

**STUDIO
STEAD**

Barclay Bank House, Baxtergate
Whitby N. Yorkshire YO21 1JE

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



Ref NYM/2012/0612/FL

24th July 2013

Dear Mrs Clarke,

Please find enclosed the following documents in response to your letter dated 13th March 2013.

- Tree Management Plan by D.E.R. Horticultural Consultancy
- Ecological Survey
- Proposed external lighting drawing *052 07 External lighting*
- Bell Snoxell Associates letter ref *BGS/PG/E* addressing Planning policies, business diversification and Site Management
- Amended drawing *052 02 Site Block Plan rev G* to show amended access road
- Amended drawing *052 04 Proposed elevations rev B* to show added elevations and addition of external lights
- Drawing *052 05 Site Sections*
- Drawing *052 06 Site Aerial*
- Study by Tees Archaeology

By nature of the small quantity of these cabins proposed in this location the site will offer a more unique and secluded holiday experience than other holiday cabin destinations in the area. It will be a more woodland experience to stay in one of these cabins, rather than stay in a cabin that is located within an existing purpose built holiday park. The intention is that the visitor is immersed in the wildlife and nature of this area, which will be sympathetically enhanced by the proposals designed by D.E.R. Horticultural Consultancy.

The cabins will be named Honeysuckle, Broom and Rose: inspired by the proposals designed by D.E.R. Horticultural Consultancy:

Honeysuckle:



Broom:



Rosa rugosa and canina



I hope that drawing *052 05 Site Sections* alleviates your concern with regards the reason the proposed cabins are set at the level they are rather than be cut into the landscape. The drawing shows how the cabins work with the fall of the land and by

nature of the existing levels the cabins do sit low down into the woodland. The reason we choice not to cut into the land was primarily to minimise the impact of the cabins on the landscape from large movements of earth that would be required if they were cut into the slope. Another reason was to enable a gentle 1:20 fall of path towards the cabin entrance from the car drop off area. If we were to lower the level of the cabins this would involve replacing the paths with steeper ramps requiring handrails and therefore causing more physical and visual impact on the woodland.

Please also find enclosed the Archaeological study carried out in 2004 by Tees Archaeology. This study looks at the earthwork banks that were thought to markers of the quarry by previous landowners. These earth banks are a significant distance away from the area of the site subject of this applictaion.

Drawing 052 02 Site Block Plan rev G shows that the entrance gate for the quarry will be relocated to the left of the road entrance for the Cabins. The location of this gate will inhibit holiday visitors from driving down into the Quarry processing area. The vehicular traffic to and from the Quarry is relatively low however management of Quarry traffic will be implemented to work around the day to day occupation of the Cabins.

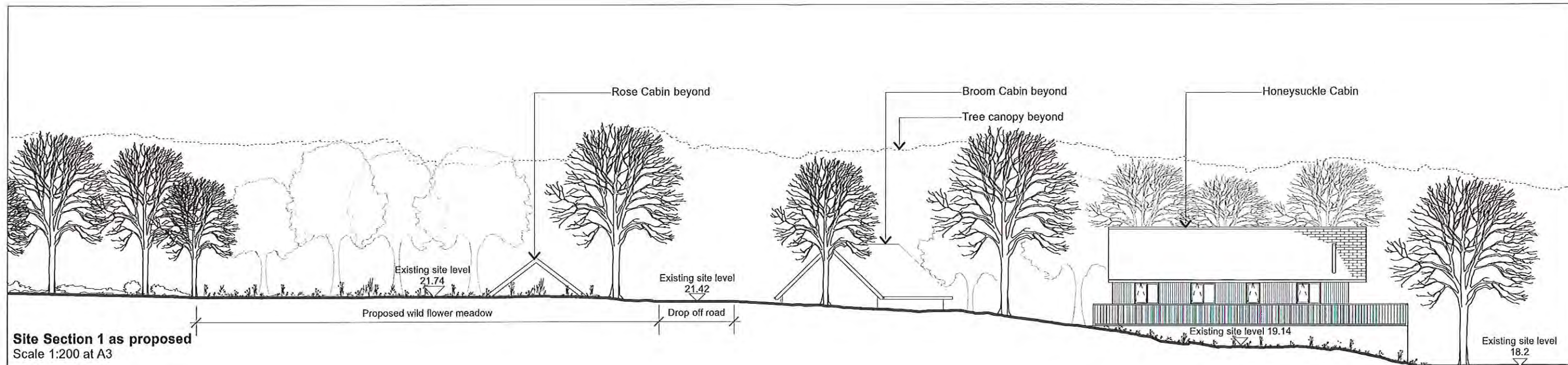
We will be addressing the issue of development on Common land separate to this Planning application.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require further information or clarification about the application.

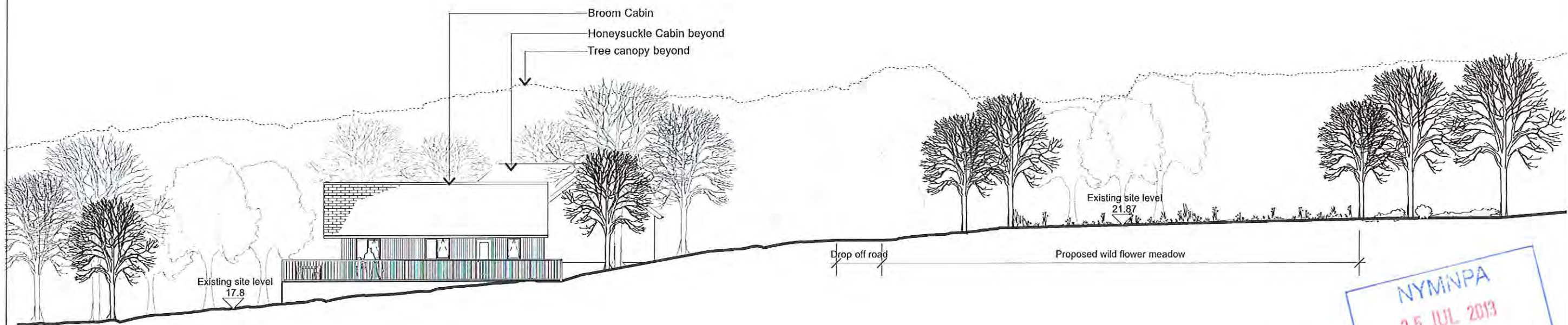
Kind regards,



Sarah Stead Bsc (Hons) UCL, MA RCA Architect
Chartered member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. ARB no. 076353E

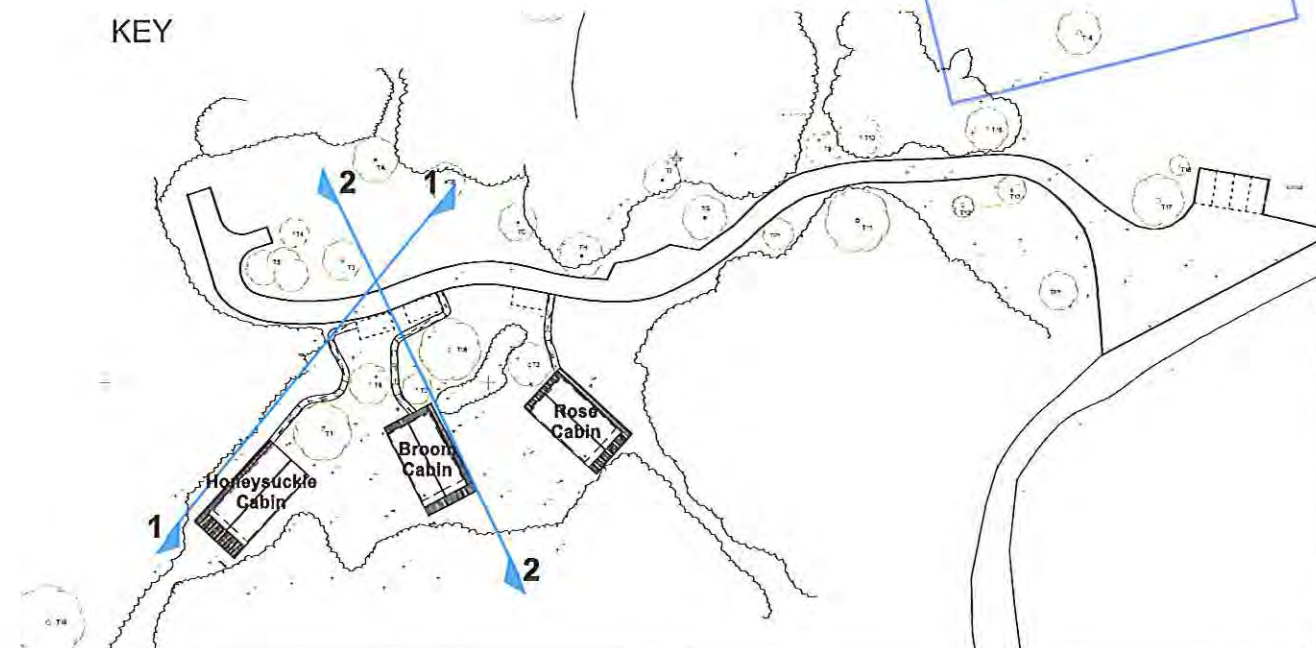


Site Section 1 as proposed
Scale 1:200 at A3



Site Section 2 as proposed
Scale 1:200 at A3

KEY



STUDIO STEAL

Barclays Bank House,
Baxtergate, Whitby
North Yorkshire YO21 1SW

| | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------|------------|
| Client | Mr and Mrs Craven | Scale | 1:200 @ A3 |
| Date | June 2013 | Drawn | Issued |
| Checked | SS | Rev. | |
| Dwg. | 052/05 | | |

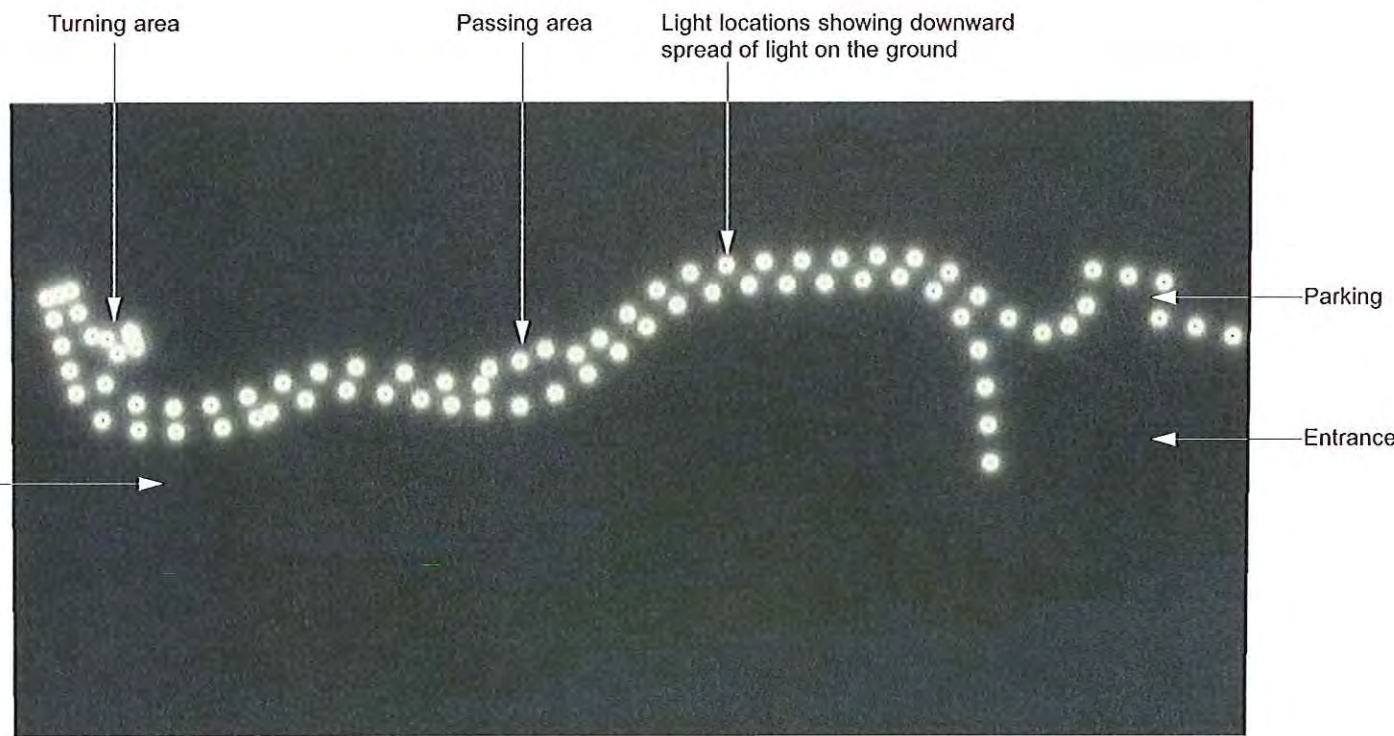
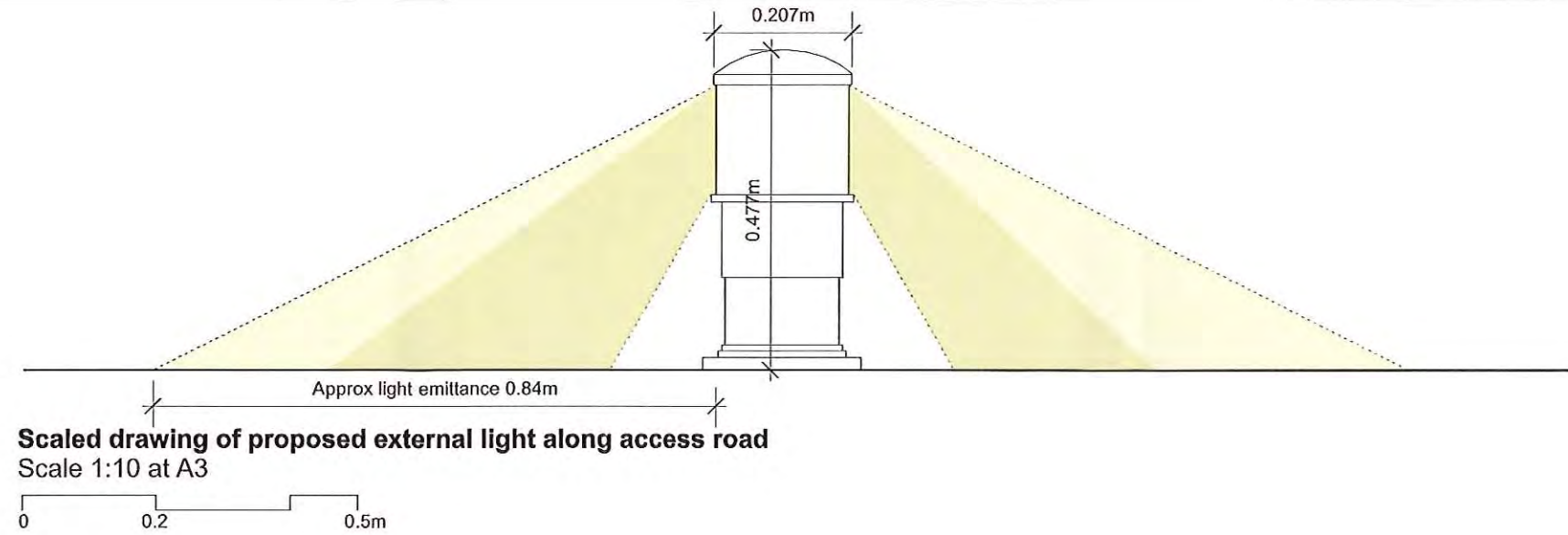


Drawing Title
Site sections as proposed

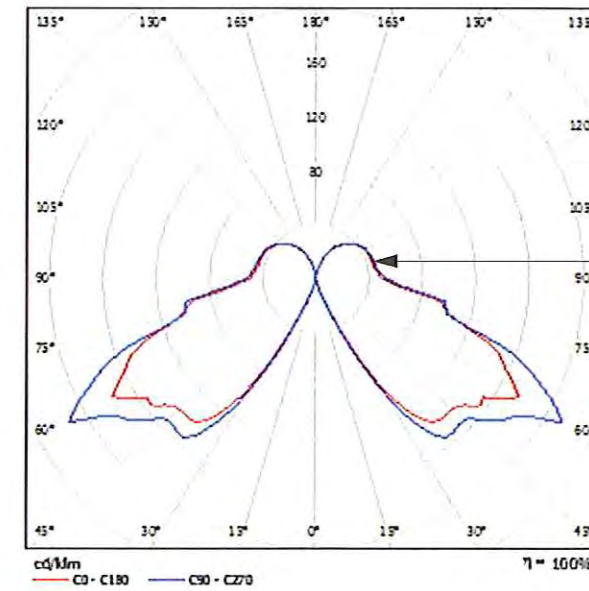
Site address
Aislaby Quarry
Moor Lane
Whitby YO21 1SZ



Proposed external light along access road and paths - Philips Vivara LED short bollard light



3D rendering of proposed external lighting layout of road bollard lights, calculated by manufacturer. Scale 1:1000 at A3



This diagram shows that these lights will direct light towards the ground where it is required and will not cause light pollution.

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 NOTES:
 All dimensions to be checked on site, not scaled from this drawing.
 Any discrepancies on this drawing with other contract documents to be reported immediately to the Contract Administrator for clarification.

rev date by comment chkd
STUDIO STEAD
 Client
 Barclays Bank House, Baxtergate, Whitby

Mr and Mrs Craven

Aislaby Quarry
 Moor Lane
 Whitby
 YO21 1SZ

Drawing Title
 Proposed external lighting

Scale various @ A3
 Date July 2013 Drawn SS Issued SS Checked

052/07 Rev.

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 25 JUL 2013

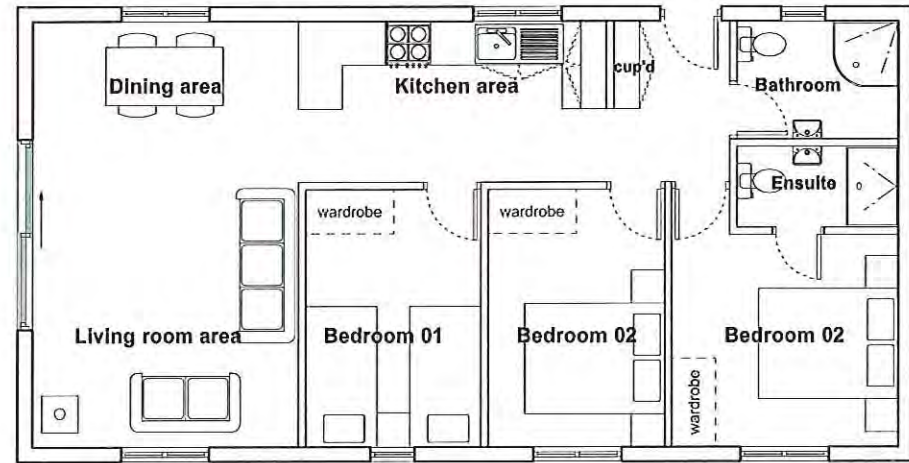


Proposed external light attached to Cabin external wall - Rhombus Exterior Wall Light

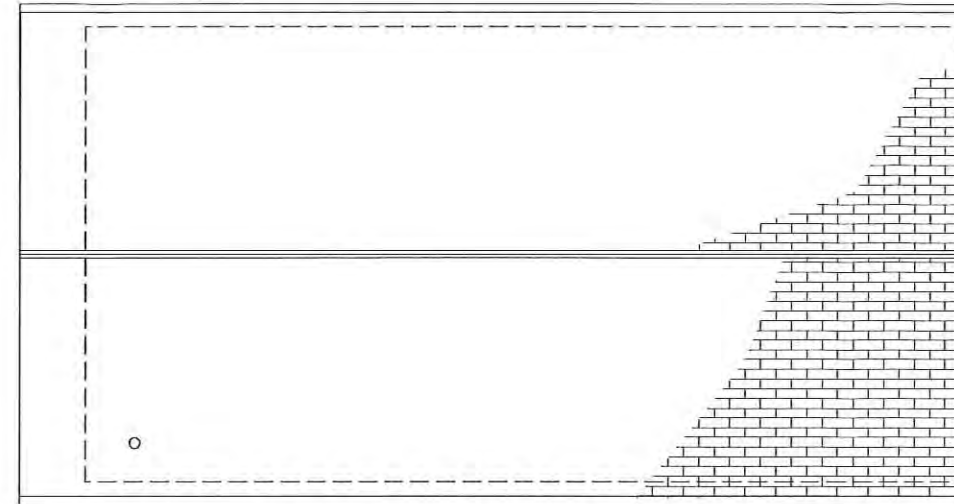
Light linked to a motion sensor. Lights adjacent to the external seating area of the cabins will have switch operation from the inside.
 Downlight minimising light pollution, with low energy bulb.



HONEYSUCKLE CABIN
 3 Bedrooms and 2 bathrooms
 Internal floor area 68 sqm
 Scale 1:100 @ A3



Proposed ground floor plan

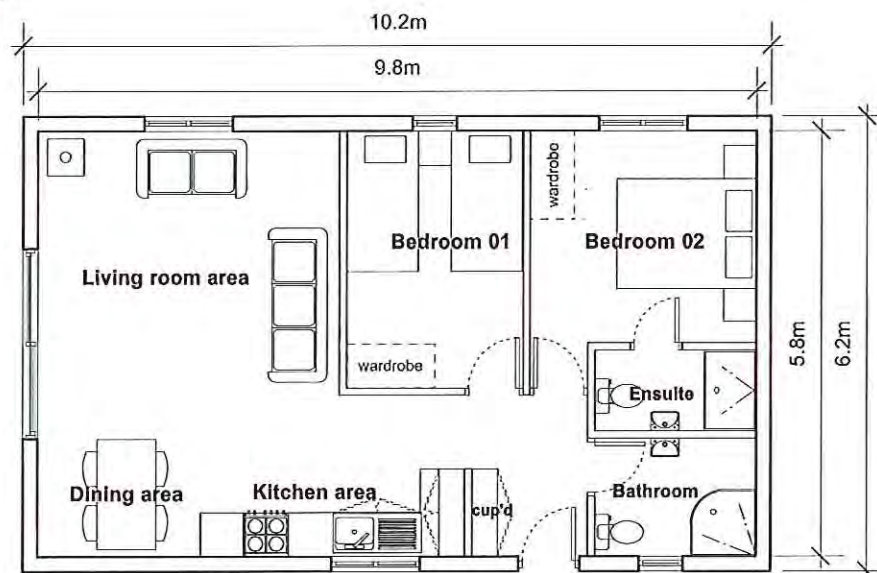


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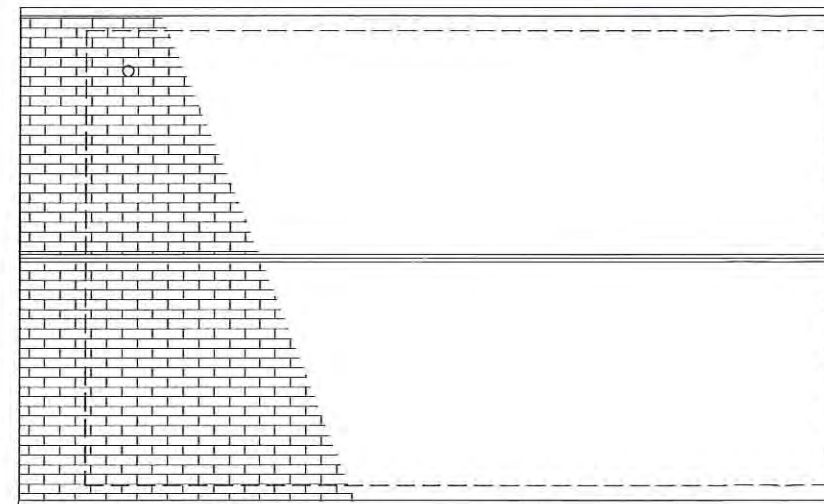
NOTES:
 All dimensions to be checked on site, not scaled from this drawing.

Any discrepancies on this drawing with other contract documents to be reported immediately to the Contract Administrator for clarification.

BROOM AND ROSE CABINS
 2 Bedrooms and 2 bathrooms
 Internal floor area 56 sqm
 Scale 1:100 at A3



Proposed ground floor plan



Proposed roof plan

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 25 JUL 2013

B July13 SS Amended annotations
 A August12 SS Design amended

rev date by comment ch/d

Barclays Bank House,
 Baxtergate, Whitby
 North Yorkshire YO21 1BW

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Client
 Mr and Mrs Craven

Aislaby Quarry
 Moor Lane
 Whitby
 YO21 1SZ

Drawing Title
 Proposed Plans

Scale 1:100 @ A3

| Date | Drawn | Issued | Checked |
|----------|-------|--------|---------|
| May 2012 | SS | SS | |

| | |
|--------|-----------|
| 052/03 | Rev. B |
|--------|-----------|

NOTES:
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Key:

- Site area subject of Planning application
- Other land owned by the applicant

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25 JUL 2013

FOR PLANNING

- C July 13 SS Site area amended to reflect reduction in drop off road
- B Jan 13 SS Site area amended to reflect reduced scheme
- A Nov 12 SS Site area amended to reflect reduced scheme

| rev | date | by comment | chkd |
|-----|------|------------|------|
| | | | |

STUDIO STEAD Barclays Bank House, Baxlegate, Whitby, North Yorkshire YO21 1BW

Client
Mr and Mrs Craven

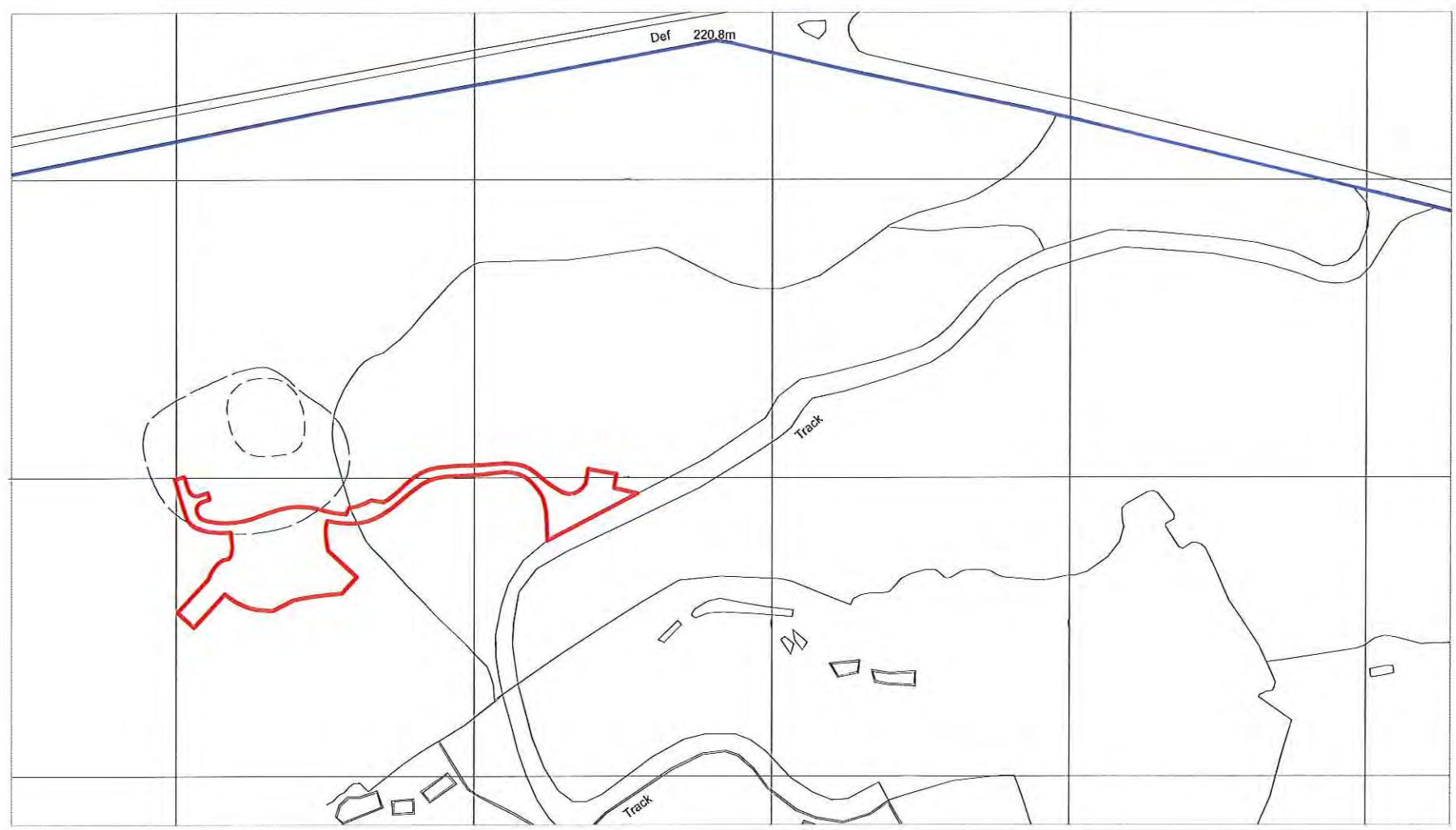
Aislaby Quarry
Moor Lane
Whitby
YO21 1SZ

Drawing Title
Site location plan

Scale 1:2000 @ A3

| Date | Drawn | Issued | Checked |
|-------------|-------|--------|---------|
| August 2012 | SS | SS | |

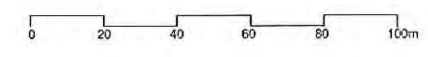
| | |
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| 052/001 | Rev. C |
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Please note: the full extent of land owned by the applicant exceeds the extent of this map



Site Location Plan
Scale 1:2000 at A3

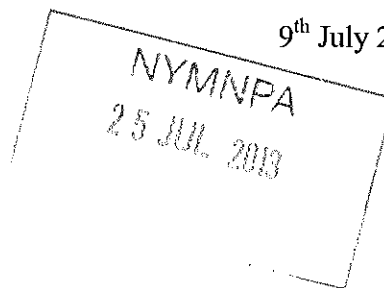


BELL SNOXELL ASSOCIATES LTD

Chartered Surveyor, Architectural & Planning Consultants
Barclays Bank House, Bondgate, Whitby, North Yorkshire YO21 1BW

North York Moors National Park Authority
The Old Vicarage
Bondgate
Helmsley
York
YO62 5BP
For the attention of Mrs Jackie Clarke
j.clarke@northyorkmoors.org.uk

9th July 2013



Your Ref NYM/2012/0612/FL
Our Ref BGS/PG/E

Dear Mrs Clarke,

**Re:- Proposed Log Cabin Development at Aislaby Quarry, Moor Lane,
Aislaby, Whitby
Applicants – Paul & Carolyn Craven t/a Eskdale Stone Limited**

I refer to the above and to your correspondence with our Clients' Agent dated 13th March last and to the letter from Aislaby Parish Council dated 25th February 2013. In both your letter and that from the Parish Council there are a number of references to matters of planning policy, diversification and management.

Our Clients have been involved with the business of quarrying and stone supplies for over 20 years and over the past 4 years have seen a significant change in their market and in the levels of competition that exist.

The result has been a significant fall in the level of stone supply required to the extent that although for years our Clients had been able to look forward to at least six months of orders, at the present time that has been reduced significantly to no more than three weeks. Although Eskdale Stone Supplies were the sole suppliers of sandstone within the National Park at one time there are now two other suppliers, both working out of sites in the Whitby area, one of whom extracts their own stone with the other acquiring it from outside the area and then selling it from within the National Park.

Barrie G Snoxell BA, FRICS, IHBC (Director)
Jane M Snoxell (Director)
Stuart J Emerson BSc., MRICS (Consultant)
info@bell-snoxell.co.uk
www.bell-snoxell.co.uk



This, combined with the economic downturn, the lack of contracts from Local Authorities and the continuing escalation of running costs, eg. diesel and the increasing cost of insurance, has resulted in a major reduction in profit levels to the point that the business has become unviable.

As the economic position worsened consultations with the National Park resulted in a decision to consider the possibility of a holiday lodge/chalet type development within land owned by our Clients. An application was submitted and this raised certain comments both from yourselves and from Aislaby Parish Council.

Throughout the submission of the application there were two principal documents that were consulted to provide guidance. Firstly the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published in 2012 which stresses the importance of the Development Plan and confirms that all decisions should be determined in accordance with the Plan (Section 70 (2) of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 and Section 38 (6) of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004). The start of the decision making is the approved Local Plan and the NPPF constitutes guidance on how plans should be drawn up (Para.13 NPPF March 2012).

Para.14 of the NPPF is the heart of the policy background and confirms a presumption in favour of sustainable development. It is referred to as a 'golden thread running through both plan making and decision taking.' It is this important factor that has a direct relevance to the application by Mr & Mrs Craven. It is considered vital that the development at Aislaby Quarry is supported so that the proposed diversification, ie. quarry and holiday lodge use, can provide a sound financial base for this important local business. Para.15 of the NPPF stresses that the policies in Local Plans should always follow the approach of a presumption in favour of sustainable development and all plans should be based upon that presumption and should state clear policies to guide how the presumption should be applied in local situations. (Para.15 NPPF refers).

An important part of the NPPF relates to the support that should be given so as to ensure prosperous rural economies. Para.28 of the NPPF requires that all planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas so as to 'create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development.' To promote a strong rural economy, local and neighbourhood plans should and at this point there is a large number of types of development which should be supported including rural tourism and leisure developments 'that benefit businesses in rural areas, communities and visitors and which respect the character of the countryside. This should include supporting the provision and expansion of tourist and visitor facilities

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It is fundamental to the NPPF that economic survival and growth is an important factor within planning policies.

The NPPF also includes positive encouragement to the promotion of healthy communities (Section 8) and this includes the creation of policies/decisions that ensure the continued viability of local businesses and services. It is considered that the continued life of the Aislaby Quarry to some extent relies on the establishment of an alternative business within the quarry area so that one business can support the other. This would ensure continued job provision and the important supply of local natural stone. The guidance from government to local authorities includes references to Circulars that are also important when considering applications. In particular Circular 2010, which was combined with the English National Parks and the Broads UK Government Vision document, which gives further guidance and which conforms to the NPPF policies.

Aislaby Parish Council, in their letter of 25th February, make much of the Core Policies contained within the North York Moors National Park Authority Local Development Framework (LDF). It has recently been confirmed (May 2013) that most of the Core Policies of 2008 apply and this confirmation is contained in Para.4 of the Local Development Scheme 2013-2016 document. It is confirmed that within the 2008 LDF the proposed development site is designated as Section 3 Moorland. However it is a matter of fundamental importance to the LDF that sustainable development should be supported in accordance with the NPPF. The influences on the special strategy include references to the support for the rural economy including tourism. The proposed development conforms with that basic requirement. There are policies contained within the LDF to which we would like to draw attention:-

1. Core Policy H – Rural Economy - This indicates that the current application should be supported. This is particularly referred to as sustainable tourism based on a development that is related to the enjoyment of the National Park.
2. Development Policy 13 – Rural Diversification - The proposed development is wholly supported by this policy as it can take place without damaging farming and by using land that otherwise would be unavailable for any economic purpose.
3. Development Policy 14 – Tourism & Recreation - The application is based on the recommendations contained within this Policy. It is proposed that the development will be of high quality and that its use will not generate significant increases in activity, eg. noise, that it can be easily accessed from the road network and would provide opportunities for visitors to increase their awareness and understanding/enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park.

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4. Development Policy 16 – Chalet Sites - The provision of small scale developments such as that proposed is specifically supported within DP16. All of the five recommendations/requirements of DP16 are complied with in this application.

It is considered that the proposed development by Mr & Mrs Craven satisfies the fundamental requirements of the NPPF and the specific recommendations of the LDF. The proposal would result in a development of high quality which would provide enhanced visitor accommodation. The management of the development would be undertaken on a straightforward basis with keys available in a key code box fitted to each cabin and daily visits being made by the property owners. Virtually constant supervision would be possible due to the fact that the owners live within a few minutes of the site and there is of course a presence within the nearby quarry.

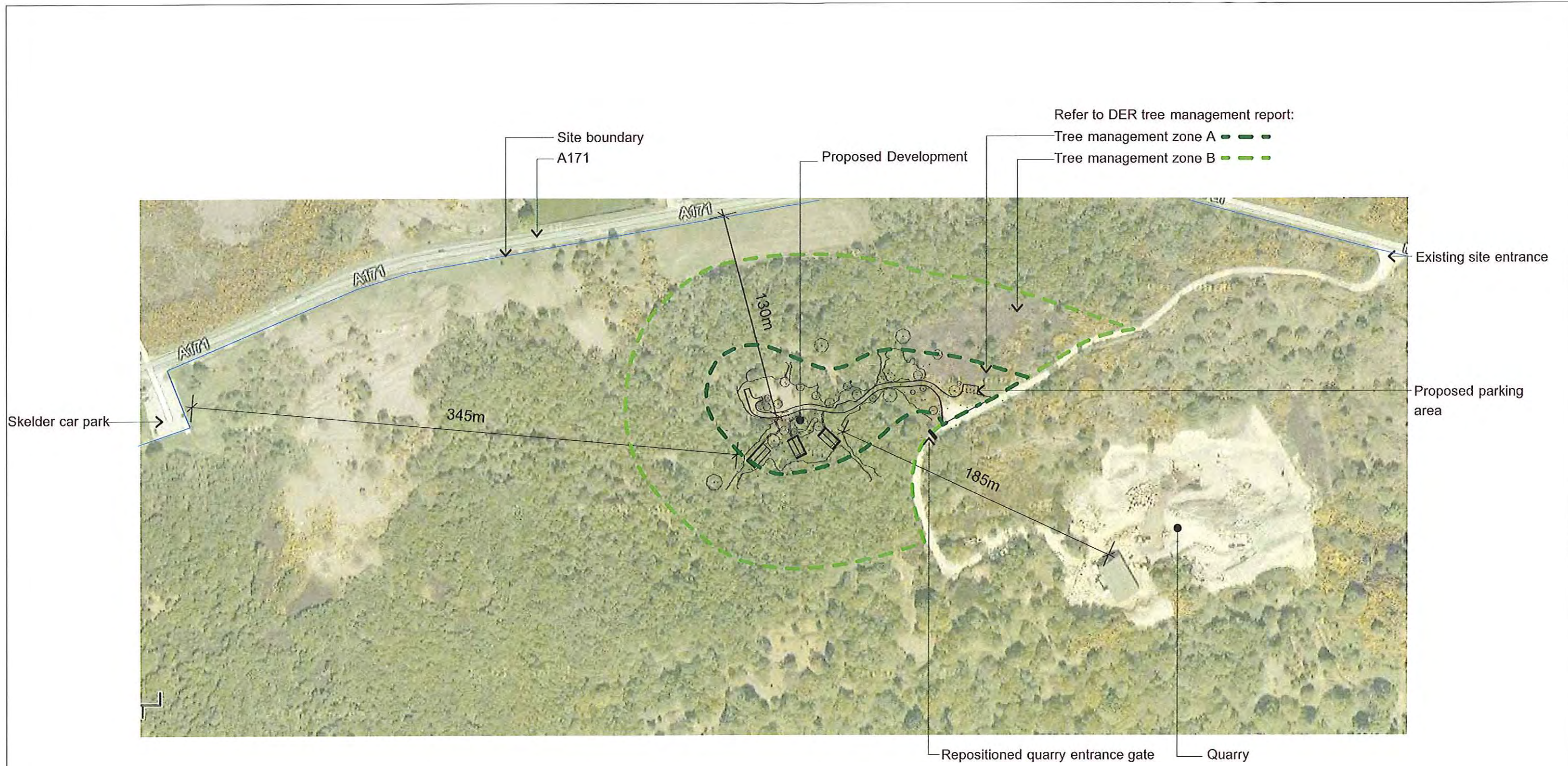
If you have any further queries regarding the proposal would you please contact either myself or Sarah Stead of Studio Stead who is the Architect/Agent for this project.

Yours sincerely,

Barrie G Snoxell

Cc Mrs Carolyn Craven -
Sarah Stead -





1/MP/DA
25 JUL 2013

STUDIO STEAD

Barclays Bank House,
Baxtergate, Whitby

Client
... and Mrs Craven

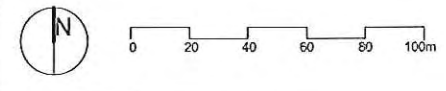
Scale 1:2500 @ A3
Date March 2013
Drawn Issued Checked
SS

Site Aerial map showing the location of the proposed 3 Log cabins
Scale 1:2500 at A3

Drawing Title
Site Aerial

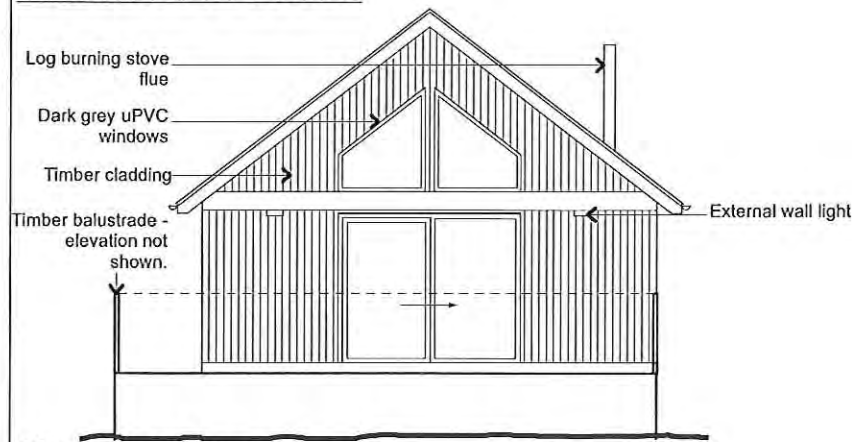
Site address
Aislaby Quarry
Moor Lane
Whitby YO21 1SZ

Dwg. 052/06
Rev.

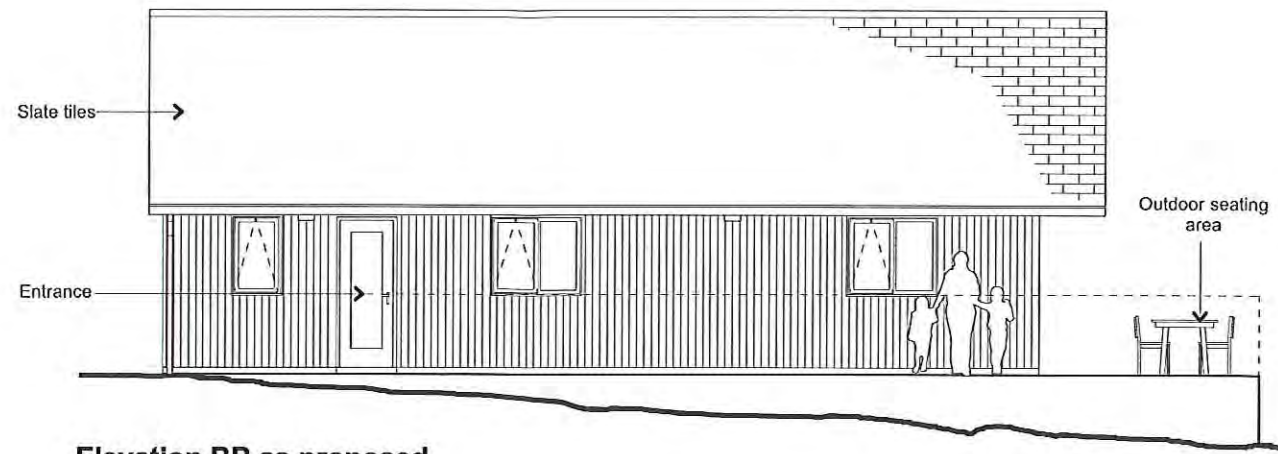


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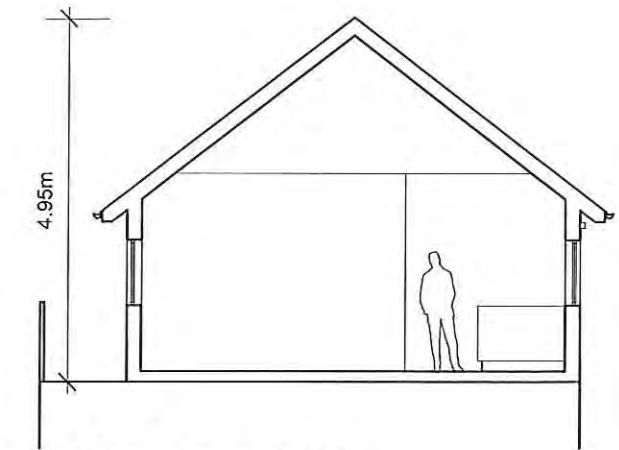
HONEYSUCKLE CABIN



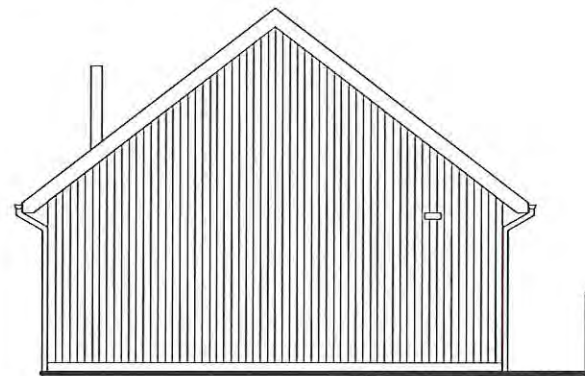
Elevation AA as proposed



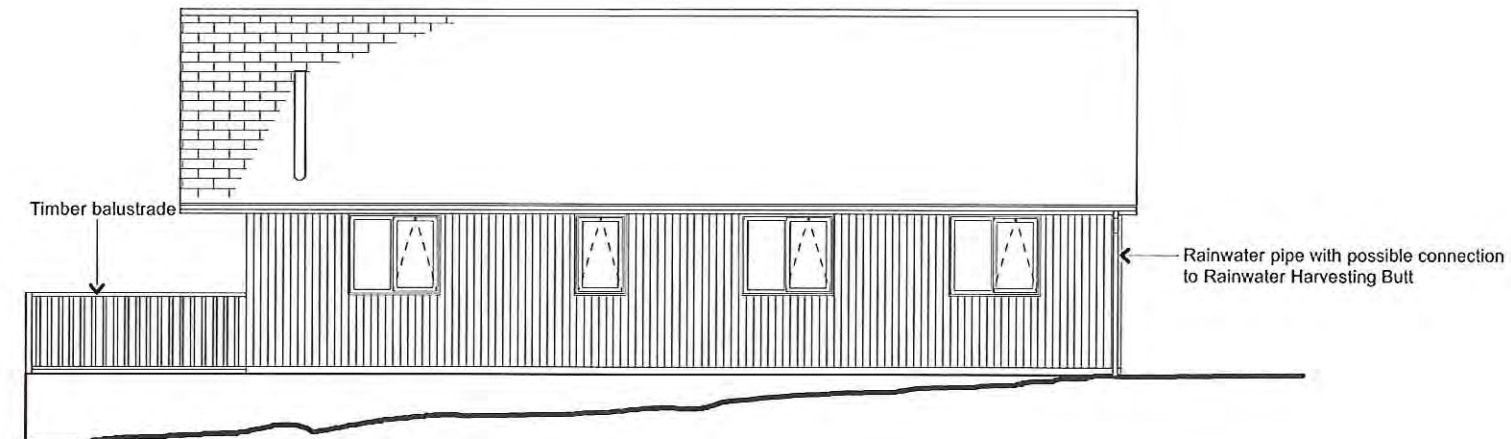
Elevation BB as proposed



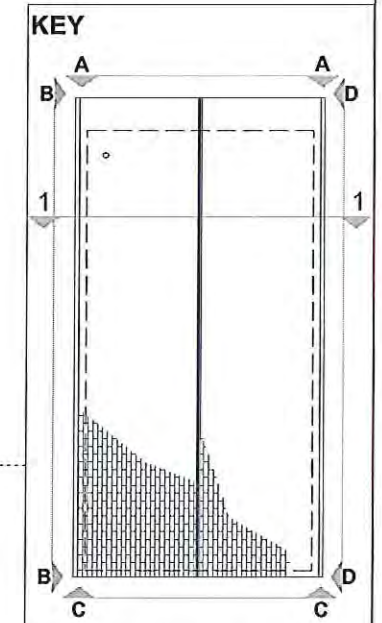
Section 1 as proposed



Elevation CC as proposed



Elevation DD as proposed



rev date by comment chkd
 B July'13 SS Log cabin B elevations added
 A August'12 SS Design amended

STUDIO STEAD
 Barclays Bank House,
 Baxtergate, Whitby,
 North Yorkshire YO21 1BW

Client
 Mr and Mrs Craven

Aislaby Quarry
 Moor Lane
 Whitby
 YO21 1SZ

Drawing Title
 Proposed elevations

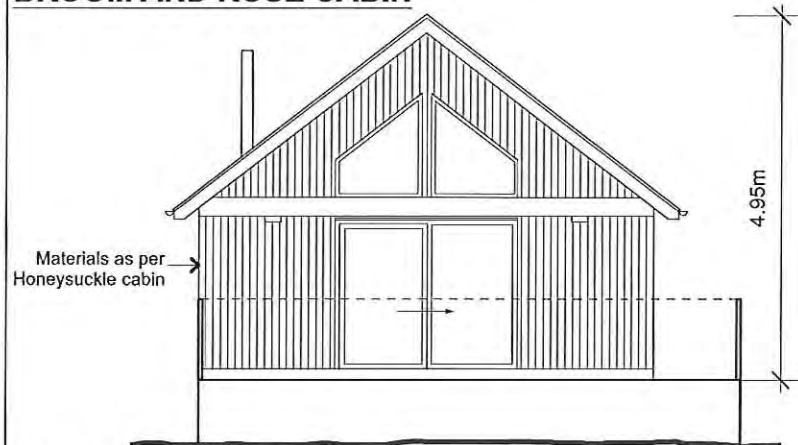
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| Scale | 1:100 @ A3 |
| Date | May 2012 |
| Drawn | SS |
| Issued | SS |
| Checked | |

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| 052/04 | Rev. B |
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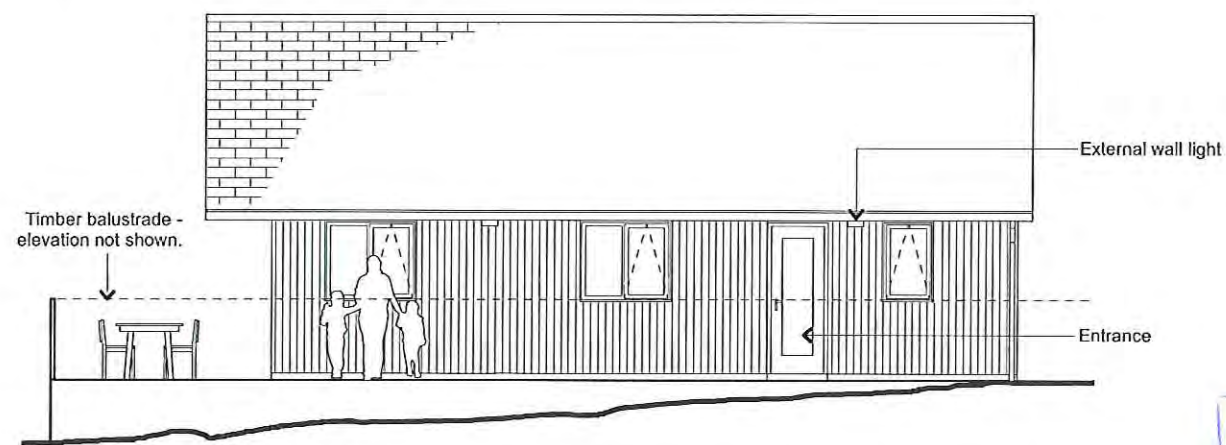
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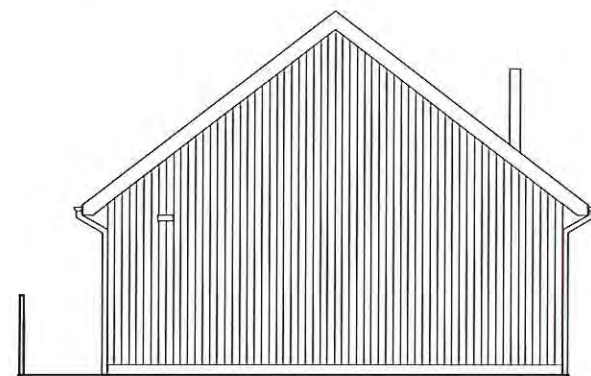
BROOM AND ROSE CABIN



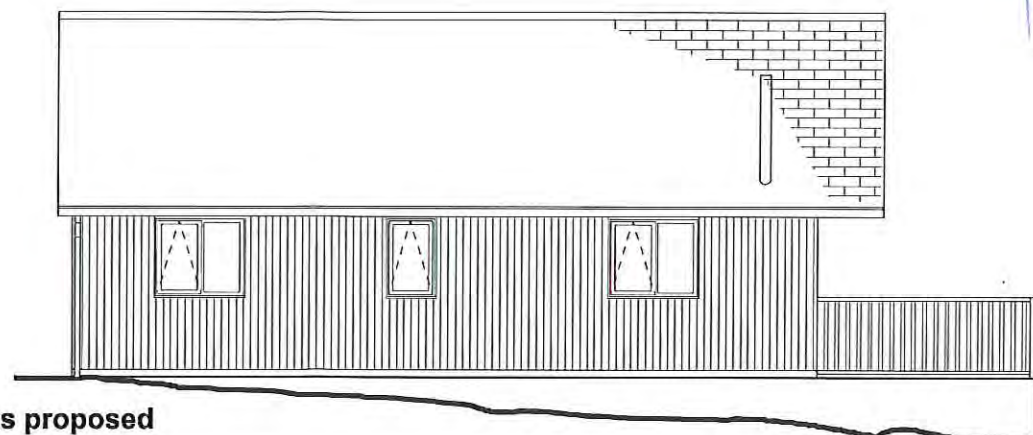
Elevation AA as proposed



Elevation BB as proposed




Elevation CC as proposed



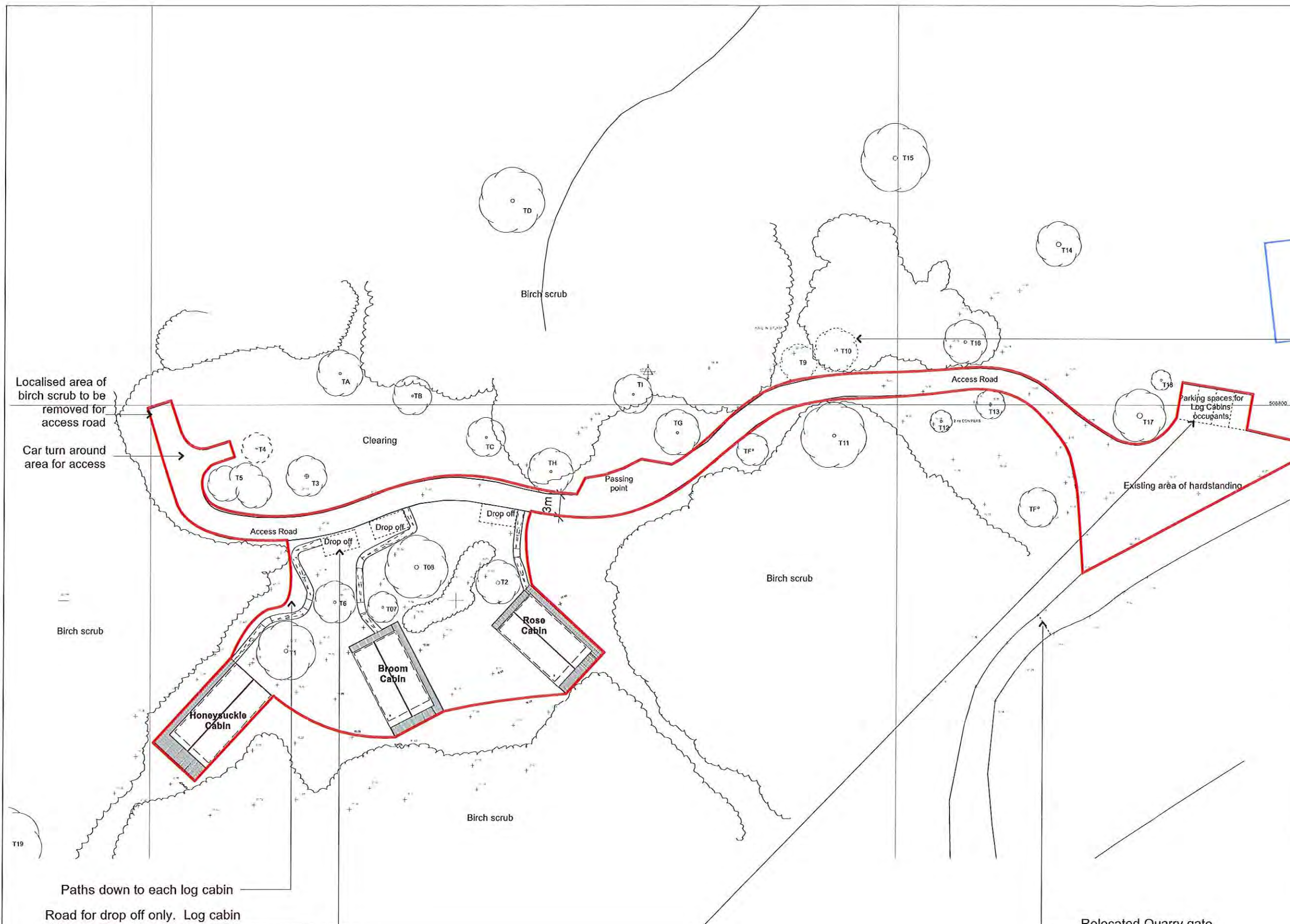
Elevation DD as proposed

NOTES:
 All dimensions to be checked on site, not scaled from this drawing.
 Any discrepancies on this drawing with other contract documents to be reported immediately to the Contract Administrator for clarification.

KEY
 Site area subject of Planning application

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Trees to be removed
 Tree numbers refer to Tree survey carried out by D.E.R. Horticultural Consultancy



Localised area of birch scrub to be removed for access road
 Car turn around area for access

Birch scrub

Paths down to each log cabin
 Road for drop off only. Log cabin visitor parking to be located at the entrance to the site

| | | | |
|---|---------|----|--|
| G | 070713 | SS | Turning area amended |
| F | 280513 | SS | Turning area amended |
| E | May 13 | SS | Access road amended |
| D | Jan2013 | SS | Location of cabins amended following tree survey |
| C | 131212 | SS | Location of cabins amended, topo survey added |
| B | Nov 12 | SS | Number of cabins reduced and Site area amended |
| A | Aug 12 | SS | Site layout amended |

rev date by comment chkd
STUDIO STEAD
 Barclays Bank House, Baxtergate, Whitby

Client
 Mr and Mrs Craven

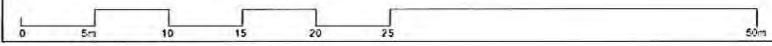
Aislaby Quarry
 Moor Lane
 Whitby
 YO21 1SZ

Drawing Title
**Site Block Plan:
 Proposed Site Plan**

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------|---------|
| Scale | 1:500 @ A3 | | |
| Date | Drawn | Issued | Checked |
| June 2012 | SS | SS | |

| | |
|--------|-----------|
| 052/02 | Rev. G |
|--------|-----------|

Site Block Plan- Proposed layout of 3 Log cabins
 Scale 1:500 at A3





**PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY
AISLABY QUARRY
WHITBY**

| Version | Prepared by | Date | Checked by | Date | Approved by | Date |
|---------|------------------|------------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| R1 | Thomas McQuillan | 29/05/2013 | Jack Fenwick | 30/05/2013 | Graeme Skinner | 30/05/2013 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

NYMNPA
25 JUL 2013



**PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY
AISLABY QUARRY
MOOR LANE
WHITBY
YO21 1SZ**

GRID REF: NZ 848 087

**FOR
STUDIO STEAD
&
MR AND MRS CRAVEN**



Naturally Wild Consultants Limited
Office 38
Evans Business Centre
Unit 1 Stephenson Court
Skippers Lane Ind. Est.
Middleborough
TS6 6UT



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| 3 PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY | 6 |
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Naturally Wild were commissioned to undertake a Phase 1 Habitat Survey at Aislaby Quarry, which is located within Aislaby Moor, to the south of the Guisborough Road (A171), Whitby. The objectives of the survey were to classify and value the habitats on site and to determine the suitability of the habitats on site for protected species. The survey would also assess the suitability of the immediate surrounding features for potential value to protected species and habitats. As part of the consultation process for the planning application, the Parish Council have requested additional survey consideration into the potential impacts of the development associated with badgers, adders, owls and hawks.

The proposed development will be subject to a planning application for the construction of 3 log cabins and an access track. The surveyed site is located at National Grid Reference Point NZ 848 087.

As part of the planning process an ecological survey is required to assess the potential impacts upon protected species or habitats as a result of the development and whether any appropriate mitigation or compensation effort would be required to allow works to continue.

Thomas McQuillan completed the site visit on the 29th May 2013.

The application site is principally self-seeded silver birch, *Betula pubescens*, woodland on a south-facing slope with intermittent upland heath habitat. The woodland is approximately 40 years old and developed across heathland habitat due to lack of land maintenance. There are no existing buildings or hard landscape on the site. The site appeared to be damp with several moss and rush species recorded.

The application site is not located on or directly adjacent to any statutory and non-statutory protected sites, with the nearest statutory protected area being North York Moors SSSI, SAC & SPA located 2.71 km to the south.

Based on the ecological assessment undertaken in relation to the proposed developments, it is not considered that the construction of 3 log cabins and the access road will have any impact on the following species: badgers, great crested newts, brown hare, hazel dormouse, otter, red squirrel or water vole.

Following the completion of the Phase 1 Habitat Survey in line with the initial objectives, Naturally Wild are confident that the proposed developments as detailed within this report will have no significant impact on either protected species or habitats (statutory and non-statutory) on the application site or in the surrounding area during or post construction providing the recommendations are applied.



PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY, AISLABY QUARRY, MOOR LANE, WHITBY.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Naturally Wild were commissioned to undertake a Phase 1 Habitat Survey at Aislaby Quarry, which is located within Aislaby Moor, to the south of the Guisborough Road (A171), Whitby. The objectives of the survey were to classify and value the habitats on site and to determine the suitability of the habitats on site for protected species. The survey would also assess the suitability of the immediate surrounding features for potential value to protected species and habitats. As part of the consultation process for the planning application, the Parish Council have requested additional survey consideration into the potential impacts of the development associated with badgers, adders, owls and hawks.

The proposed development will be subject to a planning application for the development of the site as shown in Figure 5 and 6, and would include the construction of 3 log cabins and access. The surveyed site is located at National Grid Reference Point NZ 848 087, as shown in Figure 1. The surveyed site is accessed via the quarry access track, which links to Moor Lane to the east. Whitby is situated approximately 4.2 km to the northeast of the application site.

As part of the planning process an ecological survey is required to assess the potential impacts upon protected species or habitats as a result of the development and whether any appropriate mitigation or compensation effort would be required to allow works to continue.



Figure 1. The red line shows the area where the survey was focussed.

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2 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND POLICY

British wildlife is protected by a range of legislation, the most important being the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994 and the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000. The Wildlife and Countryside Act as amended mainly by the Countryside Rights of Way Act protects species listed in Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act (animals and plants respectively) from being killed, injured, and used for trade. For some species, such as Great Crested Newts and all bat species, the provisions of this act go further to protect animals from being disturbed or taken from the wild and protects aspects of their habitats. The act also stipulates that offences occur regardless of whether they were committed intentionally or recklessly. The parts of this legislation that apply to most reptile species are in regard to killing, injury and trade only and do not protect their habitat, nor are they protected from disturbance or from being taken from their habitat.

The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations is the English enactment of European legislation and provides similar but subtly different protection for species listed on Schedules 2 and 4 of those regulations. A recent change in this legislation means that the provisions of this act now complement those of the Wildlife and Countryside Act more. Species to which these provisions apply are the European Protected Species. Activities that might cause offences to be committed can be legitimised by obtaining a licence from the relevant statutory body.

Birds receive protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act also. It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take any wild bird; take, damage or destroy a nest of a wild bird whilst it is in use or being built; or to take, damage or destroy an egg of a wild bird. The bird-nesting season is defined as being from 1st February until 31st August with exceptions and alterations for some species.

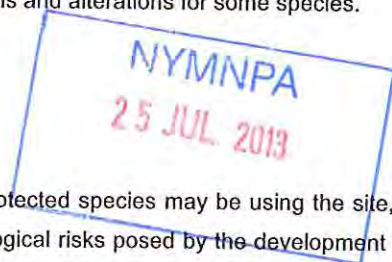
3 PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

3.1 Objective of Survey

The objective of the survey was to ascertain if any protected species may be using the site, document the habitats present and determine any potential ecological risks posed by the development during and post construction. The survey would include a desktop assessment using a range of available resources. The site survey would be completed under suitable weather conditions and an experienced ecologist. Further to this, the survey would assess the details of the survey findings and the ecological risks posed by the work, and how such impacts should be mitigated and compensated for. Thomas McQuillan completed the site visit on the 29th May 2013.

3.2 Survey Area

The habitats on the development site were assessed, as shown in Figure 6, as were the immediate surrounding habitats. The site proposed for development is located at Grid Reference NZ 848 087, and is shown in Figure 1. The Full National Grid Reference Point for the central point of the surveyed site is 484812, 508775.



3.3 Habitat Description

The application site is principally self-seeded silver birch, *Betula pubescens*, woodland on a south-facing slope with intermittent upland heath habitat. The woodland is approximately 40 years old and developed across heathland habitat due to lack of land maintenance. There are no existing buildings or hard landscape on the site. The site appeared to be damp with several moss and rush species recorded.

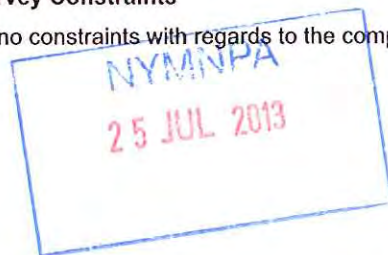
The application site is not located on or directly adjacent to any statutory and non-statutory protected sites, with the nearest statutory protected area being North York Moors SSSI, SAC & SPA located 2.71 km to the south. The application site is located within an area designated for moorland habitat. Other protected sites in the wider area include Scar End SSSI, 3.4 km to the southeast, and Littlebeck Wood SSSI which is located 5.7 km to the southeast.



Figure 2. The red line shows the area where the survey was focussed.

3.4 Survey Constraints

There were no constraints with regards to the completion of the survey objectives.



4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Phase 1 Habitat Survey

The Phase 1 Habitat survey comprised two parts: a desktop study and a site visit. The desktop search collates all available public information regarding the biodiversity of the area, the habitat structure of the surrounding area and statutory and non-statutory designations. A detailed records search would be completed for the presence of protected species in the area using the National Biodiversity Network Gateway. Knowledge held by ecologists at Naturally Wild was consulted as part of the desktop assessment.

The field survey consisted initially of an assessment of the habitats on site. The dominant vegetation structure was identified, allowing the habitats on site to be classified. Following this, the site was searched using visual encounter survey techniques; checking under any refugia present for sheltering animals. Any thick vegetation bordering the site was assessed in detail for commuting tracks used by species such as badgers and foxes. All bird species of interest were recorded. A detailed examination was undertaken for the land areas proposed for disturbance or loss. The vegetation on site was assessed for presence of invasive species. Any trees of habitat importance would be noted, although a full separate Tree Survey was undertaken in January 2013 by D.E.R. Consultancy. These activities were not limited solely to the site and the surrounding area was also investigated.

4.2 Protected Species Risk Assessment

The habitats on site were assessed for the following species:

- Bats: identify potential roosting points, foraging habitat and commuting pathways.
- Badgers: identify any setts or evidence of foraging or presence on site or in the surrounding area.
- Reptiles: habitat assessment. Check potential refugia on site and in the surrounding area.
Graeme Skinner supported the reptile risk assessment and has a wide knowledge of reptile species on the North York Moors.
- Great crested newts: Terrestrial and aquatic habitat assessment, on site and in surrounding area.
- Birds: evidence of roosting and nesting. Assessment of potential bird habitat on site. Including hawks and owl species.
- Other mammal species identified during the desktop assessment.



5 RESULTS

5.1.1 Desktop Study

The desktop study looked at current publically available data relating to protected species within the area and to local knowledge from past surveys undertaken by team members in the area. Naturally Wild have completed a search on the National Biological Network (NBN). Species that are relevant to this Ecological Survey, are noted at BAP 2007 species and have been recorded in NZ80 are listed below:

Amphibian Species

Common Toad *Bufo bufo*

Bird Species

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Common Cuckoo | Common Grasshopper Warbler | Hawfinch |
| Eurasian Curlew | Eurasian Tree Sparrow | European Turtle Dove |
| Grey Partridge | House Sparrow | Lesser Redpoll |
| Northern Lapwing | Reed Bunting | Spotted Flycatcher |
| Yellowhammer | Ring Ouzel | Tree Pipit |
| Wood Warbler | | |

Reptiles Species

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Common Lizard | <i>Zootoca vivipara</i> |
| Slow-worm | <i>Anguis fragilis</i> |
| Adder | <i>Vipera berus</i> |
| Grass snake | <i>Natrix natrix</i> |

Terrestrial Mammal Species

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Brown Hare | <i>Lepus europaeus</i> |
| Eurasian Red Squirrel | <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> |
| European Otter | <i>Lutra lutra</i> |
| European Water Vole | <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> |
| Hazel dormouse | <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i> |
| West European Hedgehog | <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> |



5.1.2 Statutory and non-statutory search

The application site is not located on or directly adjacent to any statutory and non-statutory protected sites, with the nearest statutory protected area being North York Moors SSSI, SAC & SPA located 2.71 km to the south. The application site is located within an area designated for moorland habitat. Other protected sites in the wider area include Scar End SSSI, 3.4 km to the southeast, and Littlebeck Wood SSSI, which is located 5.7 km to the southeast. The location of the protected sites can be seen represented in Figure 3, with the habitats in the area surrounding the development site shown in Figure 4.

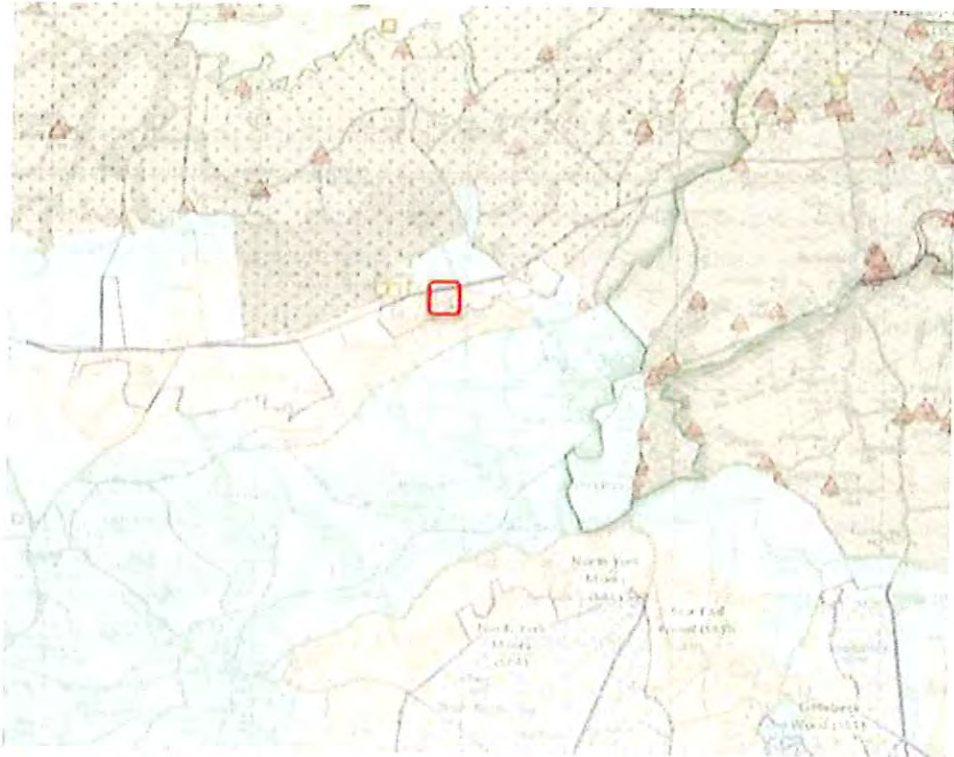


Figure 3. Position of the surveyed site in relation to protected sites in the surrounding.

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Figure 4. Satellite image of the surveyed area (red line). This figure shows the location of ecological features in relation to the development site.

5.2 Site Assessment

Naturally Wild staff, who have been fully trained in ecological surveying, assessment and mitigation techniques; completed a desktop assessment using satellite images and data resources, and then a site visit on 29th May 2012 under suitable weather conditions. The assessment determined the overall characteristics of the site, and its potential value of all habitats for European Protected Species. All survey and assessment work was completed in line with official assessment guidelines produced by Natural England and Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).

5.2.1 On Site Ecological Features

The application site is principally self-seeded silver birch, *Betula pubescens*, woodland on a south-facing slope with intermittent upland heath habitat. Full details of the trees on site as covered within the Tree Survey report. Other tree species on site include oak, pine and willow. The woodland is approximately 40 years old and developed across heathland habitat due to lack of land maintenance. There are no existing buildings or hard landscape on the site. The site appeared to be damp with several moss and rush species recorded. Plant species recorded below the silver birch canopy included gorse, *Ulex europaeus*; soft rush, *Juncus effuses*; heather, *Callun*; and common ruderal herbaceous species. The ground also contained a significant covering of leaf litter, which was based on a peat soil. The topsoil had a depth of around 30 cm with a stone base below. Although no ponds were noted on site several areas of marshy ground were present and had developed due to the undulating ground level and lack of ground drainage provision.

5.2.2 Off Site Ecological Features

The development area is surrounded to the north by birch scrub habitat, the A171 and grazed agricultural grassland fields. Further areas of birch scrub habitat extend to the south and west of the application site. An open quarry is located to the southeast of the application site and is under the same ownership as the proposed development site. An area of upland heath habitat is located to the northeast of the application site (this habitat was created in recent years when the birch trees were felled).

The application site is not located on or directly adjacent to any statutory and non-statutory protected sites, with the nearest statutory protected area being North York Moors SSSI, SAC & SPA located 2.71 km to the south. The application site is located within an area designated for moorland habitat. Other protected sites in the wider area include Scar End SSSI, 3.4 km to the southeast, and Littlebeck Wood SSSI which is located 5.7 km to the southeast.



5.2.3 Protected Species

Great Crested Newts: Whilst the application site is considered to hold good quality potential terrestrial habitat for great crested newts, for the following reasons it is considered that the proposed development holds no risk to great crested newts:

- The site is not located near to any known populations of great crested newts and is at an allitude that is not preferable to the species.
- There are no ponds on or surrounding the site.

Badger: The nearest habitat considered suitable for a badger sett is located over 500 m from the application site (nearest significant woodland block > 500 m to the north). The ground conditions on the development site were damp and this would be unfavourable to badgers for a sett location. No evidence of badger activity was recorded on the site during the site assessment, and with the habitats on site being sub-optimal it is not considered that the developments holds any risk to badgers.

Reptiles: The following reptile species are known to be present within the local area: slow worm, adder and common lizard. Although grass snakes were noted on the records search they are not known to be present in the area around the application site. The most valuable habitat for reptile species in the area on and around the development site would be the open heather heath habitat to the northeast. The habitats on the development site were not considered high value for reptile species as they were overgrown in terms of vegetation (lack of natural light to the ground) and were damp. Given the small footprint of the proposed development (access road and 3 log cabins at 14 m x 7 m) it is considered that should appropriate mitigation be applied during the works phase no significant impact is likely for reptile species. The habitats on the footprint of the proposed development, notably the birch woodland, was considered of potential value to hibernating reptiles and this should be considered in the works schedule.

Birds: The vegetation on the proposed development site was considered of low-moderate potential for nesting birds. Smaller birds are likely to nest within the dense vegetation proposed for removal and this risk should be mitigated for during the works timetable. None of the trees were considered of a suitable size, and no evidence was recorded to show the presence of hawks or owl species. It would be advised that 10 standard bird boxes are installed as part of the development to compensate for the loss of nesting bird habitat as part of the development.

Bats: None of the trees on site were considered suitable for roosting bats (too small, lack of cracks/ crevices and other roosting features and the canopy was dense). The habitats on site were considered to be very good for foraging and commuting bat species, however based on the proposed development for 3 log cabins and an access road, it is not considered that there will be any significant negative impact on bat foraging or commuting activity on site.

Other: It is not considered that the developments shown on Figures 5 and 6 holds any risk to the following species: otter, water vole, brown hare, red squirrel or hazel dormouse.

5.2.4 Development Proposal

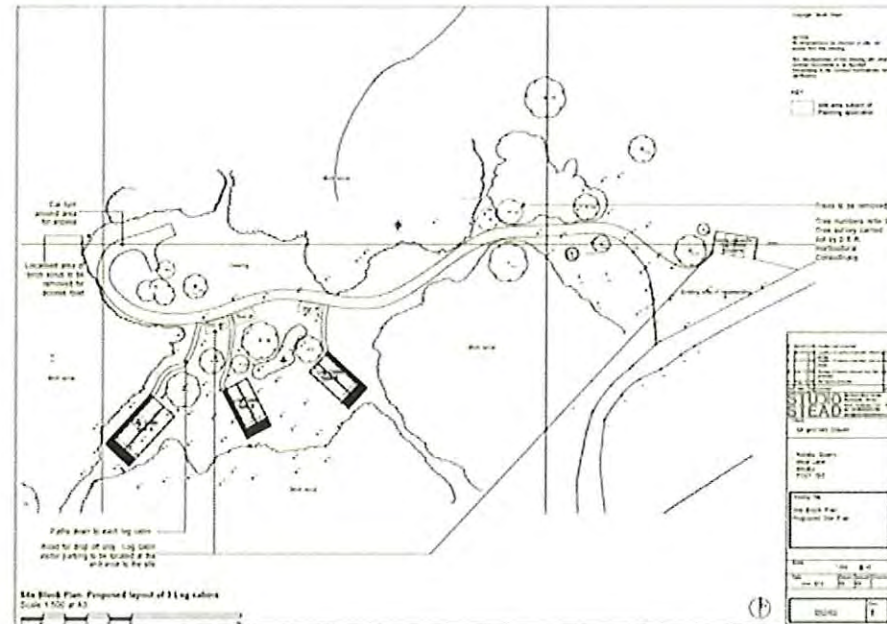


Figure 5. Development proposal for the 3 log cabins and access road.

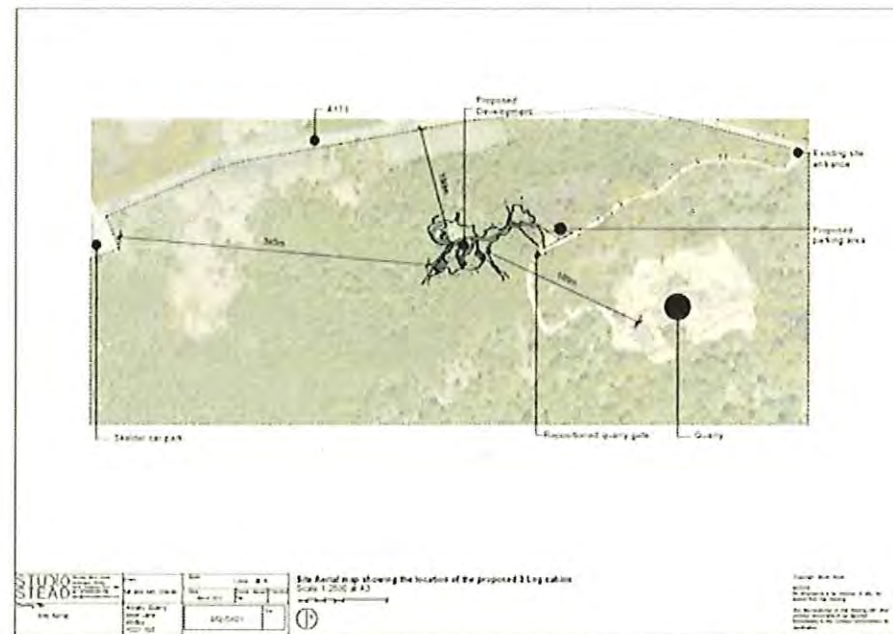


Figure 6. Development proposal for the 3 log cabins and access road shown over an aerial image.

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6 EVALUATION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the completion of the Phase 1 Habitat Survey in line with the initial objectives, Naturally Wild are confident that the proposed developments as shown in Figures 5 and 6 will have no significant impact on either protected species or habitats (statutory and non-statutory) on the application site or in the surrounding area during or post construction providing the following recommendations are applied.

To avoid the potential risk to nesting birds no vegetation removal works should be completed during the bird nesting season which runs from 1st February to 31st August. Should vegetation removal works be required during this period, it should only be completed following a nesting bird survey by a suitably qualified ecologist. It would be advised that 10 standard bird boxes are installed as part of the development to compensate for the loss of nesting bird habitat as part of the development.

To mitigate for the potential risk to reptile species it would be recommended that the excavation works for the new access road and footprint of the log cabins are completed following an Ecological Toolbox Talk and under ecological supervision as required. As the habitats on the footprint of the proposed development, notably the birch woodland, are considered of potential value to hibernating reptiles it would be advised that the ground excavation works avoid the period when reptiles may be hibernating, this being from late October to spring.

Based on the considerations for nesting birds and hibernating reptile species we would advise that the ground works are completed between 31st August and late October.

There are no further habitat or species issues to consider and no requirement for additional ecological survey work in advance of the application being determined.



7 SITE IMAGES



Image 1: Showing the proposed location of the first log cabin.



Image 2: Showing the proposed location of the second log cabin.

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Image 3: Showing the proposed location of the third log cabin.



Image 4: Ground conditions at the location of the proposed turbines.

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Image 5: Proposed pathway for the single track access track.



Image 6: Proposed location of a small 6 space car park and the entrance to the site.

8 APPENDIX

8.1 Additional Information on the Legislation for Other Protected Species

Badger

The badger, *Meles meles*, is geographically widespread across the UK (NE, 2007); however, they are still vulnerable to baiting, hunting and detrimental impacts of development to their habitat.

Both the badger and its habitat are protected under The Protection of Badgers Act (1992), Schedule Six of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) an Appendix Three of the Bern Convention. Therefore badgers have legal protection against deliberate harm or injury and it is an offence to:

- Interfere with a badger sett by damaging or destroying it
- Kill, injure, take or possess a badger
- Cruelly ill-treat a badger
- Obstruct access to a badger sett
- Disturb a badger whilst it is in a badger sett

Bats

All British bat species are listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are therefore afforded protection under Section 9 of this Act. In addition, all bat species are listed in Schedule 2 of The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (SI 1994 No. 2716) (as amended) (known as the Habitats Regulations) and are therefore protected under Regulation 39 of the Regulations. These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing European Union Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 1992, under which bats are included on Annex IV. The Act and Regulations makes it an offence, *inter alia*, to:

Intentionally kill, injure, take (handle) or capture a bat;

Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place that a bat uses for shelter or protection (this is taken to mean all bat roosts whether bats are present or not) - under the Habitats Regulations it is an offence to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any bat; or

Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection - under the Habitats Regulations it is an offence to deliberately disturb a bat (this applies anywhere, not just at its roost) in such a way as to be likely to affect:

Its ability to survive, breed, reproduce, rear or nurture their young or hibernate; or to significantly affect:

Further details of the above legislation, and of the roles and responsibilities of developers and planners in relation to bats, can be found in Natural England's Bat Mitigation Guidelines, which can be downloaded from the NE website:
<http://naturalengland.communis.com/naturalenglandshop/docs/IN13.6.pdf>

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Great Crested Newt

Great crested newts are a European Protected Species, listed on Annex II and IV of the EEC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora, receiving protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. This species is also afforded full protection under the Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA 1981) and Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 1994 (Regulation 38). Under such legislation it is an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or capture a great crested newt;
- Possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a great crested newt;
- Intentionally or recklessly* damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a great crested newt; and
- Intentionally or recklessly* disturb a great crested newt while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.
- *Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place.*
- *Sell, barter, exchange or transport or offer for sale great crested newts or parts of them.*

**Reckless offences were added by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which applies only to England and Wales.*

To undertake surveys for great crested newt it is necessary to hold an appropriate licence issued by Natural England.

Reptiles

All native British species of reptile (of which there are 6) are listed in Schedule Five of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and as such are protected from deliberate killing, injury or trade. Therefore, where development is permitted and there will be a significant change in land use, a reasonable effort must be undertaken to remove reptiles off site to avoid committing an offence. The same act makes the trading of native reptile species a criminal offence without an appropriate licence.



Aislaby Quarry, Whitby

by Rachel Grahame
June 2004

The old quarries at Aislaby, near Whitby, North Yorkshire, have recently been reopened by Aislaby Stone Ltd. This necessitated the construction of a new access track from Moor Lane, running to the north of the old quarry faces and then turning south. The construction of the track was to breach an earthwork bank running along the northern edge of the quarries. In order to secure the archaeological recording of the bank and any features underlying it prior to construction, a condition was placed upon the planning consent:

'10. No development shall take place on site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority' (Decision No. NYM4/036/0094/PA).

Unfortunately this condition was not undertaken at the time of the construction of the new access track. Tees Archaeology was therefore asked by Aislaby Stone Ltd to inspect the site, assess the impact of the construction of the new track on the earthwork bank, and assess what (if any) level of mitigation is now appropriate.

The quarry is located at NZ 8408, to the west of Aislaby village and to the southwest of Whitby (see attached map). The earthwork banks are situated along the northern edge of the quarries, and have been removed by quarrying in some places. They probably represent the boundaries of areas to be quarried by individuals or companies, marked out by previous landowners. The current owner, Mr Craven, said that the quarrying has progressed from south to north in the past, and therefore any features to the north of the quarries will date to the latest phase of quarrying, in most cases probably the 19th century.

The site was visited on 11th May 2004. Several sections of bank were examined on either side of the new track, working from west to east. Digital photographs were taken to illustrate the form of the earthwork banks (1-5) and the area affected by the construction of the track (6-12) (see attached sketches for locations). A 1.00m scale with 0.20m divisions was used in the photographs.



The banks are composed of a mid to dark red brown friable humic sandy silt, very similar to the topsoil, with a pale to mid orange firm clay in places, and are c. 1.00m wide and 0.50m high. They appear to have been constructed using layers of turf and natural clay. They are discontinuous and can be up to 8.00m north of the quarry edge.

At the point where the new track has breached the edge of the quarries, there are two banks. The construction of the track has reduced the ground level by approximately 1.00m, and no trace of any features that may have underlain the banks survives. Only one section of bank (the northern bank on the east side of the track) has the potential for archaeological recording: this would require the face to be cut back by approximately 0.10m to achieve a vertical section. The other bank on the eastern side appears to terminate before the track edge. The exposed sections of the banks on the western side of the track have been heavily disturbed by the construction of the track.

Given that the works affecting the banks are now completed, and the good survival of the banks beyond the limit of the new track, further mitigation is probably unnecessary. However, any future works affecting the banks should be subject to a similar condition in order to try and gain a further understanding of the earthworks, and retrieve any dating evidence that might be exposed by excavation.

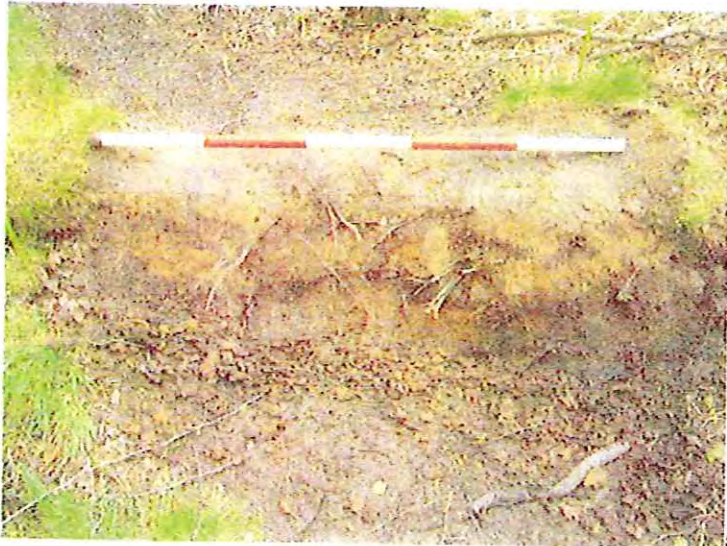




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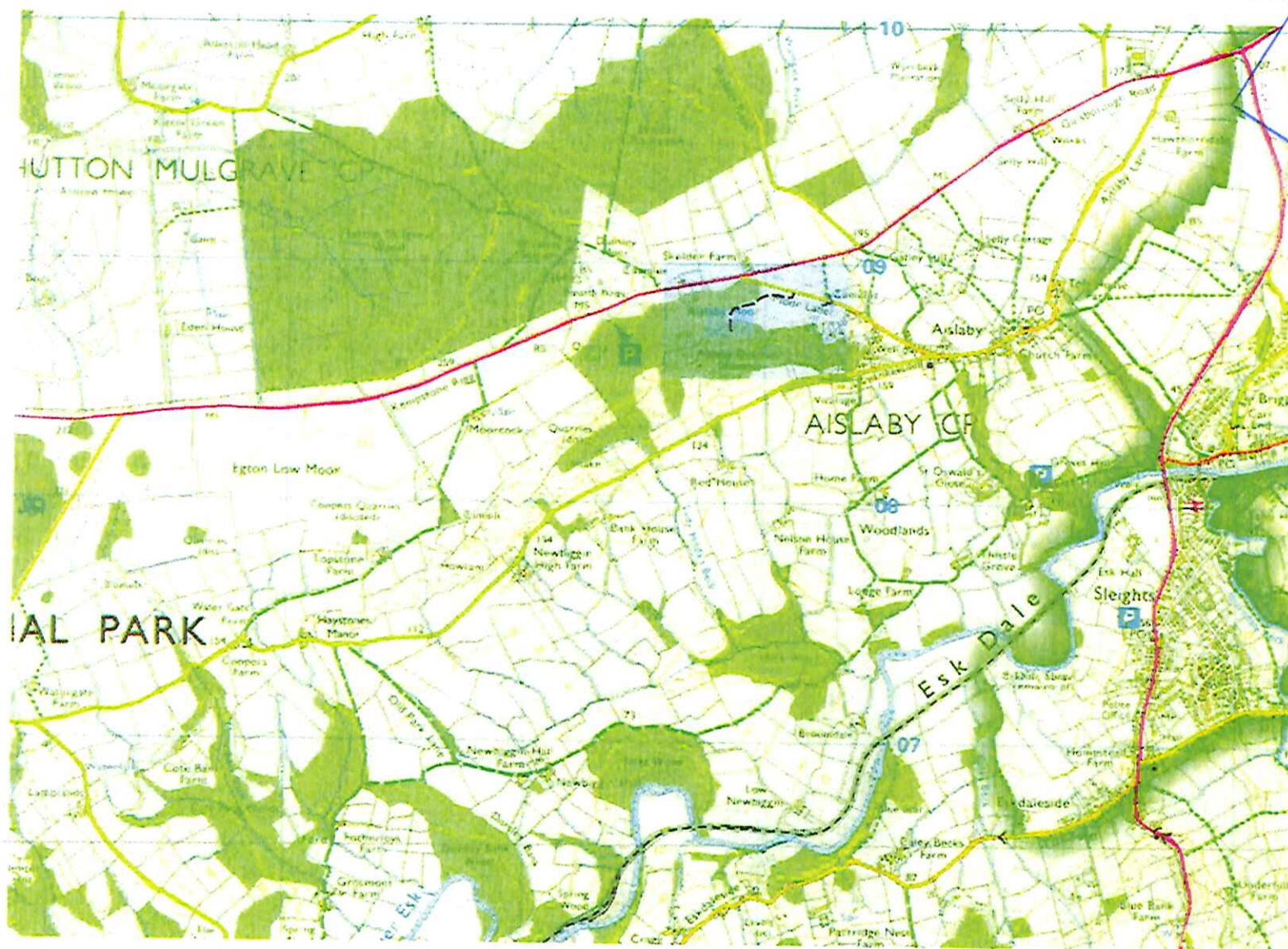


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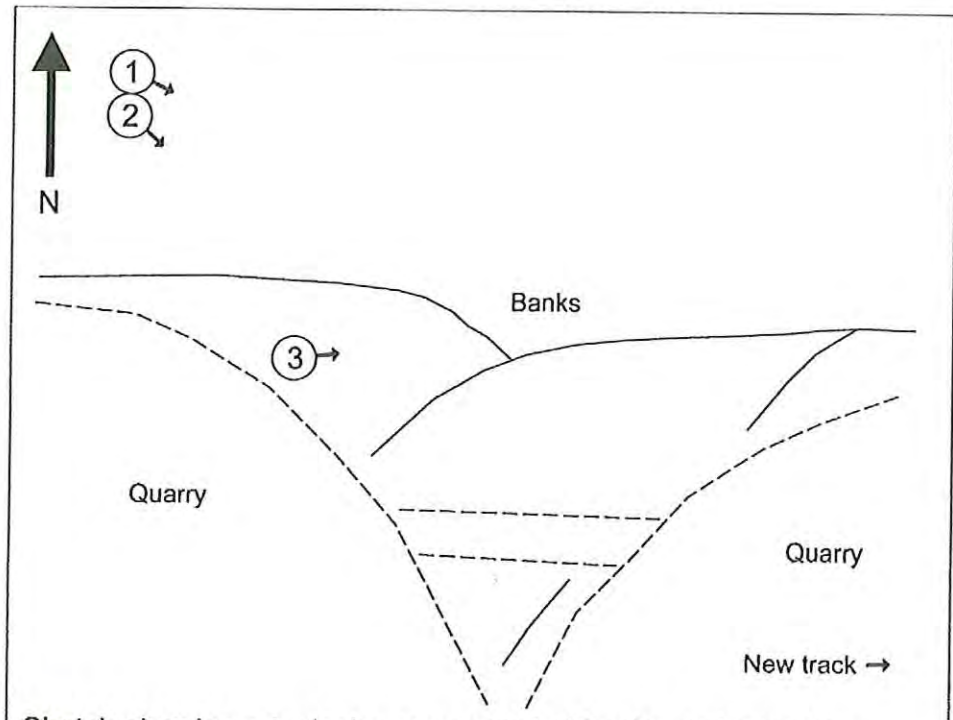
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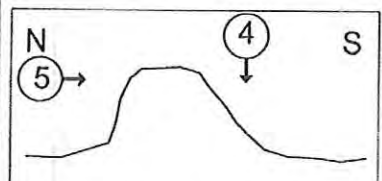
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Extract from the Ordnance Survey Outdoor Leisure Map 27, North York Moors - Eastern Area 1:25000

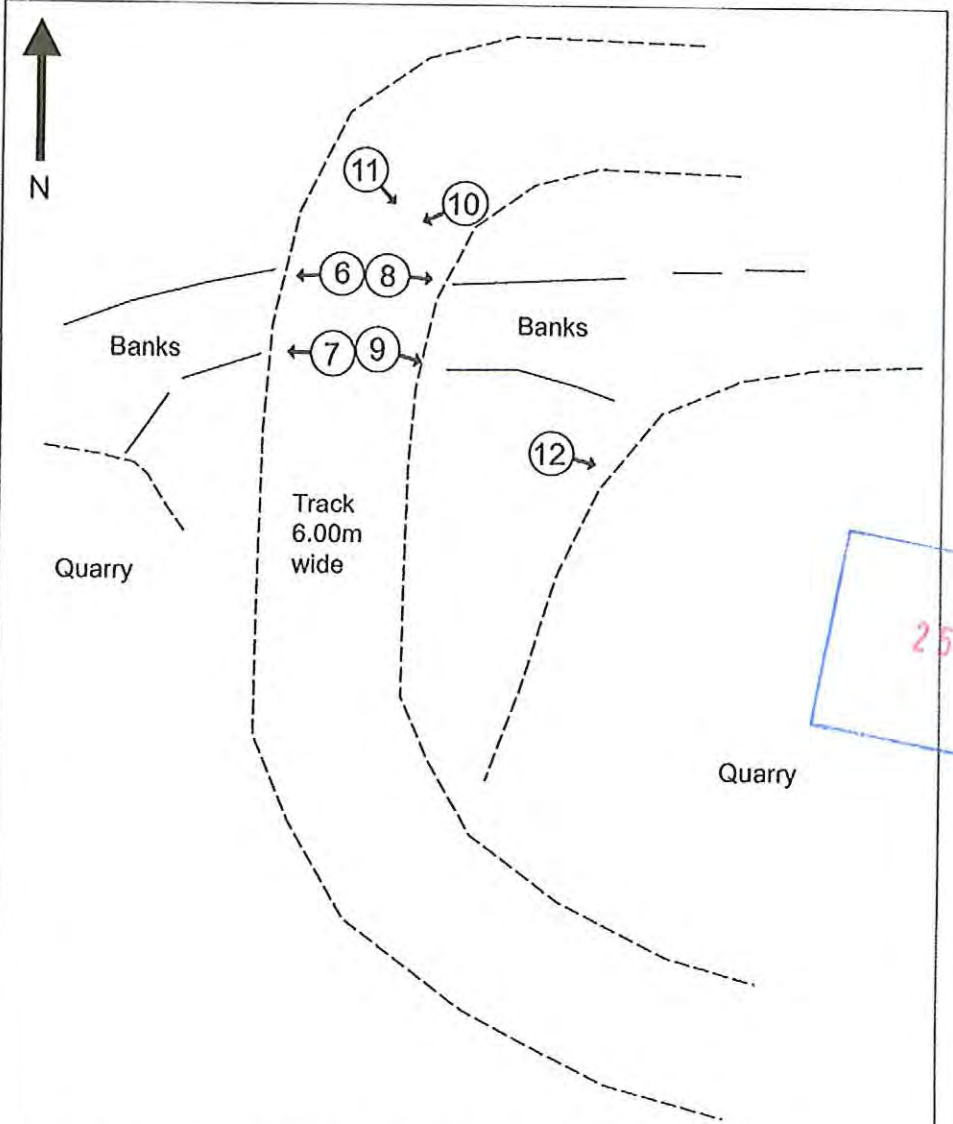
- New track
- Study area, where the new track crosses the earthwork banks



Sketch showing a typical arrangement of banks and quarries



Sketch showing a typical profile of a bank



Sketch showing the layout of banks around the new track

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NOTES:
All dimensions to be checked on site, not scaled from this drawing.

Any discrepancies on this drawing with other contract documents to be reported immediately to the Contract Administrator for clarification.

Depth of trees in this section of woodland approximately 50 metres, almost all species are Birch or Goat Willow with occasional Holly. Strengthen planting in this area to fully screen Development from A 171 Whitby/ Guisborough road

Proposed planting in areas around Entrance & parking spaces see plan DER/ 144/D

Trees to be removed





Tree numbers refer to Tree survey carried out by D.E.R. Horticultural Consultancy

TREE SURVEY AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT AISLABY QUARRIES, WHITBY

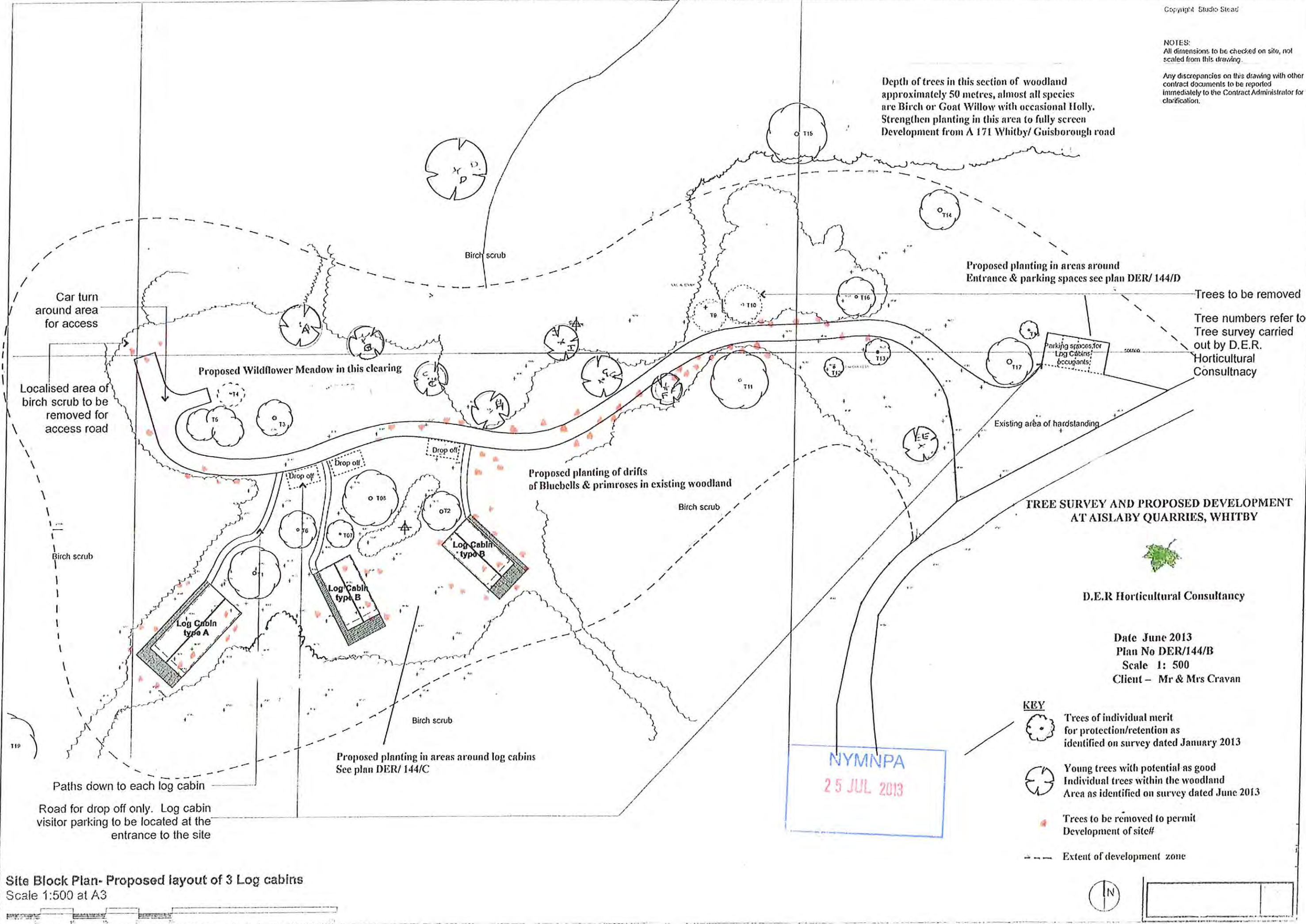
D.E.R Horticultural Consultancy

Date June 2013
Plan No DER/144/B
Scale 1: 500
Client - Mr & Mrs Cravan

KEY

-  Trees of individual merit for protection/retention as identified on survey dated January 2013
-  Young trees with potential as good Individual trees within the woodland Area as identified on survey dated June 2013
-  Trees to be removed to permit Development of site#
-  Extent of development zone

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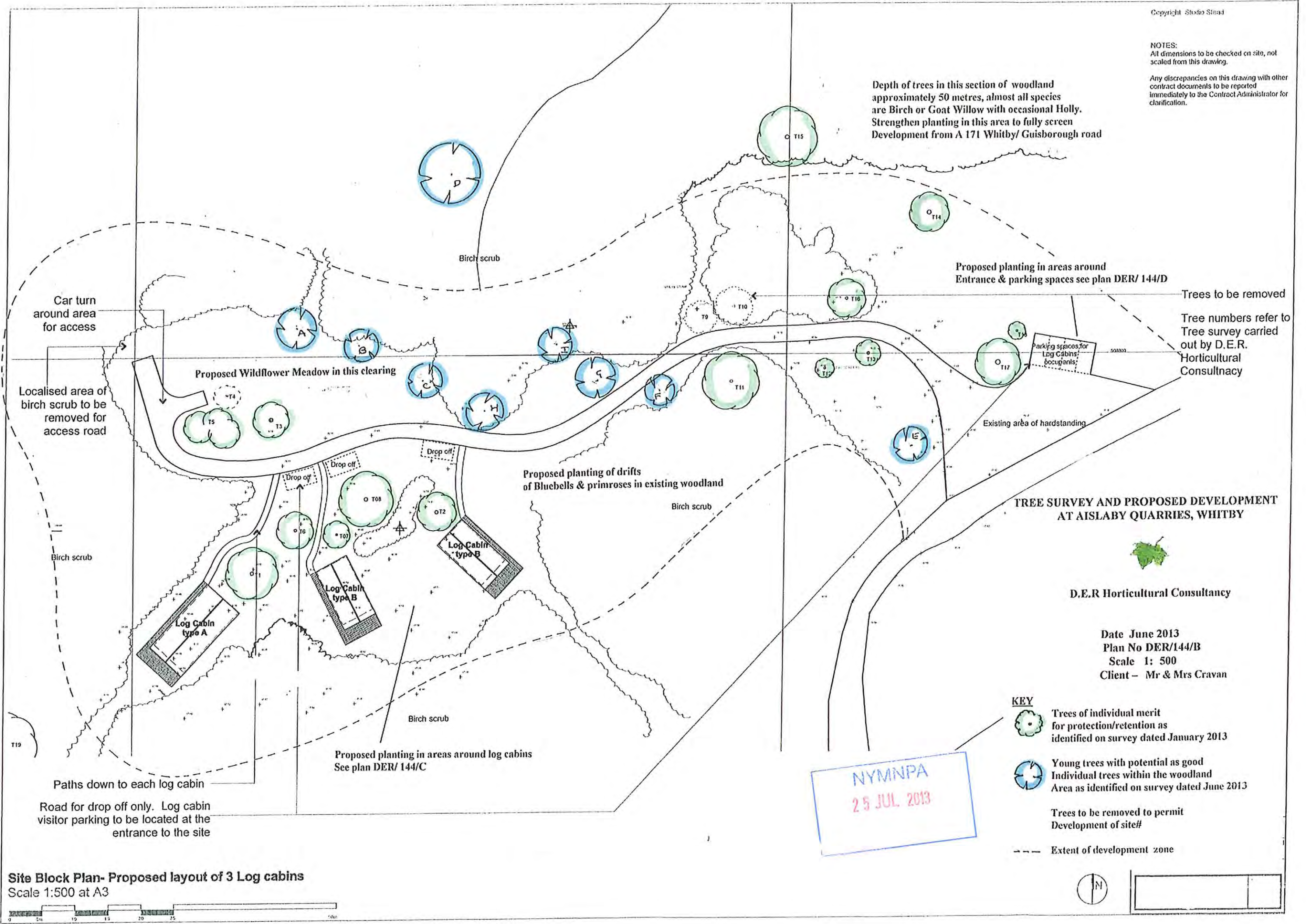


Site Block Plan- Proposed layout of 3 Log cabins
Scale 1:500 at A3



NOTES:
All dimensions to be checked on site, not scaled from this drawing.
Any discrepancies on this drawing with other contract documents to be reported immediately to the Contract Administrator for clarification.

Depth of trees in this section of woodland approximately 50 metres, almost all species are Birch or Goat Willow with occasional Holly. Strengthen planting in this area to fully screen Development from A 171 Whitby/ Guisborough road



Proposed planting in areas around Entrance & parking spaces see plan DER/ 144/D





Trees to be removed
Tree numbers refer to Tree survey carried out by D.E.R. Horticultural Consultancy

TREE SURVEY AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT AISLABY QUARRIES, WHITBY



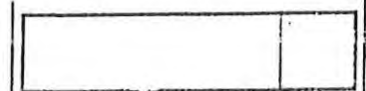
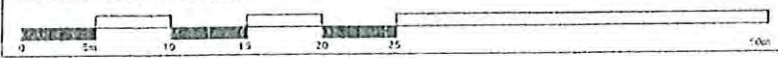
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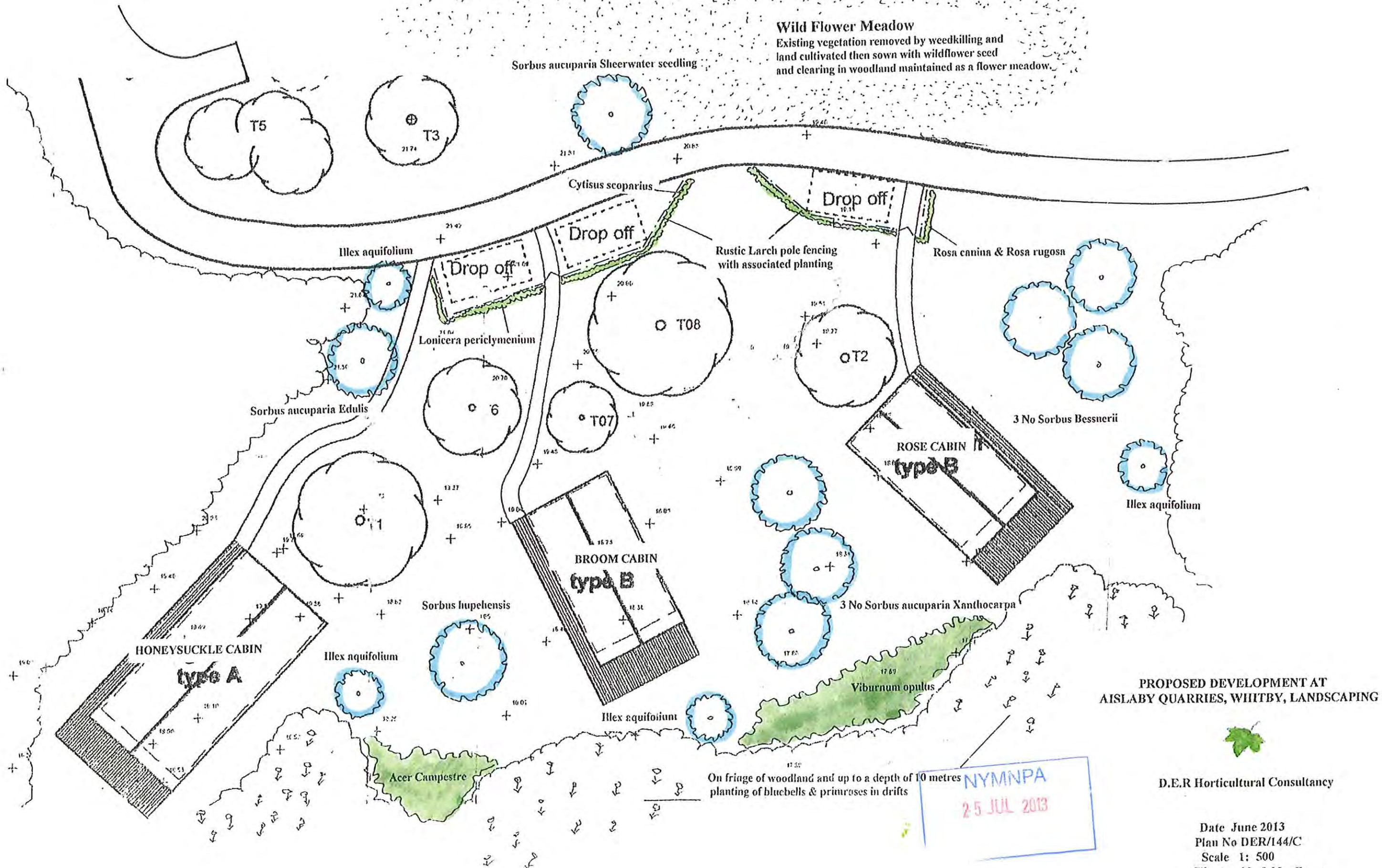
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Site Block Plan- Proposed layout of 3 Log cabins
Scale 1:500 at A3





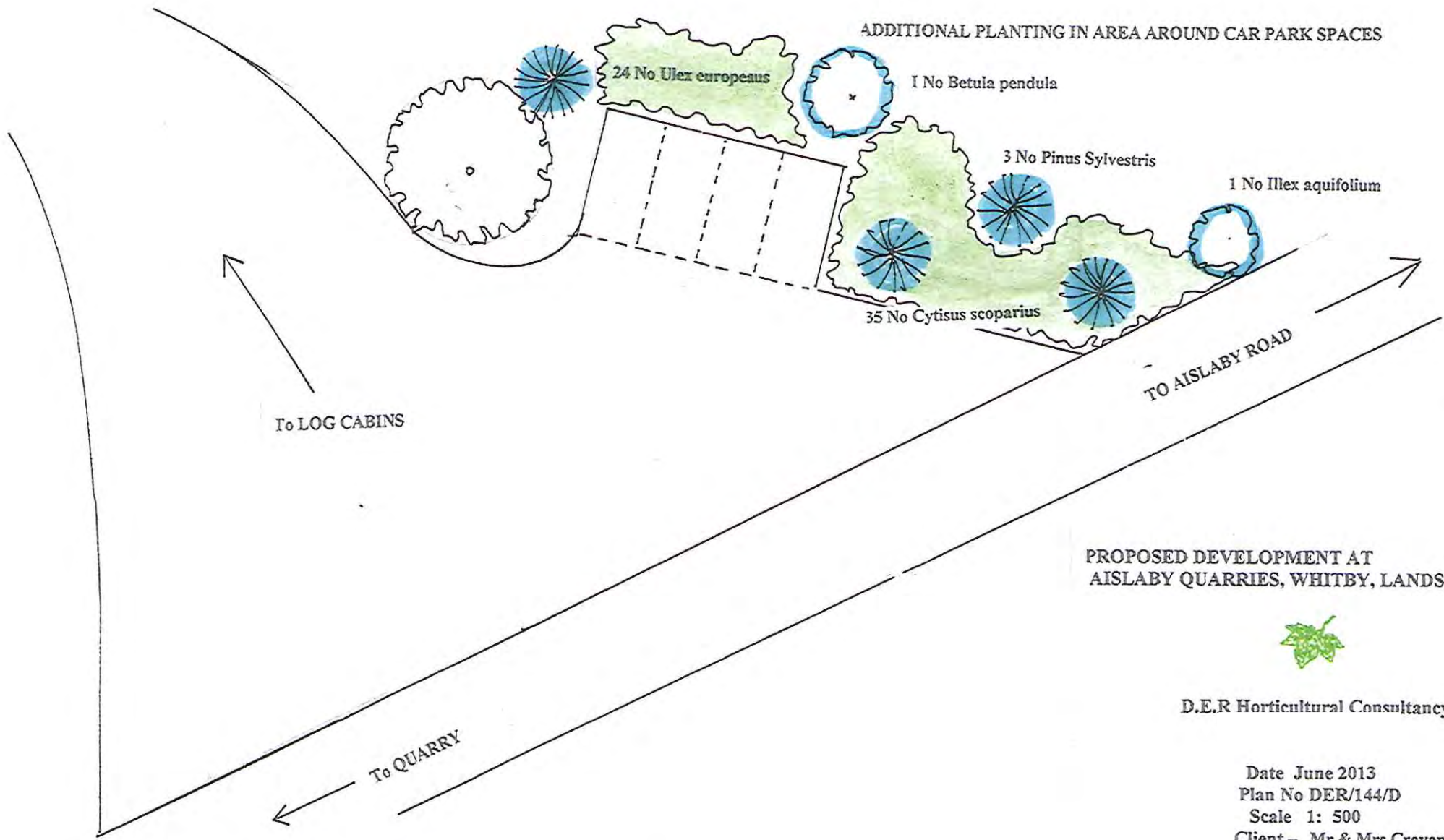
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT AISLABY QUARRIES, WHITBY, LANDSCAPING

D.E.R Horticultural Consultancy

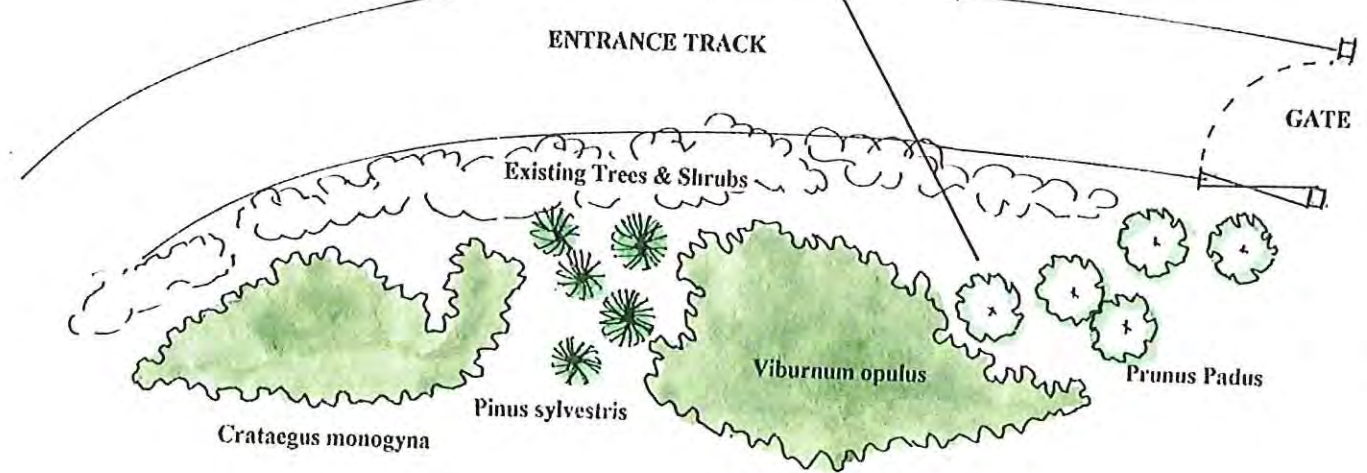
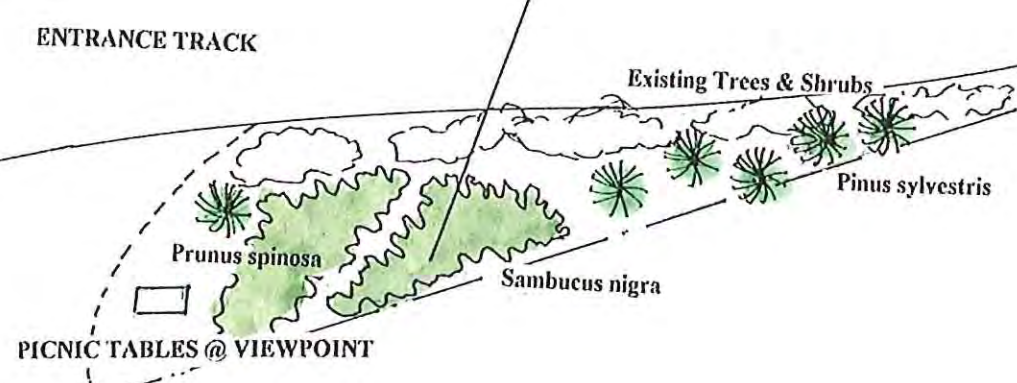
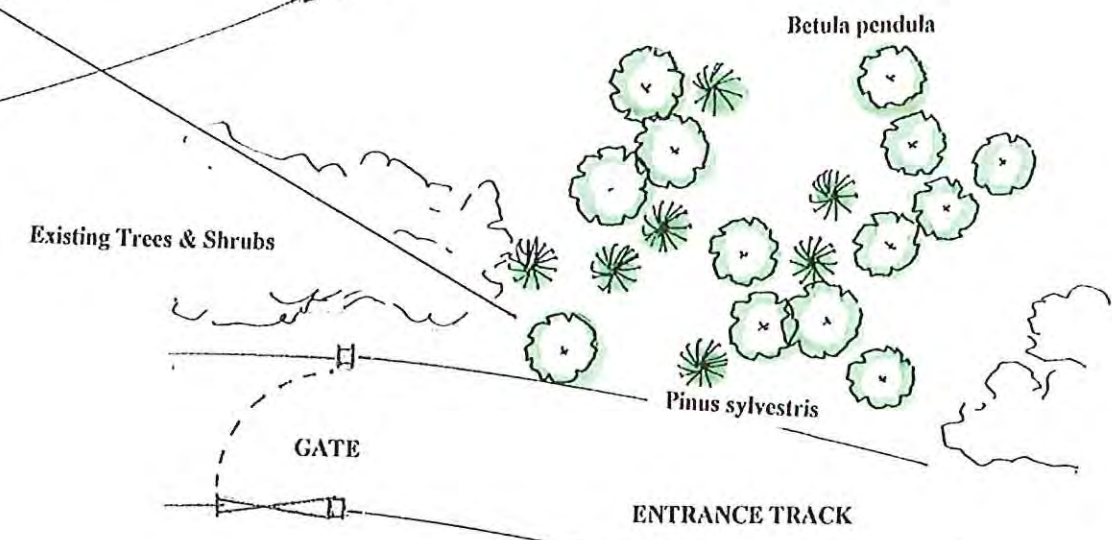
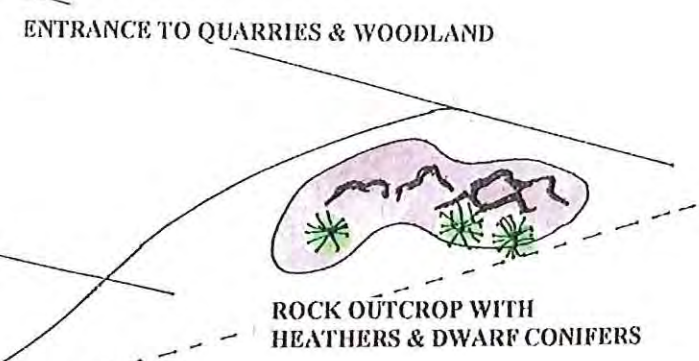
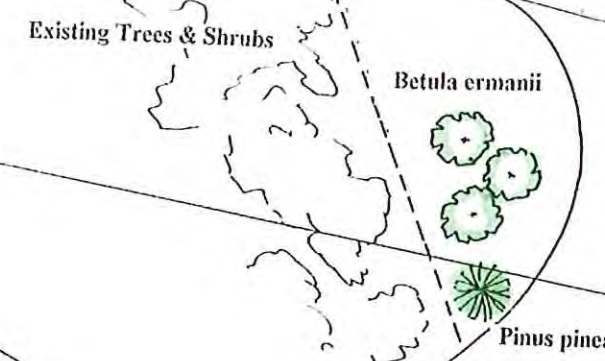
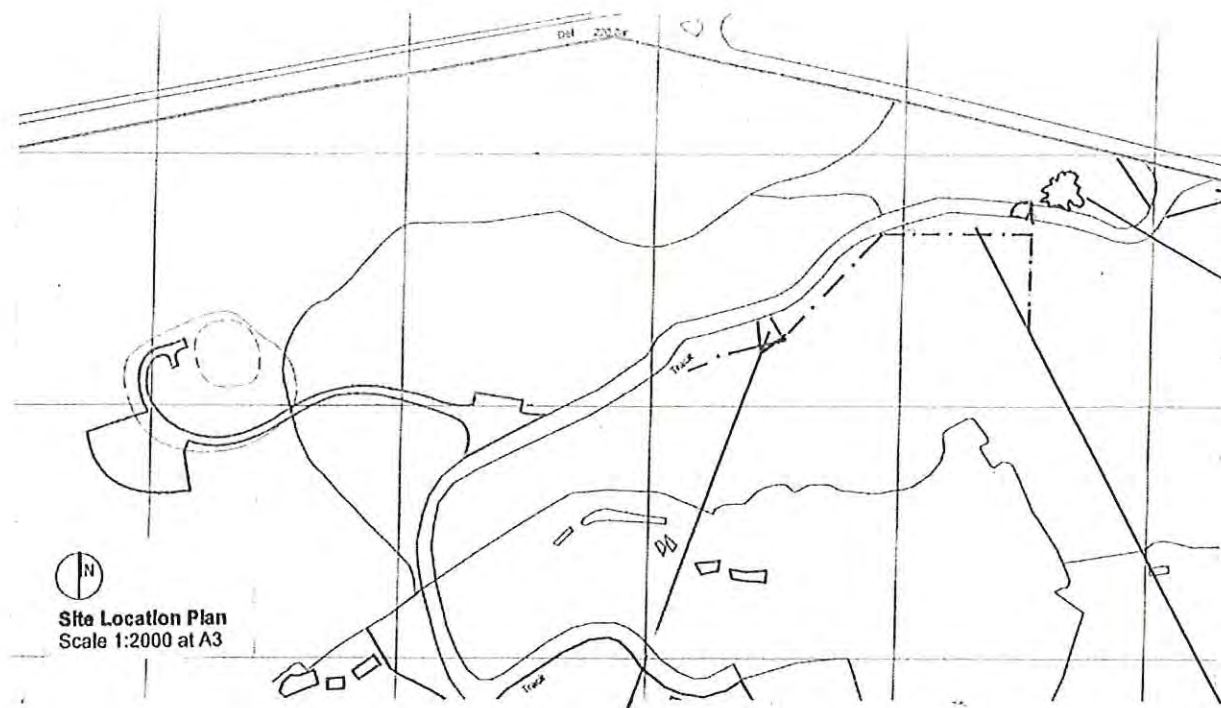
Date June 2013
 Plan No DER/144/C
 Scale 1: 500
 Client - Mr & Mrs Cravan

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AREA OF HEATHER & OCCASIONAL BIRCH SEEDLING



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PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT
AISLABY QUARRIES, WHITBY, LANDSCAPING



D.E.R Horticultural Consultancy

Date June 2013
Plan No DER/144/E
Scale 1: 500
Client - Mr & Mrs Cravan

Aislaby Quarries, Whitby ~ Proposed Log Cabin site



AN ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING WOODLAND



**MANAGEMENT OF EXISTING TREES DURING
& FOLLOWING DEVELOPMENT**



PROPOSED LANDSCAPE ENHANCEMENT



INTRODUCTION

The site is situated to the south of the main A171 Whitby to Guisborough road and is within the boundaries of the North Yorkshire Moors National Park. The proposal is to introduce 3 log cabins served by an access road into an extensive area of natural woodland by creating an offshoot from the current access to Aislaby Quarries.

The area of woodland consists mainly of deciduous trees, the dominant species being Birch with Goat Willow, English Oak, Holly and Rowan also present, but in less numbers. The woodland is quite dense with a full canopy cover except for the occasional clearing. In these clearings some Gorse and heather can be found but Bracken is now tending to dominate in the summer months.

This woodland, which appears to have been formed through natural regeneration, has not been subject to any form of management the trees therefore are mainly of collective value with only a limited number offering individual amenity value. The natural assets of the site are that it provides a suitable environment to support a variety of wildlife and flora.

This report acknowledges the importance of maintaining a balance of amenity & countryside attributes and suggests measures to achieve these aims both during and after the proposed development.

The recommendations of British Standard 5837, "Planning for trees on development sites" is acknowledged and the recommended criteria will be used as guidelines for this scheme.

TREE SURVEY& DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS

A survey of the woodland and important individual trees has been carried out and is noted in documents by DER Consultancy dated January 2013 and June 2013. It is our opinion that the woodland falls into the Birch Oak type in National Vegetation Classification.

The result of the survey has influenced the siting of the proposed cabins and access road, areas have therefore been chosen which will require any tree removal to be in areas of lower value and on parts of the site where they will be least visible from surrounding areas. It is our opinion that the cabins are now positioned in the best possible locations to ensure that their integration into woodland areas is undertaken with the least impact on the trees and the surrounding environment. However, the introduction of a new access road and three log cabins with associated pathways will require the removal of a number of trees (it is estimated that this will total in the region of 50 trees, as indicated by red dot s on plan No DER/144/B). The trees that will be affected are ones with little or no individual value and any loss of amenity will be compensated by replanting in the surrounding areas and by management to improve the health of the remaining trees.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

" To maintain this woodland as an attractive treescape, similar to the one which is currently enjoyed, and wherever possible to enhance the landscape by additional planting and with appropriate management."

It is acknowledged that woodlands are of paramount importance to this area, not only at the present time but also in the future. They provide the backcloth and create the character, thus bringing about an environment which supports a variety of flora & fauna.

This factor will therefore be acknowledged as part of the development and every effort will be made to maintain the overall woodland, not only in its present attractive form, but with some enhancements, which it is considered may result in an overall improvement.

The long term objective is to retain and enhance the biodiversity of the site.



MANAGEMENT OF TREES

The current woodland is dominated by the birch tree (about 90%), with occasional oak, willow and rowan and a few pines and larch. The woodland appears not to have received any management and consists of trees which are self generated, most of which are under fifty years of age. If left unmanaged, the process of regeneration would continue, however, it would be on a haphazard basis with large numbers of trees suffering a decline over a long period of years. In the longer term it is likely that oak would take over from the birch and become the dominant species.

This report divides the woodland into two separate areas and these are indicated on plan No 052/SK/01 by Studio Stead.

ZONE A ~ this is woodland in and around the development zone where in the future, due to public access, it is considered desirable to introduce a regular but not intensive management regime (this is described under the heading, "programme of woodland management", later in this report).

It is anticipated that the work undertaken on trees within the development zone will extend the life span and improve the general health of the trees.

ZONE B ~ this is woodland to a depth of approximately 50 metres situated immediately outside the development zone. It is acknowledged that this part of the woodland influences to a degree what happens to the trees in the development area and the performance of the woodland as a whole. The report confirms therefore the intention that all trees in this area shall remain. It may be necessary on a few occasions to carry out some limited tree pruning or removal if wind damage occurs. It is also intended to carry out some planting of holly as part of the initial development works, as suggested in the programme of woodland management later in the report

PROTECTION OF TREES DURING CONSTRUCTION WORKS

Throughout the period of construction of the cabins and roadways it is essential that the trees to be retained are adequately protected. The use of chestnut pale fencing or weldmesh panels is recommended. These should be positioned at recommended distances from tree trunks to create an exclusion zone, this will normally cover the root spread area. Within this zone all plant and vehicles shall be prohibited and the tipping of materials and toxic substances will not be permitted.

Position of the fences will vary dependent upon the type, size & spread of the tree and an on site assessment by an arboricultural advisor is recommended to agree the final positions.

CONSERVATION

It is recognised that this area of woodland supports a variety of wildlife ~ deer, badgers and adders are present. Although no badgers setts are to be found within the development zone some have been noted in the woodland to the north (however, when inspected in June 2013 there was no sign of fresh activity).

The general strategy to be adopted is that every effort will be made to conserve the overall structure of the woodlands thus keeping them as suitable habitats for the plants and animals that inhabit them and also making them an attraction as a short stay holiday location.

All operations will be carried out recognising the need to protect as far as possible the flora of the surrounding areas. However in the few clearings where tree canopy does not suppress the flora, bracken is present and subdues the growth of grasses and wildflowers. It is proposed that the clearing within the zone to the north of the proposed cabin site, be treated with weedkiller to eradicate the bracken and then the soil be cultivated and a suitable wildflower mixture be sown. The intention is thereafter to maintain the area as a wildflower meadow.

It is also considered desirable to maintain the clearing where heather has now established itself, this may require removal of young self seeded trees which if left to grow would reduce the vigour and eventually the heather would die out.



B) SURROUNDS TO THE CAR PARK

A small amount of planting has been detailed for this area and includes birch and pine trees together with two robust blocks of shrubs with gorse and broom, blending with similar species to be found nearby.

The proposed planting links with existing birch and pine trees to provide a backcloth of foliage around the car park spaces.

C) ENTRANCE TRACK OFF PUBLIC HIGHWAY AND LEADING TO QUARRIES

One or two places have been selected where it is considered additional planting could enhance the approach to the site and the entrance off the minor road serving Aislaby village. An attractive site entrance could be of benefit to visitors to the development but also could be a feature of interest to passing motorists.

On the southern side of the entrance the proposal is to utilise some large rocks from the quarries and to arrange them together to give the appearance of a rock outcrop. Subsequent planting with heathers & dwarf conifers would provide a feature of interest.

At the rear of the northern verge outside the entrance splay a group of three birch would contrast with a species of pine, which has particularly large attractive cones.

A group of seven scots pine and thirteen birch have been selected for planting a gap in existing vegetation which exists to the north of the service track.

On the southern side of the access two areas have been selected to receive planting which is intended to supplement existing trees and shrubs. The selected species, are all of which are indigenous plants, are to be planted in two distinct groups behind a fringe of existing gorse found near the track edge.

The planting is proposed with ~
Scots pine, wild cherry, hawthorn, elderberry, blackthorn and guelder rose.

Where an offshoot from the track goes to a gate above the quarry tremendous views are afforded across the Esk valley. The removal of some quarry spoil would widen the viewing angle and if picnic seating were to be placed here then an excellent viewpoint could be established.

DER CONSULTANCY June 2013



Additional Tree Survey at Aislaby quarries, Whitby by D.E.R. Consultancy June 2013

For Mr & Mrs Craven.

This survey supplements the one carried out on the 3rd January 2013 and identifies trees that are situated in the development zone and are worthy of retention as individuals. See plans DER/144/A & B

| No | Species | Approx Height-m | Crown Spread m | Approx Age | Trunk girth @ 1 metre | Remarks |
|----|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|--|
| A | Betula pubescens | 7/8 | 6/7 | 30/40 | 200 | Good well balanced tree |
| B | Sorbus aucuparia | 6/7 | 5/6 | 25/35 | 200 | A young Rowan with many years of potential .retain |
| C | Betula pubescens | 5/6 | 3/4 | 20 /25 | 100 | A self seeded Birch which offers good amenity value as an individual tree |
| D | Quercus Cerris | 9/10 | 9/10 | 30/40 | 3x250 | Although this Oak is situated outside the development zone, I have included it on plans to ensure it remains within the woodland area. |
| E | Sorbus aucuparia | 6/7 | 5/6 | 25/35 | 200 | Good young tree prominent near entrance to access road. |
| F | Larix decidua | 12/13 | 4/5 | 35/45 | 300 | A tall Larch close to service road which should be retained |
| G | Betula pubescens | 11/12 | 5/6 | 35/45 | 300 | Very good tree which will be prominent from access road |
| H | Betula pubescens | 11/12 | 5/6 | 35/45 | 300 | Individual tree of some merit, retain. |
| I | Quercus robur | 6/7 | 5/6 | 25/35 | 150 | Excellent young Oak exhibiting good vigour .retain. |
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| | | | | | | Note~ some pruning of adjoining woodland trees may be necessary to ensure these young trees develop a crown branches that are evenly balanced. |

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 25 JUL 2013