing operation, and should not be worked simultaneously with the existing operation.

Impacts on local amenity, including adjacent properties and businesses, to be assessed and appropriately mitigated.

**Restoration Vision**

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

Further information is available in the Restoration Background Paper.
AS-12: Philliol's Farm

Site location: Land at Philliol’s Farm, Bere Heath, Wareham

Grid reference: SY 863 915

District/Borough: Purbeck District Council

Parish: Bere Regis CP

Site area (approximate): 67ha

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 1,500,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agricultural

Proposed development: Extraction of sand and gravel

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

Full assessment of ecological impacts, particularly direct and indirect impacts on the Fairy Shrimp and its habitat and all national and international designations (including Bere Stream SSSI and Philliol's Coppice SNCI), will be required with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

Historic/Cultural Environment

There is likely to be high archaeological potential at this site. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. This is particularly relevant to the Listed Buildings at the centre of the site.

Archaeological/heritage assessment and evaluation will be required as part of the development of the site.

Hydrology/Flood Risk

This site is within Flood Zone 1, but adjacent to Flood Zones 2 and 3 of the River Piddle/Bere Stream. There is potential for surface water flooding during severe rainfall events (i:100/1:1000 years). A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment will be required, identifying any required mitigation.

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

Assessment of the water environment should include downriver effects.
Transport/Access

Access is to be through Philliol's Heath/Bere Heath, to the C7. The haul route will be planned and designed to mitigate potential impacts on the nature conservation designations in the vicinity. The issue of displacement of recreation is also relevant here.

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

Opportunities to improve access to informal recreation/public open space and to create links to existing public rights of way to be included in restoration.

Landscape/Visual Impacts

This is an intimate and sensitive part of the Heath Forest Mosaic and development would affect the existing rural character and views from close proximity sensitive visual receptors (residential and bridleway). It would introduce a new obtrusive use into this landscape. The capacity is low without mitigation and medium/low with mitigation.

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

Other issues to take into consideration

- Impacts on public access in the vicinity of the site, including recreational displacement effects.
- It is likely that for hydrological and biodiversity reasons, an undeveloped buffer along the Piddle will be required
- The site includes BMV land and protection and appropriate management of soils is required to enable the land to retain its longer term capability.
- Opportunities to increase flood water storage, during and after working.
- There are also opportunities in the restoration to establish river diversion wetlands on the Bere Stream and/or River Piddle which could have multiple benefits in the way of biodiversity gains, enhanced experience of public access and nutrient reduction with consequent benefits for Poole Harbour.

Restoration Vision

This site lies within the Forest/Heath Mosaic Landscape Type. The landscape is typically a flat to undulating landform where there is a need to have a multi functional and interconnected approach to restoration to provide Green Infrastructure, including recreational, landscape, biodiversity and amenity benefits. This must be a long-term restructuring of parts of the landscape currently affected by existing and future mineral extraction and landfill.
All recreational activities need to divert pressure from sensitive heathland habitats. The restoration to a heathland and semi natural grassland/scrub mosaic is the key objective to link with existing heathland sites to create a large and continuous habitat managed by extensive grazing. The heathland is the key habitat in this mosaic. Protecting and managing blocks of conifer plantations, especially where they act as screens/buffers to urban/military uses, is also important. Their gradual thinning to reduce the proportion of conifers and reduce their ‘hard’ edges is a key part of their management.
Figure 11 Philliol's Farm
AS-13: Roeshot, Christchurch

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

Grid reference: SZ 177 950

District/Borough: Christchurch Borough Council

Parish: Burton CP

Site area (approximate): 74 ha

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 3,500,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Extraction of sand and gravel. Adjacent land in Hampshire is proposed for minerals development and subject to permission being granted for the adjacent land, it is expected that this site will be worked as an extension of the Hampshire site.

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

Full assessment of ecological impacts, particularly direct and indirect impacts on the Southern Damselfly and its habitat, will be required with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented

Historic/Cultural Environment

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

Hydrology/Flood Risk

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

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

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

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

It is expected that site access will already have been established through the development of the eastern part of the site within Hampshire.

Landscape/Visual Impacts

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

Potential impacts on the New Forest National Park and its setting should also be considered.

Other issues to take into consideration

- Impacts on rights of way in the vicinity of the site
- For hydrological and biodiversity reasons, an undeveloped buffer along the Mude is required
- Use of part of the site as a SANG for the housing to be built south of the railway
- Airport safeguarding issues
- The site is BMV land and protection and appropriate management of soils is required to enable the land to retain its longer term capability.
- Oil pipeline crosses the site
- Opportunities to increase flood water storage, during and after working

Restoration Vision

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

Further information is available in the Restoration Background Paper.
Figure 12 Roeshot
AS-15: Tatchells Quarry Extension, Wareham

Site location: Tatchells Quarry, north-west of Wareham

Grid reference: SY907882

District/Borough: Purbeck District Council

Parish: Wareham Town CP

Site area (approximate): 2.5ha

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 380,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture/pasture

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

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

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

Historic/Cultural Environment

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

Hydrology/Flood Risk

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

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

Transport/Access

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

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

Other

Consideration to be given to linking development of this site with reduction in development area of existing adjacent site to the west, moving the current edge of the site northwards and minimising visual impacts when viewed from the lower land to south.

Restoration should not be to agriculture alone - as the site is adjacent to heathland areas and quarry restorations that support protected species, development of this site provides an opportunity to enhance biodiversity through its restoration.

A footpath runs in the road to the north of the site. This is an opportunity, post restoration, to provide a safer route for the footpath, running south of the hedge and out of the road.

Restoration Vision

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

All recreational activities need to divert pressure from sensitive heathland habitats. The restoration to a heathland and semi natural grassland/scrub mosaic is the key objective to link with existing heathland sites to create a large and continuous habitat managed by extensive grazing. The heathland is the key habitat in this mosaic.
Figure 13: Tatchells Quarry extension
AS-19: Woodsford Quarry Extension, Woodsford

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

Grid reference: SY 776 904

District/Borough: West Dorset District Council

Parish: Woodsford CP

Site area (approximate): 90ha

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 2,100,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

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

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

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

Historic/Cultural Environment

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

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

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

Hydrology/Flood Risk

This site is partly within Flood Zones 2 and 3, and is adjacent to the River Frome, a Main River. A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment will be required, identifying any required mitigation.
There is potential for surface water flooding during severe rainfall events. A site specific strategy of surface water management that does not increase rates of runoff or generate off site worsening to adjacent properties and businesses is required.

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

**Transport/Access**

Mineral from the extension should continue to be processed at the existing plant site, with no intensification of production or simultaneous working of the current site and extension. Access to the site will be via the existing access. A Transport Assessment will be required, to assess possible impacts and identify appropriate mitigation.

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

**Landscape/Visual**

The landscape is open and agricultural in character and development has the potential to impact on the openness of this landscape and on existing businesses and residents in the vicinity. A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented in order to minimise impacts on surroundings, including possible cumulative impacts with restoration of the current site. Existing hedgerows around site to be maintained and enhanced, with new screen planting of hedgerows or woodland where appropriate. Any storage to be kept to a height that minimises visual impacts.

**Other**

Opportunities to increase informal recreation/public open space in the Frome Valley and to create links to existing public rights of way to be included in restoration.

The site is BMV land and protection and appropriate management of soils is required to enable the land to retain its longer term capability.

Potential impacts on residential amenity to be assessed, with mitigation identified where appropriate.

**Restoration Vision**

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

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

In addition to the above, there are opportunities for a restoration concept on the northern part of the site that could have various benefits, including for reducing existing pollution of the Frome and Poole Harbour as well as providing significant biodiversity benefits within the restoration itself, through establishing a wetland that would remove nitrate, phosphate and silt as well giving additional flood alleviation capacity.
AS-25: Station Road, Moreton

Site location: Land to the west of Moreton village

Grid reference: SY 789 891

District/Borough: Purbeck District Council

Parish: Moreton CP

Site area (approximate): 58.5 ha

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 3,100,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Extraction of sand and gravel

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

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

Historic/Cultural Environment

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

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

Hydrology/Flood Risk

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

An ordinary watercourse crosses the site, and prior Land Drainage Consent from Dorset County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority may be required.
There is some theoretical risk of surface water flooding, including isolated ponding and two overland flow paths towards the north-east during significant rainfall events. A site specific strategy of surface water management that does not increase rates of runoff or generate off site worsening to adjacent properties and businesses is required.

Transport/Access

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

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

Landscape/Visual

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

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

Other

The Station Road site will not be worked simultaneously with the nearby Hurst Farm site (AS26) allocated in this Plan.

The land is good quality agricultural land and protection and appropriate management of soils is required to enable the land to retain its longer term capability.

Restoration Vision

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

Post mineral working, the creation of multifunctional green infrastructure links across and along the valley, linking to adjacent centres of population, will be important. Restoration of grazing of pastoral fields, with opportunities for local food production, is the preferred land management and should be explored. The main aims are to protect the positive landscape attributes of this landscape, and to manage change to improve landscape condition and overall resilience to climate change and development pressure.
Figure 15 Station Road
AS-26: Hurst Farm, Moreton

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

Grid reference: SY 787 903

District/Borough: Purbeck District Council

Parish: Moreton CP

Site area (approximate): 77.6 ha

Estimated mineral resource: approximately 3,300,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Sand and Gravel extraction.

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

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

Historic/Cultural Environment

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

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

Hydrology/Flood Risk

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

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

**Transport/Access**

There is already an existing access onto the B3390 and modelling capacity checks have shown this to be acceptable, though peak hours should preferably be avoided, and movements may need to be capped with consideration given to routing particularly to the north due to the constraints at Affpuddle and Briantspuddle. Adequate visibility appears to be available but hedging may need cutting back and management. A National Cycle Network route crosses the B3390 to the south of this site.

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

**Landscape/Visual**

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

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

**Other**

The Hurst Farm site will not be worked simultaneously with the nearby Station Road site (AS25) allocated in this Plan.

The potential for cumulative impacts with other mineral working in this area (particularly the Woodsfor Extension site, AS19), and existing/proposed housing, must be taken into consideration.

The land is good quality agricultural land and protection and appropriate management of soils is required to enable the land to retain its longer term capability.

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

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

In addition to the above, there are opportunities for a restoration concept on the northern part of the site that could have various benefits, including for reducing existing pollution of the Frome and Poole Harbour as well as providing significant biodiversity benefits within the restoration itself, through establishing a wetland that would remove nitrate, phosphate and silt as well giving additional flood alleviation capacity.
Crushed Rock

PK-16: Swanworth Quarry Extension, Worth Matravers

Site location:  Adjacent to and north of the existing Swanworth Quarry.

Grid reference:  SY 966 788

District/Borough:  Purbeck District Council

Parish:  Corfe Castle CP

Site area (approximate):  14 ha

Estimated mineral resource:  approximately 2,000,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover:  Agriculture/pasture

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

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

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

Historic/Cultural Environment

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

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

Hydrology/Flood Risk

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

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

A Transport Assessment will be required, to assess possible impacts and identify appropriate mitigation. Although no traffic intensification will result from development of this extension, cumulative impacts are a key issue to be addressed.

Landscape/Visual

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

Other

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

All impacts on the bridleway south and east of site to be assessed, with mitigation identified and implemented.

Amenity impacts, particularly due to blasting, to be assessed and all relevant mitigation identified and implemented.

Restoration Vision

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

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

Opportunities to contribute to and link/extend with existing rights of way networks need to be explored. Nature conservation after use, integrating semi-natural grasslands, is a key element of this vision.
Figure 17 Swanworth Quarry Extension
Recycled Aggregate

RA-1: White's Pit, Poole

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

Grid reference: SZ 032 968

Administrative Area: Borough of Poole

Site area (approximate): 6.1ha

Existing land use/cover: Existing aggregate recycling operation

Development Guidelines

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

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

BC-04: Trigon Hill Quarry Extension

Site location: Land to the north/west of the existing Trigon extraction/landfill site

Grid reference: SY 891 899

District/Borough: Purbeck District Council

Parish: Wareham St Martin CP

Site area (approximate): 27 ha

Estimated mineral resource: Approximately 1,200,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture/Forestry

Proposed development: Extraction of ball clay, as extension of existing Trigon Hill quarry

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

There is potential for significant nature conservation impacts, with local, national and international nature conservation designations in the vicinity. Full assessment of all ecological impacts will be required, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

Historic/Cultural Environment

The number of prehistoric barrows in the area in particular indicates that the site has archaeological importance. Heritage and archaeology matters are important considerations, and the significance of any affected heritage assets and their setting must be understood to ensure their significance is safeguarded. Archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required as part of the development of the site.

Hydrology/Flood Risk

The site falls entirely within Flood Zone 1. There is some risk of surface water flooding during severe rainfall events, and relevant mapping indicates some ponding and an overland flow path towards the west. A site specific strategy for surface water management is required, to ensure that the proposal does not increase rates of runoff or generate off site worsening. Prior Land Drainage Consent may be required from the Lead Local Flood Authority.

A hydrological/hydrogeological assessment identifying potential risks to the water environment and any required mitigation will be required. Water features to be protected and enhanced where possible.
**Transport/Access**

This allocation would be a follow-on from existing working and should not result in any intensification in output. A Transport Assessment would be required, identifying possible impacts and appropriate mitigation. Although no traffic intensification will result from development of this extension, cumulative impacts are a key issue to be addressed.

**Landscape/Visual**

Development of this site would open up the wider site to view, impacting on land to the south/south east. Landscape capacity to accommodate the proposed use with mitigation is medium. A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with mitigation identified and implemented to minimise impacts.

**Restoration Vision**

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

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

PK02: Blacklands Quarry Extension, Acton

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

Grid reference: SY 990 778

District/Borough: Purbeck District Council

Parish: Langton Matravers CP

Site area (approximate): 1.34 ha

Estimated mineral resource: 52,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture/grassland

Proposed development: Extraction of Purbeck Stone

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

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

Historic/Cultural Environment

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

Hydrology/Flood Risk

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

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

**Landscape/Visual**

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

**Restoration Vision**

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

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

Opportunities to contribute to and link and/or extend existing rights of way networks need to be explored. Nature conservation after-use, integrating semi-natural grasslands, is a key element of this vision.
PK-10: Southard Quarry, Swanage

Site location: Southard Quarry, near Swanage.

Grid reference: SZ 023 776

District/Borough: Purbeck District Council

Parish: Swanage CP

Site area (approximate): 0.5 ha

Estimated mineral resource: up to 107,500 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Extraction of Purbeck Stone

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

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

Historic/Cultural Environment

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

Hydrology/Flood Risk

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

Transport/Access

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

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

Other

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

Restoration Vision

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

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

Opportunities to contribute to and link and/or extend existing rights of way networks need to be explored. Nature conservation after-use, integrating semi-natural grasslands, is a key element of this vision.
Figure 21 Southard Quarry
PK-15: Downs Quarry Extension, Langton Matravers

Site location: Approximately 1.5km north-east of Worth Matravers village, and adjacent to the existing Downs Quarry.

Grid reference: SY 981 791

District/Borough: Purbeck District Council

Parish: Worth Matravers CP

Site area (approximate): 0.67 ha

Estimated mineral resource: 17,000 - 22,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Pasture.

Proposed development: Extraction of Purbeck Stone

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

Full assessment of all ecological impacts will be required, particularly ensuring that there will be no impacts on Greater Horseshoe Bats, with appropriate mitigation identified and implemented.

Historic/Cultural Environment

Archaeological evaluation of this site has been undertaken already, with effectively negative results. The need for further archaeological assessment and evaluation will be reviewed at the planning application stage.

Hydrology/Flood Risk

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

Transport/Access

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

Landscape/Visual
There may be an issue of cumulative landscape and visual impacts, particularly on local residences - this must be taken into consideration, and restoration of other quarries in the vicinity of this allocation will reduce cumulative impacts. A Landscape and Visual Impact assessment will be required, with mitigation identified and implemented to minimise impacts.

**Restoration Vision**

This allocation is part of the Corfe Valley, a broad sweeping clay valley with a patchwork of rough pastures and dense hedgerows, set along the Corfe River. Management of the restored land should include low impact grazing and conservation of permanent pastures; encouraging maintenance and restoration of boundaries, particularly dense hedgerows and banks along the valley floors and stonewalls towards the higher ground; encouraging grazing on the chalk and limestone ridges to reduce scrub encroachment on important grasslands.
Figure 22 Downs Quarry Extension
PK-17: Home Field, Acton

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

Grid reference: SY 987 778

District/Borough: Purbeck District Council

Parish: Langton Matravers CP

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

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

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

Proposed development: Extraction of Purbeck Stone

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

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

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

Historic/Cultural Environment

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

Hydrology/Flood Risk

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

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

Landscape/Visual

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

Other

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

Restoration Vision

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

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

Opportunities to contribute to and link with and/or extend existing rights of way networks need to be explored. Nature conservation after-use, integrating semi-natural grasslands, is a key element of this vision.
PK-18: Quarry 4 Extension, Acton

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

Grid reference: SY 991 778

District/Borough: Purbeck District Council.

Parish: Langton Matravers.

Site area (approximate): 1.3 ha

Estimated mineral resource: 40,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Pasture.

Proposed development: Extraction of Purbeck Stone.

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

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

Historic/Cultural Environment

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

Hydrology/Flood Risk

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

Transport/Access

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

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

Restoration Vision

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

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

Opportunities to contribute to and link with and/or extend existing rights of way networks need to be explored. Nature conservation after-use, integrating semi-natural grasslands, is a key element of this vision.
Figure 24 Quarry 4 Extension

LANGTON MAT

PK18 - Quarry 4 extension

Nominated site

Scheduled Monument

Listed building

Permitted mineral site

Public Right of Way - Footpath

Public Right of Way - Byway

Site location on base map

The entire site area above falls within the Green Belt

Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole Final Draft Mineral Sites Plan (August 2017)
PK-19: Broadmead Field, Langton Matravers

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

**Grid reference:** SY 984 785

**District/Borough:** Purbeck District Council

**Parish:** Worth Matravers

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

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

**Existing land use/cover:** Agriculture/grazing.

**Proposed development:** Extraction of Purbeck Stone.

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

**Development Guidelines**

**Natural Environment**

There is a Site of Nature Conservation Importance adjacent to (north-west of) the site. Greater Horseshoe Bat has been recorded from the area immediately adjacent to this site. Full assessment of all ecological impacts related to the development of this site or any part of it will be required.

**Historic/Cultural Environment**

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

**Hydrology/Flood Risk**

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

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

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

**Landscape/Visual**

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

**Other**

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

**Restoration Vision**

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

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

Opportunities to contribute to and link with and/or extend existing rights of way networks need to be explored. Nature conservation after-use, integrating semi-natural grasslands, is a key element of this vision.. The creation of a new suitably sited pond that is suitable for use by Great Crested Newts and other freshwater wildlife is supported.
Figure 25 Broadmead Field
PK-21: Gallows Gore, Harman’s Cross

Site location: Gallows Gore, approximately 1.2km west of Langton Matravers village.

Grid reference: SY 985 790

District/Borough: Purbeck District Council

Parish: Langton Matravers

Site area (approximate): 5.2 ha

Estimated mineral resource: To be confirmed.

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture/grazing.

Proposed development: Extraction of Purbeck Stone.

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

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

The small area of rough grassland to the south-east of the site has potential to support uncommon UK priority BAP butterfly species and could provide habitat for protected bat species, and will be appropriately protected during any quarrying activity.

Historic/Cultural Environment

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

Hydrology/Flood Risk

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

Transport/Access

Access is a key issue for this allocation.
Access northwards along Haycrafts Lane is not acceptable, not is it acceptable to use Haycrafts Lane to access the B3069. Access over the field to the south of the site, to access the B3069, could be acceptable provided the existing residential access track was not used or affected. The use of short journey distances along Haycrafts Lane could also be possible, subject to assessment and mitigation.

All access proposals would be subject to a full Transport Assessment, considering how access could be satisfactorily achieved, what the potential impacts could be and identifying appropriate mitigation.

Landscape/Visual

Development of this allocation is likely to produce adverse effects, including cumulative impacts, on the natural beauty of the AONB, principally due to the exposed location. There will be some scope for mitigation through design and operation, such as a phased approach to extraction and restoration and restricting stockpiling and buildings.

There may be an issue of cumulative landscape and visual impacts, particularly on local residences - this must be taken into consideration, and restoration of other quarries in the vicinity of this allocation will reduce cumulative impacts.

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

Other

Impacts on local amenity is particularly relevant to this allocation, given the number of residences around the site, and must be fully assessed and all necessary mitigation identified and implemented.

There are Wessex Water reservoirs adjacent to the site boundary. Potential impacts on these must be fully assessed and all necessary mitigation identified and implemented prior to any development on this site.

Restoration Vision

This allocation is part of the Corfe Valley, a broad sweeping clay valley with a patchwork of rough pastures and dense hedgerows, set along the Corfe River. Management of the restored land should include low impact grazing and conservation of permanent pastures; encouraging maintenance and restoration of boundaries, particularly dense hedgerows and banks along the valley floors and stonewalls towards the higher ground; encouraging grazing on the chalk and limestone ridges to reduce scrub encroachment on important grasslands.
Other Building Stone

BS-02: Marnhull Quarry Extension, Marnhull

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

Grid reference: ST 792 180

District/Borough: North Dorset District

Parish: Marnhull CP

Site area (approximate): 2.02 ha

Estimated mineral resource: 25,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

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

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

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

Historic/Cultural Environment

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

Hydrology/Flood Risk

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

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

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

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

**Landscape/Visual**

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

**Restoration Vision**

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

It will be important to recreate the small-scale irregular pattern of fields to help conserve the intimate scale of most of this landscape type. A key part of this will be native hedgerow and copse retention/protection and/or planting and the conservation and enhancement of existing local limestone stonewalls. The appropriate reuse/restoration of any site buildings, in particular which contribute to the agricultural after use and help conserve character, needs to be considered. Opportunities to contribute to public open space provision and/or link/extend with existing rights of way networks need to be explored.
Figure 27 Marnhull Quarry extension
BS-04: Frogden Quarry, Oborne

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

Grid reference: ST 649 183

District/Borough: West Dorset District

Parish: Castleton CP

Site area (approximate): 3 ha

Estimated mineral resource: 100,000 tonnes

Existing land use/cover: Agriculture

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

Development Guidelines

Natural Environment

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

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

Historic/Cultural Environment

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

Hydrology/Flood Risk

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

Transport/Access

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

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

Restoration Vision

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

It will be important to recreate the small-scale irregular pattern of fields to help conserve the intimate scale of most of this landscape type. A key part of this will be native hedgerow and copse retention/protection and/or planting and the conservation and enhancement of existing local limestone stonewalls. The appropriate reuse/restoration of any site buildings, in particular which contribute to the agricultural after use and help conserve character, needs to be considered. Opportunities to contribute to public open space provision and/or link/extend with existing rights of way networks need to be explored.
BS-05: Whithill Quarry, Lillington

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

**Grid reference:** ST 628 136

**District/Borough:** West Dorset District

**Parish:** Lillington CP

**Site area:** approximately 5 ha

**Estimated mineral resource:** approximately 6,000 tonnes

**Development Guidelines**

**Natural Environment**

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

**Historic/Cultural Environment**

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

**Hydrology/Flood Risk**

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

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

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

**Transport/Access**

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

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

Restoration Vision

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

It will be important to recreate the small-scale irregular pattern of fields to help conserve the intimate scale of most of this landscape type. A key part of this will be native hedgerow and copse retention/protection and/or planting and the conservation and enhancement of existing local limestone stonewalls. The appropriate reuse/restoration of any site buildings, in particular which contribute to the agricultural after use and help conserve character, needs to be considered. Opportunities to contribute to public open space provision and/or link/extend with existing rights of way networks need to be explored.
Appendix B: List of Safeguarded Minerals Sites and Infrastructure
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Ref.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary Function/Use</th>
<th>Completion date for development (restoration additional time)</th>
<th>Site Operator</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binnegar</td>
<td>PD001</td>
<td>Puddletown Road, Wareham</td>
<td>Sand Quarry</td>
<td>01.01.2016</td>
<td>Suez</td>
<td>Restauration on-going in northern sector of Binnegar quarry area. Permission granted 25/09/2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binnegar</td>
<td>PD001a</td>
<td>Puddletown Road, Wareham</td>
<td>Sand Quarry</td>
<td>30.04.2031</td>
<td>Raymond Brown</td>
<td>Additional area for Quarrying granted April 2016 - south of the Puddletown Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorey's Pit</td>
<td>PD002</td>
<td>N Wareham</td>
<td>Sand Quarry</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Holme Estate</td>
<td>Sand extraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swanworth</td>
<td>PD005</td>
<td>Purbeck</td>
<td>Limestone Quarry, including production of crushed rock and secondary aggregate</td>
<td>26.06.2024</td>
<td>Suttle Stone Quarries</td>
<td>Current operations involve final extraction of stone, tipping of imported inert waste, formation of recyclable waste materials for recovery of secondary aggregates. Restoration of Phase 8 has been completed. Original applications 06/93/0793 and 6/2006/0070 were superseded by 6/2010/0383 granted 13.10.2010, expiry 26.06.2024; followed by 6/2013/0186 granted 24.06.2013; extension to time for the production and sale of secondary aggregates until 26.06.2024 (restoration to be completed by 26.06.2025).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigon Hill</td>
<td>PD006</td>
<td>N Wareham</td>
<td>Sand Quarry</td>
<td>31.01.2021</td>
<td>Giles Sturdy</td>
<td>Sand and gravel recovered as part of the ball clay extraction operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatchells Pit</td>
<td>PD007</td>
<td>Bere Road, North-east of Wareham</td>
<td>Sand Quarry</td>
<td>30.09.2009</td>
<td>Aggregate Industries</td>
<td>Site now is in aftercare, until end of 2014. Landfilling and capping operations completed late 2008. Gorse removal completed in February 2014, heather seeding to be completed during 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Rel.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Primary Function/Use</td>
<td>Site Operator</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| West Knighton and West Stafford WD002 | West Stafford, east of Dorchester | West Knighton Quarry | Sand Quarry | Hanson | Mineral extraction completed in spring 2009 at West Stafford, and restoration completed summer 2009. Extraction ceased, and mineral processing plant demolished, in 2009. 5 year aftercare programme ends 2016. Concrete batching plant. |

| Warmwell Quarry WD003 | East of Dorchester | Aggregate Industries/Habitat first group | Restoration proposals now allowed for Silverlake housing development on the site. |


| Hurn Court Farm XCH02 | Hurn, Christchurch | Sand & Gravel Quarry | Aggregate industries 2005 | 31.03.2012 | 31.12.2010 | Permission granted 18.12.2004 for annual extraction from 2005 to 2010, commencing from 2006. Application included concrete batching plant, weighbridge, etc. Restoration to be completed in a progressive manner. |


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Ref.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Site Operator</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belle Vue Quarry</td>
<td>PD009</td>
<td>Durlston/Swanage</td>
<td>WJ Haysom</td>
<td>Permission for extension to original quarry granted 8/09/2012. Stone has been extracted from this site since c.1950.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacklands Quarry</td>
<td>PD010</td>
<td>Acton</td>
<td>HF Bonfield &amp; Sons</td>
<td>Land owned by the National Trust. Small parcels of land are worked until stone of sufficient quantity and quality is removed. Most recent permission revalided for 01/01/2020 for quarrying as at 01/01/2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadmead Field/Turnpike Quarry</td>
<td>PD011</td>
<td>Acton</td>
<td>WJ Haysom</td>
<td>Also known as Turnpike Quarry. Current permission for extraction granted 02/02/2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Farm</td>
<td>PD012</td>
<td>Swanage</td>
<td>Suttles</td>
<td>Extraction first permitted April 2000. Most recent permission provides for an extension to the east of the existing quarry. An extension to the west of the existing quarry was granted in July 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downs Quarry</td>
<td>PD013</td>
<td>Langton Matravers</td>
<td>Lovell Purbeck</td>
<td>Produces Viviparus and Burr Limestones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keates Quarry (Home Field) 1</td>
<td>PD014</td>
<td>Worth Matravers</td>
<td>Lewis &amp; Son</td>
<td>Keates’ quarry: replacement for Quarry 3, Quarry Field, now exhausted of stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keates Quarry (Home Field) 2</td>
<td>PD015</td>
<td>Worth Matravers</td>
<td>Keates</td>
<td>Keates’ quarry: replacement for Eastington Farm Quarry, now exhausted of stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landers Quarry</td>
<td>PD016</td>
<td>Langton Matravers</td>
<td>WJ Haysom</td>
<td>Extension of time for extraction of Purbeck Stone granted until July 2016. Extant permission also exists for the importation and storage of stone from other Haysom’s quarries at Landers Quarry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarry Field 1</td>
<td>PD017</td>
<td>Worth Matravers</td>
<td>Lovell Purbeck</td>
<td>Site now restored to arable conditions and in active aftercare to achieve limestone grassland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarry Field 2</td>
<td>PD018</td>
<td>Worth Matravers</td>
<td>Lovell Purbeck</td>
<td>Extraction was never commenced due to lack of stone at this site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarry Field 3, Acton</td>
<td>PD019</td>
<td>Worth Matravers</td>
<td>Lewis &amp; Son</td>
<td>Site now restored to arable conditions with appropriate tree planting around the northern and eastern boundaries of the Blacklands Quarry service area. Site now in active aftercare to achieve limestone grassland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarry Field 4, Acton</td>
<td>PD020</td>
<td>Worth Matravers</td>
<td>Lovell Purbeck</td>
<td>Revised after consultation re importation and storage of stone (granted March 2012). Extension to the west of the existing quarry granted March 2012. Site to be used for both extraction and for storage of stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Downs Quarry</td>
<td>PD021</td>
<td>Langton Matravers</td>
<td>WJ Haysom</td>
<td>Small quarry, most easterly of the Purbeck Stone quarries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole Final Draft Mineral Sites Plan (August 2017)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Ref.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary Function/Use</th>
<th>Completion date</th>
<th>Site Operator</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Aldhelms Quarry</td>
<td>PD023</td>
<td>St Aldhelms Head, Worth Matravers</td>
<td>Purbeck Stone Quarry</td>
<td>18.01.2016</td>
<td>WJ Haysom</td>
<td>Site is used for both extraction and storage of mineral. Application for southerly extension submitted in 2013. Quarry is most southerly located Purbeck Stone quarry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swanworth</td>
<td>PD024</td>
<td>Worth Matravers</td>
<td>Purbeck Stone Quarry</td>
<td>26.06.2024</td>
<td>Suttles</td>
<td>Produces a range of limestone aggregates for the construction industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarr Farm</td>
<td>PD025</td>
<td>Langton Matravers</td>
<td>Purbeck Stone Quarry</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Haysom</td>
<td>Extraction of Purbeck marble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swanage Quarry</td>
<td>PD026</td>
<td>Swanage</td>
<td>Purbeck Stone Quarry</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Suttles</td>
<td>Extraction of Purbeck limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastington Farm</td>
<td>PD027</td>
<td>Worth Matravers</td>
<td>Purbeck Stone Quarry</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Keates</td>
<td>Extraction of Purbeck limestone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLAY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Ref.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary Function</th>
<th>Completion date</th>
<th>Site Operator</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knoll Manor</td>
<td>E003</td>
<td>Corfe Mullen</td>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>2042</td>
<td>W&amp;S recycling</td>
<td>Small quarry which provides fire clay. Current restoration to conservation using inert fill to reclaim ground levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beacon Hill Brickworks</td>
<td>E004</td>
<td>Corfe Mullen</td>
<td>Clay and sand</td>
<td>01.01.2019</td>
<td>SITA</td>
<td>ROMP application to renew planning conditions was consented on 14.02.2014. Extraction of clay and sand. Restoration to be completed by 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godinton Quarry/Swanage brickworks</td>
<td>PD028</td>
<td>Swanage</td>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>12.05.2017</td>
<td>Ibstock Ltd</td>
<td>Surrounding land in ownership of National Trust - future clay extraction dependent on authorisation by landowner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BUILDING STONE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Ref.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary Function</th>
<th>Completion date</th>
<th>Site Operator</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manor Farm, Melbury Abbas</td>
<td>ND01</td>
<td>Building Stone Quarry</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>30.09.2017</td>
<td>Ben Johnson, Manor Farm</td>
<td>Quarry produces Shaftesbury Green Sandstone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redlands Quarry</td>
<td>ND02</td>
<td>Todbar, nr Shaftesbury</td>
<td>Building Stone Quarry</td>
<td>30.06.2019</td>
<td>Dorset Stone Company Ltd</td>
<td>Limestone quarry located in North Dorset - producing building stone and stone for crushing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mamhill Quarry (Whiteaways Lane)</td>
<td>ND03</td>
<td>Mamhill</td>
<td>Building Stone Quarry</td>
<td>31.12.2016</td>
<td>Mamhill Stone Ltd</td>
<td>Limestone quarry in North Dorset producing local building stone. No crushing of stone permitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uphill Farm, Magdalen</td>
<td>W0005</td>
<td>Building Stone Quarry</td>
<td>Building Stone Quarry</td>
<td>30.06.2015</td>
<td>Mike Higgins</td>
<td>Small limestone quarry located in North Dorset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiddler Quarry</td>
<td>W0007</td>
<td>Sherborne</td>
<td>Building Stone Quarry</td>
<td>31.12.2005</td>
<td>Sherborne Castle Estates</td>
<td>Quarry is the sole source of Sherborne Stone, a golden coloured limestone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whithill Quarry</td>
<td>W0008</td>
<td>Longburton, nr Sherborne</td>
<td>Building Stone Quarry</td>
<td>31.05.2045</td>
<td>Sherborne Castle Estates</td>
<td>Production of Forest Marble limestone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oddens Farm, Milbury Sampford</td>
<td>W0009</td>
<td>Building Stone Quarry</td>
<td>Building Stone Quarry</td>
<td>31.12.2025</td>
<td>Ilchester Estates</td>
<td>Quarry reopened in 2005 to provide Abbotsbury stone for the building industry. Site will be restored to a site of geological interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn Park</td>
<td>W0010</td>
<td>Broadwindsor</td>
<td>Building Stone</td>
<td>2042</td>
<td>P. Seal</td>
<td>Planning consent dated 03.03.1998 to extract limestone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Ref.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Primary Function/Use</td>
<td>Completion date for development (restoration additional time)</td>
<td>Site Operator</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigon Pit</td>
<td>PD034</td>
<td>Nr Wareham</td>
<td>Ball Clay</td>
<td>31.12.2015</td>
<td>Imerys Minerals Ltd</td>
<td>Extraction of ball clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furzebrook Works</td>
<td>PD036</td>
<td>Nr Wareham</td>
<td>Ball Clay</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Imerys Minerals Ltd</td>
<td>Site used for offices, storage, and ball clay shredding/blending operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furzeground</td>
<td>PD037</td>
<td>Nr Wareham</td>
<td>Ball Clay</td>
<td>30.09.2017</td>
<td>Imerys Minerals Ltd</td>
<td>Ball clay extraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Povington</td>
<td>PD038</td>
<td>Nr Wareham</td>
<td>Ball Clay</td>
<td>30.09.2024</td>
<td>Imerys Minerals Ltd</td>
<td>Long planning history of ball clay extraction: 1965 to date. Most recent extension lies to the east of the original quarry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorney’s Pit</td>
<td>PD039</td>
<td>Nr Wareham</td>
<td>Ball Clay</td>
<td>30.09.2026</td>
<td>Imerys Minerals Ltd</td>
<td>Southern extension to the existing Dorney’s ball clay extraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkpost</td>
<td>PD054</td>
<td>Nr Wareham</td>
<td>Ball Clay</td>
<td>31.02.2043</td>
<td>Imerys Minerals Ltd</td>
<td>Site for ball clay extraction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BALL CLAY**

**AGGREGATE RECYCLING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Site Ref.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary Function/Use</th>
<th>Completion date</th>
<th>Site Operator</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canford Recycled Aggregates Washing Plant</td>
<td>BOP01</td>
<td>Canford, nr Poole</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Commercial Recycling Ltd</td>
<td>Aggregate recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pit Landfill Recycling Site</td>
<td>BOP02</td>
<td>nr Wimborne</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Commercial Recycling Ltd</td>
<td>Aggregate recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawkins Road Rail Head</td>
<td>BOP03</td>
<td>Hamworthy</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Hanson</td>
<td>Aggregate recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannings Heath Depo</td>
<td>BOP04</td>
<td>Poole</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>J Shuttle Transport</td>
<td>Aggregate recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alderney Works</td>
<td>BOP05</td>
<td>nr St Georges Avenue, Mannings Heath, Poole</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Large Tarmac</td>
<td>Aggregate recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorset County Council</td>
<td>ED03</td>
<td>Herbury, nr Wimborne</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Dorset County Council</td>
<td>Aggregate road planning recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbury Plantation</td>
<td>ED06</td>
<td>Sturminster-Marshall</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Not Known/Permanent permission</td>
<td>MB Wilkes</td>
<td>Aggregate recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holton Heath</td>
<td>ED07</td>
<td>BH16 ELS</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Wareham &amp; Poolebridge Shurlow</td>
<td>Aggregate recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Ref</td>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Primary Function/Use</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Completion date (restoration additional time)</td>
<td>Site Operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND05</td>
<td>Downend Farm (Mark Farwell)</td>
<td>Stourpaine, Blandford</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.06.2015</td>
<td>Mark Farwell Plant Hire Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND07</td>
<td>Kings Stag Mill</td>
<td>Sturminster Newton</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Permanent permission</td>
<td></td>
<td>R B Snook Ltd and Sturminster Building Supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD008</td>
<td>Puddletown Road Quarry</td>
<td>Puddletown Road, Wareham</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td></td>
<td>A&amp;D Skips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD029</td>
<td>Masters Quarry</td>
<td>Puddletown Road, Wareham</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Importation and processing of construction, demolition and recycled wastes for the production of crushed limestone.</td>
<td>31.12.2032</td>
<td>New Milton Sand &amp; Ballast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD030</td>
<td>Spratley Wood</td>
<td>BH20 7PJ</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Eco-Composting</td>
<td>30.09.22</td>
<td>Mr P Andrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD031</td>
<td>Swanworth Quarry</td>
<td>BH19 3LE</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Sand is delivered to London from this facility principally from Warmwell Quarry.</td>
<td>26.06.24</td>
<td>J Suttle Transport Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD014</td>
<td>Redbridge Road Quarry</td>
<td>Moreton, nr Dorchester</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>Sand &amp; gravel are delivered to London from this facility principally from Warmwell Quarry.</td>
<td>31.12.13</td>
<td>G Crook &amp; Sons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XCH04</td>
<td>Hurn Court Farm</td>
<td>BH23 6BG</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>EÜH’s rail sidings.</td>
<td>30.09.19</td>
<td>New Milton Sand &amp; Ballast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XCH05</td>
<td>Parley</td>
<td>BH23 6BG</td>
<td>Aggregate Recycling Facility</td>
<td>EÜH’s rail sidings.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eco-Composting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RAILWAY SIDINGS**

- **BR006** - Harrowby Rail Depot
- **PD012** - Wool
- **PD013** - Furzebrook, Wareham

**WHARVES**

- **BR007** - Poole Wharf
- **BR008** - Park Rail Sidings
- **PD009** - Lower Purbeck Wharf

**Port of Poole**

- **BOP07** - Poole Wharf
- **BOP08** - Lower Purbeck Wharf
- **BOP09** - Park Rail Sidings

**Additional Notes**

- Import of materials via rail or road
- Operations may be for construction, infrastructure, or industrial purposes
- Port of Poole also receives materials from Southern Uplands.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Ref.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary Function/Use</th>
<th>Completion date for development (restoration additional time)</th>
<th>Site Operator</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parkstone Asphalt Plant</td>
<td>BOP09</td>
<td>Parkstone</td>
<td>Roadstone production</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Tarmac</td>
<td>Importation of foundry sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admiralty Quarry</td>
<td>PT01</td>
<td>Easton</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>30.05.2027</td>
<td>G. Crook &amp; Sons</td>
<td>Inert waste is used to backfill the site and restore ground levels, post extraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottomcome Masonry Works</td>
<td>PT02</td>
<td>Centre of Island</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Site for masonry works - no extraction (Permitted in 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowers PT03</td>
<td>Westton</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>2042</td>
<td>Albion Stone</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>One of the quarries permitted in the original 1949 permission for quarrying on Portland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowers Mine PT04</td>
<td>Weston</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>30.09.2038</td>
<td>Albion Stone</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Extension to the existing underground mine to allow extraction of Dimension Stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcroft PT05</td>
<td>North east of Island</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>31.12.2016</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>One of the quarries permitted in the original 1949 permission for quarrying on Portland. Only part of the site now remains active. Currently used for block storage. Other uses include: waste landfill, waste transfer, and waste skips storage facility. Part of the area is restored to a conservation area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Strip/Sheet PT07</td>
<td>East of the Island</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>2042</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Part of the original 1991 permission covering the Isle of Portland, for extraction of Portland stone. Central section already relinquished through legal processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coombefield PT08</td>
<td>Centre of Island</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Not currently actively quarried. Storage of block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grangecroft PT09</td>
<td>Centre of Island</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Part used for landfill. Quarry produces Dimension Stone and general aggregate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent PT10</td>
<td>North of Island</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>2042</td>
<td>Albion Stone</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Not currently worked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmosthay PT11</td>
<td>North of Island</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>2042</td>
<td>Albion Stone</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Stone extraction on-going.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perryfield PT12</td>
<td>Centre of Island</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>20 years from commencement of extraction</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Application for 'Room and Pillar' underground mining to be submitted 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwell PT13</td>
<td>South of Island</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>2042</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Not currently worked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tout PT14</td>
<td>North of Island</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Albion Stone</td>
<td>Stone Firms</td>
<td>Not currently worked.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECONDARY AGGREGATES

PORTLAND STONE

Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole Final Draft Mineral Sites Plan (August 2017)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Ref.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary Function/Use</th>
<th>Completion date for development (restoration additional time)</th>
<th>Site Operator</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California Farm</td>
<td>PD040</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>30.09.2019</td>
<td>Suttles</td>
<td>Exploratory drilling and evaluation for conventional oil and gas extraction resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wytch Farm Wellsites A&amp;D</td>
<td>PD041</td>
<td>Furzey Island</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>31.12.2027</td>
<td>Perenco</td>
<td>Use in connection with drilling operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wytch Farm Wellsites K&amp;L</td>
<td>PD042</td>
<td>Furzey Island</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>31.12.2027</td>
<td>Perenco</td>
<td>Use in connection with drilling operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wytch Farm Wellsites F&amp;M</td>
<td>PD043</td>
<td>Wytch Farm, Studland</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>31.12.2027</td>
<td>Perenco</td>
<td>Use in connection with drilling operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimmeridge</td>
<td>PD044</td>
<td>Shapins, Wareham</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>31.12.2027</td>
<td>Perenco</td>
<td>Use in connection with drilling operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Chaldon exploration wellsite</td>
<td>PD045</td>
<td>Chaldon Herring</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Amoco</td>
<td>Use in connection with oil exploration operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furzey Island</td>
<td>PD046</td>
<td>Northern Purbeck peninsula</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Perenco</td>
<td>Wellsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoborough Heath</td>
<td>PD047</td>
<td>Nr Wareham</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Perenco</td>
<td>Oil storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furzebrook</td>
<td>PD048</td>
<td>Nr Wareham</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Perenco</td>
<td>Rail Terminal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Ref.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary Function/Use</th>
<th>Completion date for development (restoration additional time)</th>
<th>Site Operator</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mannings Heath Road, Poole</td>
<td>BOP10</td>
<td>Poole</td>
<td>Concrete Batching Plant</td>
<td>Permanent permission</td>
<td>Hanson</td>
<td>Consented 15.08.1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todber Quarry (Redlands)</td>
<td>ND08</td>
<td>Garrets Quarry, DT10 1Hs, Todber (nr Shaftesbury)</td>
<td>Concrete Batching Plant</td>
<td>Permanent permission</td>
<td>Hanson</td>
<td>Consented 23.10.1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde Plant</td>
<td>WO015</td>
<td>Masters Quarry - Puddletown Road</td>
<td>Concrete Batching Plant</td>
<td>23.02.2042 (or to coincide with cessation of sand extractions)</td>
<td>Hanson</td>
<td>Permitted, but not yet implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodford</td>
<td>WO016</td>
<td>Nr Dorchester</td>
<td>Concrete Batching Plant</td>
<td>20 yrs from commencement</td>
<td>Woodford Farms</td>
<td>Permitted 14.12.2007 together with application for mineral extraction at Woodford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hum Court Farm</td>
<td>XCH02</td>
<td>Hurn, Christchurch</td>
<td>Sand &amp; Gravel Quarry</td>
<td>Oct-15</td>
<td>New Milton Sand and Ballast</td>
<td>Concrete Batching Plant on site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Brickworks, Chickerell Rd</td>
<td>WEY01</td>
<td>Chickerell, Weymouth</td>
<td>Concrete Batching Plant</td>
<td>Permanent permission</td>
<td>Hanson</td>
<td>Consented 26.05.1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doonan Supplies</td>
<td>WEY02</td>
<td>Lynch Lane, Weymouth</td>
<td>Concrete Batching Plant</td>
<td>Permanent permission</td>
<td>Doonan</td>
<td>Unit 6, Lynch Lane Industrial Estate, Weymouth, DT4 9DN 01305 776039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Ref.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Primary Function (Use)</td>
<td>Site Operator</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliott Road BOP11</td>
<td>BOP11</td>
<td>West Howe Industrial Estate, Bournemouth</td>
<td>Merchanting yard</td>
<td>NMSB</td>
<td>Concrete Batching Plant on site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkes' Pit ED09</td>
<td>ED09</td>
<td>Henbury, nr Wimborne</td>
<td>Gravel</td>
<td>MB Wilkes</td>
<td>New Mitre Sand &amp; Ballast Concrete Batching Plant on site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chard Junction</td>
<td>W0004</td>
<td>Chard</td>
<td>Aggregate Industries</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extraction on-going at extension site permitted 10 May 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Ref.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Primary Function/Use</td>
<td>Completion date for development (restoration additional time)</td>
<td>Site Operator</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upton Heath</td>
<td>ED08</td>
<td>Corfe Mullen</td>
<td>Brick Clay</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Lytchett Brick Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>Historic site for ball clay extraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hine Quarry</td>
<td>PD050</td>
<td>Puddletown Road, Wareham</td>
<td>Sand Quarry</td>
<td>30.05.2016</td>
<td>Hanson</td>
<td>Currently Dormant (from Sept 2012). Apx 900,000 tonnes mineral remain. Possible for extraction to resume up to 30 May 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde Pit</td>
<td>PD051</td>
<td>Puddletown Road, Wareham</td>
<td>Sand Quarry</td>
<td>22.02.2042</td>
<td>Hanson</td>
<td>Currently Dormant (from late 2009). Apx 3,300,000 tonnes mineral remain. Possible for extraction to resume up to 22 February 2042. Concrete batching plant on site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northport</td>
<td>PD052</td>
<td>Wareham</td>
<td>Sand &amp; Gravel Quarry</td>
<td>2042</td>
<td>Hine Brothers/Drae Estate</td>
<td>Site currently dormant. Requires ROMP application prior to recommencement of mineral working. Majority of site forms part of Wareham Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldermoor Open Pit</td>
<td>PD053</td>
<td>Nr Wareham</td>
<td>Ball Clay</td>
<td>21.02.2042</td>
<td>Imerys Minerals Ltd</td>
<td>Historic site for ball clay extraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollington Farm</td>
<td>PD055</td>
<td>Nr Wareham</td>
<td>Ball Clay</td>
<td>2042</td>
<td>Pochin Ball Clay Ltd</td>
<td>Dormant permission - near Corfe Castle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadle Knap</td>
<td>PD056</td>
<td>Church Knowle, Wareham</td>
<td>Ball Clay</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Pike Bros, Fayle &amp; Son Ltd</td>
<td>Historic site for ball clay extraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilwood</td>
<td>PD057</td>
<td>Church Knowle, Wareham</td>
<td>Ball Clay</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Historic site for ball clay extraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Barn/Holme Priory</td>
<td>PD058</td>
<td>East Holme, Wareham</td>
<td>Ball Clay</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Pike Bros, Fayle &amp; Son Ltd</td>
<td>Historic site for ball clay extraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holton Heath</td>
<td>PD059</td>
<td>Nr Wareham</td>
<td>Ball Clay</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Dorset Clay Products LTD</td>
<td>Historic site for Ball clay extraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northport</td>
<td>PD060</td>
<td>Nr Wareham</td>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Historic site for stone extraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batheams Farm</td>
<td>W0018</td>
<td>Chard</td>
<td>Sand &amp; Gravel Quarry</td>
<td>Temp quarry for specific use. Balfour Betsy</td>
<td>Balfour Betsy</td>
<td>Short term quarry operations to provide mineral for specific use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitesheet Hill</td>
<td>W0019</td>
<td>Toller Fratrum, Maiden Newton</td>
<td>Chalk</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Historic site for chalk extraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Hill</td>
<td>W0020</td>
<td>Buckland Newton</td>
<td>Chalk</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Historic site for chalk extraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennyfield (Dormant)</td>
<td>WEY03</td>
<td>Weston</td>
<td>Portland Stone</td>
<td>2042</td>
<td>Stonefirms</td>
<td>Area will be included in the application for mining (see PT12).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure xx Safeguarded Mineral Sites and Infrastructure
Glossary
Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CRA**: Conservation Regulations Assessment. European legislation, and UK government’s regulations, have introduced a need to carry out Conservation Regulations Assessments for local development documents and for particular development projects in order that the integrity of internationally important nature sites are protected.
Crushed Rock: Naturally occurring rock which is crushed into a series of required sizes to produce an aggregate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Flood Zone: Flood zones show the probability of river and sea flooding in an area. Flood Zone 3 is split into Flood Zone 3a, which has a high probability of flooding, and Flood Zone 3b, which is the functional floodplain. Flood Zone 2 is assessed as having a medium probability of flooding. Flood Zone 1 is all land falling outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3 and is assessed as having a low probability of flooding. (14)

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

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

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

Historic Environment: The physical legacy of thousands of years of human activity in this country, in the form of buildings, monuments, sites and landscapes.
Hydrogeology: The study of movement of water within the ground.

Hydrology: The study of the movement of surface water.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mineral Consultation Area (MCA): An area considered to contain a mineral resource worthy of safeguarding within which district/borough councils are required to consult Dorset County Council on non-minerals development proposals which could lead to sterilisation.

Mineral Planning Authority (MPA): The planning authority responsible for managing minerals development. Dorset County Council and the unitary authorities of Bournemouth and Poole are responsible for mineral planning in their areas.

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

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

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): National planning policy guidance enacted on 27 March 2012 to replace national guidance in the form of PPSs, MPSs, and MPGs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primary Aggregates: Naturally occurring sand, gravel and crushed rock used for construction purposes.
**Ramsar**: A wetlands Site of Special Scientific Interest which is designated by the Secretary of State for the Environment under the Ramsar Convention as being of international importance, especially for waterfowl habitat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)**: Designated SSSIs which are of international importance which are designated as SACs under Article 3 of the European Habitats Directive of 1992.
Special Protection Areas (SPA): Designated SSSIs which are protected under Article 4 of the European Birds Directive of 2009, for the conservation of rare and vulnerable birds.

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

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

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

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

tpa: tonnes per annum (of mineral extracted).

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

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

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

World Heritage Site: A geographical place that is listed by UNESCO as being of special cultural or physical significance (see ‘Outstanding Universal Value’).