

Brickworth Quarry, Wiltshire

Transport Statement

August 2025

Raymond Brown



Industrial Development
BRICKWORTH QUARRY
WILTSHIRE

TRANSPORT STATEMENT

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

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Raymond Brown
2nd Floor, Fryvern House
Winchester Road
Chandlers Ford
Southampton
SO53 2DR

Paul Basham Associates Ltd
The Bothy
Cams Hall Estate
Fareham
Hampshire
PO16 8UT

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRICKWORTH QUARRY WILTSHIRE

TRANSPORT STATEMENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Transport Statement (TS) has been prepared by Paul Basham Associates on behalf of Raymond Brown to support a planning application to extend the current operation of Brickworth Quarry beyond its permitted end date of 2028 to 2030. This includes the proposal to include an extra parcel of land for quarrying, which will be referred to here on in as ‘Sandland’.
- 1.2 Brickworth Quarry is located in south-eastern Wiltshire, c. 1km west of Whiteparish, and c. 12km south of Salisbury, accessed directly from the A36 Primary Route. The quarry location is seen in **Figure 1**, with the full site plan attached in **Appendix A**.

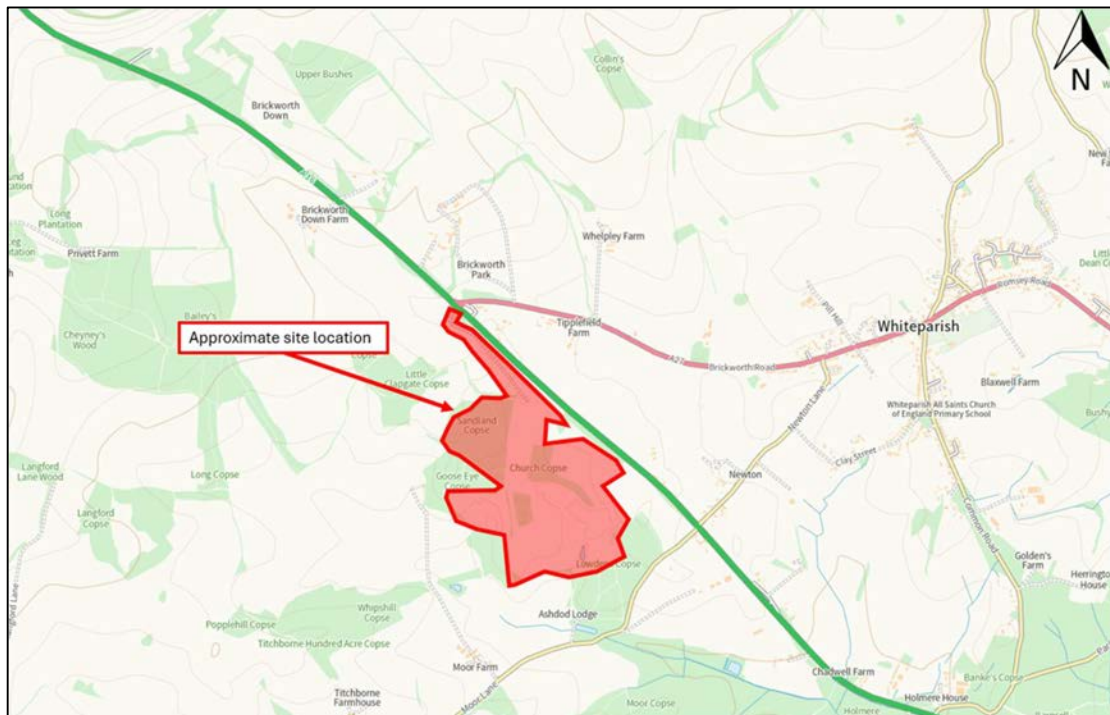


Figure 1: Approximate quarry location

- 1.3 In support of this application, an Environmental Impact Assessment scoping opinion was submitted to Wiltshire Council (WC) in April 2025, with this attached at Appendix B. Comments on this were received from WC in a response dated 11th July 2025 (Appendix C), which included comments from National Highways (NH).
- 1.4 Through these comments, both WC and NH outlined that the impact of the number of any new vehicle trips on the surrounding highway network should be assessed.
- 1.5 Personal Accident Injury data was also obtained via the DfT's Mapping Application for Visualising Road Injury Casualties (MAVRIC) in July 2025 to support this report
- 1.6 The remainder of this TS will consider the following areas:

- Site history, and planning context.
- Existing site operation and current access.
- Review of Personal Injury Accident data in the vicinity of the site.
- Development proposals.
- Trip generation and distributions from the access and across the local highway network, reflecting the existing routing of HGVs.

2. PLANNING CONTEXT

Planning policies

2.1 This TS has been produced in accordance with national, regional and local policies. For reference, this includes:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024)
- Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy 2006 – 2026 (2009)
- Wiltshire and Swindon Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan (2013)

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2 The NPPF (December 2024) acts as the central guidance for development planning. Designed to make the planning system less complex and more accessible, the NPPF gives greater responsibility to Local Authorities, a ‘presumption in favour of sustainable development’ and encourages local planning authorities to positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area.

2.3 As defined in NPPF Annex 2: Glossary, a Transport Statement is ‘A simplified version of a transport assessment where it is agreed the transport issues arising from development proposals are limited and a full transport assessment is not required’.

2.4 The following NPPF paragraphs are of particular relevance to the proposed development:

Development should only be prevented or refused on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network, following mitigation, would be severe, taking into account all reasonable future scenarios. *(NPPF, Para. 116)*

It is essential that there is a sufficient supply of minerals to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, best use needs to be made of them to secure their long-term conservation. *(NPPF, Para. 222)*

2.5 It should be noted that the NPPF had a minor update in February 2025 to resolve a cross-referencing point. This did not constitute a change to the policy and the NPPF continues to be dated December 2024.

Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy (WSMCS) (2009)

2.6 Wiltshire and Swindon Councils’ ‘Mineral Core Strategy’ (adopted in 2009) sets out the spatial vision, key objectives and overall principles for development covering minerals provision up to 2026. Whilst this document is due to expire next year, it is still currently adopted policy the proposals have therefore been considered against this.

2.7 Policies of particular significance include MCS 1 and MCS 1 (A):

The Councils will aim to make provision of land in Wiltshire and Swindon sufficient to meet demand for sand and gravel in accordance with National and Regional policy. This will be achieved through the identification, appraisal and delivery of sites within the Mineral Resource Zones identified on the Key Diagram and Proposals Map.

All proposals for minerals development must demonstrate that they have prioritised the avoidance of adverse social, economic and environmental impacts that quarrying and / or ancillary development may bring to an area, followed by mitigation measures and finally, where necessary, compensation. Extensions to existing sites will be given priority over new sites, subject to environmental acceptability.

To ensure continuity of supply, the Councils will endeavour to maintain landbanks for aggregate minerals in accordance with National and Regional policy. *(WSCMS, p.27)*

Proposals for new or extended sites for sand and gravel extraction should be located within the following Mineral Resource Zones, as identified on the Key Diagram and Proposals Map.

- Land within the Cotswold Water Park / Upper Thames Valley;
- Land to the east and south-west of Calne;
- Land to the south-east of Salisbury;
- Land within the Bristol Avon Valley; and
- Land within the Salisbury / Hampshire Avon.

In recognition of the fact that mineral resources can only be worked where they exist, proposals for aggregate minerals extraction that lie outside of the identified Mineral Resource Zones will be considered on their merits. In making the necessary provision the Councils will look first to the traditional areas of supply referred to in paragraph 5.5 and included within the first three of the above Mineral Resource Zones *(WSCMS, p.27)*

Wiltshire and Swindon Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan (WSAMLP) (2013)

- 2.8 The WSAMLP, adopted in 2013, builds on policies identified and adopted by the WSCMS. Brickworth Quarry is identified as a site suitable for expansion within this report.

Planning History

- 2.9 Brickworth Quarry has been in operation on the site since 2003, supplying approximately 150,000 tonnes of soft sand per year. Extensions to the quarry were granted planning permission in 2009 and 2015 associated with Round Copse North and Lowdens Copse respectively.
- 2.10 In 2017, a major expansion to the site received planning permission (16/09386/WCM). The new areas gained as a result of this expansion were referred to as Areas A and B, comprising of eight phases (1-4 in A, 5-8 in B).
- 2.11 In 2018, a further planning consent was obtained for an amendment to proposed drainage infrastructure (19/00380/WCM). This is the most recent planning permission for the site, with the site's current operation being in accordance with this. This planning permission is due to expire in summer 2028, which would require cessation of operations and restoration of the quarry is currently required to be completed by this time.
- 2.12 Alongside the proposed expansion of quarrying activities into Sandland, this application looks to extend this the temporary operation of the site to support the additional quarrying working, backfilling and associated restoration.

3. EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

- 3.1 The current quarry covers an area of c. 46 hectares. It is bound by the A36 to the east (with an associated tree boundary), and agricultural land or woodland to the north, south and west. It produces approximately 150,000 tonnes of soft sand per year, for use within the construction industry. It also employs eight members of staff directly on site.
- 3.2 The existing site has a mineral reserve allowing approximately a further 12-18 months of extraction, followed by backfilling and restoration to a combination of woodland and agriculture. As such, it is currently planned (and mandated by existing planning permissions) for the site to be fully restored and all plant and equipment removed by summer 2028.
- 3.3 Exports from the quarry are mainly sand products. As part of the restoration of quarried areas, it imports waste from construction (such as soil, rubble and aggregate) to backfill areas that have been worked. This allows the land to be restored to its original level and re-landscaped into woodland or agricultural land.
- 3.4 The quarry itself is divided into a range of operational areas and is divided further into eight phases that are progressively worked for minerals. A detailed layout of the existing quarry can be seen in **Appendix A**. Each phase follows a similar timeline. First, minerals are extracted and exported as appropriate. Once all minerals are extracted, the area is filled and restored to a combination of woodland and agriculture.
- 3.5 Extraction is currently taking place in Phase 7 and will commence in Phase 8 imminently in summer 2025. Previous phases that have been worked are then either backfilled and restored or used as storage.
- 3.6 There are also wheel cleaning facilities on site and a weighbridge. These will be retained.

Access arrangements

- 3.7 The quarry links to the local highway network via a single dedicated private access road. This road is c. 500m in length, with a width of c.7m. As the road serves only the quarry and associated ancillary buildings it is only used by vehicles directly associated with the quarry.
- 3.8 This access road meets the A36 Primary Route at a dedicated signal-controlled junction. There are dedicated turning lanes from both directions on the A36, which have their own traffic light phasing. The A36 is managed by National Highways and as such, the junction with the access road is of a high standard, with street lighting, and additional traffic signals mounted on higher poles to ensure good advance warning and visibility of the junction, given the 60mph speed limit of the A36 at this point.

- 3.9 The A36 is a wide single-carriageway road (c. 9.5m wide in the vicinity of the junction) and becomes a dual carriageway c. 4km to the north. Much of this route between the M27 and Salisbury is designated as National Speed Limit, including the road in the vicinity of the junction.
- 3.10 The A36 is part of the Strategic Road Network (SRN) as well as a designated Local Lorry Route, as identified in Wiltshire's Core Strategy. The A36 links Bath with Southampton via Warminster and Salisbury. It also links to the M27 to the South and the A303 and A350/M4 to the north. Links available via the A36 can be seen in **Figure 2**.

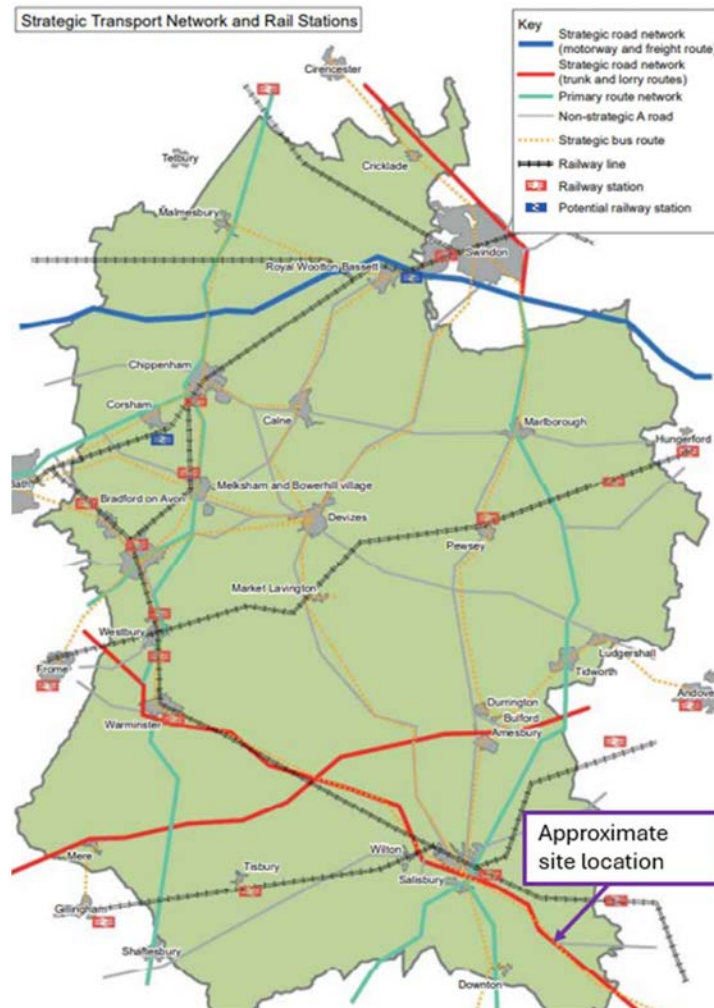


Figure 2: Wiltshire Strategic Routes (Source: Wiltshire Local Plan)

- 3.11 Connections are also available from the aforementioned traffic light junction to Whiteparish and Romsey via the A27 Brickworth Road, which meets the A36 opposite to the access road to the quarry. This road links to Whiteparish and Romsey. However, the A27 at this point is not a primary route and due to the slower nature of this road, and the good regional links afforded by the A36, any journeys opting to take this route are expected to be predominantly local in nature.

- 3.12 Indeed, condition 14 of the planning approval in 2016 (16/09386/WCM) stated that is that vehicles must enter and leave the site at the signalised junction and must travel on the A36. This was reiterated in the most recent planning permission of 2019 (19/00380/WCM). This is currently enforced by CCTV, with records kept at the weighbridge, to ensure no industrial traffic is travelling via the A27. This arrangement is proposed to continue.
- 3.13 Public Right of Way footpath (WHIT12) bisects the quarry, running north/south through a belt of mature trees in Sandland Copse. This meets the A36 c. 60m north of the junction with the A27 and quarry access and runs south to Moor Lane and footpath WHIT2. This may be used as a pedestrian through route, or as a means of pedestrian access for some of the employees on site. It is important to note that there are no expected impacts on any Public Rights of Way as a direct result of this development.

Accident History

- 3.14 In order to assess the current condition of the local highway network in the vicinity of the site, Personal Accident Injury (PIA) data has been obtained from MAVRIC. This data covers the most recent 5-year period available, stretching from 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2023. The PIA data for this period in the vicinity of the site is shown in **Figure 3**.

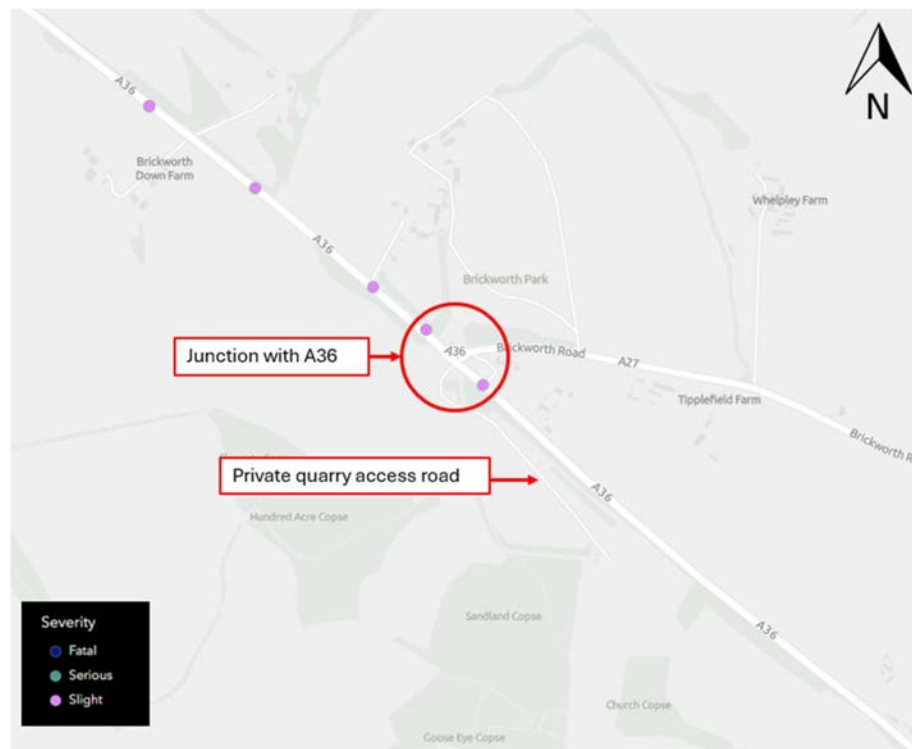


Figure 3: PIA data for the vicinity of the site (source: MAVRIC)

- 3.15 **Figure 3** shows that two incidents have occurred in the immediate vicinity of the A36 and the quarry access road junction, within the study period, with a total of five incidents in the overall area, all of which have been classed as 'slight'. Of these five incidents, none involved pedal cyclists or pedestrians. Additionally, none of the incidents involved a HGV, which make up the most frequent vehicle traffic associated with the quarry.
- 3.16 Furthermore, given the nature of the A36 as a primary route and part of the SRN, traffic volumes are high. Therefore, whilst any accident is regrettable, five incidents in a five-year period equates to one per year on a busy road and does not represent any safety concerns with the local highway network.
- 3.17 Therefore, in line with Paragraph 116 of the NPPF the site access is not considered to have an issue with highway safety.

Summary

- 3.18 The quarry operates over a large site, extracting c. 150,000 tonnes of soft sand a year. The quarry is broken up into various land parcels, known as phases. The site therefore includes phases where extraction is taking place, phases where restoration of the local environment is taking place post extraction as well as various storage sites and ancillary buildings. Brickworth Quarry currently has mineral reserves lasting for the next 12-18 months.
- 3.19 Access to the quarry from the public highway network is provided by a dedicated signalised junction with the A36, which is part of the SRN and part of WC's Local Lorry Route providing good regional connectivity. The quarry has a dedicated internal access road and so the only vehicle traffic accessing and egressing the site will be related to the quarry. Vehicles accessing and egressing the site at this junction are monitored via CCTV to ensure that they turn onto the A36 and not the A27 opposite. The PIA data does not show any underlying safety concerns with the local highway network, which accords with Paragraph 116 of the NPPF.

4. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1 The development proposal is requesting the inclusion of a new parcel of land, located within the boundary of the currently operating Brickworth Quarry, to enable an extension to the site's existing quarry programme. It is proposed that a new area of mineral working will be developed immediately to the north of the existing quarry area. This will allow for further extraction and thus continued maintenance of the supply of existing materials to the local area.
- 4.2 The proposals also include an extension to the temporary extraction period from 2028 to Autumn 2030 to facilitate access to, and the extraction of, additional mineral reserves on the proposed new area of the site.
- 4.3 This new area is known as 'Sandland' and is c. 3 ha in area. It is currently in use as arable farmland and separated from the rest of the quarry by a thin strip of woodland to the north of the existing Phase 7 and 8 area. The location of 'Sandland' in relation to the existing operational phases can be seen in **Appendix D**.
- 4.4 As with all previous phases, quarrying operations will progress sequentially, with extraction moving to Sandland once extraction in Phase 8 is complete. Similarly, once restoration of Phase 7 is finished, restoration efforts will commence in Phase 8. Following the completion of extraction in Sandland, that area will also be restored. The overall level of activity will remain consistent throughout; the timeline will simply be extended as operations transition from Phase 8 to Sandland.
- 4.5 As a result, there will be no increase in vehicle movements, merely an extension of these movements to 2030 as the location of quarrying switches to the new phase, 'Sandland'. This new part of the quarry is also the closest phase to the A36, meaning vehicles will spend less time traversing the aforementioned internal access road. Once extraction of materials at Sandland is complete, vehicle trips onto the external highway network will then decrease as restoration (using primarily site-derived by-products) of the area gets underway.
- 4.6 There will also be no changes to the existing access arrangements on to the A36, or with the current working hours of Brickworth Quarry as a result of this application. The working hours will remain as 07:00 – 18:00 weekdays and 08:30 – 12:30 on Saturdays. Staffing on site would also remain unaltered.

Highway impact

- 4.7 Whilst there are no increases in traffic anticipated as a result of the proposals, the current volume and number of trips will continue for an extra 18 months as the next phase of the quarrying (and then subsequent restoration) gets underway in 'Sandland', with imports and exports of material carrying on at the same rate as present.

4.8 Given the existing operation of the site, information on the current number of HGV movements associated with the use have been provided, with these summarised in **Table 1**. This summary is from June 2016, when different phases of the quarry were in operation, however they reflect a similar output of 150,000 tonnes of sand a year, and this volume and nature of the site will remain broadly the same.

	Sand loads out	Sand loads imported	Waste loads imported	Total
Total loads per day (07:00-18:00)	33	7	34	74
Total vehicle movements (in and out of site) per day (07:00-18:00)	66	14	68	148
Total vehicle movements per week (Monday-Friday)	330	70	340	740

Table 1: Summary of existing HGV movements on site

- 4.9 **Table 1** shows a total of 148 HGV trips associated with the site occurring on an average day. As the site is operational for an 11-hour period (07:00-18:00) Monday-Friday, this translates as c.13 HGV movements an hour, or one HGV movement every 4-5 minutes.
- 4.10 Coupled with the PIA data discussed earlier in the report, plus the dedicated access to the A36 via a signalised junction, there does not appear to be any existing safety or capacity concerns related to 13 HGV trips an hour leaving or entering the site.
- 4.11 Whilst this data is from June 2016, the phased nature of quarry operations means that the expected HGV trips generated from the Sandland extension are in line with what was observed in 2016, and the site has operated without issue since then.
- 4.12 Given there is no increase in the number of trips generated by the site compared to the existing use no assessment of the impact on the surrounding highway network is required. Therefore, the proposal would not have an unacceptable impact on highway safety, nor would the residual cumulative impact of the proposed extension of operation to include Sandland, be severe, thus complying with NPPF Paragraph 116.

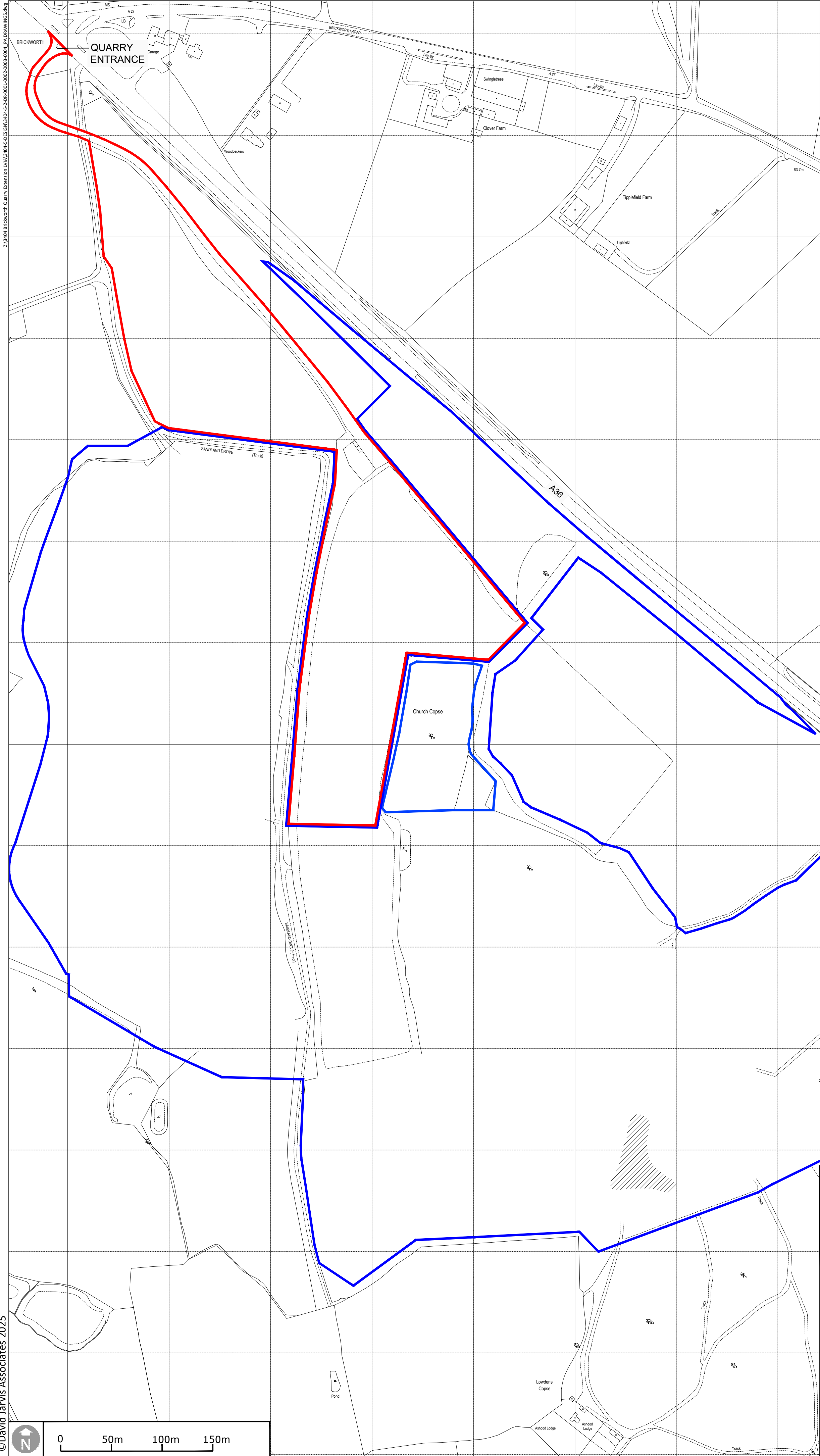
5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 This Transport Statement (TS) has been prepared by Paul Basham Associates on behalf of Raymond Brown to support a planning application for the expansion and extension of time for quarrying activities at Brickworth Quarry, Wiltshire.
- 5.2 Brickworth Quarry has existed on the site since 2003 and its operation has been extended through a range of planning permissions. The current planning permission for activities on the site expires in 2028, whilst the proposed new extension area, called Sandland, is proposed to extend quarrying activities on the site to the autumn of 2030.
- 5.3 Sandland is located within the boundary of the existing quarry and to the north of current quarrying activities occurred on Phases 7 and 8.
- 5.4 The access to this extension will therefore be via the existing private access road which joins the A36 Primary Route (and A27) at a signalised crossroads. The A36 is a part of the SRN and designated a 'Local Lorry Route' linking Salisbury, Southampton, the A350 (which in turn links to the M4), A303 and M27. As such, the vast majority of vehicle trips associated with the site traverse the A36 and do not pass along the A27 or through local villages such as Whiteparish, and all HGV traffic is monitored by CCTV to ensure that movements only occur via the A36. This arrangement will be retained, as existing, to support the extension of operation on the site.
- 5.5 The PIA data revealed that there were 5 'slight' incidents in the vicinity of Brickworth Quarry, over the most recently available 5-year period, and all on the A36. None of these incidents included pedestrians, cyclists or HGVs. This is an extremely low number especially when considering the fact this is a trunk road carrying large volumes of traffic, suggesting no underlying safety issues, which also accords with NPPF paragraph 116.
- 5.6 The phased way that Brickworth Quarry operates means that quarrying work will simply move from one of the existing phases to Sandland. Therefore, it is not anticipated that there will be any increase in vehicle movements on the local highway network as a result of this extension to the quarry. Instead, current vehicle trips will continue for a small period as the end of operations is extended from 2028 to Autumn 2030 and will decrease once restoration of this land is underway.
- 5.7 Information relating to the operation of the site has been provided from 2016, outlining that the number of HGV trips that are generated by the quarry equate to approximately 13 movements per hour, or an HGV trip every 4-5 minutes, and this will continue. The site has been operating with no known issues and given there is no increase in HGV trips associated with the proposals there is no reason for this to change as a result of the proposed extension to both the site and the timeframe of operation.

5.8 As such, the proposal would not have an unacceptable impact on highway safety, nor would the residual cumulative impact of the proposed extension of operation to include Sandland be severe, thus complying with NPPF Paragraph 116. We therefore recommend that Wiltshire Council look favourably upon this application in regard to highways.

Appendix A

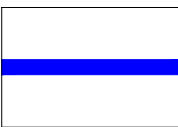
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KEY



APPLICATION SITE



LAND WITHIN THE APPLICANTS CONTROL

Notes

Related Drawings: DIA Drawing based on
- Client: working feb25

Issue: Drawn by David Jarvis Associates Limited (CROWN COPYRIGHT, ALL RIGHTS RESERVED 2025 LICENCE NUMBER 01000331). This drawing is for Planning purposes only - Do not use this drawing for Construction. The information contained in the drawing should be used as a guide to the final forms and finishes of the landscape scheme. Any revisions to be approved by the Client and Local Authority

Scaling: Do not scale this drawing. Use given dimensions only.

Setting out: refer to Engineers for information regarding setting out. In the event of discrepancy refer to Engineers in the first instance.

Survey: Original survey provided by the Client.

Services: Where possible these are identified on the drawings but, for the avoidance of doubt all service/utility locations should be considered indicative until identified on site. To ensure those services / utilities shown are current refer to the original survey provider or utilities designer or Client for confirmation and further information regarding easements. In the event of new services being installed refer to the appointed Engineer. It is recommended that hazard warning tape 'danger electric cable / danger services' to be installed over all service routes (to remain on site) to current BS guidelines (BS7671).

Lighting: Refer to lighting engineers drawings.

Planting: Plant species are selected and located in line with consideration of the site conditions, NHBC guidelines and discussions with the Local Authority and design team. All plants and planting procedure to conform to the David Jarvis Associates Limited Landscape Specification that will accompany the Construction issue drawings. No species or plant location is to be varied without prior consent of the Landscape Architect.

Biosecurity: All plant stock to be sourced from a supplier certified to be pest and disease free and in accordance with Plant Passport / Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) and current DEFRA requirements. Supplier information / certification to be retained for a period of not less than 12 years and must be made available upon request.

Foundations: Developers / Contractors to ensure that all foundations (buildings and external walling) are designed and constructed so as to take into account, at the time of maturity, any existing or proposed trees, hedgerows or other vegetation on the application site or existing vegetation on land adjoining the site at the time of construction and any trees felled or hedgerows removed on or adjacent to the site during the previous 15 years. For this purpose the developer / contractors will submit all relevant details to the authority dealing with the Building Regulations Certificate.

Design Levels: Refer to Engineers where design levels are not shown.

CDM: Drawings to be read in conjunction with Designers risk assessment. Potential risks above that of those associated with the general construction typical to the drawing are identified below;

Rev.	Date	Description	DWN	CKD
P1	10/08/2025	First draft issued to client.	JB	JB

Status

DRAFT

DAVID JARVIS ASSOCIATES

DAVID JARVIS ASSOCIATES LIMITED
1 Tennyson Street Swindon Wiltshire SN1 5DT
t: 01793 612173
e: mail@davidjarvis.biz
w: www.davidjarvis.biz

Client

RAYMOND BROWN

Project

**SANDLAND EXTENSION
BRICKWORTH QUARRY**

Drawing Title

LOCATION PLAN

Scale

1:2500

Sheet Size

A2

Date Plotted

07/08/2025

Client Ref.	Drawing Ref.	Drawing No.	Version
-	3404-5-2	DR-0001	S5-P1



0 50m 100m 150m

Appendix B



RAYMOND BROWN
QUARRY PRODUCTS

‘Sandland’ Extension to Brickworth Quarry

Regulation 15 Scoping Opinion Request to determine the scope of an Environmental Impact Assessment

**Brickworth Quarry,
Whiteparish, Wiltshire
SP5 2QG**

April 2025



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Introduction

1. This document is a Scoping Opinion request prepared by Raymond Brown Quarry Products Limited ('RBQP'), pursuant to Regulation 15 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the 'EIA Regulations').
2. 'Scoping' refers to the process of determining the extent of issues to be considered in an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and subsequently reported in an associated Environmental Statement (ES). An applicant may ask the local planning authority for its formal opinion on the information to be supplied in an Environmental Statement, this allows the local planning authority to clarify what it considers the main effects of the development are likely to be and, therefore, the aspects on which the applicant's Environmental Statement should focus¹.
3. This request relates to the proposed 'Sandland' extension to Brickworth Quarry, near Whiteparish, Wiltshire. Brickworth Quarry has been in operation since 2003, supplying approximately 150,000 tonnes of soft sand to the market per year for use within the construction industry. Sand from Brickworth Quarry is used in both the local and wider region within a range of aggregate products used to build homes, roads, schools and hospitals. The quarry also provides a range of employment opportunities in the local community.
4. The existing Brickworth Quarry has a remaining mineral reserve equivalent to approximately a further 18 months of extraction. In order to maintain the supply of construction materials to the local market beyond the life of the existing reserve, RBQP propose an extension to the existing permitted quarry. The extension will also provide further void space to meet the need for disposal of excavation and demolition material generated by the construction industry.
5. The proposed 'Sandland' quarry extension ('the Site') occupies land to the north of the existing quarry. The Site is currently in agricultural use as arable farmland and is separated from the existing quarry site by a remnant strip of woodland through which Sandland Drove passes. The quarry extension would be worked in a similar manner to the existing Brickworth Quarry, with extraction of sand followed by restoration to original ground level through the use of site-derived by-products and the importation and placement of inert materials.
6. This Scoping Opinion request:
 - describes the existing quarry operations and proposed quarry extension;
 - describes the environmental context and environmental baseline;
 - describes the proposed development;
 - assesses any likely significant impacts of the development on the environment;
 - sets out the proposed scope and structure of the Environmental Statement required to accompany the planning application.
7. The Scoping Opinion request is submitted to Wiltshire Council as the Mineral Planning Authority.

¹ [Planning Practice Guidance – Preparing an Environmental Statement](#)



The Applicant

8. The applicant is Raymond Brown Quarry Products Limited (RBQP), a leading quarry operator and supplier of primary aggregates in southern England. RBQP have operated the existing Brickworth Quarry since approximately 2003. Our quarries produce quality materials for local construction and provide sustainable solutions to the built environment.
9. RBQP invest heavily in ensuring protection of the environment. The company protects and restores biological systems by setting standards for existing biodiversity and ongoing quarry restoration, as well as creating new initiatives and long-term objectives. Our team develop plans in close liaison with our neighbours who help us to measure performance and ensure that we are making significant improvements to biodiversity throughout the life of the site.
10. RBQP has an Environmental Management System accredited to ISO14001:2015. The environmental policy and procedures are incorporated into all aspects of the company and form part of the site management systems.
11. RBQP ensure regular engagement with Local Planning Authorities, the Environment Agency and other statutory authorities to ensure full compliance with legislation and regulation throughout the life of the site.
12. RBQP has a proactive approach to liaising and engaging with local communities. Staff participate in the liaison meetings to keep local residents informed of current site operations and future plans. Public open days and local community initiatives such as school projects and presentations are also held on a regular basis.

Environmental Impact Assessment

13. The proposed extension is below the threshold set out within article 19 of Schedule 1 to the EIA Regulations requiring mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment, but would exceed the indicative criteria under Schedule 2 (quarries involving the extraction of more than 30,000 tonnes of mineral per year). A planning application is therefore required to be accompanied by the submission of an Environmental Statement ('ES').
14. National Planning Guidance states that whilst every Environmental Statement should provide a full factual description of the development, the emphasis should be on the "main" or "significant" environmental effects to which a development is likely to give rise. The Environmental Statement should be proportionate and not be any longer than is necessary to assess properly those effects².

Minerals Planning

² [Planning Practice Guidance – Preparing an Environmental Statement](#)



15. Paragraph 222 of the National Planning Policy Framework³ (NPPF) states that ‘it is essential that there is a sufficient supply of minerals to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, best use needs to be made of them to secure their long-term conservation’.
16. Paragraph 226 of the NPPF states that minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by, inter alia:
 - making provision for the land-won and other elements of their Local Aggregate Assessment in their mineral plans;
 - using landbanks of aggregate minerals reserves principally as an indicator of the security of aggregate minerals supply, and to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregate extraction and alternative supplies in mineral plans;
 - maintaining landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel;
 - ensuring that large landbanks bound up in very few sites do not stifle competition.
17. Nationally, the Managed Aggregate Supply System⁴ seeks to ensure a steady and adequate supply of aggregate mineral, to handle the significant geographical imbalances in the occurrence of suitable natural aggregate resources, and the areas where they are most needed. It requires mineral planning authorities which have adequate resources of aggregates to make an appropriate contribution to national as well as local supply, while making due allowance for the need to control any environmental damage to an acceptable level.
18. Aggregates in the Wiltshire and Swindon Area comprise sand and gravel deposits in two distinct forms: ‘soft sand’ and ‘sharp sand and gravel’. The latest Aggregate Minerals Survey (2019)⁵ shows Wiltshire and Swindon is a net importer of aggregates. The area consumed 1.5 million tonnes of aggregates of which approximately 90% were imported, largely crushed rock.
19. Permitted reserves in Wiltshire have declined significantly from 18 million tonnes in 2006 to 8.8 million tonnes in 2009 to 2.7 million tonnes in 2019. Few of the allocated/preferred sites provided in the Development Plan have been brought forward. With only two such allocated sites coming forward, permitted reserves have fallen to 1.426 million tonnes at end of 2022.
20. As of end 2022, the landbank for soft sand and sharp sand and gravel combined stands at 2.73 years; below the 7-year minimum required by the NPPF⁶.
21. It should be noted that the sand and gravel landbank in Wiltshire and Swindon is an aggregation of both soft sand and sharp sand/gravel. The landbank for soft sand in isolation is likely to be far less than the 2.73 years stated as the vast majority of permitted (and allocated) reserves are sharp sand/gravel.

³ [National Planning Policy Framework – Facilitating the Sustainable Use of Minerals](#)

⁴ [Managed Aggregate Supply System](#)

⁵ [Aggregates Minerals Survey 2019](#)

⁶ [Wiltshire and Swindon Local Aggregate Assessment 2022 \(published December 2023\)](#)



Site Location

22. The proposed Sandland quarry extension ('the Site') is located in south-eastern Wiltshire, approximately three kilometres (km) from the county boundary with Hampshire (as shown on accompanying plan WP/880/01).
23. The Site occupies land approximately 1.8km to the west of the village of Whiteparish and immediately north of the existing Brickworth Quarry. The city of Salisbury lies approximately 9km to the northwest of the area.
24. The area is rural in character, located just north of the New Forest National Park, with the land predominantly used for a mix of forestry and agricultural uses. The landscape area comprises a strongly rolling landform with gently domed hilltops and dry valleys interspersed by a series of rural lanes. There is a pattern of large-scale open arable fields, scrub and woodland. The A36 trunk road corridor introduces a source of noise and visual intrusion⁷.
25. There are a limited number of residential properties in proximity to the site, the closest of which are located adjacent to and north of the A36. Of these, the nearest property is Woodpeckers, which lies approximately 100 metres to the north of the internal haul road.
26. Approximately 2.5km to the north and north-west of the Site and forming a ridge extending from east to west/south-west at an elevation of approximately 150 metres Above Ordnance Datum (mAOD), is Dean Hill and Pepperbox Hill.
27. A Public Right of Way (PRoW) (footpath) (WHIT12) runs down the south-western flank of the Site through a belt of mature trees, running generally north/south between the A36/A27 junction and intersecting with WHIT 2 at Moor Farm.
28. The Esso Fawley to Avonmouth Pipeline lies adjacent and parallel to the internal quarry haul road.

Site Description

29. The extension area comprises approximately three hectares of land currently in agricultural use as arable farmland.
30. The north-eastern boundary of the Site is bordered by the existing quarry access road, linking the existing processing plant site with the A36/A27 junction approximately 120 metres to the north-west. A lone mature oak tree stands between the Site and the haul road in the northern part of the Site.
31. The southern and western boundary is bordered by a belt of trees, within which Sandland Drove, a public footpath, is situated. This belt contains a number of hedgerow trees.
32. The ground levels typically fall from 95 mAOD in the centre of the Site down to 77 mAOD at the southern margin.

⁷ [Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment, February 2008 - Chris Blandford Associates](#)



33. Overhead powerlines (11kV) cross the southern part of the Site in a south-west to north-east alignment.

Planning History

Proposed Site

34. The application area will comprise an agricultural field, the current quarry processing plant site and stockyard and an existing soil storage area, which has previously been worked and backfilled.
35. The current planning permission (19/00380/WCM) is due to expire in Summer 2028 and an extension of time is sought to accommodate the proposed additional mineral working, backfilling and restoration.

Existing Quarry

36. Sand extraction at the existing Brickworth Quarry commenced in April 2003. Extensions to the quarry were granted in 2009 and 2015, first into Round Copse North and then into Lowdens Copse. In April 2017, planning permission was granted for a major extension to the site (16/09386/WCM) comprising the winning and working of an estimated 1.34 million tonnes of sand; these new areas were referred to as areas A and B and are comprised of eight phases (1-4 in Area A and 5-8 in Area B).
37. In 2018, planning permission was granted for an amendment to proposed drainage infrastructure as part of the restored landform (19/00380/WCM). The site is currently being operated pursuant to this planning permission.
38. The excavated areas are being progressively restored using imported and site-derived inert materials and then returned to a combination of forestry and agriculture uses. Sand extraction is presently taking place in the penultimate phase (phase 7) of the quarry with working of the final phase (8) scheduled to commence in summer 2025. Cessation of operations and restoration of the quarry is currently required to be completed by summer 2028.

Geology

39. A geological investigation undertaken in January 2025 identified that the extension area contains an estimated 200,000 tonnes of soft sand from the Reading Formation. The quality of the soft sand encountered was of a similar quality and composition to the reserves locally at Brickworth Quarry.
40. The geology of the extension area comprises approximately 0.3m of soils underneath which lies the Reading Formation, with sands recorded as averaging 8 metres in thickness. The Reading Formation rests unconformably on the underlying Portsdown Chalk Formation. The upper chalk of the Portsdown Chalk Formation is recorded at approximately 120m thickness in vicinity of the Site.



41. The economic mineral deposit at the Site is broadly estimated to extend to a maximum depth of 75mAOD.
42. The Reading Formation is generally recorded as variable in nature with the basal beds comprising greyish green clayey sand with abundant subangular to rounded, corroded and pitted glauconite-stained flints, and brown sandy clay with well-rounded flints and pockets of orange sand.
43. Above the basal bed, the Reading Formation is lithologically highly variable and comprises mottled yellowish or lilac-brown silts and clays with some red ferruginous sands that are fine to coarse grained, crossbedded, with clay intraclasts and small well rounded patinated flint pebbles⁸.
44. The Reading Formation is not composed entirely of clean sand, but includes definite waste bands of silt and clay, described as interburden units, as well as units of sand that are contaminated, to varying degrees with silts and clays, which can reduce the amount of recoverable mineral⁹.

⁸ [Geology of the Salisbury district — a brief explanation of the geological map Sheet 298 Salisbury](#)

⁹ Geology, Mineral Resource and Quarry Design for the Proposed Extension Areas at Brickworth Quarry, August 2016 – GWP Consultants LLP



Overview of Existing Quarry Operations

45. Brickworth Quarry produces approximately 150,000 tonnes of soft sand per year for use within the construction industry. The products produced by the quarry are predominantly sold for mortar production and are distributed across south Wiltshire and Hampshire. The quarry provides employment for approximately eight members of staff directly on site, in addition to numerous associated roles such as lorry drivers and suppliers.
46. The existing quarry has a remaining mineral reserve equivalent to approximately a further 18 months of extraction, followed by backfilling and restoration to a combination of woodland and agriculture. The site is required to be fully restored and all plant and equipment removed, by summer 2028.
47. The existing quarry has various operational areas and is divided into eight phases that are being progressively worked for mineral. Following ecological checks and mitigation, the existing commercial plantation woodland is felled and timber exported from the relevant phase of the land. Further ecological checks are undertaken prior to the removal of soils and, where these soils are classified as Plantation on Ancient Woodland (PAW) soils, a high proportion is direct-placed onto a previously-worked and backfilled phase to approved restoration levels.
48. Following the removal of soils to expose the underlying mineral, the sand is excavated using a 360° excavator and loaded onto dump trucks which haul the mineral to the plant site. At the plant site the mineral is fed by loading shovel into a screener for processing and removal of any naturally occurring clay waste. Processed mineral is then loaded onto road-going lorries by loading shovel before crossing the weighbridge and exiting the site via the purpose-built, signal-controlled highway access onto the A36.
49. Backfill of the quarry void to approved restoration levels is achieved through a combination of the deposit of site-derived mineral waste and overburden and the placement of imported inert material. Materials imported to the site for backfill are predominately non-recyclable 'softer' inert construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) arisings such as soils, chalk and clays. Tipping at Brickworth Quarry is typically carried out on a campaign basis, as and when prepared void space becomes available, based on the progression of mineral working across the site.
50. The Wiltshire Development Plan acknowledges that there is a need for landfill capacity to take those materials that cannot be recycled or managed by means higher up the waste hierarchy¹⁰. Brickworth Quarry is an established site for accepting inert CDE waste materials arising from construction sites and infrastructure development, the site is well located to meet these needs arising from the construction industry activity in and around Salisbury and Southampton.
51. Progressive restoration of the quarry phases is completed through the planting of native deciduous trees to replace the previous coniferous commercial plantation.

¹⁰ [Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy \(2009\)](#)



Proposed Quarry Extension

52. In order to maintain the supply of construction materials to the market beyond the life of the existing reserve, RBQP propose a new area of mineral working in the vicinity of the existing quarry. It is proposed to work Sandland as a quarry extension following the exhaustion of the consented reserves at Brickworth. The extension area will also provide further void space to meet the need for disposal of CDE material generated by the construction industry.
53. It is anticipated that mineral output will be approximately 125,000 tonnes per annum, therefore it would take approximately 18 months to complete mineral extraction in the new area. Inert materials¹¹ would subsequently be imported for backfill of the void and restoration of the land to a combination of agriculture and nature conservation, this would take a further two years following exhaustion of mineral reserves. Due to the limited surface area of the proposed void, the extension is proposed to be worked and restored as a single phase; Mineral extraction and inert backfill will take place consecutively. It is currently envisaged that temporary planning permission will therefore be required until autumn 2030 to complete works.
54. The quarry extension would be worked in a similar manner to the existing Brickworth Quarry, with the removal of soils and extraction of underlying sand followed by restoration to original ground level through the use of site-derived by-products and the importation and placement of inert materials. The majority of the Site will be restored to agriculture, with some additional areas of planting to create an increase in habitat, meeting the requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain.
55. A draft site layout/working plan and excavation design is shown in accompanying drawing WP/880/02. A draft restoration plan is shown in accompanying drawing WP/880/03.
56. Minerals from the Sandland Extension will be transported to the existing processing plant site area via quarry dumptruck along the existing access road; a very short haul compared to previous working areas.
57. Within the mineral excavation footprint, soils would first be stripped and either formed into perimeter environmental bunds or placed in the storage area to the south of the existing plant site. Following the removal of soils to expose the underlying mineral, the sand will be excavated using a 360 excavator. The mineral would be processed through a mobile screener to remove any naturally occurring clay waste before being stockpiled and subsequently loaded onto road going lorry by a front-end loading shovel.
58. Upon completion of mineral working and exhaustion of the reserve, Site-derived clay waste will be placed to form the geological barrier required to form the tipping cell for

¹¹ Inert waste is waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. Inert waste will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter that it comes into contact with, in a way likely to cause environmental pollution or harm to human health - [Environment Agency - Landfill operators: Environmental Permits](#)



inert waste acceptance. Upon successful completion of the required permeability test for the cell, import of inert material will commence. Road going HGVs will tip material at the cell location and a tracked bulldozer will be used to compact and grade the imported fill to the approved levels.

59. The proposed hours of working will be as per the existing consent at Brickworth Quarry; 07.00 - 18.00 Monday to Friday and 08.00 - 12.30 on Saturday.
60. The proposed development will result in an extension of the existing vehicle movements at Brickworth Quarry for an additional 18 months, following which movements will reduce as the mineral becomes exhausted and backfilling-only continues.
61. No Public Rights of Way would be directly impacted by the proposed development.
62. Due to the proposed continued use of the existing site infrastructure (internal haul road, processing plant site and soil storage area) a separate variation of condition application is likely to be sought alongside the new extension area, to extend the permitted timescale for restoration of these areas accordingly.



Environmental Baseline and Proposed EIA Scope

Landscape & Visual

63. The Site lies in proximity to the New Forest National Park, the closest part of which lies approximately 850m to the south.
64. As an open arable field within a rolling landform, the Site is visible in the wider landscape, particularly from elevated land to the north/north-east at a distance of approximately 3-4km.
65. Views of the Site from the A36 are generally well-screened by existing perimeter hedgerows, for the exception of brief stretches where vegetation is shorter. These are glimpsed views from vehicles travelling on a National Speed Limit road.
66. There are views of the higher part of the Site and internal haul road from the first floor of the residential property Woodpeckers. There are also some immediate views of the western edge of the Site from the adjacent Sandland Drove PRow.

Integrated Mitigation

67. Low-level screening soil bunds will be constructed around the Site boundary to prevent encroachment into Root Protection Areas and to screen the operations from nearby residential properties and users of nearby PRow.
68. There will be no loss of trees or hedgerows. Tree and hedgerow protection fencing will be erected prior to the commencement of development to prevent impacts to retained features.
69. Mineral extraction will result in the temporary removal of cultivated farmland. The farmland would be restored with additional long-term ecological benefits, including additional tree planting to widen the ecological corridor along Sandland Drove.

EIA Proposal

70. A detailed Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) would be completed to determine the sensitivity and existing condition of the local landscape. The level of landscape impact and visual impact from the proposed extension area would be assessed from a number of viewpoints.
71. The impact of the restoration proposals and effectiveness of mitigation measures would also be assessed. The final landform will be designed to ensure that the site blends in with the surrounding area once the workings have been completed. The landscape assessment will also influence the technical design of the quarry to minimise any visual impacts to local residents.
72. The assessment would be carried out in accordance with the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Second Edition (The Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2002) and the Landscape Character



Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland (Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, 2002).

Air Quality

73. There are a number of residential properties in proximity to the Site, all of which are located to the north of the A36. Additionally there are Public Rights of Way in the vicinity.
74. The nearest Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) is the Salisbury City Centre AQMA approximately 10km to the north-west. As identified below, there are also national and European ecological designations within the vicinity.
75. At sand and gravel workings dust may be caused by the mineral working itself including processing activities, by the stripping and replacement of soils and by the movement of mobile plant and HGVs. Infilling with inert materials also has the potential to cause dust.
76. The existing Brickworth Quarry is operated in accordance with an approved Dust Control Management Scheme. This places a range of controls on operations in order to limit fugitive dust emissions.

Integrated Mitigation

77. The Site would be operated in accordance with a site-specific Dust Management Plan. Mitigation would include a range of measures including avoiding the movement of soil in windy conditions, damping down the haul road if necessary, shielding mineral transfer points, use of wheel cleaning facilities and maintenance of the access road.
78. Working of mineral within the footprint of the quarry void will serve to contain any dust arising from this activity as working progresses to a lower level.

EIA Proposal

79. Due to the proximity of a number of dwellings, it is proposed to produce an updated Air Quality Technical Note that will review the existing operation and adopted mitigation measures and their effectiveness.
80. The potential air quality impacts arising as a result of the proposed development would be assessed using the latest planning guidance from Environmental Protection UK (EPUK), the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the results presented within the ES.

Noise

81. As identified, there are a number of residential properties in proximity to the Site, including local PRowS. Noise from the development could potentially affect these receptors.



82. Noise would be generated from soil and overburden removal, sand extraction and restoration works. Noise would also be generated from the mineral screening activity and the access/egress of site vehicles and lorries.
83. The existing quarry is subject to noise limits by way of planning condition which limit noise emissions to that required by National Planning Guidance¹².
84. The proposed extension would be carried out using the same working methods as are currently employed.

Integrated Mitigation

85. It is proposed that the Site operates between established working hours in accordance with the existing Brickworth Quarry consent.
86. A combination of perimeter screening bunds and fencing will, if necessary, serve to attenuate noise arising from operations. Noise propagation will further reduce as mineral working proceeds to depth during extraction.
87. No mobile plant or vehicles shall be operated on the Site other than those with a 'white noise' type of reversing warning alarm system.

EIA Proposal

88. A full Noise Impact Assessment will be carried out to determine the current baseline conditions and the potential noise generation from the proposed quarry extension.
89. Ambient noise surveys will be undertaken at residential receptors around the site. Source-term sound power levels of the plant that will be used within the proposed site will be obtained. The noise emission from the operations associated with the quarry will be calculated using the propagation guidance of BS 5228:1. The noise level from the proposed operations will be calculated at each receptor for each stage of development.
90. Further mitigation measures and their effectiveness would be assessed and a Noise Management Plan will be compiled.

Water Environment

Hydrology

91. There are no mapped surface water features within the Site boundary. A pond is located to the north-east of the existing weighbridge and processing plant site.
92. Based on the Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning¹³, the Site lies within Flood Zone 1 and has a low probability of flooding from rivers and the sea.

¹² [National Planning Guidance – Minerals – Noise Associated with the Operation](#)

¹³ [Environment Agency – Flood Map for Planning](#)



93. The Site falls within the catchment area of Waterbody ID: GB107042016440 – Whiteparish Tributary¹⁴, which is listed as having ‘Moderate Ecological Status’ and a catchment area of 16.829 km².

Hydrogeology

94. Approximately 94% of the extension area overlies a Secondary A Aquifer (Reading Formation), with 6% overlying a Principal Aquifer (Portsdown Chalk Formation) in the northern-most part of the Site.
95. The Reading Formation is part of the Lambeth Group, a low productivity aquifer with significant intergranular flow, comprising a variable sequence of clays, shell beds, fine sands, silts and pebble beds giving low yields and sometimes in hydraulic continuity with the underlying Chalk aquifer¹⁵.
96. The Portsdown Chalk Formation is part of the White Chalk Subgroup, a highly productive aquifer up to 450m thick and yielding 50 to 100 L/s from large diameter boreholes and up to 300 L/s from adited systems. Hard to very hard, good quality water.
97. The Site is identified as being within a high-risk Groundwater Vulnerability Area and a surface water Nitrate Vulnerable Zone.
98. The Site is identified as lying within Zone 3 (Total Catchment) of Hale & Woodgreen Source Protection Zone. Zone 3 (Total Catchment) is defined as the total area needed to support the abstraction or discharge from the protected groundwater source.
99. Two additional piezometers were installed around the perimeter of the Site in March 2025. These will be monitored in addition to an existing piezometer, in order to triangulate groundwater levels and assess physio-chemical properties at the Site. The significant historic groundwater dataset for the existing Brickworth Quarry will be interrogated and used to augment data from the new piezometers.
100. Groundwater is currently recorded up to a maximum of 58.5mAOD in the vicinity of the Site. Extrapolating this beneath the extension area which has a surface elevation between 77-94mAOD, means that groundwater is estimated to lie between 18-35.5 metres below ground level (mbgl).

Integrated Mitigation

101. The development will be designed to manage run-off arising from hard or compacted surfaces and ensure that this is controlled using sustainable drainage such as via soak-away/infiltration.
102. A Construction Environmental Management Plan will control and mitigate risks to ground and surface water quality through various operational measures, including fluid handling procedures and vehicle maintenance in designated areas.

¹⁴ [Environment Agency – Catchment Data Explorer](#)

¹⁵ [British Geological Society - Hydrogeology 1:625,000 scale](#)



103. The mineral will be worked dry, i.e above the winter water table level. A base elevation for mineral extraction will therefore be established through groundwater monitoring and agreed with the Mineral Planning Authority prior to commencement of mineral extraction. This will prevent any significant impact to groundwater level or flow as a result of the development. Notwithstanding this, the anticipated maximum base of the economic mineral deposit (75mAOD) is assessed as being 16.5m above the maximum recorded water table.
104. Only inert material will be imported to the Site for backfill and restoration purposes. No hazardous or non-hazardous waste will be imported to the Site.
105. Groundwater quality around the Site will be monitored throughout the development and during the aftercare phase pursuant to the requirements of an Environmental Permit from the Environment Agency.

EIA Proposal

106. As the Site exceeds 1 hectare in area, a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment is required to be submitted with the planning application.
107. A full Hydrological and Hydrogeological Risk Assessment will be undertaken and accompany a Flood Risk Assessment. These findings would also be used in the preparation of the EIA submission to assist the technical aspects for the quarry design and layout plans.

Soils

108. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) Pre-1988 Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) information indicates that agricultural land at the Site is classified as Grade 3, not differentiated between Subgrade 3a and 3b.
109. MAFF has not carried out a detailed (Post-1988) ALC survey of agricultural land at the Site.

Integrated Mitigation

110. Soils would be carefully removed in accordance with an approved Soil Resource Management Plan in advance of quarrying and used to create perimeter screening bunds or stored within the existing storage field. Distinct soil profiles would be stored separately to prevent mixing. Upon completion of backfilling, soils would be re-spread in sequence and in a loose and uncompacted condition. The restored land would be sown with a grass ley and aftercare of agricultural areas would take place for five years following completion of restoration.

EIA Proposal



111. A detailed Agricultural Land Classification survey will be completed to determine the definitive ALC grade(s) of agricultural land at the site, and to determine if any Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land is present.
112. A Soil Resource Survey (SRS) will be undertaken to determine the physical properties, including depth (thickness) of soil layers, available for land restoration.
113. All soil investigations will be in accordance with the current ALC Guidelines (MAFF, October 1988) and best practice for soil surveying (i.e. Cranfield University/National Soil Research Institute (1997) 'Soil Survey Field Handbook').
114. The quarry design and restoration proposals would address the removal, storage and use of soils to ensure there was no unnecessary impact on the soil resources during handling and storage.
115. An appropriate aftercare scheme would be required to ensure the site was satisfactorily restored and managed.

Highways

116. The Site is well connected to the Primary Route and HGV Route Network with a direct, signal-controlled and appropriately engineered access to the Strategic Road Network to the north-west of the Site.
117. A Transport Technical Note will be produced to assess any potential impacts arising from a continuation of traffic associated with the proposed development.

Integrated Mitigation

118. All traffic, except for local deliveries, will travel to and from the site via the A36 and existing, signal-controlled junction.
119. A wheel wash and road sweeping (if necessary) would be employed to prevent mud and debris from being tracked out of the Site.

EIA Proposal

120. It is considered that highway impacts arising from the proposed development will not be of a magnitude likely to result in a significant environmental impact requiring EIA. On this basis, highways and transport is proposed to be scoped out of any subsequent EIA.
121. Notwithstanding, a short Technical Note will be submitted in support of the planning application. This will detail the volume and frequency of proposed vehicle movements and will also assess the on-going suitability of the A27/A36 junction to accommodate the movements.

Archaeology

122. There are no mapped archaeological designations within or adjacent to the Site.



123. Operations at the existing Brickworth Quarry proceed in accordance with an approved programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with Wiltshire Council.

Integrated Mitigation

124. The applicant would similarly expect to agree a WSI for a programme of archaeological work during mineral extraction for the extension Site. This would entail a watching brief by a qualified archaeologist during soil stripping works to check for and record archaeological features.

EIA Proposal

125. A desktop assessment including a geophysical survey would be carried out to determine the presence and potential direct impact on archaeological features within the proposed extension area and the indirect impact on the setting of recognised features beyond the site.
126. The legislative framework and planning constraints such as scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, registered historic parks and historically important hedgerows would be identified and assessed.
127. Identification of areas of known archaeological, historical or industrial archaeological interest, along with a rating as to their possible significance would be considered.
128. Should the desktop assessment and geophysical survey indicate that no archaeological features are likely to be present, it is proposed that archaeology be scoped out of the EIA. Notwithstanding this, development would still proceed in accordance with a WSI.

Ecology

Designated Sites

129. The Site is located the following distances from statutory and non-statutory designated sites:
- The New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is a European designated site covering multiple parcels of land, two of which are located within 2km of the Site;
 - The closest of these is also designated as Whiteparish Common Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), situated 1.4 km southeast, and the other lies 1.6km south of the site and is also designated as Langley Wood and Homan's Copse SSSI and Langley Wood National Nature Reserve (NNR);
 - There are three further SSSIs within 2 km of the site: The New Forest SSSI, over two sites 950 m to the south-east and 1.8 km south-west; and Brickworth Down and Dean Hill SSSI, 1.7 km north-west.
130. The nearest area of Ancient (Re-Planted) Woodland is located 500 metres to the south at Lowdens Copse and 550 metres to the west at Sandland Copse. Both of these



areas form part of the existing Brickworth Quarry and have therefore been subject to mineral working and progressive restoration to deciduous woodland.

Habitats

131. There are no protected habitats within the site. The Site is currently in use as cultivated arable agricultural land. Established field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees provide habitat and are likely to act as wildlife corridors.

Protected and Notable Species

132. Further surveys (Phase 2 surveys) will be undertaken where required to confirm presence/absence of any species affected by the proposed development.
133. The existing Brickworth Quarry is operated pursuant to an approved Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), Landscape Environmental Management Plan (LEMP) and requirements associated with Protected Species licenses.

Integrated Mitigation

134. The draft excavation design will retain perimeter vegetation and thus avoid any potential loss of habitat that would otherwise occur. Therefore, the proposed development would lead to the temporary loss of agricultural land only.
135. Prior to any works commencing on Site, any necessary wildlife licenses will be sought from the relevant body. All construction activity will take place outside of identified Root Protection Zones for trees and hedgerows and protective fencing shall be erected prior to the commencement of development in order to achieve this. There will be no loss of vegetation other than verge side grass upon creation of the new internal access to the phase in the southern part of the Site.
136. The proposal will be required to achieve a minimum of 10% Biodiversity Net-Gain (BNG) upon completion of restoration. This will be secured through the addition of new areas of planting to increase existing habitat and the submission of a BNG report and subsequent planning conditions.

EIA Proposal

137. A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) (Extended Phase 1) Survey will be undertaken in accordance with the Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, as set out by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). Habitats will be classified according to the UK Habitat Classification with a condition assessment produced for each habitat parcel identified.
138. The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) database will be consulted for details of protected habitats within 2km of the site. Details of European Protected Species licences granted by Natural England for work within 2km will also be sought using the MAGIC website. A data search for records of protected habitats and



species within 2km of the site will be requested from the Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre (WSBRC).

139. Together, this information will inform the scope of any Phase 2 (protected species & habitats) required to support the planning application. An Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) Report will be produced for the final proposals, based on the results of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) and any further phase 2 surveys that are required.
140. As the proposed development will result in the temporary loss of land in agricultural use only, it is considered that ecological impacts arising from the proposed development will not be of a magnitude likely to result in a significant environmental impact requiring EIA. On this basis, ecology is proposed to be scoped out of any subsequent EIA.
141. A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Metric will be produced for the project proposals, informed by condition assessment sheets and an up to date habitat map.
142. The Air Quality Technical Note will consider the effect of associated traffic emissions on nearby designated ecological receptors.
143. A shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment screening will also be produced to screen for any potential likely significant effect on European designated sites, where relevant.

Arboriculture

144. A lone mature oak tree stands between the Site and the haul road in the northern part of the Site. The southern and western boundary is bordered by a belt of trees. This belt contains a number of hedgerow trees.

Integrated Mitigation

145. All construction activity will take place outside of identified Root Protection Zones (RPZ) for trees and hedgerows and protection fencing will be erected prior to the commencement of development in order to achieve this.

EIA Proposal

146. It is considered that arboricultural impacts arising from the proposed development will not be of a magnitude likely to result in a significant environmental impact requiring EIA. On this basis, arboriculture is proposed to be scoped out of any subsequent EIA.
147. Notwithstanding this, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) will be undertaken to record and identify tree and hedgerow features on the application Site. The AIA will map the extent of RPZ for identified features and produce a plan showing the location and alignment of protection fencing required and details of any compensatory measures deemed necessary.

Cultural Heritage



148. The Whiteparish Conservation Area lies approximately 1.36km east of the Site.

149. There are no heritage assets within the proposed site. There are Listed Buildings recorded at:

- Brickworth Corner, approximately 70m to the north (Milestone);
- Brickworth Farm, approximately 350m to the north-west.

Integrated Mitigation

150. Highway access for the Site will be via the existing engineered access onto the A36. There is no direct visual connection between the extension area and the nearest Listed Building or Conservation Area. Landscape mitigation in the form of site layout, bunding and retained vegetation will serve to reduce intrusiveness of the development in the landscape and prevent impact on the setting of any heritage assets.

EIA Proposal

151. The setting of designated heritage assets and the visibility and impact of the development on these would be assessed as part of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. It is considered that there is unlikely to be a significant direct or indirect impact to local heritage assets and their setting.

Climate Change / Sustainability

152. Wiltshire Council acknowledged a climate emergency in February 2019. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out that the planning system 'should help to shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure'¹⁶.

153. New development should be planned for in ways that:

- avoids increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change;
- help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design;

Integrated Mitigation

154. The range of environmental assessments will address climate change resilience and adaptation of the proposed development through consideration of known climate change effects. For example, the Flood Risk Assessment is required to model the increased intensity of future rainfall and associated run-off volumes and accommodate for these.

¹⁶ [National Planning Policy Framework - 14. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change](#)



155. The Site is well located in proximity to the Strategic Road Network and close to the conurbations of Salisbury and Southampton, this serves to reduce emissions associated with transport of products to market compared to a more isolated location.

156. Raymond Brown Quarry Products Limited source electricity from renewable energy contracts where possible. The company is exploring the feasibility of new technologies available for propulsion of mobile plant and equipment though it is understood these are not presently viable.

EIA Proposal

157. The effects of climate change and necessary adaptation and resilience measures will be considered where relevant under each discipline within the planning application as a whole. Based on the scale of the development and associated activity, it is considered to be unlikely to have a significant impact on Climate Change.

Cumulative Impacts

158. The potential cumulative impacts arising from any aspects of the development in relation to other existing or proposed developments in the area will be reviewed.

EIA Proposal

159. The impacts from existing and proposed developments in the area would be considered in terms of potential for cumulative impacts to arise from the extension proposal and this will be encompassed within the EIA topics as listed above.



Structure of the Environmental Statement

160. The structure of the Environmental Statement (ES) which sets out the assessment work is proposed as follows:

1. Introduction
2. Scope of the Environmental Statement and Statement of Expertise
3. Site and surroundings
4. Proposed development
5. Landscape and Visual Impact
6. Noise
7. Water Environment (Hydrology / Hydrogeology / Flood Risk)
8. Soils
9. Conclusion

161. The following aspects will still be assessed as part of the planning application but have been scoped out of the formal Environmental Impact Assessment process:

- Highways / Transport
- Air Quality
- Ecology
- Arboriculture
- Archaeology
- Cultural Heritage
- Climate Change

162. The ES would be accompanied by a Non-Technical Summary document which would provide a summary of the ES without the use of technical terminology. The structure of the Non-Technical Summary would follow that of the full ES.

163. The 2017 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations do not require an applicant to consider alternatives¹⁷.

¹⁷ [Planning Practice Guidance - Environmental Impact Assessment - Preparing an Environmental Statement - Does an applicant need to consider alternatives?](#)



Conclusion

164. Brickworth Quarry has been in operation since 2003, supplying approximately 150,000 tonnes of soft sand to the market per year for use within the construction industry. Sand from Brickworth Quarry is used in both the local and wider region within a range of aggregate products used to build homes, roads, schools and hospitals.
165. The existing Brickworth Quarry has a remaining mineral reserve equivalent to approximately a further 18 months of extraction. In order to maintain the supply of construction materials to the local market beyond the life of the existing reserve, RBQP propose an extension to the existing permitted quarry. The extension will also provide further void space to meet the need for disposal of excavation and demolition material generated by the construction industry.
166. The proposed Sandland extension is currently in agricultural use as cultivated arable farmland. The quarry extension would be worked in a similar manner to the existing Brickworth Quarry, with extraction of sand followed by restoration to original ground level through the use of Site-derived by-products and the importation and placement of inert materials. It is anticipated that output will be approximately 125,000 tonnes per annum, therefore it would take approximately two years to complete mineral extraction.
167. Inert materials would subsequently be imported for backfill of the void and restoration of the land to a combination of agriculture and nature conservation, this would take a further two years following exhaustion of mineral reserves. Temporary planning permission will therefore be required until Autumn 2030 to complete works.
168. This document is a Scoping Request relating to the proposed quarry extension which sets out the background to the Site, identifies the details of the proposal and considers the extent of the EIA required to accompany the planning application.
169. The formal opinion of Wiltshire Council is requested on the scope of the assessment to be carried out within the EIA to accompany the planning submission.



RAYMOND BROWN
QUARRY PRODUCTS

Sandland Extension – Brickworth Quarry
Regulation 15 Scoping Opinion Request

Appendices

Appendix 1	Location Plan
Appendix 2	Proposed Development Layout
Appendix 3	Proposed Restoration Plan

Appendix C



Scoping Opinion

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

Application Reference Number: PL/2025/04038

Received Date: 29 April 2025

Decision Date: 11th July 2025

Applicant:	Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd Second Floor, Fryern House, 125 Winchester Road, Chandler's Ford, Hampshire, S053 2DR
Particulars of Development:	Scoping Opinion for proposed 'Sandland' extension (Phase 9) to Brickworth Quarry
Site Address:	Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire, SP5 2QG

Dear Mr Robert Storey,

I write in response to your recent submission of a request for a scoping opinion and I have assessed the information that should be provided, and that needs to be within, the scope of an EIA for the above proposal. I have taken into account the information given in your EIA Scoping request document.

The proposal is for the development of 'Sandland' extension, to the north of the existing Brickworth Quarry, accessed from a purpose-built junction of the A36 Brickworth Road, Salisbury. The site is an unallocated area of land within the Wiltshire Core strategy as adopted in 2015.

The proposed development is considered to be a Schedule 2 Development under the above regulations; as a quarry exceeding 125,000 tons extraction per year. I have taken account of the information supplied in your scoping report of April 2025 in reaching this conclusion.

The location of the development

The location of the development is within the River Avon Special area of conservation and is also situated adjacent and close to the Porton Down SSSI and SAC and in a special landscape area as designated by the former Salisbury District local plan. It is not however situated in an area at high risk of flooding (flood Zones 2 and 3) or located

in a conservation area or particularly close to a listed building (although there are listed buildings further away)

The location of the land is in an area susceptible to ground water flooding. It is additionally an area of groundwater vulnerability. The land is classified as Grade 3 Agricultural land and is located in the New Forest and Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs Countryside character areas. Additionally, the saved policies of the Salisbury District Local Plan designate this as a Special landscape area. The A36 trunk road runs east to west along the north-eastern boundary of the site. Public footpaths WHIT12 runs on the western boundary of the site. The site does not have a specific ecological designation.

The rest of this letter goes on to consider the potential impacts from this development and the scope of the EIA which will be needed to address those impacts. I have used the headings within the submitted scoping report for ease of reference to set out what the local planning authority would expect to see in a future EIA as submitted with a planning application for the development.

Types and characteristics of the potential impact of this project are various, and amongst those most notable impacts will be pollution (air and noise), traffic, visual impact, impact on ecology and archaeology (potentially).

Landscape and Visual

The visual aspect to the operations that are proposed to be carried out are perhaps one of two most important aspects to this application. The site may be viewed from a number of different public vantage points including the public footpath WHIT12. The main A36 trunk road (see highways impacts below) and from the nearby Brickworth Road. The impact that the quarry extension is likely to have on all of these receptors needs to be assessed and any avoidance or mitigation measures such as additional planting required to screen the quarry from public views will need to be considered. The comments received from the council's Landscape Officer notes that a detailed Landscape and Visual impact assessment is proposed, and this is considered appropriate to assess the landscape and visual impact of this proposal.

Air Quality

The Public Protection Officer has noted that RBQP are to submit an Air Quality assessment to cover dust emissions and that they agree that this should be included in the EIA. They have pointed to their own technical guidance which can be found at <https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/env-protection-developer-advice> and that advice should be followed in any EIA produced. Please see Appendix E for Public Protection response. The dust assessment study should accord with Planning Practice Guidance for Minerals regarding how mineral operators should seek to minimise dust emissions. Measures to control dust and proposals to monitor and report should be set out a dust management plan.

Noise

Also, the Public Protection Officer has stated that they note that RBQP are to submit

a Noise Impact Assessment to cover noise as part of the EIA and that they agree that this should be included in the EIA. They have pointed to their own technical guidance which can be found at <https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/env-protection-developer-advice> and that advice should be followed in any EIA produced. Please see Appendix E for Public Protection response. The noise impact assessment study should accord with Planning Practice Guidance for Minerals regarding how mineral operators should seek to control noise emissions and what are appropriate noise standards. Measures for the control or mitigation of noise emissions should be set out in a noise management plan.

Drainage and Flooding

The council's Drainage Officer has commented as both the Lead Local Flood Authority and in view of the sites designation as an area susceptible to ground water flooding and ground water vulnerability. He considers the inclusion of a full flood risk assessment along with a drainage strategy and construction management plan to be an acceptable and proportionate amount of information to be submitted in this case.

With regard to flooding it is noted that a site specific flood risk assessment is to be submitted and this is considered to be sufficient to cover flooding issues. A detailed response as to precisely what the EA (and the council) would wish to see in the FRA is included at appendix B to this scoping opinion.

Highways

The two highways most effected by the proposal come under the jurisdiction of two different authorities with the main A36 Trunk Road being managed by National Highways and the more local A27 Brickworth road that serves Whiteparish and beyond is managed by this councils own local Highways department. An extensive response has been received from National Highways and that is included in full at the end of this letter as Appendix A, but in summary National Highways consider that a full transport assessment should be carried out to consider the effects on the main A36 from the traffic produced by the quarry.

A response has similarly been received from the council's highways officer, who has agreed that transport matters can be scoped out of the EIA. However, as National Highways require a transport statement to inform any planning application, for this proposal, it is suggested that this will be needed to accompany the application in assessing the impact of the number of vehicles both entering and leaving the site and their impact on the wider area including the New Forest.

Archaeology

It is considered that archaeology should be scoped into any Environmental Impact Assessment for this scheme so that the archaeological implications of the proposed quarry extension are fully understood at the outset. Archaeological assessment should comprise desk-based research, geophysical survey and exploratory archaeological investigation through trial trenching.

The council's archaeologist has stated - "This assessment will establish the presence,

character, and significance of buried remains that will be impacted by the proposed quarry extension and enable appropriate mitigation measures to be determined, which might include the removal of highly significant buried remains from the area of proposed quarrying, archaeological investigation prior to the commencement of quarry operations, or archaeological monitoring and recording during the early stages of quarry operations. Until appropriate archaeological assessment has taken place, the mitigation proposed by the applicant of an archaeological watching brief during mineral extraction cannot be considered as adequate or sufficient.”

The EIA should include therefore an archaeological evaluation.

Ecology

Although no comments have received from the ecology officer, however, the council has received an extensive response to its consultation from Natural England, and this is replicated in full at Appendix D of this letter. Having considered the information submitted with the scoping request and the Preliminary Ecological Assessment, it is considered that ecology should be scoped into any Environmental Impact Assessment for this scheme, so that the ecological implications of the proposed quarry extension are fully understood prior to development. The ecological assessment should include impacts and effects of the development within the following: General Principles; Cumulative and In-Combination Effects; Environmental Data; Biodiversity and Geodiversity; Designated Nature Conservation Sites; and Protected Species. A Biodiversity Net Gain Metric and shadow HRA would also be appropriate to submit with any future planning application. The other recommendations made by Natural England in Appendix D should also be taken into account in this required assessment.

The EIA should include therefore an ecological evaluation.

Arboriculture

We note the proposal to scope out of the EIA any arboricultural impacts and would concur that given the impacts will be relatively limited these can be scoped out of the EIA. Any future planning application will none the less need to consider these impacts and any mitigation necessary.

Cultural Heritage (conservation)

As mentioned in the introduction to this letter the site is not positioned in a conservation area (the nearest conservation area being Whiteparish to the East). or other heritage designation. The nearest listed buildings are some distance away and are at Brickworth Quarry and Newton. These heritage assets can be scoped out of any EIA submitted, although they will need to be considered as part of the planning application.

Climate Change/Sustainability

The intention to consider climate change and sustainability matters within each chapter of the EIA and as a whole in the application is noted and is considered a suitable method for assessing climate change as part of any future planning application.

Cumulative impacts

The Cumulative impacts of both this and the neighbouring quarry sites will need to be considered, along with any other proposals of scale that combined, may have an impact on the surrounding area. Clearly this may include proposals in other local authority areas that we are unaware of. Two schemes locally that you may wish to consider are the recently granted development for 25 dwellings at Whiteparish (our ref PL/2022/09532) and slightly further afield a proposal for 30 dwellings in Alderbury, (our ref PL/2022/03103). There will undoubtedly be others, but these are two development schemes that we would wish to see included in any consideration.

Economic impacts

The council is keen to support business that provides significant economic benefits. The economic impacts of this proposal in both providing continued employment for existing workers on the site and a ready source of sand to be used in the building trade both locally and beyond as well as providing an area for the disposal of inert waste locally to the building trade is an important consideration. The council considers that the EIA in considering all the potential impacts of this development should include a section setting out what the economic impacts of the development.

Consideration of alternative sites

As noted in Planning Practice Guidance, the 2017 EIA Regulations do not require an applicant to consider alternatives. However, where alternatives have been considered, paragraph 2 of Schedule 4 requires the applicant to include in their Environmental Statement a description of the reasonable alternatives studied (for example in terms of development design, technology, location, size and scale) and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects.

Conclusion

In general, the approach proposed in the scoping report is considered acceptable when combined with the comments made by individual consultees as above and as outlined in the appendices' attached.

I hope that this letter is sufficient for your purposes, but should you require anything further please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

***Parvis Khansari* - Corporate Director, Place**

Case Officer: **Timothy Furmidge**
Planning Officer (Minerals and Waste DM)
Strategic Planning

Direct line: 01225 770455

Email: timothy.furmidge@wiltshire.gov.uk

APPENDIX LIST

Appendix A – National Highways response.

Thank you for inviting National Highways (previously operating as the Highways Agency and Highways England) to provide comments on the above request for a scoping opinion. We are a Statutory Consultee on Planning Applications under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2015 and in discharging this responsibility we act as a proactive partner and therefore welcome pre-application discussion. This includes the opportunity to provide advice on the scope of any Environmental Statement pursuant to the procedures set out in the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, which also identifies us as a statutory party.

Therefore, whilst we have no view on whether the above development meets the requirements for an Environmental Statement, we offer comments on the assessment of traffic impacts that we would expect to accompany any planning application, as well as potential operational asset impacts that will require consideration by the applicant. Our comments relate to matters arising from our responsibilities to manage and maintain the strategic road network (SRN) which in this case comprises the A36 trunk road. Comments relating to the local road network should be sought from the appropriate Local Highway Authority.

We understand that the proposed development at Sandland will serve as an extension to the existing Brickworth Quarry following the exhaustion of reserves within the currently consented phases. Current output is estimated to be 150,000 tonnes per year with the remaining reserves expected to be exhausted in approximately 18 months. The existing permissions allow for extraction and remediation to be completed by 2028.

The proposed extension will provide for the extraction of approximately 125,000 tonnes per year over an 18-month period, with the extension to the planning permission expected to cover the period to 2030. The Sandlands site will not come into operation until the exhaustion of consented reserves. The development will continue to be served by the existing access to the Quarry which is provided by a signalised crossroads junction with the A36 and A27. No changes are proposed to the existing access arrangements.

The applicant is proposing to produce a transport technical note to support any application for planning permission. National Highways will expect the technical note/transport statement to provide sufficient information to enable us to understand the impact of development traffic on the A36 trunk road and at the signalised Brickworth Road junction.

We have therefore set out below both the general and specific areas of concern that National Highways would expect to see considered as part of any Environmental

Statement/application submission.

General aspects to be addressed

- An assessment of transport related impacts of the proposal should be carried out and reported as described in current national planning practice guidance.

- ♣ Environmental impacts arising from any disruption during construction, traffic volume, composition or routing change and transport infrastructure modification should be fully assessed and reported, along with the environmental impact of the road network upon the development itself.

- ♣ Adverse changes to noise and air quality should be considered, including in relation to compliance with the European air quality Limit Values and/or Local Authority designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and World Health Organisation (WHO) criteria.

Location specific considerations

- The assessment of traffic impacts accompanying any application should consider the operation of the strategic road network in line with national planning practice guidance and DfT Circular 01/2022 The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development. Where proposals result in a severe congestion or unacceptable safety impact, mitigation will be required in line with current policy. In this case we will need to understand the impact of anticipated changes to trip generation resulting from the development and the ongoing suitability of the A36 signalised Brickworth Road junction to accommodate them.

- The effects of the proposed development should be assessed cumulatively with other schemes and we would expect the applicants to agree an appropriate list of schemes, including committed development in the area, with the local planning authority and National Highways.

These comments are only advisory as the responsibility for determining the scope and form of any EIA Report rests with the Local Planning Authority. Our comments are also provided on the basis of the information available to us at this time, and are made without prejudice to future advice and/or recommendations, which would be made on receipt of a formal planning application.

Appendix B Environment Agency response

Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency on the above EIA scoping opinion.

We have reviewed the following documents and offer the following advice related to our remit.

- Sandland Extension – Brickworth Quarry Regulation 15 Scoping Opinion Request

by Raymond Brown Quarry Products, April 2025.

- Working scheme drawing, WP/880/02, dated 08/04/25, rev A • Restoration scheme drawing, WP/880/03, dated 08/04/25, rev A
- Location plan

Protection of Controlled Waters

The EIA should, as a minimum, include an assessment of any potential impacts on the surface water and groundwater regime from the construction, operation and reinstatement of the site; and any proposed mitigation.

The site is within Source Protection Zone 3 (SPZ3) for the Hale boreholes public water supply and located on Secondary A Aquifer with Principal Aquifer to the northwest and below the sand mineral resource. Both geological units have a High Vulnerability to pollution.

Environmental Permit

We do not have enough information as part of this consultation to determine whether the proposal will require an environmental permit or meets the criteria for an exemption. The applicant is therefore referred to,

- Waste: environmental permits - GOV.UK
- Check if you need an environmental permit - GOV.UK

Waste

The site already carries out Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) testing and classifies materials before they are deposited under its current permit. We recommend continuing with WAC testing and ensuring that the sites supplying the materials confirm they are suitable. It would be helpful to have background information on the source site to confirm the materials—such as soils or aggregates—are non-hazardous. Reports from brownfield assessments and other evidence showing the materials are appropriate would also support this. Testing results from UKAS-accredited laboratories must be provided to confirm the materials are safe and suitable for use.

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

Please consult with your authority's county ecologist on BNG.

Appendix C Archaeology response

The applicant has submitted a screening request document, which includes a section on archaeology (Paras 122 – 128). This section rightly notes that at present Wiltshire's Historic Environment Record (HER) shows no known heritage assets, whether designated or not, within the proposed quarry extension. However, the proposed site of the quarry extension, which comprises 3ha of previous undeveloped farmland, has never been subject to any archaeological prospection and so the presence and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed quarry extension is currently unknown.

The applicant will be aware that several previously unknown archaeological monuments have been discovered within the existing quarry during quarry

operations. These include an Early Bronze Age (1,800 – 1,500 BC) pit, a Late Bronze Age (1,100 – 800 BC) urned cremation cemetery, and an area of Iron Age (800 – 100 BC) pits and post-holes, almost certainly the site of an Iron Age settlement. The detailed report on these discoveries is still awaited.

For this reason, archaeology should be scoped into any Environmental Impact Assessment for this scheme so that the archaeological implications of the proposed quarry extension are fully understood at the outset. As the accompanying Scoping Opinion Request document notes, archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey should be undertaken to provide a preliminary assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposed quarry extension, which is likely to need to be followed by exploratory archaeological investigation through trial trenching.

This assessment will establish the presence, character, and significance of buried remains that will be impacted by the proposed quarry extension and enable appropriate mitigation measures to be determined, which might include the removal of highly significant buried remains from the area of proposed quarrying, archaeological investigation prior to the commencement of quarry operations, or archaeological monitoring and recording during the early stages of quarry operations. Until appropriate archaeological assessment has taken place, the mitigation proposed by the applicant of an archaeological watching brief during mineral extraction cannot be considered as adequate or sufficient.

I trust that this is satisfactory. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss this further or require any further information. I would be happy to discuss the scope of the archaeological assessment with the applicant or their archaeological consultant if that was helpful.

Appendix D Natural England Response

Thank you for seeking our advice on the scope of the Environmental Statement (ES) in the consultation dated 29th April 2025.

A robust assessment of environmental impacts and opportunities based on relevant and up to date environmental information should be undertaken prior to a decision on whether to grant planning permission. Annex A to this letter provides Natural England's advice on the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed development.

Further guidance is set out in Planning Practice Guidance on Environmental Assessment, Natural Environment and Climate Change.

Should the proposal be amended in a way which significantly affects its impact on the natural environment then, in accordance with Section 4 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, Natural England should be consulted again.

Please note that Natural England must be consulted on Environmental Statements. Please send any new consultations or further information on this consultation to:

consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Annex A – Natural England Advice on EIA Scoping

General Principles

Schedule 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, sets out the information that should be included in an Environmental Statement (ES) to assess impacts on the natural environment. This includes:

- A description of the development – including physical characteristics and the full land use requirements of the site during construction and operational phases
- Expected residues and emissions (water, air and soil pollution, noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation etc.) resulting from the operation of the proposed development
- An assessment of alternatives and clear reasoning as to why the preferred option has been chosen
- A description of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the development including biodiversity (for example fauna and flora), land, including land take, soil, water, air, climate (for example greenhouse gas emissions, impacts relevant to adaptation, cultural heritage and landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors
- A description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment – this should cover direct effects but also any indirect, secondary, cumulative, short, medium, and long term, permanent and temporary, positive, and negative effects. Effects should relate to the existence of the development, the use of natural resources (in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity) and the emissions from pollutants. This should also include a description of the forecasting methods to predict the likely effects on the environment
- A description of the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment
- A non-technical summary of the information
- An indication of any difficulties (technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered by the applicant in compiling the required information.

Further guidance is set out in Planning Practice Guidance on environmental assessment and natural environment.

Cumulative and In-Combination Effects.

The ES should fully consider the implications of the whole development proposal. This should include an assessment of all supporting infrastructure.

An impact assessment should identify, describe, and evaluate the effects that are likely to result from the project in combination with other projects and activities that are being, have been or will be carried out. The following types of projects should be included in such an assessment (subject to available information):

- a. existing completed projects;
- b. approved but uncompleted projects;
- c. ongoing activities;
- d. plans or projects for which an application has been made and which are under

consideration by the consenting authorities; and
e. plans and projects which are reasonably foreseeable, i.e. projects for which an application has not yet been submitted, but which are likely to progress before completion of the development and for which sufficient information is available to assess the likelihood of cumulative and in-combination effects.

Environmental Data

Natural England is required to make available information it holds where requested to do so. National datasets held by Natural England are available at:

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/data/default.aspx>.

Detailed information on the natural environment is available at www.magic.gov.uk.

Natural England's SSSI Impact Risk Zones are a GIS dataset which can be used to help identify the potential for the development to impact on a SSSI. The dataset and user guidance can be accessed from the Natural England Open Data Geoportal. Natural England does not hold local information on local sites, local landscape character, priority habitats and species or protected species. Local environmental data should be obtained from the appropriate local bodies. This may include the local environmental records centre, the local wildlife trust, local geo-conservation group or other recording society.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

General Principles

The National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 180-181 and 185-188) sets out how to take account of biodiversity and geodiversity interests in planning decisions. Further guidance is set out in Planning Practice Guidance on the natural environment.

The potential impact of the proposal upon sites and features of nature conservation interest and opportunities for nature recovery and biodiversity net gain should be included in the assessment.

Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) is the process of identifying, quantifying, and evaluating the potential impacts of defined actions on ecosystems or their components. EclA may be carried out as part of the EIA process or to support other forms of environmental assessment or appraisal. Guidelines have been developed by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).

Local planning authorities have a duty to have regard to conserving biodiversity as part of their decision making. Conserving biodiversity can include habitat restoration or enhancement.

Designated Nature Conservation Sites

International and European Sites

The development site is within or may impact on the following European / internationally designated nature conservation site(s):

- Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar
- Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area (SPA)
- The New Forest Ramsar
- The New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- The New Forest Special Protection Area (SPA)

European site conservation objectives are available at:

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

The ES should thoroughly assess the potential for the proposal to affect nationally and internationally designated sites of nature conservation importance, including marine sites where relevant. European sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) fall within the scope of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the 'Habitats Regulations'). In addition paragraph 181 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that potential SPAs, possible SAC, listed or proposed Ramsar sites, and any site identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitat (European) sites, potential SPAs, possible SACs and listed or proposed Ramsar sites have the same protection as classified sites (NB. sites falling within the scope of regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 are defined as 'habitats sites' in the NPPF). Under Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations, an appropriate assessment must be undertaken in respect of any plan or project which is (a) likely to have a significant effect on a European site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) and (b) not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site.

Should a likely significant effect on a European/Internationally designated site be identified (either alone or in-combination) or be uncertain, the competent authority (in this case the Local Planning Authority) may need to prepare an appropriate assessment in addition to the consideration of impacts through the EIA process. Further guidance is set out in Planning Practice Guidance on appropriate assessment:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment>

This should also take into account any agreed strategic mitigation solution that may be being developed or implemented in the area to address recreational disturbance, nutrients, or other impacts.

Nationally Designated Sites

The development site is within or may impact on the following Sites of Special Scientific Interest:

- Langley Wood and Homan's Copse Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- The New Forest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside

Act 1981 and paragraph 186 of the NPPF. Further information on the SSSI and its special interest features can be found at www.magic.gov.

Natural England's SSSI Impact Risk Zones can be used to help identify the potential for the development to impact on a SSSI. The dataset and user guidance can be accessed from the Natural England Open Data Geoportal.

The Environmental Statement should include a full assessment of the direct and indirect effects of the development on the features of special interest within the SSSI and identify appropriate mitigation measures to avoid, minimise or reduce any adverse significant effects.

Regionally and Locally Important Sites

The ES should consider any impacts upon local wildlife and geological sites, including local nature reserves. Local Sites are identified by the local wildlife trust, geoconservation group or other local groups and protected under the NPPF (paragraph 180 and 181). The ES should set out proposals for mitigation of any impacts and if appropriate, compensation measures and opportunities for enhancement and improving connectivity with wider ecological networks. Contact the relevant local body for further information.

Protected Species

The conservation of species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 is explained in Part IV and Annex A of Government Circular 06/2005 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System.

The ES should assess the impact of all phases of the proposal on protected species (including, for example, great crested newts, reptiles, birds, water voles, badgers and bats). Natural England does not hold comprehensive information regarding the locations of species protected by law. Records of protected species should be obtained from appropriate local biological record centres, nature conservation organisations and local groups. Consideration should be given to the wider context of the site, for example in terms of habitat linkages and protected species populations in the wider area.

The area likely to be affected by the development should be thoroughly surveyed by competent ecologists at appropriate times of year for relevant species and the survey results, impact assessments and appropriate accompanying mitigation strategies included as part of the ES. Surveys should always be carried out in optimal survey time periods and to current guidance by suitably qualified and, where necessary, licensed, consultants.

Natural England has adopted Standing Advice for protected species, which includes guidance on survey and mitigation measures. A separate protected species licence from Natural England or Defra may also be required.

District Level Licensing for Great Crested Newts

District level licensing (DLL) is a type of strategic mitigation licence for great crested newts (GCN) granted in certain areas at a local authority or wider scale. A DLL scheme for GCN may be in place at the location of the development site. If a DLL scheme is in place, developers can make a financial contribution to strategic, off-site habitat compensation instead of applying for a separate licence or carrying out individual detailed surveys. By demonstrating that DLL will be used, impacts on GCN can be scoped out of detailed assessment in the Environmental Statement.

Priority Habitats and Species

Priority Habitats and Species are of particular importance for nature conservation and included in the England Biodiversity List published under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Most priority habitats will be mapped either as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, on the Magic website or as Local Wildlife Sites. Natural England does not routinely hold species data. Such data should be collected when impacts on priority habitats or species are considered likely.

Consideration should also be given to the potential environmental value of brownfield sites, often found in urban areas and former industrial land. Sites can be checked against the (draft) national Open Mosaic Habitat (OMH) inventory published by Natural England and freely available to download.

An appropriate level habitat survey should be carried out on the site, to identify any important habitats present. In addition, ornithological, botanical, and invertebrate surveys should be carried out at appropriate times in the year, to establish whether any scarce or priority species are present.

The Environmental Statement should include details of:

- Any historical data for the site affected by the proposal (e.g. from previous surveys)
- Additional surveys carried out as part of this proposal
- The habitats and species present
- The status of these habitats and species (e.g. whether priority species or habitat)
- The direct and indirect effects of the development upon those habitats and species
- Full details of any mitigation or compensation measures
- Opportunities for biodiversity net gain or other environmental enhancement

Ancient Woodland, Ancient and Veteran Trees

The ES should assess the impacts of the proposal on the ancient woodland and any ancient and veteran trees, and the scope to avoid and mitigate for adverse impacts. It should also consider opportunities for enhancement.

Natural England maintains the Ancient Woodland Inventory which can help identify ancient woodland.

The wood pasture and parkland inventory sets out information on wood pasture and parkland.

The ancient tree inventory provides information on the location of ancient and veteran trees.

Natural England and the Forestry Commission have prepared standing advice on ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees.

Biodiversity Net Gain

Paragraph 180 of the NPPF states that decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

Biodiversity Net Gain is additional to statutory requirements relating to designated nature conservation sites and protected species.

Proposals for mandatory biodiversity net gain should be in line with the Environment Act 2021 and supporting regulations. Further information on biodiversity net gain, including draft Planning Practice Guidance.

The statutory biodiversity metric, together with ecological advice, should be used to calculate the change in biodiversity resulting from proposed development and demonstrate how proposals can achieve a net gain.

The metric should be used to:

- assess or audit the biodiversity unit value of land within the application area
- calculate the losses and gains in biodiversity unit value resulting from proposed development
- demonstrate that the required percentage biodiversity net gain will be achieved

Biodiversity Net Gain outcomes can be achieved on site, off-site or through a combination of both. On-site provision should be considered first. Delivery should create or enhance habitats of equal or higher value. When delivering net gain, opportunities should be sought to link delivery to relevant plans or strategies e.g. Green Infrastructure Strategies or Local Nature Recovery Strategies.

Opportunities for wider environmental gains should also be considered.

Landscape

Nationally Designated Landscapes

The development site is within or may impact on the New Forest National Park. The NPPF (paragraph 189) provides the highest level of planning protection for these nationally designated landscapes. Public bodies have a duty to seek to further the statutory purposes of designation in carrying out their functions (under section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023). This duty also applies to proposals outside the designated area but impacting on its natural beauty.

Consideration should be given to the direct and indirect effects on this designated

landscape and in particular the effect upon its purpose for designation. The management plan for the designated landscape may also have relevant information that should be considered in the EIA.

Landscape and Visual Impacts

The environmental assessment should refer to the relevant National Character Areas. Character area profiles set out descriptions of each landscape area and statements of environmental opportunity. The ES should include a full assessment of the potential impacts of the development on local landscape character using landscape assessment methodologies. We encourage the use of Landscape Character Assessment (LCA), based on the good practice guidelines produced jointly by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment in 2013. LCA provides a sound basis for guiding, informing, and understanding the ability of any location to accommodate change and to make positive proposals for conserving, enhancing or regenerating character.

A landscape and visual impact assessment should also be carried out for the proposed development and surrounding area. Natural England recommends use of the methodology set out in Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 2013 ((3rd edition) produced by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Assessment and Management. For National Parks and AONBs, we advise that the assessment also includes effects on the 'special qualities' of the designated landscape, as set out in the statutory management plan for the area. These identify the particular landscape and related characteristics which underpin the natural beauty of the area and its designation status.

The assessment should also include the cumulative effect of the development with other relevant existing or proposed developments in the area. This should include an assessment of the impacts of other proposals currently at scoping stage.

To ensure high quality development that responds to and enhances local landscape character and distinctiveness, the siting and design of the proposed development should reflect local characteristics and, wherever possible, use local materials. Account should be taken of local design policies, design codes and guides as well as guidance in the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code. The ES should set out the measures to be taken to ensure the development will deliver high standards of design and green infrastructure. It should also set out detail of layout alternatives, where appropriate, with a justification of the selected option in terms of landscape impact and benefit.

Heritage Landscapes

The ES should include an assessment of the impacts on any land in the area affected by the development which qualifies for conditional exemption from capital taxes on the grounds of outstanding scenic, scientific, or historic interest. An up-to-date list is available at www.hmrc.gov.uk/heritage/lbsearch.htm.

Connecting People with Nature

The ES should consider potential impacts on access land, common land, public rights of way and, where appropriate, the England Coast Path and coastal access routes and coastal margin in the vicinity of the development, in line with NPPF paragraph 100. It should assess the scope to mitigate for any adverse impacts. Rights of Way Improvement Plans (ROWIP) can be used to identify public rights of way within or adjacent to the proposed site that should be maintained or enhanced.

Measures to help people to better access the countryside for quiet enjoyment and opportunities to connect with nature should be considered. Such measures could include reinstating existing footpaths or the creation of new footpaths, cycleways, and bridleways.

Links to other green networks and, where appropriate, urban fringe areas should also be explored to help promote the creation of wider green infrastructure. Access to nature within the development site should also be considered, including the role that natural links have in connecting habitats and providing potential pathways for movements of species.

Relevant aspects of local authority green infrastructure strategies should be incorporated where appropriate.

Soils and Agricultural Land Quality

Soils are a valuable, finite natural resource and should also be considered for the ecosystem services they provide, including for food production, water storage and flood mitigation, as a carbon store, reservoir of biodiversity and buffer against pollution. It is therefore important that the soil resources are protected and sustainably managed. Impacts from the development on soils and best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land should be considered in line with paragraphs 180 and 181 of the NPPF. Further guidance is set out in the Natural England Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land.

As set out in paragraph 217 of the NPPF, new sites or extensions to sites for peat extraction should not be granted planning permission.

The following issues should be considered and, where appropriate, included as part of the Environmental Statement (ES):

- The degree to which soils would be disturbed or damaged as part of the development
- The extent to which agricultural land would be disturbed or lost as part of this development, including whether any best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land would be impacted.

This may require a detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey if one is not already available. For information on the availability of existing ALC information see www.magic.gov.uk.

- Where an ALC and soil survey of the land is required, this should normally be at a detailed level, e.g. one auger boring per hectare, (or more detailed for a small site)

supported by pits dug in each main soil type to confirm the physical characteristics of the full depth of the soil resource, i.e. 1.2 metres. The survey data can inform suitable soil handling methods and appropriate reuse of the soil resource where required (e.g. agricultural reinstatement, habitat creation, landscaping, allotments and public open space).

- The ES should set out details of how any adverse impacts on BMV agricultural land can be minimised through site design/masterplan.
- The ES should set out details of how any adverse impacts on soils can be avoided or minimised and demonstrate how soils will be sustainably used and managed, including consideration in site design and master planning, and areas for green infrastructure or biodiversity net gain. The aim will be to minimise soil handling and maximise the sustainable use and management of the available soil to achieve successful after-uses and minimise off-site impacts.

Further information is available in the Defra Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soil on Development Sites and The British Society of Soil Science Guidance Note Benefitting from Soil Management in Development and Construction.

The following additional guidance is provided for minerals and waste development. The ES should consider and, where appropriate, include the following:

- The methods and equipment to be used for the protection, recovery, storage, and sustainable re-use of the different types of topsoil and subsoil, including consideration of any required phasing to minimise soil handling and maximise the sustainable management of the soil.
- The method of assessing whether soils are in a suitably dry condition to be handled (i.e. dry and friable), and the avoidance of soil handling, trafficking, and cultivation during the wetter winter period.
- A description of the restoration criteria, including the proposed soil horizon depths and soil characteristics; normally to an overall depth of 1.2 m over an evenly graded overburden layer (or, in the case of waste reclamation, an evenly graded capping layer), suitable for the proposed end-use, including the restored ALC Grade.
- The effects on land drainage, agricultural access, and water supplies, including other agricultural land in the vicinity. The impacts of the development on farm structure and viability, and on other established rural land use and interests, both during the site working period and following its reclamation.
- The restoration and aftercare of the site, in line with Chapter 17 'Facilitating the Sustainable Use of Minerals' of the NPPF.
- A detailed Restoration Plan illustrating the restored soil profile characteristics, landform and the intended standard of restoration including ALC Grade(s), together with details of surface features; water bodies; the availability of outfalls to accommodate future drainage requirements; and aftercare.

Further guidance is contained in the Defra Guidance for Successful Restoration of Mineral and Waste Sites and the Natural England guidance note Planning and aftercare advice for reclaiming land to agricultural use. Reference could also usefully be made to the Institute of Quarrying (2021) Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings which comprises separate sections, describing the typical choice of machinery and methods for handling soils at various phases. The techniques described by Sheets A-D are appropriate for the successful

reinstatement of higher quality agricultural land. The Natural England Guide to reclaiming mineral extraction and landfill sites to agriculture also contains useful background information.

Air Quality

Air quality in the UK has improved over recent decades but air pollution remains a significant issue. For example, approximately 85% of protected nature conservation sites are currently in exceedance of nitrogen levels where harm is expected (critical load) and approximately 87% of sites exceed the level of ammonia where harm is expected for lower plants (critical level of 1µg) [1]. A priority action in the England Biodiversity Strategy is to reduce air pollution impacts on biodiversity. The Government's Clean Air Strategy also has a number of targets to reduce emissions including to reduce damaging deposition of reactive forms of nitrogen by 17% over England's protected priority sensitive habitats by 2030, to reduce emissions of ammonia against the 2005 baseline by 16% by 2030 and to reduce emissions of NO_x and SO₂ against a 2005 baseline of 73% and 88% respectively by 2030. Shared Nitrogen Action Plans (SNAPs) have also been identified as a tool to reduce environmental damage from air pollution.

The planning system plays a key role in determining the location of developments which may give rise to pollution, either directly, or from traffic generation, and hence planning decisions can have a significant impact on the quality of air, water and land. The ES should take account of the risks of air pollution and how these can be managed or reduced. This should include taking account of any strategic solutions or SNAPs, which may be being developed or implemented to mitigate the impacts on air quality.

Further information on air pollution impacts and the sensitivity of different habitats/designated sites can be found on the Air Pollution Information System (www.apis.ac.uk).

Information on air pollution modelling, screening and assessment can be found on the following websites:

- SCAIL Combustion and SCAIL Agriculture - <http://www.scail.ceh.ac.uk/>
- Ammonia assessment for agricultural development
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/intensive-farming-risk-assessment-for-your-environmental-permit>
- Environment Agency Screening Tool for industrial emissions
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/air-emissions-risk-assessment-for-your-environmental-permit>
- Defra Local Air Quality Management Area Tool (Industrial Emission Screening Tool) – England <http://www.airqualityengland.co.uk/laqm>

Water Quality

The planning system plays a key role in determining the location of developments which may give rise to water pollution, and hence planning decisions can have a significant impact on water quality, and land. The assessment should take account of the risks of water pollution and how these can be managed or reduced. A number of

water dependent protected nature conservation sites have been identified as failing condition due to elevated nutrient levels and nutrient neutrality is consequently required to enable development to proceed without causing further damage to these sites. The ES needs to take account of any strategic solutions for nutrient neutrality or Diffuse Water Pollution Plans, which may be being developed or implemented to mitigate and address the impacts of elevated nutrient levels. Further information can be obtained from the Local Planning Authority.

Climate Change

The ES should identify how the development affects the ability of the natural environment (including habitats, species, and natural processes) to adapt to climate change, including its ability to provide adaptation for people. This should include impacts on the vulnerability or resilience of a natural feature (i.e. what's already there and affected) as well as impacts on how the environment can accommodate change for both nature and people, for example whether the development affects species ability to move and adapt. Nature-based solutions, such as providing green infrastructure on-site and in the surrounding area (e.g. to adapt to flooding, drought and heatwave events), habitat creation and peatland restoration, should be considered. The ES should set out the measures that will be adopted to address impacts.

Further information is available from the Committee on Climate Change's (CCC) Independent Assessment of UK Climate Risk, the National Adaptation Programme (NAP), the Climate Change Impacts Report Cards (biodiversity, infrastructure, water etc.) and the UKCP18 climate projections.

The Natural England and RSPB Climate Change Adaptation Manual (2020) provides extensive information on climate change impacts and adaptation for the natural environment and adaptation focused nature-based solutions for people. It includes the Landscape Scale Climate Change Assessment Method that can help assess impacts and vulnerabilities on natural environment features and identify adaptation actions. Natural England's Nature Networks Evidence Handbook (2020) also provides extensive information on planning and delivering nature networks for people and biodiversity.

The ES should also identify how the development impacts the natural environment's ability to store and sequester greenhouse gases, in relation to climate change mitigation and the natural environment's contribution to achieving net zero by 2050. Natural England's Carbon Storage and Sequestration by Habitat report (2021) and the British Ecological Society's nature-based solutions report (2021) provide further information.

Contribution to Local Environmental Initiatives and Priorities

The ES should consider the contribution the development could make to relevant local environmental initiatives and priorities to enhance the environmental quality of the development and deliver wider environmental gains. This should include considering proposals set out in relevant local strategies or supplementary planning documents including landscape strategies, green infrastructure strategies, tree and

woodland strategies, biodiversity strategies or biodiversity opportunity areas.

Appendix E Public Protection Response

The proposed extension brings the quarry closer to residential dwellings to the north and east of the site. As such there is a potential for adverse noise and dust impacts from the quarry.

Noise

I note that a noise impact assessment is proposed to determine the current baseline conditions and the potential noise generation from the proposed quarry extension. Furthermore it is confirmed that "ambient noise surveys will be undertaken at residential receptors around the site. Source-term sound power levels of the plant that will be used within the proposed site will be obtained. The noise emission from the operations associated with the quarry will be calculated using the propagation guidance of BS 5228:1. The noise level from the proposed operations will be calculated at each receptor for each stage of development". I will require that background levels are as presented as a mean, mode and median to ensure representation of the existing noise environment and to account for any uneven spread of data. Background measurements should take place over the quieter part of normal daytime working hours and should be representative of the background sound levels in those areas during the proposed hours of working of 07.00 - 18.00 Monday to Friday and 08.00 - 12.30 on Saturday. If equipment is used at night eg de watering pumps and generators then background measurements should be taken at night. We will expect a combination of attended and unattended monitoring to be undertaken.

Where any site noise sources have a significant tonal element, it may be appropriate to set specific limits to control this aspect. Peak or impulsive noise, which may include some reversing beepers, may also require separate limits that are independent of background noise (eg Lmax in specific octave or third-octave frequency bands – and that should not be allowed to occur regularly at night.

Noise modelling

At each noise receptor, please provide each item of plant operating and for each item of plant provide the following in a spreadsheet:

- Source-receptor distance
- Ground height
- Working height/depth (if different from ground height)
- Noise source height
- Barrier-receptor distance
- Barrier height
- Assumed attenuation from barrier
- Soft ground %
- Assumed ground attenuation
- Resultant LAeq at the receptor

The above data should be presented for each noise sensitive receptor as a worst case assumption with all plant and processes involved in each phase operating at the same time.

In addition to the above noise predictions, we will require spatial SoundPLAN modelling to be undertaken for the various stages considered in the calculations with a worst case scenario presented for the nearest receptors to each working phase in terms of the locations of the noise sources included. The model should use 1-2 dB contours and be based on the calculations in the spreadsheets and assessment with regard to source sound power levels, heights and on-times, topographic detail and any barriers/bunds.

The noise assessment should be presented and assessed in relation to compliance with noise criteria and thresholds contained within the PPG Minerals.

Dust

There is a potential for loss of amenity if dust management procedures are not identified or implemented. We note that the existing Brickworth Quarry is operated in accordance with an approved Dust Control Management Scheme which places a range of controls on operations in order to limit fugitive dust emissions. The applicant has confirmed that due to the proximity of a number of dwellings, it is proposed to produce an updated Air Quality Technical Note that will review the existing operation and adopted mitigation measures and their effectiveness.

Air quality dust impacts will be assessed using the latest planning guidance from Environmental Protection UK (EPUK), the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the results presented within the ES.

I would ask that in addition to the above, the proposed air quality assessment considers dust mitigation techniques associated with soil stripping, storage and reinstatement, mineral extraction and handling, mobile plant (on site), off-site haulage and preventing wind scouring of exposed surfaces.

END OF DOCUMENT

Appendix D



Notes				
Related Drawings: DIA Drawing based on "BRICKWORK REMOVAL OF SAND JULY 2025".				
Issue: Drawn by David Jarvis Associates Limited (CROWN COPYRIGHT. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED) DISEASE NUMBER 0100031. This drawing is for Planning purposes only - Do not use this drawing for Construction. The information contained in the drawing should be used as a guide to the final forms and finishes of the landscape scheme. Any provisions to be approved by the Client and Local Authority				
Scaling: Do not scale this drawing. Use given dimensions only.				
Setting out: refer to Engineers for information regarding setting out. In the event of discrepancy refer to Engineers in the first instance.				
Survey: Original survey provided by the Client.				
Services: Where possible these are identified on the drawings but, for the avoidance of doubt all service/utilities locations should be considered indicative until identified on site. To ensure all services / utilities shown are current refer to the original survey provider or utilities designer or Client for confirmation and further information regarding easements. In the event of new services being installed refer to the appointed Engineer. It is recommended that hazard warning tape 'danger electric cable /danger services' to be installed over all service routes (to remain on site) to current BS guidelines (BS7671).				
Lighting: Refer to lighting engineers drawings.				
Planting: Plant species are selected and located in line with consideration of the site conditions, NHBC guidelines and discussions with the Local Authority and design team. All plants and planting procedure to conform to the David Jarvis Associates Limited Landscape Specification that will accompany the Construction issue drawings. No species or plant location is to be varied without prior consent of the Landscape Architect.				
Biosecurity: All plant stock to be sourced from a supplier certified to be pest and disease free and in accordance with Plant Passport / Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) and current DEFRA requirements. Supplier information / certification to be retained for a period of not less than 12 years and must be made available upon request.				
Foundations: Developers / Contractors to ensure that all foundations (buildings and external walling) are designed and constructed so as to take into account, at the time of construction, any existing or proposed trees, hedgerows or other vegetation on the application site or existing vegetation on land adjoining the site at the time of construction and any trees felled or hedgerows removed on or adjacent to the site during the previous 15 years. For this purpose the developer / contractors will submit all relevant details to the Engineering with the Building Regulations Certificate.				
Design Levels: Refer to Engineers where design levels are not shown.				
CDM: Drawings to be read in conjunction with Designers risk assessment. Potential risks arising from those that associated with the general construction typical to the drawing are identified below;				
Drawing Revision				
Rev.	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
P1	10/08/2025	First draft issued to client.	JLB	JLB
P2	21/08/2025	Oil pipeline added, vegetation updated to reflect client comments .	JLB	JLB
P3	26/08/2025	Updated to reflect client comments .	JLB	JLB

Status			
PLANNING			
DAVID JARVIS ASSOCIATES			
DAVID JARVIS ASSOCIATES LIMITED 1 Tennyson Street Swindon Wiltshire SN1 5DT t: 01793 612173 e: mail@davidjarvis.biz w: www.davidjarvis.biz			
Client			
RAYMOND BROWN			
Project			
SANDLAND EXTENSION BRICKWORTH QUARRY			
Drawing Title			
WORKING SCHEME			
Scale		Sheet Size	
1:2500		A3	
		Date Plotted	
		26/08/2025	
Client Ref.	Drawing Ref.	Drawing No.	Version
-	3404-5-2	DR-0003	S5-P3



STEPHEN BOWLEY
PLANNING CONSULTANCY

Stephen Bowley BA MRTPI
Ferndale
Albury View
Tiddington
THAME OX9 2LQ
Tel/Fax 01844 338 636
Mobile 07710 032722
Email: SBowleyPC@aol.com

Transport statement

Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire

Proposed extensions to sand extraction with inert filling to restore the site to agriculture and woodland

This is an assessment of the potential traffic impact for the proposed quarry extension (Area A/B) at Brickworth. The proposal extends the existing traffic generation for the current quarry and backfill operation for a further 11 years. Brickworth is an existing quarry that has been worked for over 13 years and has an existing high standard access onto the adjoining A36. There has been no significant traffic impact since operations commenced in 2003. The proposed development will extend the lifetime of Brickworth Quarry until 2028.

The A36 is a designated Local Lorry Route in the Wiltshire Core Strategy. Nearly all lorries carrying sand or inert fill would travel via the A36 towards either Salisbury (north west) or Southampton (south east). Only lorries on local deliveries or collections, for example in Whiteparish (via the A27) would use a different route.

Brickworth Quarry has a direct access onto the A36 at its junction with the A27 with a light controlled spur. The traffic signal layout of the A36/A27 junction is to highest Highways Agency standards and incorporates many additional safety features to reflect the approach speeds along the A36. There is street lighting throughout the junction and additional signals heads mounted on high poles to ensure good advance warning and visibility of the junction. Each turning movement has its own lane and is separately signalised.

There is also a CCTV camera located just inside the quarry access which records all movements in and out of the site. The movements are recorded in the site weighbridge. These records are kept for a period of 10 days and are available to the County Planning Authority to ensure there is no infringement of the local traffic agreement prohibiting HGVs from travelling along the A27 through Whiteparish.

The development proposed will generate a similar level of traffic to that which presently exists. Both sand imports and inert fill imports will continue at broadly the same rates as present. As an example of traffic levels, the lorry loads for the first week in June 2016 have been given below, and are an indication of future levels of traffic generation for the proposed quarry extension. Typically, 40% of the lorries taking sand from Brickworth are backfilled to import inert materials for quarry restoration.

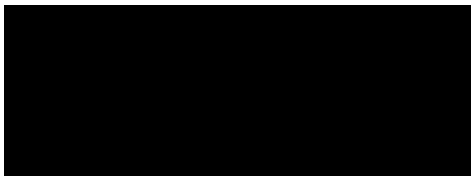
The Table below show the current site movements which has resulted in the continued progression of Round Copse North quarry restoration. These movements will be similar to that proposed for Extension A and B as sand sales are based on 150,000tpa.

8 th -15 th June 2016	Sand Loads Out	Sand Loads Imported	Waste Loads Imported
Total Loads per week	164	33	169
Loads per day	33	7	34
Movements per day	66	14	68
Total Movements (in and out) per day	148		

The daily traffic movements will vary according to orders for sand at construction sites, and to requirements for the removal of inert waste such as earth spoils from development sites. The relatively high levels of landfill traffic in June reflect the good weather and level of construction activity in the site catchment area at that time.

The proposed development will continue to generate the levels akin to the existing traffic levels for a further 11 years. There will be no significant change to the level of traffic and therefore no increased impact to the local road network or amenity.

Steve Bowley Planning Consultancy
14 September 2016



Rob Dance
Telephone: [REDACTED]
Mobile: [REDACTED]