

NYMNPA

03/06/2019

From: Maria Calderon <m.calderon@northyorkmoors.org.uk>  
Date: 29/05/2019 18:54 (GMT+00:00)  
To: Mark Hill <m.hill@northyorkmoors.org.uk>  
Subject: RE: former spaunton quarry office and weighbridge building

Hi Mark,

Having looked though yes I am happy for you to report that.

But the recording will be subject to the usual standard of HBR and conditioning

*No work shall commence on site to clear or strip out the building to which this permission relates until a programme of building recording and analysis in accordance with a written scheme of investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The work shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with the approved scheme of investigation.*

This is considered proportionate to the significance attached to the site and in accordance with para 199 of the NPPF.

**Maria-Elena Calderón**  
**Building Conservation Officer (Planning)**  
North York Moors National Park Authority  
The Old Vicarage, Bondgate, Helmsley, York YO62 5BP  
Telephone: 01439 772700

Working pattern: Tuesday and Wednesday

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**From:** Mark Hill  
**Sent:** 22 May 2019 16:56  
**To:** Maria Calderon  
**Subject:** RE: former spaunton quarry office and weighbridge building

Its nym 2019/0791/fl

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**From:** Maria Calderon  
**Sent:** 21 May 2019 16:00  
**To:** Mark Hill  
**Subject:** RE: former spaunton quarry office and weighbridge building

Hi Mark

Can you please send me the planning ref so I can read over the application more thoroughly?

Thanks

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**From:** Mark Hill  
**Sent:** 20 May 2019 16:09  
**To:** Maria Calderon  
**Cc:** Chris France; Nick Mason; Suzanne Lilley; Clair Shields  
**Subject:** RE: former spaunton quarry office and weighbridge building

Maria , is it ok to report to committee that you feel there is **not a case** for seeking the buildings retention as important industrial archaeology/undesigned asset and that it would be appropriate from a BC viewpoint to 'record it' ?

Mark

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**From:** Maria Calderon  
**Sent:** 17 May 2019 15:50  
**To:** Mark Hill  
**Cc:** Chris France; Nick Mason; Suzanne Lilley; Clair Shields  
**Subject:** RE: former spaunton quarry office and weighbridge building

Hi Mark

Further to my last email. There might be a bit more to this building, and thus might require a higher level of recording.

Happy to discuss next week.

Thanks

Maria

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**From:** Maria Calderon  
**Sent:** 17 May 2019 15:07  
**To:** Mark Hill  
**Cc:** Chris France; Nick Mason; Suzanne Lilley; Clair Shields  
**Subject:** RE: former spaunton quarry office and weighbridge building

Hi Mark

On first glance without knowing the history of the site I would say no, probably not worth of retention. However, might be worth recording prior to demolition. As a consultant I recorded many buildings like this prior to demolition across various local authorities.

Suzanne/Clair – Level one photographic?

Happy to discuss.

Thanks

**Maria-Elena Calderón**  
**Building Conservation Officer (Planning)**

North York Moors National Park Authority  
The Old Vicarage, Bondgate, Helmsley, York YO62 5BP  
Telephone: 01439 772700

Working pattern: Tuesday and Wednesday

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**From:** Mark Hill  
**Sent:** 17 May 2019 15:03  
**To:** Suzanne Lilley; Maria Calderon; Clair Shields  
**Cc:** Chris France  
**Subject:** former spaunton quarry office and weighbridge building

At this morning's Planning Committee site visit , I fielded a question about whether the building we are negotiating to be demolished to preserve the integrity of the quarry restoration scheme was actually sufficiently of interest as 'industrial archaeology' so as to actually seek its retention.

I offered a view I thought it was an ordinary functional building of no heritage or industrial archaeological merit however Members have asked me to seek your teams views on the building. The background is that the TELI project in Rosedale is promoting the retention of some fairly functional buildings.





Mark Hill MRTPI

**Head of Development Management**

*Normal Workdays : Monday to Thursday*

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**From:**  
**To:** [Mark Hill; Planning](#)  
**Subject:** NYM/2018/0791/FL Spaunton Quarry  
**Date:** 09 April 2019 14:32:07  
**Attachments:**

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Dear Mark

Further to my previous email about the above application. Yorkshire Wildlife Trust would like to support the comments from Jonathan Allison of Appleton & Spaunton Common Protection Association. More clarity is needed as to the legal standing of previous planning permission for lodges at Spaunton Quarry before planning permission is considered for the present application.

It appears that the previous application for 6 lodges in 2007 has not been given permission by the Planning Inspectorate or approval by the Secretary of State. Attached is Common Land Guidance Sheet 1a which refers to the process of giving planning permission for construction works on Common Land. It is the opinion of the Trust that applications at Spaunton Quarry which are within the common should be covered by the process described in the information sheet. Information from the Open Spaces Society <https://www.oss.org.uk/information-hub/buildings-fences-and-other-works-on-common-land-in-england/> also suggests that any planning permission on common land needs to have the approval of the Secretary of State in order to be valid.

The Trust would like to see restoration of the quarry site in accordance with the restoration plans from 2003. It will also be necessary for the removal of the quarry buildings. This approach will be the most valuable for the important wildlife found on the common.

Best wishes

Sara

Sara Robin  
**Conservation Officer (Planning)**  
**Yorkshire Wildlife Trust**

Website: [www.ywt.org.uk](http://www.ywt.org.uk)

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## COMMON LAND GUIDANCE SHEET 1a

### CONSENT TO CONSTRUCT WORKS ON COMMON LAND

#### Do I need consent?

1. Under section 38 of the [Commons Act 2006](#) (“the 2006 Act”), you need our consent to carry out any restricted works on **land registered as common land** under the [Commons Registration Act 1965](#).
2. Section 38 also applies to land that is not registered as common land which is regulated by a Provisional Order Confirmation Act under the [Commons Act 1876](#), or which is subject to a scheme of management under the [Metropolitan Commons Act 1866](#) or [Commons Act 1899](#). Section 38 does not generally apply to registered town or village greens (see [Guidance Sheet 2b](#) for more information on town or village greens), but it may do so if a green is subject to a scheme or Act.
3. Restricted works are any that prevent or impede access to or over the land, e.g. fencing, buildings, structures, ditches, trenches, embankments. They also include, in every case, new solid surfaces, such as for a new car park or access road.
4. The National Trust commons are covered by different law to section 38 commons. If you are proposing to construct works on a National Trust common, read [Guidance Sheet 2a](#) (instead of this one).
5. For guidance on applications to carry out works on commons in London Boroughs see [Guidance Sheet 2d](#).

#### How do I know whether to apply for consent under section 38?

6. If you are considering carrying out works, they will fall into one of four categories:
  - A.** Works not covered by section 38, e.g. which facilitate rather than impede access, or are on such a small scale as not to impede access (see [Guidance Sheet 1b](#)). Some management measures which may be taken on commons, such as cutting or burning vegetation, are not works and therefore do not need consent.
  - B.** Works listed in the Exemptions Order which defines a small number of categories of works where consent is not required (see [Guidance Sheet 1c](#)).
  - C.** Works (not covered by A or B above) which are for the management, improvement or protection (or to the negligible detriment) of the common or are otherwise consistent with the traditional uses of the common (e.g. grazing,

public recreation), for which a section 38 application may be needed (see the Annex to this Guidance Sheet).

**D.** Works that are not consistent with the traditional use of the common, or for its management, improvement or protection, for which a deregistration and exchange application under section 16 of the 2006 Act may be more appropriate (see the Annex to this guidance).

### **Retrospective applications**

7. You may apply for consent for works which have already been carried out, but only if they were carried out after 1 October 2007.

### **What steps should I take before applying?**

8. You should carry out extensive informal consultation before submitting an application. This should help identify objections to the proposal and how it can be amended to overcome them.

9. Among those you should consider consulting informally are those who you will later need to consult formally if you decide to apply:

- the owners of the land
- the commons council or association (if there is one)
- all active commoners
- others with a legal interest e.g. tenants, those with easements, other rights or covenants over the land
- any parish, district, city or county council
- Natural England
- English Heritage
- National Park Authority (if the proposal is in a National Park)
- AONB Conservation Board or Joint Advisory Committee (if the proposal is in an AONB)
- Open Spaces Society
- the local authority archaeological service

10. Others you may want to involve at this stage include: all known commoners, whether using their rights actively or not, Wildlife Trusts, Local Access Forums, Council for the Protection of Rural England, Ramblers' Association, local amenity societies, and any others who you think may be interested.

11. You should follow the principles set out in the multi-agency document: "A Common Purpose: A guide to agreeing management on common land," available from [Natural England](#).

### **What criteria are used to decide my application?**

12. The criteria we will have regard to are set out in section 39 of the 2006 Act. These are:

- (a) the interests of persons having rights in relation to, or occupying, the land (and in particular persons exercising rights of common over it);
- (b) the interests of the neighbourhood;
- (c) the public interest, which includes the public interest in:
  - nature conservation
  - the conservation of the landscape
  - the protection of public rights of access to any area of land, and
  - the protection of archaeological remains and features of historic interest;
- (d) any other matter considered relevant.

13. We will apply these criteria in the light of Defra's policy objective of managing, improving or protecting the common and of maintaining its traditional uses and with reference to Defra's policy guidance. You will therefore need to show how the proposed works meet the criteria.

### **Making an application**

14. See "[Notes on completing an application for consent to construct works on common land](#)"

### **Representations and determining your application**

15. We will:-

- acknowledge receipt of your application as soon as practicable;
- manage an exchange of correspondence between you and interested parties and ask you to address any objections they may have;
- normally conclude the exchange no later than the point at which interested parties have written to us for a second time, replying to initial comments from you, and we have your comments on those representations;
- let you know as soon as possible whether we can decide your application based solely on the written evidence or whether an inquiry, hearing or site visit is needed;
- decide all applications on their individual merits whichever process (i.e. written representations, site visit, hearing or inquiry) is followed.

16. Anyone may comment on your application. Where there are no (or few) objections, and the issues are relatively straightforward, the application will be decided solely on the written evidence.

17. Where more evidence is needed, and depending on the particular circumstances of the case, the procedure may be a:-

- site visit – where an Inspector needs to see the application site at first hand. You will be invited to attend the site visit as may those objecting to the application;



- hearing – where the Inspector leads the discussion between the parties without the formal atmosphere of an inquiry. Hearings usually last one day only;
- public inquiry – more formal than a hearing where the parties are often legally represented and where they formally question each other's evidence. Inquiries may last 2 or more days.

18. Whatever the procedure, a decision will be made in writing which will be sent to all interested parties.

### **How long will all this take?**

19. The length of time taken to decide your application will depend on the nature and extent of the works, the number of objections and the procedure followed.

20. As a guide, if there are no objections, and the issues can be determined without an exchange of written representations, we would expect to decide your application within three months of you meeting all the advertising/consultation requirements in full. This might extend to around five months if an exchange of written representations is needed, around seven months for cases involving a site visit, or around eight months for a public inquiry or hearing. More complex inquiry cases, or cases where an inquiry is held alongside a related inquiry (e.g. into a planning application) may take much longer.

30. Application forms and other Guidance Sheets are available on [Gov.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

### **Deregistration and exchange of common land**

31. If the proposed works would not meet the section 39 criteria, then it is unlikely that consent would be given under section 38. In such cases, it would be more appropriate to apply instead under section 16 of the 2006 Act to deregister common land and to offer land in exchange for the area required for the works (see the [Notes on completing a section 16 application](#) and the Annex to this Guidance Sheet for further advice).

32. An application under section 16 would also be appropriate in situations where works were not anticipated, but an owner nevertheless required the removal of common land status.

**Category C and D Works: Guidance on application options for proposals to carry out works on common land where the works are neither small scale nor exempt from the need to obtain consent.**

**NOTE: This is guidance only, and does not mean that an application for any of the example works listed will necessarily succeed. Each case must be judged on its own individual merits, and an element of judgment will always be needed in deciding which application route to follow.**

<b><u>C. Works which are consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land</u></b>	<b><u>D. Works which are not consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land</u></b>
<b><u>BEST OPTION: SECTION 38</u></b>	<b><u>BEST OPTION: SECTION 16 DEREGISTRATION AND EXCHANGE</u></b>
<p><b>New fences, buildings, ditches, trenches, embankments, access roads, tracks, or other works which are consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land (or which cause negligible detriment to the common).</b></p> <p><b>Alteration or extension to the type of works described in (a) which is consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land (or which causes negligible detriment to the common).</b></p>	<p><b>New fences, buildings, ditches, trenches, embankments, access roads, tracks, or other works which are not consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land.</b></p> <p><b>Alteration or extension to the type of works described in (a) which is not consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land.</b></p>
<b>DETAIL:</b>	<b>DETAIL:</b>
<b>(a) Fencing</b>	<b>(a) Fencing</b>
<p><i>Any fencing that is consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land.</i></p> <p><u>Examples might include:</u>            Boundary fencing on the common for conservation or management purposes.            Fencing as part of an agricultural management scheme (e.g. livestock grazing).            Animal health and welfare.            Hefting and re-hefting of sheep.            Public safety.            Woodland management scheme.            To facilitate the improvement of an SSSI.            Fencing around a visitors' car park or construction compound.</p>	<p><i>Any fencing that is not consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land.</i></p> <p><u>Examples might include:</u>            Fencing of an extension of a private dwelling or its garden onto common land.</p>
<b>(b) Buildings and other structures</b>	<b>(b) Buildings and other structures</b>
<p><i>Replacement/extension/construction of buildings/structures, particularly small ones, that are consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land (e.g. sporting and recreational use).</i></p> <p><u>Examples might include:</u>            Sports club facilities.            Cricket nets.            Canoe club platforms.</p>	<p><i>Construction, extension (or replacement) of buildings/structures that are not consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land.</i></p> <p><u>Examples might include:</u>            Leisure centre.            Supermarket.            Large scale wind farms or mining works.            Highway construction works.            Private house.</p>

<p>Storage sheds for maintenance equipment. Greenkeepers' huts. Visitor facilities. Formation of a cricket pitch, play area/playground, golf green. Storage facilities for cricket club. Sports surfaces. Skateboard park. Small bus shelter. Landscaping schemes/enhancement works. War memorial.</p>	<p>Hotel. Airport. Burial ground.</p>
<p><b>(c) Ditches, trenches and embankments</b></p>	<p><b>(c) Ditches, trenches and embankments</b></p>
<p><i>Any ditches, trenches and embankments that are consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land (e.g. for the conservation and management of the land, or for its protection against unlawful encroachment).</i></p>	<p><i>Ditches, trenches and embankments that are not consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land. However, where the common is to be restored once the works are complete a s38 application may be appropriate.</i></p>
<p><b>(d) Resurfacing works</b></p>	<p><b>(d) Resurfacing works</b></p>
<p><i>(i) Construction of hard-surfaced areas (consisting of concrete, tarmacadam, roadstone or similar material), or alteration/extension of existing lawful ones which are consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land (or which cause negligible detriment to the common).</i></p> <p><i>(ii) Any works carried out to an existing unlawful surface which are consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land (or which cause negligible detriment to the common). [NB In these circumstances, consent should be sought for the unlawful works in their entirety, including any changes proposed - see <a href="#">Guidance Sheet 4</a> for further guidance].</i></p> <p><u>Examples might include:</u> Visitors' car park (whether temporary or permanent), (e.g. which facilitates recreational use of the common). Access tracks which are consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land (e.g. which facilitate recreational use of the common) where an existing unsurfaced means of access is already in private use and a sympathetic paving proposal may be aesthetically preferable.</p>	<p><i>(i) Construction of hard-surfaced areas (consisting of concrete, tarmacadam, roadstone or similar material), or alteration/extension of existing lawful ones, which are not consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land. except where an existing unsurfaced means of access is already in private use and a sympathetic paving proposal may be aesthetically preferable;</i></p> <p><i>(ii) Any works carried out to an existing unlawful surface which are not consistent with the use and enjoyment of the land as common land. [NB: in these circumstances, consent should be sought for the deregistration of part of the common concerned].</i></p> <p><u>Examples might include:</u> Car parks. Private access roads and access roads to new developments.</p>

**From:** Sara Robin  
**Sent:** 21 March 2019 11:19  
**To:** Planning; Mark Hill  
**Cc:** Elspeth Ingleby  
**Subject:** NYM/2018/0791/FL Spaunton Quarry

Dear Mark

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust has been contacted by local naturalists and members of the Trust due to concerns about this application. The Trust is aware that the ecological survey only looked at the application area rather than the surrounding habitat. A survey on the Ryedale Naturalists website shows the value of the quarry see [https://www.ryenats.org.uk/spaunton\\_quarry/quarry\\_survey.htm](https://www.ryenats.org.uk/spaunton_quarry/quarry_survey.htm) the species list has been recently updated although the original survey was carried out in 2014. Spaunton Quarry is one of the very few sites in Yorkshire for Pearl Bordered Fritillary butterflies and is noted for high quality calcareous grassland. The application may lead to increased visitor pressure on the area. The authority will need to consider whether the development will increase impacts on the habitats present in the wider area and if mitigation will be necessary.

The Trust will consider the issues around the legal status of common land before responding in full. Would a comment be acceptable before the end of next week?

Best wishes

Sara

Sara Robin  
**Conservation Officer (Planning)**  
**Yorkshire Wildlife Trust**

**From:**  
**To:** [Planning; Mark Hill](#)  
**Cc:** [Elspeth Ingleby](#)  
**Subject:** NYM/2018/0791/FL Spaunton Quarry  
**Date:** 21 March 2019 11:18:51

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Dear Mark

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust has been contacted by local naturalists and members of the Trust due to concerns about this application. The Trust is aware that the ecological survey only looked at the application area rather than the surrounding habitat. A survey on the Ryedale Naturalists website shows the value of the quarry see [https://www.ryenats.org.uk/spaunton\\_quarry/quarry\\_survey.htm](https://www.ryenats.org.uk/spaunton_quarry/quarry_survey.htm) the species list has been recently updated although the original survey was carried out in 2014. Spaunton Quarry is one of the very few sites in Yorkshire for Pearl Bordered Fritillary butterflies and is noted for high quality calcareous grassland. The application may lead to increased visitor pressure on the area. The authority will need to consider whether the development will increase impacts on the habitats present in the wider area and if mitigation will be necessary.

The Trust will consider the issues around the legal status of common land before responding in full. Would a comment be acceptable before the end of next week?

Best wishes

Sara

Sara Robin

**Conservation Officer (Planning)**  
**Yorkshire Wildlife Trust**

-----Original message-----

From :

Date : 19/03/2019 - 21:16 (GMTST)

To : m.hill@northyorkmoors.org.uk

Subject : Fwd: CL 162 response to Application NYM/2018/0791/FL & NYM/2018/0787/FL

Mark Hill:

I attach the response of the CL162 Appleton & Spaunton Protection Association to the above applications. The determination of these applications by the Authority is of great importance for the Common and for Appleton. We have tried to keep our response short but we would like to alert you to the following general matters, although I am sure you will be fully alert to them:

1. The applications virtually ignore the Common as if it had no relevance to the applicants proposals.
2. Reference is made to a land swap of common land which has not been agreed by anybody, and certainly no Authoritative body as far as I am aware, and which forms no part of these applications.
3. Your predecessor in 2007 is on record of having agreed with Mrs Taylor that the issue of the effect of an application on common land **was** a material consideration in any planning application. This is a view I share.
4. The applicant assumes that the 5 chalets going back to 2007 has been 'approved' as a done deal. I would hope that the committee will be clearly appraised of the fact that this is not so, since no approval, as far as I am aware, has been sought from or approved by the Secretary of State. Consequently I am at a loss to understand how it can be claimed that it has been started, or that the development can be carried out. No doubt you will correct me if I am mistaken in all this.

For your information, Mrs Taylor's record of the events of 2007, reflect badly on the Authority in 2007. When the application was first considered by the committee the members were unaware as were the officers that it was on common land. When the application returned to committee the officer conducting the meeting was careful to underplay the significance of the fact that the chalets were on common land, and indeed that might well have been the officer's view, that it was much ado about nothing. In retrospect these things can seem rather different.

It would be appreciated if you could let us know as soon as you are able the date and

time when these applications are to be considered by your committee, and when the planning reports are likely to be available for us to see. Also if there is any further material forthcoming from the applicant we would wish to be consulted upon it. This is of particular moment as we may wish to write personally to your members, having seen the planning report, and to appraise the media of any concerns that we may still have. We do not intend to let the distinguished heritage, cultural and social value of the Common to be fractured as a result of neglect or indifference on our part.

I would be grateful if you would ask your administrative section if they would be good enough to acknowledge receipt of this email and its four attachments.

your faithfully

Jonathan Allison

Appleton le Moors

YO62 6TG

National Park

Helmsley

Dear Sir:                   **Consultation on Application NYM/2018/0791/FL**                   18th March 2019

CL 162 Appleton & Spaunton Common Protection Association

From the Association's point of view the issues arising from this application are straightforward and can be summarised as follows:

1. Should 2.4 acres of Common Land be surrendered for commercial development ?
2. Should the historic boundaries of the Common be further eroded ?
3. Should the National Park stick to the Master Plan for landscape restoration that it approved in 2003, and which should have been completed in 2007. Should the owner's contractual obligations be now properly complied with. The effective contract was a large extension to the quarry subject to a landscape master plan being carried out by 2007.
4. Should the enforcement notice , finally issued in May 2017, be put into effect ?
5. In considering this applications should the National Park try to reconcile its land planning role and its role of preserving its Common Land heritage ?
6. Should the applications be refused, and allowed to go to appeal where the Secretary of State can determine both the planning and the common land issues ?
7. What should be the proper uses for the new Common landscape in Spaunton Quarry ?

Issue 1.

Twelfth century records confirm the existence of Appleton Spaunton Common, and its continuance to the present day, from the ownership of St Mary's Abbey to the present landowner. It has survived remarkably intact, although the war years emergency 1940 to 1947 saw the alienation of parts of Appleton Common. This is a serious heritage asset within the National Park, which the Authority should respect, nurture, and protect. It is part of our social, cultural, community, and historic inheritance. The Map shows the present Common and open access area and the areas lost to the Common.

The Authority makes much of its role, quite rightly, in protecting its heritage and promoting it as a visitor attraction, and this is an occasion when it should live up to its commitments, and refuse this application. Appleton Spaunton Common is a far more ancient piece of cultural heritage than any group of Grade one listed building in the National Park.

Issue 2. (Map ) This map shows the quarry site in 1912 (County Record Office) with old quarries to the north. More important it shows how the Common reaches down to the A170 and across. It is the integrity of what remains of the southern part of the Common wedge that is at stake here, from a landscape, historical and cultural point of view: the area lies between the Appleton road to the east, and the Common boundary to the west, and the link over the road to the south. Consequently what remains of the Common's integrity should not be fractured by the introduction of private development which is unrelated to any National emergency and is not in the public interest.



It is considered that this should be a concern of the Authority with both its hats on, as Planning Authority, and as protector of the historical and cultural heritage of the Common.

#### Issue 3.

The National Park inspired a Landscape Master Plan in 2003. It was a good plan (map attached): it was positive and creative, and the Authority should stick to it. Above all it gloriously fulfilled National Park purposes in landscape terms and in contributing to the common good. It restored grazing for the common right holders, retained the boundaries of the common, and prepared the way for Open access.

If the present applications were approved the Authority would lose the ability to enforce the completion of the 2003 approved Master Plan, and in effect concedes the proposed break up of the Common at its southern end, through which the public now have open access.

If the present application were approved it might well not go ahead, possibly for financial reasons, or a change of policy by the landowner. Then the Authority could not use their enforcement powers to obtain the 2003 Master plan landscape, and could not obtain the new landscape scheme unless the development had commenced. It is not unreasonable to consider this situation because the landowner only in 2017 began to fulfil obligations to the Authority which should have been completed in 2007, and which are still incomplete: twelve years of natural regeneration have already been lost.

The Master Plan required the demolition of the quarry buildings. This was entirely sensible as they are alien to the landscape, incompatible with the Common land use, completely out of date, and in a state of advanced dereliction.

In short the Master Plan was a sound and progressive step in 2003, and it remains so today. The Authority should stick to its resolve, refuse the application, and compel the landowner to fulfil his contractual obligations entered into in 2003.

#### Issue 4.

The planning conditions arising from the NYM decision notice of January 2003 had to be complied with by December 2007 as regards removal of buildings and reclamation works. There was no appeal against these conditions. Twelve years later the conditions have still not been complied with in full. However early in 2017 the Association expressed serious concern because the ability of the Authority to take enforcement action was due to run out after ten years in December 2017. Acting in some haste the Authority succeeded in taking the necessary action to secure its position in May 2017. As a consequence substantial land reclamation did take place in the autumn of 2017, but it was not completed. Since then the Authority felt constrained, once more, to delay their enforcement proceedings because the owner, once more, put forward new ideas for development. This has been a consistent procedural pattern for twelve years. As there is a danger that this pattern could continue indefinitely it is the view of the Association that the Authority should proceed forthwith with their enforcement proceedings and bring this sorry state of affairs to a conclusion.

The Authority are asked to refuse the application and proceed with the enforcement proceedings as fast as the administrative system allows.

#### Issue 5.

The Authority appears to have had difficulties reconciling its planning function and its role as protector of the landscapes of common land over recent years. When the application for the chalets

were submitted on the common in 2007 it took Mrs Ann Taylor from Appleton to alert your officers to the fact that the application affected common land. There was a further instance at Glaisdale which went to appeal and a maladministration case.

It is accepted that improvements have taken place, but your officers still seem stuck in a mindset which delegates responsibility for development on Common land to the Secretary of State. It is the view of the Association that the National Park should take a positive lead in protecting and promoting common land. Since this application is not in the interests of the common, the graziers, or the public, the Authority are asked to take the lead and refuse it. Then the Park should proceed to take a positive role in promoting the distinguished heritage value of the common for the public.

Issue 6.

Yes. The application should be refused for the reasons given above, and enforcement proceedings should be pursued with as much vigour as the administrative system allows. If the landowner wishes to go to appeal then inevitably the Secretary of State will be drawn in but the Authority will have the credit for promoting National Park purposes and protecting its cultural and social heritage.

Issue 7.

The proper uses of this reclaimed land are for the grazing for common right holders, for those forms of recreation suitable on common land, for open land access, for equestrians use, for naturalists, geologists, rambles, all those people for whom the national parks were created in the first place. The landowner has benefitted richly from the proceeds of quarrying over many years, but now is the time for the common to be restored and enjoyed by a wider public. Surely that is what the National Park was set up for, and for which the Authority promoted its Master Plan in 2003 for the Quarry restoration.

Some inspiration could be derived from examples from elsewhere. Threshfield Quarry has been restored in the Dales National Park, opening up footpaths and developing an emphasis on education, cultural heritage, arts and the natural environment. It is supported by Heritage lottery, and is listed on Tripadvisor. The Common, with its rich history, its contemporary uses, its geology, its Lord of the Manor and Court Leet, and its ecological diversity represents a splendid opportunity to promote National Park purposes.

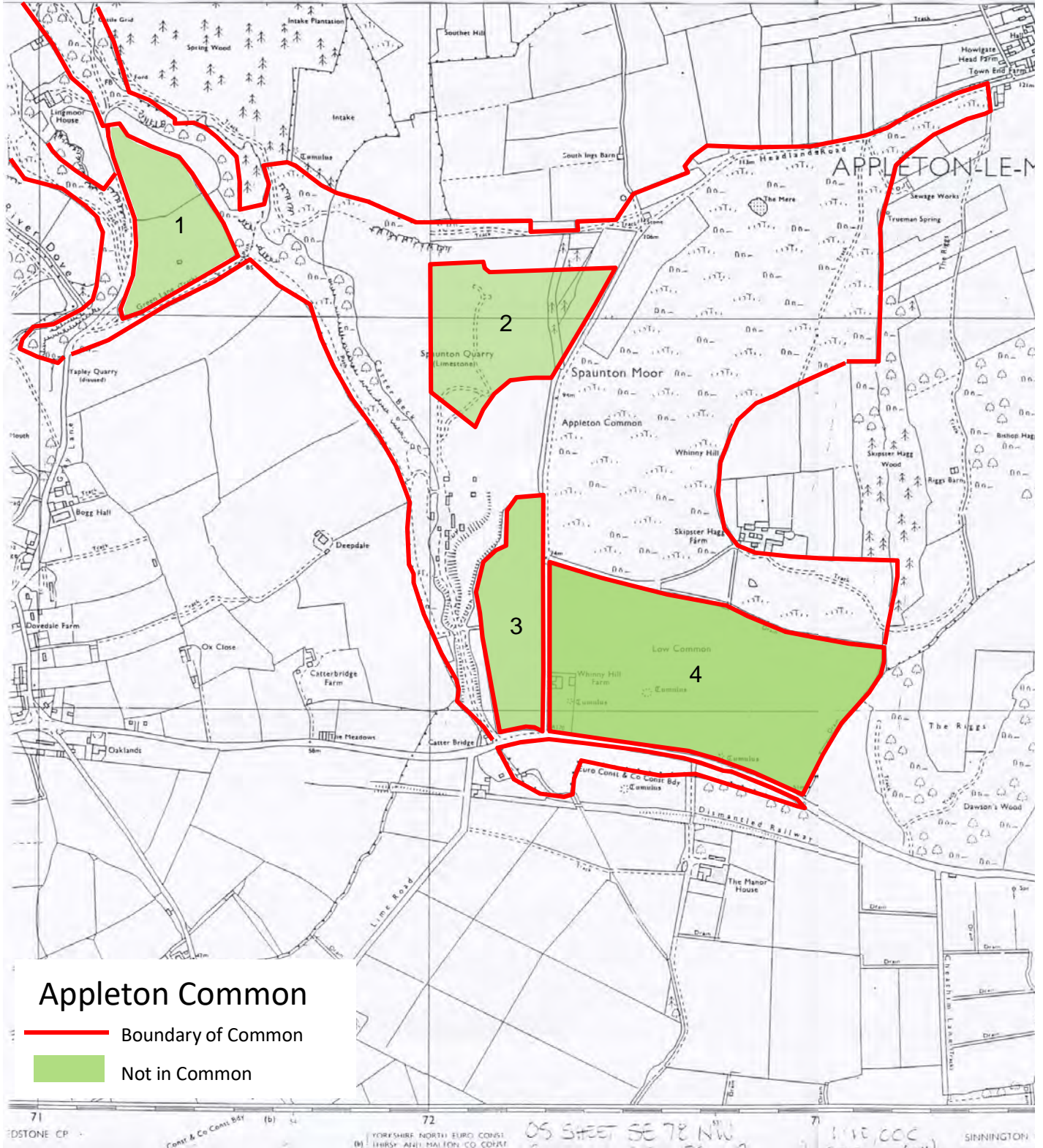
**In this submission the Association considers that it is supporting National Park purposes, and the public good, and urges the Authority to stick to its Master plan and make up for the 12 years that have been lost since this matter ought to have been brought to a conclusion in December 2007.**

**Officers are requested to make it clear to members that the planning permission given for 5 chalets in 2007 cannot be implemented without the consent of the Secretary of State, and that it was passed in dubious circumstances because the Park had failed to appreciate that the development was on Common land.**

Yrs

Jonathan Allison

Chairman of the Appleton Spaunton Commons Protection Association.



# Appleton Common

- Boundary of Common
- Not in Common



NYMNPA  
 Ref: 23 DEC 2002  
 Date:  
 Issue:

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Final Contours
- Existing Pasture
- Existing Calcareous Grassland
- Existing Scrub
- Existing Woodland
- Proposed Calcareous Grassland
- Proposed Pasture
- Proposed Woodland Planting
- Location of Wildflower Inoculation Plots (20 No. Plots of 20 No. Plugs Per Plot)

Overburden Slope seeded with Calcareous seed mix

Quarry Floor Restored to Grassland

Valley formed between existing Face and Tip Spur

Seasonal Wetland

Cpt 7

Cpt 1

Seasonal Wetland

Cpt 2

Cpt 3

Woodland Ride

Cpt 5

Woodland Ride

Cpt 6

Cpt 3

Cpt 4

Stocking Area Restored to Calcareous Grassland

Existing Trees Removed to Form an Open Ground Link to Appleton Common

Plant Area Restored to Calcareous Grassland



Proposed woodland planting

Cpts 1,2,3,5,6 and 7:

Species	% of Mix
<b>Conifers</b>	
Norway Spruce ( <i>Picea abies</i> )	5
Hybrid Larch ( <i>Larix x eurolepis</i> )	5
European Larch ( <i>Larix decidua</i> )	5
Western Hemlock ( <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> )	5
<b>Broadleaved</b>	
Common Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	20
Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	15
Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	15
Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	12
Yew ( <i>Taxus baccata</i> )	4
Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	4
<b>Shrubs</b>	
Field Maple ( <i>Acer campestre</i> )	2
Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> )	2
Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> )	2
Holly ( <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> )	1
Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	1
Gelder Rose ( <i>Viburnum opulus</i> )	1
Dog Rose ( <i>Rosa canina</i> )	1

Cpt 4 - Conifers Only

Notes:

- 1) All stock to be planted at 2.5m centres on a staggered grid
- 2) All stock to be protected from both Rabbit and Deer browsing by either spiral guards/shelter guards or rabbit/deer proof fencing, whichever is the most cost effective option
- 3) All broadleaf species to be 450-600mm transplants stock
- 4) All coniferous/evergreen species to be 300-450mm cell-grown stock
- 5) Weed free circles to be maintained around all stock for 3 years following planting

Proposed New Grass Seeding:

Calcareous Mix

Species	% Mix
Red Fescue ( <i>Festuca rubra</i> )	40%
Sheeps Fescue ( <i>Festuca ovina</i> )	30%
Common Bent ( <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> )	30%

(Sown at a rate of 2 g per square metre)

Ryegrass as Follows	% Mix
Premium intermediate	20%
Napolean intermediate tetraploid	20%
Calibra intermediate tetraploid	20%
Aliso late	20%
Millennium Late tetraploid	20%

(Rate 3.5 g per square metre)

Wildflower Inoculation Plots:

Species	No per Plot	Total No.
Bluebell	4	80
Primrose	4	80
Common Dog Violet	4	80
Bugle	4	80
Lesser Cellandine	4	80

The above species of local provenance to be obtained from Gerald Towle at Hartoft Farm (telephone 01751 417 843). An order is required to be made with the supplier in January / February prior to planting

The plugs are to be planted in May, evenly spaced and distributed across an approximate plot size of 2m x 2m. Plugs to be watered in after planting, and rabbit fenced as necessary.

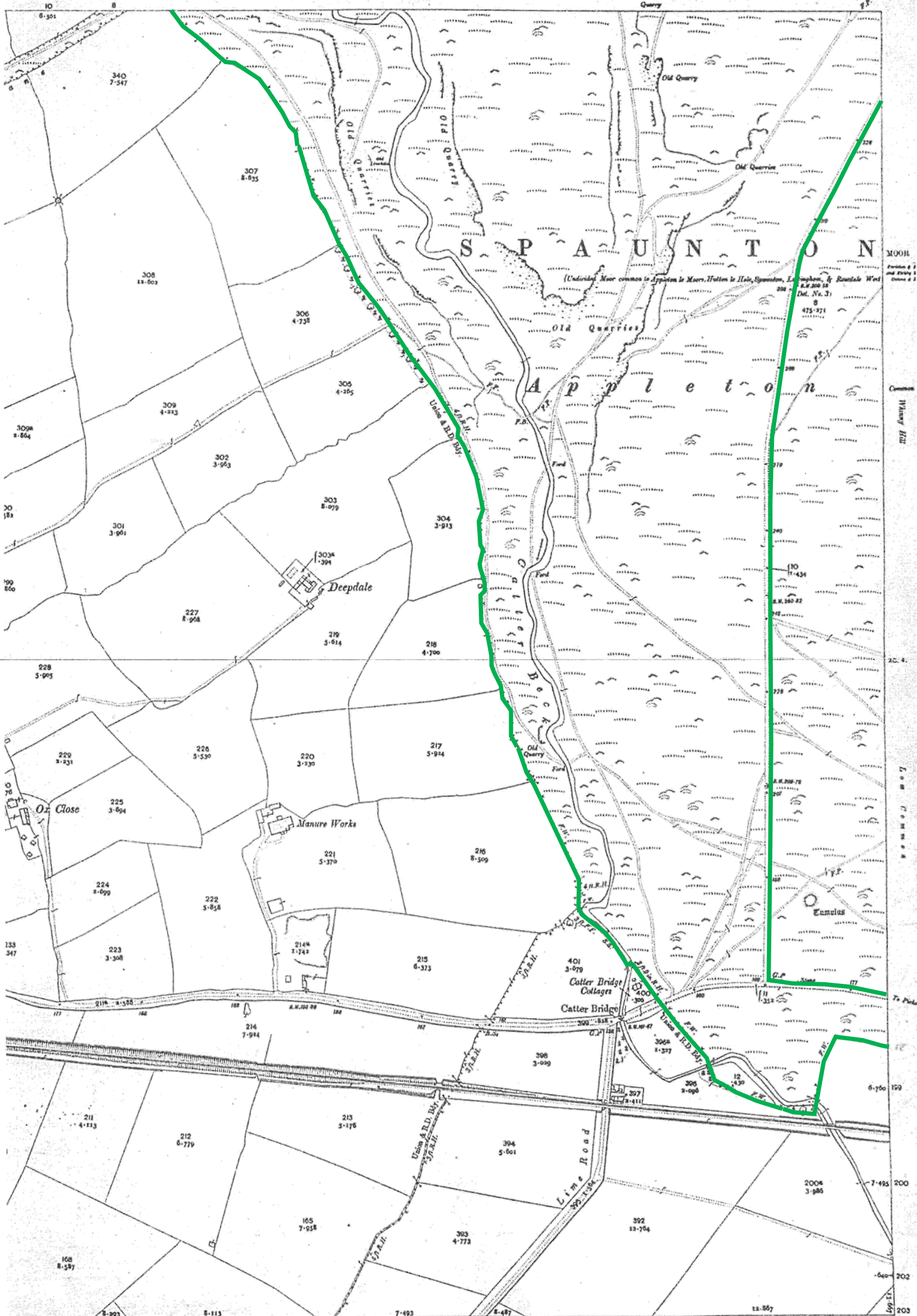
REVISIONS			
F			
E			
D	Open Link Amended to Appleton Common Link	Nov 2002	JH/CAW
C	Redrawn - Revised to NYM NPA Comments	Sept 2002	JH/CAW
B	Revised to Landowners Instruction	July 2002	JH/CAW
A	Revised to J Holyoak Instruction	July 2002	JH/CAW



RMC Aggregates (UK) Limited

Planning Department  
 RMC House, Church Lane,  
 Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, B61 8RA

Drawn By	JH/CAW	Company	RMC Aggregates (Northern) Limited
Date	October 2000	Site	Spaunton Quarry
Scale	1 : 2 500	Project	Proposed Restoration
Original Size	A1	Title	Restoration Master Plan
File Reference	1620	Drawing Number	SU 12 / 9 D



MOOR

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To Post

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**From:** [Planning](#)  
**To:** [Planning](#)  
**Subject:** Comments on NYM/2018/0791/FL - Case Officer Mr M Hill - Received from David Smith - Ranger South at NYMNPA, via email: d.smith@northyorkmoors.org.uk  
**Date:** 19 March 2019 18:40:14

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No comments

Comments made by David Smith - Ranger South of NYMNPA  
via email: d.smith@northyorkmoors.org.uk  
EMail: d.smith@northyorkmoors.org.uk  
Preferred Method of Contact is: Email

Comment Type is Comment  
Letter ID: 516885

**NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL  
BUSINESS and ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**



**LOCAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY  
CONSIDERATIONS and RECOMMENDATION**

**Application No:** **NYM/2018/0791/FL**

**Proposed Development:** Application for use of part of the former quarry for leisure purposes in the form of 1  
no. additional log cabin, 12 no. touring caravan pitches with associated package  
treatment plant and access road and change of use of quarry building to visitor  
club/meeting facility

**Location:** Land at Spaunton Quarry, Kirkbymoorside

**Applicant:** WINN DARLEY

**CH Ref:** N/A **Case Officer:** Stephen Boyne  
**Area Ref:** 3/7/5F **Tel:**  
**County Road No:** Private off U/C **E-mail:**

**To:** North York Moors National Park Authority  
The Old Vicarage  
Bondgate  
Helmsley  
YO62 5BP **Date:** 7 March 2019

**FAO:** Mr M Hill **Copies to:**

The proposed development, whilst fairly isolated relative to nearby amenities, has the benefit of a public service bus route passing by and bus stops located at the site entrance on the A170, which enables connectivity to nearby towns, amenities and visitor attractions. It is reasonable to assume that visitors to the site would avail themselves of this service to a certain extent, especially for daytime trips.

It is noted that a Public Right of Way links the quarry site to Appleton le Moors village, and offers a shorter route between the two than walking along the public highway. Whilst it would not be suitable for all users for all purposes, again it is a facility that could reasonably be expected to be taken up by visitors to a certain level.

Overall the proposed development would likely encompass some aspect of travel by means other than the private car and therefore add an element of sustainability in favour of the site. Consequently :

**There are no local highway authority objections to the proposed development**

**Signed:**

**Issued by:**

Kirby Misperton Highway Office  
Beansheaf Industrial Park  
Tofts Road  
Kirby Misperton  
YO17 6BG

*For Corporate Director for Business and Environmental Services*

**e-mail:**

**LOCAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY  
CONSIDERATIONS and RECOMMENDATION**



Continuation sheet:

Page 2 of 2

Application No:

**NYM/2018/0791/FL**



Mr M Hill  
North York Moors National Park  
Development Control  
The Old Vicarage Bondgate  
Helmsley  
York  
YO62 5BP

**Our ref:** RA/2019/139792/01-L01  
**Your ref:** NYM/2018/0791/FL  
**Date:** 04 March 2019

Dear Mr Hill

**APPLICATION FOR USE OF PART OF THE FORMER QUARRY FOR LEISURE PURPOSES IN THE FORM OF 1 NO. ADDITIONAL LOG CABIN, 12 NO. TOURING CARAVAN PITCHES WITH ASSOCIATED PACKAGE TREATMENT PLANT AND ACCESS ROAD AND CHANGE OF USE OF QUARRY BUILDING TO VISITOR CLUB/MEETING FACILITY**

**LAND AT SPAUNTON QUARRY, KIRKBYMOORSIDE**

Thank you for your consultation regarding the above proposal which was received on 15 February 2019.

We have reviewed the information submitted with the application and we have **no objection** to the proposal. Our detailed comments are as follows.

**Flood Risk**

Our Flood Map for Planning shows the site lies within Flood Zone 1, 2 and 3, the low, medium and high probability zones.

The application is for a leisure use including log cabin, touring caravan pitches and the change of use of one building to a meeting facility, the cabin and touring uses being considered to be a 'more vulnerable' land use (Holiday/short-let) with the meeting room a 'less vulnerable' land use in [Table 2: Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification](#) of the Planning Practice Guidance: Flood Risk and Coastal Change.

It is therefore necessary for the application to be supported by a site-specific flood risk assessment (FRA), which can demonstrate that the 'development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall'.

**Flood Risk Assessment**

An FRA by Rural Solutions, dated 11/01/2019, page 180, has been submitted in support of the application.

Environment Agency  
Lateral 8 City Walk, LEEDS, LS11 9AT.

[www.gov.uk/environment-agency](http://www.gov.uk/environment-agency)

Cont/d..

We note that the FRA states that “The application plateau where the leisure facilities are proposed to be sited, lies within flood zone 1.”

Our Flood Map for Planning does show part of the site in the location of the proposed log cabin and building to be converted is indicated to be within flood zone 2/3, however the outlines of the flood zone appears to be mis-aligned with Catter Beck. The change of use of the building does not give rise to significant concerns in this regard give the less vulnerable end use.

On this basis we have **no objection** to the proposal. We consider that the proposed development will only meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework if the development is carried out in accordance with this FRA and it is listed as an approved plan/document in any permission granted.

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### **Flood Risk Advice to LPA/Applicant**

Prior to determining this application we recommend that consideration is given to the issues below. Where necessary, the advice of relevant experts should be sought. We suggest that the applicant consider access and egress in the event of a flood event, as well as rescue or evacuation arrangements.

### **Flood warning and emergency response - advice to LPA**

We do not normally comment on or approve the adequacy of flood emergency response procedures accompanying development proposals, as we do not carry out these roles during a flood. Our involvement with this development during an emergency will be limited to delivering flood warnings to occupants/users covered by our flood warning network.

The [planning practice guidance](#) to the National Planning Policy Framework states that, in determining whether a development is safe, the ability of residents and users to safely access and exit a building during a [design flood](#) and to evacuate before an extreme flood needs to be considered. One of the key considerations to ensure that any new development is safe is whether adequate flood warnings would be available to people using the development.

In all circumstances where warning and emergency response is fundamental to managing flood risk, we advise local planning authorities to formally consider the emergency planning and rescue implications of new development in making their decisions. As such, we recommend you consult with your emergency planners and the emergency services to determine whether the proposals are safe in accordance with the guiding principles of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

### **Floodline Warnings Direct (FWD)**

The applicant/occupants should phone Floodline on 0345 988 1188 to register for Floodline Warnings Direct, or visit <https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/warnings>. It is a free service that provides flood warnings direct by telephone and mobile.

It also gives practical advice on preparing for a flood, and what to do if one happens. By providing an advanced warning, it will allow protection measures to be implemented

such as moving high value goods to an elevated level as well as evacuating people off site.

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### **Foul Drainage**

The application form states that the method of disposing of foul sewage from the development is via package treatment plant. Government guidance contained within the national Planning Practice Guidance (Water supply, wastewater and water quality – considerations for planning applications, paragraph 020) sets out a hierarchy of drainage options that must be considered and discounted in the following order:

1. Connection to the public sewer
2. Package sewage treatment plant (adopted in due course by the sewerage company or owned and operated under a new appointment or variation)
3. Septic Tank

If connection to the mains is not feasible and the applicant proposes non-mains foul drainage, the application should be accompanied by sufficient information to understand the potential implications for the water environment. A completed FDA1 form or equivalent information should be submitted, so that you are able to make a considered judgment on the environmental risks associated with the application. We have produced an advice note on non-mains drainage for non-major development to help you which has previously been sent to your authority.

### **Environmental Permit**

The non-mains foul drainage solution associated with this development may require an Environmental Permit under the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016, from the Environment Agency, unless an exemption applies.

The applicant is advised to contact the Environment Agency on 03708 506 506 for further advice and to discuss the issues likely to be raised. Please note that the granting of planning permission does not guarantee the granting of an Environmental Permit.

Additional 'Environmental Permitting Guidance' can be found at:  
<https://www.gov.uk/environmental-permit-check-if-you-need-one>.

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We trust the above advice is useful.

If I can be of any further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

**Mr Fraser Tomlinson**  
Sustainable Places Planning Adviser

**From:** [Mark Antcliff](#)  
**To:** [Planning](#)  
**Cc:** [Elspeth Ingleby](#)  
**Subject:** NYM/2018/0791/FL Land at Spaunton Quarry, Kirkbymoorside  
**Date:** 05 March 2019 11:43:10

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[NYM/2018/0791/FL](#) Land at Spaunton Quarry, Kirkbymoorside

My only comment in respect of this application is that site pitches 8 to 12 and the new access road to them appear to be in an area of fairly recently established woodland (according to the 2009 and 2014 aerials). Is this a significant part of screening or restoration of the quarry site? If not then I would assume that the loss of these trees could be compensated for easily by additional planting elsewhere on the landholding.

Mark Antcliff  
Woodland Officer

**From:** [Elspeth Ingleby](#)  
**To:** [Mark Hill](#)  
**Cc:** [Planning](#); [Mark Antcliff](#)  
**Subject:** Spaunton Quarry apps - NYM/2018/0791 and 2018/0787  
**Date:** 04 March 2019 16:43:18

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Dear Mark,

Having looked through both of these applications and consulted some of the historical information we have relating to the site in general I have no major concerns with these proposals, although there are a few particular items I would like to pick up on for each.

### **NYM/2018/0791/FL (1 additional log cabin and 12 touring pitches)**

If the existing septic tank is deemed suitable for use, the applicant must ensure that the outflow is directed to a soakaway at least 10m away from the beck. Replacing the septic tank with a package treatment plant would be preferable as effluent is then treated, although the outflow should also ideally be sited at least 10m from the beck. Groundworks to install a package treatment plant or to modify the septic tank outflow must be carried out with due care to prevent sediment being washed into the beck.

The building proposed to be converted to a meeting room is considered by the ecological report to have negligible suitability for bats. Further survey work is therefore not required for this specific building, however a bat informative should be included with the decision notice if the application is approved.

It appears that scrub and trees will need to be removed to facilitate the hard standing pitches for touring caravans and proposed footbridge and path through the tree belt around Catter Beck. Some of this is on the patch of land just outside the NP boundary, whilst part is within our boundary. Removing trees and scrub could be deleterious to local wildlife, including birds which would use them for nesting. Any clearance works should be carried out outwith of the bird nesting season (March to September inclusive).

The scrub/woodland will also contribute to the functional mosaic of sites known to support Pearl-bordered Fritillary and Dingy Skipper (both UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species) which can use grassland sites within woodland glades. To mitigate any potential impact on these important species it would be desirable for remaining open areas of the application site to be managed as grasslands supporting typical food plants including [Bird's-foot Trefoil \(\*Lotus corniculatus\*\)](#), [Bugle \(\*Ajuga reptans\*\)](#), [Buttercups \(\*Ranunculus spp.\*\)](#), [Hawkweeds \(\*Hieracium/Hypochoeris\*\)](#), [Ragged Robin \(\*Lychnis flos-cuculi\*\)](#) and [Common Dog-violet \(\*Viola riviniana\*\)](#). It would be appropriate for green hay to be harvested from other parts of the site if these species already occur within the wider quarry area and used to enrich the areas around the cabins and caravan plots. If local green hay would not be available, then native seed sourced as locally as possible should be used.

Best wishes,

Elsbeth

**Elsbeth Ingleby**

**Ecologist**

North York Moors National Park Authority

The Old Vicarage, Bondgate, Helmsley, York YO62 5BP

Telephone: 01439 772700

Please note: I work 2 days per week on Ecology matters. My normal working pattern is Monday and Thursday.

**From:** [Planning](#)  
**To:** [Planning](#)  
**Subject:** Comments on NYM/2018/0791/FL - Case Officer Mr M Hill - Received from Ms Sara Robin at 1 St Georges Place, York, N Yorks, YO24 1GN  
**Date:** 04 March 2019 16:33:36

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Comments:

I have read the survey by Naturally Wild which was carried out on 24th September 2018. The survey just assesses the buildings on site for use by bats. I am happy with the conclusions that none of the buildings are likely to contain bat roosts as the photos show that the roofing materials are mostly corrugated iron and the agricultural barns are open sided and have negligible value for roosting bats. The survey does not include any results of trees which were surveyed however it appears that this application does not involve tree removal, however if trees are to be removed the survey will need to be updated.

There will be potential for extremely valuable limestone grassland to regenerate in a quarry of this type which will support invertebrates and hence bat populations. The survey by Naturally Wild does not appear to assess fully the botanical value of the site, there is no list of plants present or any detail of grassland habitats in the quarry. To establish appropriate grassland with similar species to the grassland in the wider area further information will be required. Using green hay from nearby areas could be a suitable technique to establish grassed areas around the cabins. The mosaic habitat which is present within the quarry and the nearby Ancient Woodland provide excellent conditions for invertebrates and bat habitat. Enhancement for bats within the development site could include the provision of roosting opportunities in the retained buildings and log cabins and possibly tree mounted bat boxes. A condition to this effect may be appropriate.

Sara Robin

Conservation Officer (Planning)

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

1 St George's Place

York

YO24 1GN

Comments made by Ms Sara Robin of 1 St Georges Place, York, N Yorks, YO24 1GN

Preferred Method of Contact is Post

Comment Type is Comment

Our ref: NYM/2018/0791/FL  
Internal - Yorkshire Wildlife Trust  
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust  
fao: Sara Robin  
1 St George's Place  
York  
YO24 1GN

Date: 15 February 2019

This matter is being dealt with by: Mr M Hill

Dear Sir/Madam

**Application for use of part of the former quarry for leisure purposes in the form of 1 no. additional log cabin, 12 no. touring caravan pitches with associated package treatment plant and access road and change of use of quarry building to visitor club/meeting facility at Land at Spaunton Quarry, Kirkbymoorside, Grid Reference 471979 486557**

I have received the above application. The details including forms, supporting information and plans for the application are available under the application reference number on the Authority's website using the following link:

<http://planning.northyorkmoors.org.uk/Northgate/PlanningExplorer/ApplicationSearch.aspx> and by following the instructions given.

Should you wish to view the electronic file at the Authority's offices, please call to make an appointment between the hours of 9am and 5pm Monday to Friday.

If you are being consulted by email please allow 24 hours for these plans to be made available.

I would be grateful for any comments you may have on this application within 21 days of the date of this letter.

**If you wish to extend the period in which to submit your comments or have any queries on this application please contact the Planning Officer named above**

**who is dealing with the matter.** You may reply by letter, fax, email

([planning@northyorkmoors.org.uk](mailto:planning@northyorkmoors.org.uk)) or by using the Authority's online consultation response form.

Yours faithfully

Mr M Hill

Head of Development Management

#### **Comments:**

I have read the survey by Naturally Wild which was carried out on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2018. The survey just assesses the buildings on site for use by bats. I am happy with the conclusions that none of the buildings are likely to contain bat roosts as the photos show that the roofing materials are mostly corrugated iron and the agricultural barns are open sided and have negligible value for roosting bats. The survey does not include any results of trees which were surveyed however it appears that this application does not involve tree removal, however if trees are to be removed the survey will need to be updated.

There will be potential for extremely valuable limestone grassland to regenerate in a quarry of this type which will support invertebrates and hence bat populations. The survey by Naturally Wild does not appear to assess fully the botanical value of the site, there is no list of plants present or any detail of grassland habitats in the quarry. To establish appropriate grassland with similar species to the grassland in the wider area further information will be required. Using green hay from nearby areas could be a suitable technique to establish grassed areas around the cabins. The mosaic habitat which is present within the quarry and the nearby Ancient Woodland provide excellent conditions for invertebrates and bat habitat. Enhancement for bats within the development site could include the provision of roosting opportunities in the retained buildings and log cabins and possibly tree mounted bat boxes. A condition to this effect may be appropriate.

A bat informative should be included:



*“All bats and their roosts are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) and are further protected under Regulation 39(1) of the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994. Should any bats or evidence of bats be found prior to or during development, work must stop immediately and Natural England contacted on 0300-060-3900 for further advice. This is a legal requirement under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and applies to whoever carries out the work. All contractors on site should be made aware of this requirement and given information to contact Natural England or the Bat Conservation Trust national helpline on 0345 1300 228”*

Sara Robin  
Conservation Officer (Planning)  
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust  
1 St George's Place  
York  
YO24 1GN



North York Moors National Park Authority  
Planning Consultation Form



Case Officer: Mr M Hill

Application Number: NYM/2018/0791/FL

Site: Land at Spaunton Quarry, Kirkbymoorside,

Development Description: use of part of the former quarry for leisure purposes in the form of 1 no. additional log cabin, 12 no. touring caravan pitches with associated package treatment plant and access road and change of use of quarry building to visitor club/meeting facility

Applicant: George Winn Darley

(Please Tick One Box Only)

The Parish/Town Council has **no objection** to this application

The Parish/Town Council **objects** to this application  
(A reason **must** be given)

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The Parish/Town Council **supports** this application  
(A reason **must** be given)

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Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
On behalf of **Appleton-Le-Moors Parish/Town Council**

Date 21/2/19

North York Moors National Park Authority  
The Old Vicarage, Bondgate, Helmsley, York, YO62 5BP

Please note that where the consultation period extends over a Bank Holiday an additional day is given for each Bank Holiday that falls within this period.