PLANNING STATEMENT

PLANNING APPLICATION FOR REVISED RESTORATION TO INCLUDE SOILS FROM THE ‘SANDY LANE IMPROVEMENT NORTH’ ROAD FORMATION WORKS

HARLESTONE QUARRY, HARLESTONE ROAD, HARLESTONE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, NN6 7QA

BARTON PLANT LTD

March 2010
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Planning Application

1.1.1 This Planning Statement is submitted to Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) on behalf of Barton Plant Ltd. and is supported by the following drawings:

Drawings
- GPP/BP/HQ/10/01 Site Location Plan
- GPP/BP/HQ/10/02 Site Plan
- Barton Drawing Ref 9010/updatedec09 Existing Levels Dec. 09
- Barton Drawing Ref 9010/preset05 Revised Restoration Plan
- Barton Drawing Ref 9010/preset05x Typical cross section (A-A)

1.1.2 The planning application form and Planning Statement provide the relevant information to address the requirements of the NCC Local List Requirements. The information provided is listed in Appendix 1.

1.2 The Site and Background

1.2.1 Harlestone Quarry adjoins the A428 Northampton to Rugby Road immediately east, with Northampton’s closest urban area being approximately 1km south of the quarry and Harlestone village is located approximately ½km to the north (see Site Location Plan drawing ref GPP/BP/HQ/10/01).

1.2.2 The active quarry is bounded by mature planting contained in the shelter belts along the north eastern and north western boundaries which screen the site from the adjacent roads. Round Oak Plantation abuts the eastern and southern boundaries of the application site and a low hedge separates the western site and quarry boundary from adjacent agricultural land.

1.2.3 NCC granted planning permission for the construction of a public highway known as the Sandy Lane Relief Road (SLRR). The northern section, ‘Sandy Lane Improvement North’ (SLIN) has already been started and will produce a large quantity of excess material from the enabling earthworks that needs removing. The applicant has been approached to help service this need.

1.2.4 The application site covers an area of 2.4 hectares, located in the southern portion of the wider Harlestone Quarry area that has been filled with inert material to restoration level. Temporary access is proposed for use while material is incoming from the SLIN site approximately 200m to the south. A short section of track with a 10m easement will be constructed between the western boundary of Round Oak Plantation and adjacent agricultural land. An internal haul road is also proposed to allow vehicles to access the stone processing area to the north to allow aggregate recovery of approximately half the total incoming material.

1.2.5 The quarry has been in operation since permission was granted in 1981 (DA/94/389C) for the extraction of sandstone and infilling with inert waste. In 1994 permission (ref DA/94/389C) was granted for an extension in time and in...
2000 a further permission was granted for an extension in time (ref DA/00/617C). In 2002 permission was granted for a southern extension as far as Round Oak Plantation (ref DA/01/1255C) and the current proposal mainly relates to this last area.

1.2.6 A planning permission was also granted in 2002 (ref DA/01/1254C) for the establishment of an area for recycling of inert waste to produce recycled aggregates. The current proposal is intended to make use of this facility.

1.2.7 Permission granted in March 2006 (ref DA/05/876C) for a northern extension of the quarry is still being worked, as amended in July 2008 by planning permission (ref 08/00037/WAS) to vary phasing and restoration conditions.

1.3 The Proposed Development

Components of the Proposed Development

1.3.1 In order to serve SLIN enabling works, it is proposed to re-contour existing restoration levels in a southern portion of Harlestone Quarry. This will increase the side slope angles and top level in the southern spur of the quarry and result in a similar profile and slightly higher top level to that of the original area of landfill to the north.

1.3.2 The application site slopes up from south-east to north-west and in order to obscure works from properties to the north-east, it is proposed to form a temporary 3m high screening bund across the width of works (the north-eastern edge of application site) as illustrated, on the Barton Drawing Ref 9010/preset05 Revised Restoration Plan. The screen will be removed once works are nearing completion.

1.3.3 In total it is proposed to receive approximately 60,000m³ / 100,000 tonnes of the excess excavated material from SLIN works, consisting of clay type overburden and underlying Northamptonshire sands.

1.3.4 Approximately half of the total material imported to site is likely to be recoverable mineral deposits (sands) suitable for use in the construction industry. Therefore it is proposed to utilise the existing recycling facility at the quarry to the north of this application site, for which planning permission already exists.

1.3.5 A landscape planting scheme to create native broadleaved woodland over the original landfill and the application site was submitted and approved as part of the scheme for the extension of the quarry to the north. This will enhance the biodiversity gains on site compared with the approved restoration to agriculture and will be in context with the adjacent Round Oak Plantation to provide beneficial visual impact.

1.3.6 SLIN works for the removal of material are due to commence as early as April 2010 with the majority of waste material being produced by the end of June 2010. Smaller volumes of waste material associated with drainage works will continue to be produced and it is proposed to make the site available for these
materials until October 2010. This will then enable implementation of restoration planting proposals by the end of the winter planting season in spring 2011.

1.3.7 The temporary access road between site and the SLIN construction site, will be constructed to a standard adequate to accommodate the proposed vehicle movements. This includes forming the track through a low thin hedge as it enters site.

1.3.8 The access road will be returned to agricultural use on completion of works and any hedge gap associated with the haul route entering site will be replanted.

1.3.9 It is intended to move the material from the construction site to the landfill in dumper trucks. The average capacity per load is 10 m³ therefore the traffic required to transport anticipated imported material of approximately 60,000 m³ equates to approximately 6,000 loads. Based on the most intensive scenario of all of material being transported by the end of June in 50 working days this equates to 120 loads a day or with 10 hour working days 12 loads (24 movements) per hour. From June until October there will be a significantly reduced rate of movement.

1.3.10 The internal site haul road between the fill area and recycling area will be similarly constructed and utilised for the operational period of development.

1.3.11 It is not proposed to utilise the existing quarry entrance for any incoming material from the SLIN and traffic associated with recovered mineral [approximately 30,000 m³ / 60,000 tonnes] will by accommodated within the existing processing facility vehicle controls.

1.3.12 No other changes will be required to facilitate the development.

**Benefits of the Proposed Development**

1.3.13 The proposed development will have a number of benefits as follows:

- Use of an existing local site for waste soils associated with the SLIN enabling earthworks
- Recovery of aggregates from waste excavation material, through utilisation of the existing recycling facility at Harlestone Quarry
- Minimising resource use in waste transportation by providing a site 200m from the SLIN site, where no loads have to be carried on the highway network.
2 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

Planning policies relevant to this proposed amendment are summarised as follows:

2.1 National Policy


2.1.1 Fundamental to the aims of the waste strategy is the waste hierarchy, and through recovery of 50% of the material for re-use in the construction industry and use of the remaining material in restoration works, the proposal represents a move in the right direction up the waste hierarchy and a preferable option to 100% disposal that is the likely alternative.

Planning Policy Statements

2.1.2 Planning Policy Statements (PPS) contain national guidance on the interpretation and implementation of national strategies and government policy.

PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development

2.1.3 This document sets out overarching planning policies for the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. It states that sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning.

2.1.4 Comment: this development provides an appropriate local site, previously established for inert waste importation, and makes use of existing recycling facilities to recover approximately 50% of the material that otherwise may have been disposed of. This maximises the benefit of existing development and expertise, avoids any public highway and enables use of large scale dumper trucks that are more efficient than road haulage.

PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

2.1.5 Comment: This document sets out overarching planning policies for the delivery of sustainable waste management through the planning system and is reflected in the Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan policies commented on below in the Local Policy section.

2.2 Local Policy

2.2.1 The most relevant saved policies of the Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan Adopted 2006 are:

2.2.2 Policy 1 Principles for Waste Development

Permission will be granted for waste development which is consistent with:

- a clearly established need for the development to serve local and regional requirements for the management and disposal of waste;
• reduction in reliance on landfilling;
• the minimisation of, and balance in, the movement of waste across waste planning authority boundaries, except where the development involves specialised provision and is consistent with regional self-sufficiency;
• minimising the transportation of waste from its source;
• the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream;
• the integration of waste management facilities;
• the minimisation of harm to the environment, human health, natural resources, local amenity and highway safety.

2.2.3 Comment: The proposal serves a local need to accommodate excess material generated by the SLIN road improvement works and offers the capacity to recover 50% of this material, whilst utilising an existing waste site through a relatively minor revision to restoration levels. The transportation impact is minimised through use of dumper trucks using a temporary haul road that avoids the public highway. There is an active inert landfill site at Boughton run by the applicant’s sister company, which has the capacity for this material. However, at the time when the construction work will be underway, there will be major roadworks being carried out at the Cock Inn junction in Northampton, through which all lorries would have to travel.

2.2.4 Policy 14 Rights of Way
Proposals for waste development affecting public rights of way will only be permitted if those rights of way can be safeguarded, either by segregation from the development or by diversion around it, on a temporary or a permanent basis as necessary.

2.2.5 Comment: The proposed haul road to site follows a route parallel to and adjoining an existing footpath, however this public right of way will already be closed for the duration of this proposal as a result of the SLIN road formation works, therefore there will be no additional impact on public rights of way.

2.2.6 Policy 15 Local Amenity
Proposals for waste development will not be permitted if it creates an adverse impact on local residential amenity that can not be ameliorated either individually or cumulatively. Where relevant proposals should mitigate, attenuate and control any noise, vibration, air quality, odours, vermin, birds, litter, visual intrusion and light spillage associated with the planned development. For proposals outside of identified industrial estates hours of operation will be restricted where this is necessary to protect residential amenity.

2.2.7 Comment: The proposal is short term in nature with the majority of works that have potential to affect local amenity being undertaken within a three month period and being located between the active SLIN road formation works and Harlestone Quarry activities. There are no receptors that are not already closer to either of these existing developments and additional impact associated with dump truck movements is likely to have only minor additional impact. Alternative sites are likely to represent greater potential for local amenity impact. Best practice control measures will be employed to minimize impact as detailed separately in the Environmental Considerations section below. Therefore the proposal is considered consistent with Policy 15.
2.2.8 **Policy 16 Restoration, Aftercare and After-Use**

Proposals for waste development of a non-permanent nature will only be permitted if there is a sustainable restoration plan for the after-use of the site which will need to have regard to its visual appearance in the context of the defining characteristics of the area.

Particular encouragement will be given to restoration and after-use proposals that:
- benefit the local community;
- improve local amenity;
- enhance biodiversity and the local environment and natural character;
- diversify the local economy.

All proposals for restoration and aftercare will need to have an end date for implementation.

2.2.9 **Comment:** The proposal reflects a beneficial revision to an existing restoration scheme in that it provides improved biodiversity and connectivity with the adjacent existing woodland. Therefore it is considered that the proposal is consistent with Policy 16.

2.2.10 **Policy 22 Landfill / Landraising:**

Proposals for new landfill or landraise sites or extensions to existing landfill sites will be permitted only in the following circumstances:
(a) where landfill or landraise is shown to be the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream(s) concerned; and
(b) where use of the proposed site for disposal of the waste concerned is consistent with the proximity principle; and
(c) where use of the proposed site for disposal of the waste concerned is consistent with regional self-sufficiency; and
(d) where no existing landfill or landraise site is available for disposal of the waste concerned.

2.2.11 **Comment:** The proposal represents revising the restoration contours on an existing site and is therefore not a wholly new landraise. In regards to points (a) to (d): the proposal offers advantage over other disposal sites in being able to make use of existing recycling site at the quarry resulting in the recovery of 50% (30,000m³) of the incoming material; the site is only separated by approximately 200m from the SLIN road construction site and any alternative site would necessitate use of the public highway. The proposal represents a short term solution to a single local waste source and does not have any long-lasting or significant impact in regards to diversion of waste from other sites.
3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Landscape and Visual Amenity

3.1.1 The increase in slope gradient and final level of up to 3m is of similar form and scale to that of the main infill site to the north. In addition, the proposed native woodland planting increases the relationship of the site to the adjoining mature woodland (Round Oak Plantation).

3.1.2 Therefore, the nature and scale of the proposed revised restoration scheme is considered appropriate in landscape and visual amenity terms.

3.2 Hydrology

Flood Risk Assessment

3.2.1 The application site is not at risk of flooding; it is not located within a flood risk area. The application site area is greater than 1 hectare, however has been previously found acceptable from a flood risk perspective. There is no change to the permeability of the site. The proposed increase in total height by approximately 3m will slightly increase the surface area, however the woodland vegetation cover is likely to offset any increase in run off velocity, compared with returning the land to agriculture. Therefore, it is considered that there is no justification for a detailed Flood Risk Assessment (FRA).

Surface and Groundwater

3.2.2 The existing site has no built drainage structures and surface water flows to the ditches around the site margins and thus to the main ditch that serves the whole quarry and landfill. The proposal is not likely to result in any meaningful change
to surface or groundwater conditions, other than the slight beneficial impact of run-off characteristics of woodland when compared with that of agricultural land.

3.3 Traffic and Transport

3.3.1 Traffic or transport impact from the development is avoided through not using public highways when hauling material between the SLIN road formation works and site.

3.3.2 Transport of recovered mineral from the quarry processing facility is to fall under the existing controls placed on that operation.

3.4 Noise and Dust

3.4.1 The nearest residential property is (Wykes) Lodge Farm on White Lane off Port Road, at approximately 120m from the temporary haul road between the northern extent of SLIN road and site. Fleetland Farm is located approximately 550m to the west of the site and a similar distance to the north is the closest Harlestone village residential properties. Harlestone Garden Centre is located approximately 200m east of the nearest fill activity and is screened by mature woodland.

3.4.2 Previous noise surveys associated with fill operations completed recently and historical experience gained by the operator over the last two decades and data obtained from dust deposition and sound level monitoring, has lead to an assessment that noise and dust impact can be minimised so as to prevent nuisance from noise and fugitive dust.

3.4.3 For noise these measures include:

- Using only modern, well maintained plant (fitted with white noise reversing safety systems and other noise reduction devices where available)
- A temporary 3m high noise attenuation bund proposed to screen properties to the north from fill activities.

3.4.4 For dust these measures include:

- Controlling haul road vehicle speeds
- Daily observance of dust generation and implementing reduction measures where necessary, involving the use of a mobile water bowser and spray.

3.5 Lighting

3.5.1 The work will be undertaken during the Spring and Summer months, therefore there will be no requirement for any lighting, other than that fixed to the vehicles operating on the site.
3.6 Restoration and aftercare.

3.6.1 A scheme for the preparation of the landfill surface for woodland planting, together with the planting specification and programme of maintenance was prepared in 2007 by Lockhart Garratt for Phase 1. A copy of this scheme is attached at Appendix 2. Phase 1 has been planted and is under maintenance. This approach would be adopted for the remainder of the original landfill and for the southern extension, following the completion of the importation of material from the SLIN construction project.

3.6.2 Nicholsons Drawing Ref NN.Harlestone.02 Proposed Restoration to Community Woodland Phase 1 is included in Appendix 2. It shows the scheme that was approved in connection with the extension of the quarry to the north. (N.B. Following comments from Harlestone Parish Council during consultation on the proposals for the extension of the quarry to the north it was agreed that there will be no provision for access to the community).

4 CONCLUSION

4.1 The proposal accords with both national and local waste planning policies and offers an opportunity to service a short term local need to accommodate excess soils whilst enabling the recovery of mineral reserves that may otherwise be lost and in doing so contributes to the overall sustainability of the SLIN development.

4.2 The impact of the development on local and visual amenity, biodiversity and landfill restoration is consistent with the development plan policies. The site is located very close to the waste source; best practice control measures will be used and a revised landscape scheme will be implemented to provide woodland with locally indigenous species with greater biodiversity compared with returning the site to agriculture.
## APPENDIX 1: Planning Application Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Planning Statement</td>
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<td>Provided</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Air Quality Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Archaeology</td>
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<td></td>
<td>All works within the quarry are on previously disturbed ground and have no potential for uncovering archaeological features.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Blasting (mineral applications)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Cumulative Impact</td>
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<td>Not applicable</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Daylight/Sunlight Assessment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Design Statement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Not applicable - DCLG Circular 01/2006 Section 3 paragraph 69. “As set out in the GDPO design and access statements will be required for all planning applications except for: … engineering or mining operations”.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Dust, mud and debris on the highway and Litter</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See Section 3.4 of the Planning Statement - best practice dust control measures will be implemented to minimise impact from airborne particulates. There will be no highway or litter impact of the proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Statement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ecology / Protected Species / Biodiversity Survey &amp; Report</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Flood Risk Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable see Section 3.2.1 of the Planning Statement</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Foul Sewerage Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Geotechnical Appraisal</td>
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<td>Not applicable</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Health Impacts</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
15. Heritage Assessment (including historical features and Scheduled Ancient Monuments) / Conservation Area Appraisal
Not applicable

16. Hydrological and Hydrogeological Assessment
Not applicable

17. Land Contamination Assessment / Contamination Risk Assessment
Not applicable

18. Landfill Applications
Revision to an existing restoration scheme through utilising clean fill material from a single source, direct from the excavation.

19. Landfill Gas and Leachate
Not applicable

20. Landscape Assessment
Not applicable

21. Landscaping Details
Woodland plan included and Landscaping Statement at Appendix 2.

22. Lighting Assessment
Not applicable

23. Minerals Safeguarding
Not applicable, however the proposal provides an opportunity to recover Northamptonshire sand for use in the construction industry, which may otherwise be lost to disposal.

24. Noise Impact Assessment
Not applicable, the proposal will comply with the recommendations of previous noise assessments for Harlestone Quarry fill operations.

25. Odour Impact Assessment
Not applicable

26. Parking & Access Arrangements
Not applicable, there will be only 1-2 staff operating earthmoving plant on site and existing parking provision accommodates this. Dump trucks used to haul the material to site will be stationed within the SLIN road construction site.

27. Phasing / Working Programme
See Barton plans referenced in Planning Statement section 1.1.1

28. Photographs/Photomontages
Not applicable – however Google Earth can be used to view street and aerial photos.

29. Planning Obligations – Draft Head(s) of Terms (s.106 Town and Country Planning Act 1990)
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>30. Plans for Minerals and Landfill Applications</strong></td>
<td>As referenced in Planning Statement section 1.1.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>31. Playing Fields and Recreational Facilities</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>32. Public Rights of Way</strong></td>
<td>A footpath that would be affected by the proposal will already be closed for the duration of works, in connection with SLIN arrangements.</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>33. Renewable Energy and Climate Change</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>34. Restoration and Aftercare Statement/Plans</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>35. Statement of Community Involvement</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable, however a Harlestone Liaison Group meeting has been called to discuss the proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>36. Structural Survey</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>37. Survey of Levels</strong></td>
<td>See plans referenced in section 1.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>38. Transport Assessment</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>39. Travel Plan</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>40. Tree and Hedgerow Survey/Arboricultural Report</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable as works are suitably distant from Round Oaks Woodland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>41. Utilities Statement</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>42. Vermin and Birds</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>43. Waste Audit and Waste Management Facilities Strategy</strong></td>
<td>The proposal will produce no additional waste than that already detailed and minimised through utilising the Harlestone Quarry processing plant to recover 50% of the incoming material.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Appendix 2: Landscaping Statement
BARTON PLANT: HARLESTONE QUARRY

LANDSCAPING STATEMENT

Ref: 3257/C01/00-007

Background & Introduction

Harlestone Quarry is situated approximately half a mile east of Harlestone village within the county of Northamptonshire. It is currently an active limestone quarry. The oldest part of the site has been landfilled and has recently been capped. The final stage of the process involved spreading a layer of topsoil across the area in preparation for planting.

Barton Plant as operators are responsible for the quarry’s future management. They intend on restoring the site to new native woodland in three phases. Their objective is to undertake the restoration using a mix of locally native broadleaves to increase both the amenity and ecological value of the site.

Ground Preparation

The process of ground preparation will remain consistent as described below for all three planting phases. Ground preparation for the first phase (Compartments 1a & 1b – Map ref 3257/C01/M4) is already underway with a view to undertaking the first phase of tree planting in early 2008.

The restoration soils have been placed with low pressure dozers but will require sub-soiling to alleviate any compaction to improve tree rooting conditions and site drainage. The sub-soiling operation involves ripping the ground surface to a depth of 600mm; each rip line will be centred at 1.5 m apart. The order of the rip lines will follow the contour lines but slightly off-set by no more than one degree to allow gentle drainage of surface water without causing erosion.

The next stage in the process involves importing a suitable ameliorant to improve soil structure and establish soil nutrient levels suitable for tree establishing. A specialist company sourced by Barton Plant called Envar Ltd have been tasked with this operation based on their experience in the management of similar sites that have required soil nutrient improvement works.

Envar have conducted soil tests and they have concluded that some amelioration is required, to provide suitable soil conditions for good tree establishment and growth. They are currently preparing an application which will be submitted to the Environment Agency (EA) requesting their approval for organic matter to be imported onto the Harlestone site. Following the EA’s approval and the organic matter being delivered to site it will then be incorporated using suitable low ground pressure equipment into the topsoil layer.

Barton Plant have instructed Lockhart Garratt Ltd to assist with the landscaping of the site, which in the first stage involves seeding each area including rides and open space with a low competition amenity grass mix. Seed will be broadcast to achieve an even cover of 50kg/ha. The amenity mix will consist of the following species:

LOCKHART GARRATT LTD
Trees  Woodland  Forestry
• Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*) – 70%
• Perennial Rye Grass (*Lollium perenne*) – 10%
• Sheep’s Fescue (*Festuca ovina*) – 15%
• White Clover (*Trifolium repens*) – 5%

The established grass sward will stabilise the site and protect the soils it will also be easier to manage, form a natural barrier and inhibit the development of potentially invasive broadleaf weeds. This can benefit and increase tree survival rates in the early years and can reduce the number of annual maintenance operations. Seeding the woodland area will also help to improve the amenity value of the site.

**Tree Planting & Maintenance**

Woodland planting is planned to be undertaken in three successive stages the first of which starts in this current season (2007/2008). Planting will be undertaken during the planting seasons December through to the end of March at the latest. The Forestry Commission (East Midlands Conservancy) have recently approved the Woodland Creation Grant (WCG) application and have sent through the contract which provides funding for all three planting phases.

Lockhart Garratt Ltd has also been tasked with managing and implementing a robust maintenance programme that ensures successful establishment is achieved by year five of each phase. Lockhart Garratt will tender out all works to a single professionally qualified contractor and form a contractual agreement whereby the contractor is duly responsible for ensuring all operations asked in the maintenance schedule are conducted and done so with success.

The site in general is very much occupied by calcareous type soils, this is indicated by the presence of ground vegetation species such as the Ox-eye Daisy which is associated to growing in these soil conditions. With this in mind the proposed woodland structure will take the form of predominantly native broadleaf woodland (89%) following the prescribed species mix below:

**Native woodland planting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td><em>Fraxinus excelsior</em></td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field maple</td>
<td><em>Acer campestre</em></td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild cherry</td>
<td><em>Prunus avium</em></td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus robur</em></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab apple</td>
<td><em>Malus sylvestris</em></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common alder</td>
<td><em>Alnus glutinosa</em></td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorn</td>
<td><em>Crataegus monogyna</em></td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackthorn</td>
<td><em>Prunus spinosa</em></td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazel</td>
<td><em>Corylus avellana</em></td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guelder rose</td>
<td><em>Viburnum opulus</em></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spindleberry</td>
<td><em>Euonymus europaeus</em></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood</td>
<td><em>Cornus sanguinea</em></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A small proportion of the overall woodland area (11%) on the site has been assigned to establishing native shrub species and native coppice planting. These areas are equally as rich and valuable in ecological terms as the high forest areas and they will provide a lower growing scrub type feature to the overall woodland structure making the area more attractive to a wider community of mammals, birds and insects. The species mix proposed for these areas is as follows:

**Native coppice area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazel</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Native shrub areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorn</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackthorn</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazel</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guelder rose</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spindleberry</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All native trees and shrubs will be sourced from a local supplier and will conform to strict minimum requirements in terms of size, root density, health, root collar diameter etc, these items will be monitored on delivery from the nursery by Lockhart Garratt Ltd. The general specification for each species will configure to 45-60cm, bare-rooted and be a two-year old transplant.

Each transplant will be put into the ground using a traditional pit-planting technique. Before each location is backfilled a single slow-release Sierrablen fertiliser tablet will be added to the hole as a nutrient source for the first growing season, this will help to raise the tree’s survival rate.

Transplants will be individually protected from potential rabbit and hare damage using a 0.75cm x 5cm clear spiral shelter which will be supported by a 120cm, 22-24lb/100 bamboo cane.

Plantation maintenance will follow a robust programme of operations to ensure each area remains in good condition and that no single element becomes a problem to the trees successful establishment. The programme will run for a minimum of three years following planting and if required will continue up until year five.

During the spring/summer applications of Glyphosate will help to keep weed competition to a minimum, the objective being to achieve an 85% weed-free area around each tree. A further visit during the winter months is likely and will involve using a residual based herbicide consisting of Propyzamide and Pendimethalin.

An element of general maintenance will also become important in ensuring good establishment as this can involve repairing tree protection e.g. collapsed shelters, snapped bamboo canes. Other works under this heading may involve firming in loose trees, pruning back dead or diseased tissue back to live shoots, litter picking and making
good any damage caused to the site by vehicles accessing each woodland area e.g. wheel rutting.

Other items that are usually incorporated into the maintenance programme will include annual ride management, noxious weed control as required and beat-up assessments. It is quite normal to lose a small percentage of stock in their first year, therefore assessments during July /August will help to ascertain dead specimens whilst the transplants are still in leaf. All locations containing dead specimens are usually marked with paint to help locate them during the winter months and all losses will be replaced with new stock. Conducting this assessment during the summer months also helps to highlight tree health problems e.g. disease, nutrient deficiencies etc.

Matthew Willetts
13th December 2007
HARLESTONE QUARRY
PROPOSED RESTORATION TO COMMUNITY WOODLAND PHASE 1

Drawing no. NN.Harlestone.02

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PLANNING APPLICATION FOR REVISED RESTORATION TO INCLUDE SOILS FROM THE ‘SANDY LANE IMPROVEMENT NORTH’ ROAD FORMATION WORKS

Reference 10/00022/WAS.

HARLESTONE QUARRY, HARLESTONE ROAD, HARLESTONE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, NN6 7QA

BARTON PLANT LTD

March 2010
Following the Liaison Committee meeting on 22 March 2010, we have taken note of the comments made by local residents and by the Planning Officer and have prepared a revised contour plan 9010/preset05 RevA for the current planning application for the placement of the soils from SLIN.

This plan shows a reduced maximum contour by 2m; the finished level is at 112m AOD rather than 114m AOD. The ridge feature originally proposed has been reduced in prominence, so that the final contours blend in better with the final levels on the original landfill site. This has been possible because the original scheme actually allowed for a total of 38,000 cubic metres of fill, rather than the 30,000 cubic metres applied for. The revised contours allow the full 30,000 cubic metres to be accommodated, as the reduction in height by two metres has removed the 'excess' 8,000 cubic metres.

Two cross section plans are also attached, 9010/preset051aa and 9010/preset51bb, showing the revised scheme relative to the adjoining land. On the section marked A–A it is clear that the level of the proposed landform is only 2m higher than at a point 100m west of the site. Therefore from this direction, the landform will not appear to be raised significantly above the surrounding land level. From the north, as shown on section B–B, the proposed landform blends with the existing landfill and will rise only 1m higher, so it will not be obvious when seen from the north or when approaching along the footpath from this direction.

The visual impact of the increased levels will therefore be restricted to the short length of footpath (400m) running along the western boundary from the edge of the new highway as far as the northern edge of the existing landfill.