

POLICY COMMITTEE

(Online meeting)

Tuesday, 19 January 2021 at 6.30pm

Committee Members: The Chairman (Councillor Foster) and Councillors Barrett, Heseltine, Ireton, Lis, Madeley, Metcalfe, Morrell, Mulligan, Myers, Noland, Place, Rose, Welch and Wheeler.

Substitutes: Conservatives – Councillors Handley, Moorby and Whitaker; Independents – Councillors Shuttleworth and Solloway (plus 1 vacancy); Labour – Councillor Mercer; Green – Brown.

(Please note that due to Covid-19, this meeting will be held remotely and will be livestreamed here <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCdfb6ZRbYnZ1-rRliLmjUwg>)

Exclusion of the Public - In accordance with the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules, Members are recommended to exclude the public from the meeting during consideration of Item \$10 on the grounds that it is likely that if Members of the public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 (relates to the financial or business affairs of any person including the Authority holding the information) of those Rules and Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

AGENDA

1. **Apologies for absence and substitutes** – To receive any apologies for absence and notification of substitutes.
2. **Confirmation of Minutes** – To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 1 December 2020 (there is also an exempt minute which is not for publication).
3. **Public Participation** – In the event that any questions/statements are received or members of the public attend, the public participation session will proceed for a period of up to fifteen minutes.
4. **Declarations of Interest** – All Members are invited to declare at this point any interests they have in items appearing on this agenda, including the nature of those interests.

(Declarations should be in the form of: a “**disclosable pecuniary interest**” under Appendix A to the Council's Code of Conduct, or “**other interests**” under Appendix B or

under Paragraph 15 where a matter arises at the meeting which relates to a financial interest of a friend, relative or close associate.

A Member of Council who has a disclosable pecuniary interest must leave the room and not take part in the discussion or vote. When declaring interests under Appendix B or Paragraph 15 of the Code, Members must move to the public seating area, not vote, and speak only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting.)

5. **Collection Fund Council Tax Surplus/(Deficit) 2020/21** – Report of the Chief Finance Officer. Attached.

Purpose of Report – To declare the estimated surplus on the Collection Fund Council Tax 2020/21.

6. **Collection Fund National Non-Domestic Rates Surplus/(Deficit) 2020/2021** – Report of the Chief Finance Officer. Attached.

Purpose of Report – To declare the estimated National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) surplus/(deficit) on the collection fund for 2020/21.

7. **Support for Friends of the Settle Carlisle Line to Become a Community Rail Partnership** – Report of the Chief Executive. Attached.

Purpose of Report – To ask Members to formally support the application of the Friends of the Settle Carlisle Line to become a Community Rail Partnership.

8. **Review of Operation of Ward Member Grants Scheme 2018-2021** – Report of the Chief Executive. Attached.

Purpose of Report – To review the Ward Member Grants' scheme launched in 2016/17, revised in 2017/18 and to seek further funding for the continuation of the scheme.

9. **Conservation Management Plan – Former Council Depot Site, Langcliffe Quarry, Settle** - Report of the Chief Executive. Attached.

Purpose of Report – To present an updated Conservation Management Plan for the Council owned depot/workshop site at Langcliffe Quarry required by way of a S.106 Agreement in order to obtain full planning approval for the proposed redevelopment to create a rural enterprise centre.

Item Exempt from Publication

- \$10. **Local Growth Deal Update: Highway Improvements – Engine Shed Lane Link Road** – Report of the Strategic Manager for Planning and Regeneration. Attached.

Purpose of Report - To update Members on the current position with regard to the delivery of the Local Growth Deal: Skipton Employment and Housing Growth scheme and seek approval for the proposed way forward.

11. **Items for Confirmation** – The Committee is asked to indicate whether any of the above items should be referred to Council for confirmation.

12. **Any other items** which the Chairman decides are urgent in accordance with Section 100B(4) of the Local Government Act 1972.

13. **Date and Time of Next Meeting** – Tuesday, 2nd February 2021 at 6.30pm (reserve date – 9th February 2021).

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11th January 2021

POLICY COMMITTEE (On-line)

1 December 2020

Present – The Chairman, Councillor Foster and Councillors Heseltine, Ireton, Lis, Madeley, Metcalfe, Morrell, Mulligan, Myers, Noland, Place, Rose, Welch and Wheeler.

Also in Attendance – Councillor Jaquin.

Officers – Chief Executive, Director of Services, Chief Finance Officer (S151 Officer), Strategic Manager for Planning and Regeneration, Solicitor to the Council and Monitoring Officer, ICO and Head of Assets and Commercial, Exchequer and Performance Manager, Business Services Manager, Senior Democratic Services Officer and Democratic Services and Scrutiny Officer.

Apologies for Absence – An apology for absence was received from Councillor Barrett.

Confirmation of Minutes – The minutes of the Policy Committee meeting held on 20 October 2020 were confirmed as a correct record.

Exclusion of the Public -

Resolved – That, in accordance with the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules, the public is excluded for the purposes of Minutes \$POL.1108 and \$POL.1109 below (marked \$) on the grounds that it is not in the public interest to disclose the Category 3 exempt information (relates to the financial or business affairs of any particular person).

Start: 6.33pm

Finish: 9.24pm

Councillors Metcalfe and Ireton joined the meeting at 6.34 and Councillor Noland joined at 6.52pm. Councillor Madeley left the meeting at 7pm. Councillor Welch left the meeting at 8.08pm.

Minutes for Report

POL.1098

QUARTER 2 REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING – 2020/2021

The Chief Finance Officer submitted a report advising Members of the revenue budget position of the Council, based on a quarter 2 review of income and expenditure to the end of September 2020 which suggested a forecasted overspend of £222k for the full financial year.

The Council had a General Fund unallocated balance of £995k at 1st April 2020 and it was possible that support from general balances could be required in the current to medium term as part of the response to current financial pressures. The Council had £6,720k in earmarked reserves as at 1st April 2020 and these were set out in appendix C to the Chief Finance Officer's report.

The Council's revised net budget of £7,070,906 had continued to be affected by the impacts of the pandemic with major income streams such as car parking and leisure and income would continue to be affected as activity recovered. The Government had introduced a claim mechanism to allow Councils to claim income losses of up to 75% of 95% of the budget income for a given period. The compensation claimed for the period April – July was £866k. Other income streams affected were highlighted in the Chief Finance Officer's report. Additional costs had also been incurred in specific areas, some one-off in nature such as IT expenditure to facilitate remote working.

Council funding from businesses rates and Council Tax would also be affected, but the extent would not be known until the end of the year. Craven was a member of the North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Business Rates Pool which operated on a 50% retained growth model. This was in place

for the current year only and it was reported that collection and growth expectations would be affected by business closures or changes and Government grant interventions.

Resolved – (1) That, the outturn revenue budget monitoring position as at 30th September 2020 is noted.

(2) That, the latest position of the savings achieved this quarter and identified as green in Appendix B to the report now submitted are noted and that these savings could be transferred to an earmarked reserve to support the 2020/21 budget and beyond.

(3) That, the central Government COVID grant support and the estimated sales, fees and charges compensation receivable and the estimated contributions to support the future budgets and collection fund as shown in Appendix A to the report now submitted are noted.

(4) That, it is noted that the COVID pandemic has had a significant impact on income and the costs of the Council and it likely some draw on reserves will be required in 2020/21 and that the apportionment is delegated to the Chief Finance Officer (S.151 Officer).

POL.1099

QUARTER 2 CAPITAL PROGRAMME MONITORING –
2020/2021

The Chief Finance Officer submitted a report informing Members of the Council's capital programme position, based on the quarter 2 review of income and expenditure to the end of September 2020. The agreed 2020/21 capital programme of £4,495k had been revised to include slippage from the 2019/2020 programme giving a revised programme amounting to £9,531k.

A summary of the programme was shown in the Chief Finance Officer's report and at the 30th September 2020, expenditure on the programme was £2,349k. There was currently a forecasted variance in project expenditure of £56k, relating to the Growth Deal – Highways Improvement Project, but this was to be funded externally through grant receipts.

The consequences of COVID had triggered the Chief Finance Officer to undertake a review of the existing capital projects to assess their viability, potential project delays and whether any of the programme's projects would have to be delayed or reassessed, particularly key commercial projects, to ease financial pressures.

With Government grant and cash-flow support, careful financial management and income streams beginning to recover, thereby stabilising the Council's financial position, it had not been necessary to recommend the removal or deferral of 2020/21 capital projects. A more detailed assessment would be made in quarter 3, however, the quarter 2 review showed that the full programme could be financed as planned without having to intentionally recommend the deferral of projects.

Resolved – (1) That, the capital budget position of the 2020/21 capital programme as at the 30th September 2020 is noted.

(2) That, the 2020/21 capital programme and the proposed funding for the projects agreed at quarter 2 are noted.

POL.1100

QUARTER 2 PERFORMANCE MONITORING UPDATE –
2020/2021

The Chief Finance Officer submitted a report presenting performance highlights for quarter 2 of the financial year 2020/21 in accordance with arrangements set out in the Council's Performance Management Framework.

Despite challenges resulting from the pandemic response, the majority of Council Plan actions were progressing as planned. Services returned updates for 19 actions and 13 of those (68.4%) were progressing as expected. 2 actions had not started and 4 actions were amber, these were:

- The Town Hall development
- Universal access to high quality broadband
- Recycling rate of 50%
- Waste Education Programme.

The report noted that sickness absences remained low across the Council and there had been some increased focus on the completion of Personal Development Reviews.

Resolved – (1) That, the performance highlights described in the report now submitted are noted.

POL.1101

FEES AND CHARGES 2021/2022

The Chief Finance Officer submitted a report presenting the fees and charges for the 2021/22 financial year. The Council's 2015 fees and charges policy provided for discretionary fees and charges for a number of core areas to be presented to Policy Committee for approval with the remainder being approved under delegated authority by the Council's Corporate Leadership Team in consultation with the relevant Lead Member. The Council's Licensing Committee would continue to be responsible for approving fees and charges in relation to licensing and hackney carriages.

Resolved – (1) That, the discretionary fees and charges that are subject to Policy Committee approval are approved.

(2) That, the discretionary fees and charges subject to delegated authority are noted.

POL. 1102

TREASURY MANAGEMENT MID-YEAR REVIEW – 2020/2021

The Chief Finance Officer submitted a report updating Members on the treasury activity undertaken in the first six months of the year in the context of current and forecast economic climates. The report had been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management. Treasury management was to ensure cash flow was adequately planned with surplus monies being invested in low risk counterparties, providing adequate security and liquidity. Another function of the treasury management service was the funding of the capital plan to ensure the Council could meet its capital spending commitments.

Resolved – That, the treasury management 2020/21 mid-year review is noted.

POL. 1103

ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS GRANT – LOCAL SCHEME

The Chief Finance Officer submitted a report asking Members to approve a local Additional Restrictions Grant (ARG) scheme as part of a range of the latest support being delivered to businesses.

Government announced on 26th November, that Craven would be in Tier 2, initially for a two-week period. That classification meant that a further local scheme would have to be approved as the LRSG 'Open' grant allowed for an element of local discretion.

The government determined that the purpose of the ARG funding was to support local economies and businesses that had been adversely impacted by national and LCAL Very High restrictions imposed to prevent the spread of Covid-19. The funding allocated to the council was £1.143m and was a fixed sum, to be spent by 31st March 2022.

As this was a discretionary fund, the Council were required to determine its own local scheme and this was attached to the report now submitted. The ARG scheme would apply when the Council area was in LCAL Very High (Tier 3) or in a national lockdown situation.

Resolved – (1) That, the Craven District Council ARG scheme as set in in Appendix 1 to the report now submitted is approved and will take effect from 24th November 2020.

(2) That, the establishment of a business support fund as included within the scheme is approved.

(3) That, delegated authority is given to the Chief Finance Officer to amend the scheme and any subsequent iteration of business grants' schemes if necessary, in consultation with the Leader of the Council and Lead Member (Finance).

POL.1104 **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION PEER CHALLENGE –
PLANNING SERVICE**

The Director of Services submitted a report containing the results from the Local Government Association's Peer Challenge of the Council's Planning Service which had taken place in September 2020. Peer Challenges provided an alternative performance and regulation challenge for local government since the abolition of the Audit Commission in 2010. These Challenges were a proven tool for improvement and involved a team of expert local government officers and councillors spending time at a Council challenging the way the service operated and sharing good practice from across the country. The team focussed on service operations, planning committees and decisions.

The Planning Service had faced significant challenges recently and with the Local Plan in place and that being a key strategic priority for the Council and it was important to ensure a fit for purpose planning service was in place and being able to learn good practice from across the profession.

The review uncovered a number of problems and set out a range of recommendations for improvement which were included within the Director of Services' report. In essence, the problems were not simply an issue of resources but more about culture and efficiency. Overall, the service could be more efficient if processes and delegated powers were streamlined, staff knowledge and skills were effectively used and stakeholder engagement was improved.

Planning meetings were long and it was widely acknowledged that communication between officers and councillors and, to some extent between the service and stakeholders was poor. Behaviours in Planning Committee by councillors towards officers, between councillors themselves demonstrated a disjointed and adversarial culture.

Additionally, it was found that the Planning Policy team and the Development Management team worked as two separate entities and therefore they were not well integrated with corporate policies instead of the Corporate Plan and the Local Plan being at the heart of service delivery.

The Executive Summary within the Director of Services' report highlighted improvements made in processing times, developing internal talent and a desire by both councillors and officers to sort things out.

Ten recommendations for continuous improvement were made:

- Reposition and restate the management of planning in the context and at the heart of the Corporate Plan and the Local Plan.
- Establish a Strategic Lead Member (or similar) role to take overall leadership on planning matters.
- Establish a strategic lead officer to be the catalyst for change.
- Adopt a single team approach to planning.

- Members and officers should work together to sort out the problems that exist.
- Establish a clear, transparent, customer focus.
- Establish and communicate clear processes.
- Improve the effectiveness of Planning Committee as the decision making forum.
- Communication with parish councils.
- Embrace and welcome collaborative learning and working.

A draft improvement plan was included within the Director of Services' report but the Council had already acted in response to the review by appointing a new Lead Member of Planning to provide the necessary long term corporate focus and oversee its development. It had already been proposed that an Improvement Board chaired by the Lead Member for Planning, comprised of the Chair of Planning Committee and senior officers be established and its first meeting was already being arranged. The LGA had also offered a representative to be part of the Board to provide continuous challenge and support.

During the ensuing debate, Members commented on the need for achieving improvements to the planning service as soon as possible and that it was imperative that the Improvement Board started its work straightaway.

Resolved – (1) That, the report and draft improvement plan is noted.

(2) That, a progress report is submitted to a meeting of the Policy Committee in the New Year.

POL.1105 **NEW LEASE OF AIREVILLE NURSERIES, AIREVILLE PARK,
SKIPTON**

The Director of Services submitted a report seeking approval to grant a new lease for the land and buildings at Aireville Nurseries within Aireville Park Skipton at an undervalue to North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) for ten years. The land and buildings were originally leased at a peppercorn rent to NYCC in 2005 for a period of 10 years with a covenant to restrict use exclusively to horticultural work based training for people with learning difficulties living in the Craven District.

The County had invested in the site including the construction and provision of new buildings, toilets, fencing and security features. The original lease expired on 4th December 2015 and NYCC had been holding over on the original terms with the agreement of the Council. It would be extremely difficult to terminate and oppose the grant of a new lease because of the acceptance of 'holding over' and it was therefore suggested that a new lease be granted for a term of 10 years with a covenant as in the previous lease. Both parties had agreed to an increased rent of £150 per annum from a peppercorn.

Resolved – That, delegated authority is given to the Director of Services and the Solicitor to the Council to grant a lease at an under value of the land and buildings at Aireville Nurseries within Aireville Park, Skipton to North Yorkshire County Council for ten years.

Minutes for Decision

POL.1106 **SKIPTON CREMATORIUM EXTENSION**

The Council's Property Project Manager submitted a report providing information relating to the construction of a small enclosed extension to the entrance of Skipton Crematorium. Bereavement Services had been the subject of a Business Development Plan and a review undertaken by the Council's Select Committee and one of their recommendations had been for an extension to be erected to one side of the Chapel's main entrance to provide an additional covered space for large funerals unable to be accommodated in the main chapel.

Former Councillor Pat Fairbanks' had long campaigned for a porch or shelter and on her death she generously bequeathed £20,000 in her Will to Craven District Council specifically for constructing an extension.

The proposed extension would accommodate an additional 20 persons standing, increasing overall capacity to 104 and with the addition of audio visual equipment they would be able to view services from the main Crematorium.

Indicative total cost of the scheme was in the region of £50,000 and a supplementary estimate was required to proceed with the project.

RECOMMENDED – That, a supplementary capital estimate of £30,000 is approved to provide a sheltered extension to Skipton Crematorium, in addition to £20,000 donated from former Councillor Patricia Fairbanks' estate (£50,000 in total).

POL.1107

COMMUNITY ASSETS TRANSFER

The Director of Services submitted a report seeking approval to investigate options to utilise the assets of Craven District Council for the long term cultural and economic well-being of Craven's communities.

Craven District Council held a range of assets including a theatre, shops, business units, car parks and land holdings that generated a turnover of £4.23m from rent, fees or the services delivered within them. Some important assets not generating a surplus but important to residents included Aireville Park, Skipton Town Hall and Craven Leisure all requiring constant investment and support.

The process for local government reorganisation was underway in North Yorkshire and to safeguard Craven District Council assets for the long term benefit of its communities the Director of Services' report highlighted the benefits of transferring assets to the third sector as well as pointing out the challenges that would need to be addressed through the asset transfer process.

Members approval was sought to develop a business case for the transfer of assets and it was,

RECOMMENDED – (1) That, the development of a business case for the transfer of assets for the long term benefit of Craven's residents in approved.

(2) That, £50,000 is allocated to enable the development of a business case that scopes opportunities to secure assets and activities for Craven communities.

(3) That, delegated authority is given to the Director of Services to develop the business case in consultation with the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Council.

\$POL.1108

CRAVEN ARTS' HOUSE

(A separate excluded full minute has been prepared for this item. It is published (on pink paper) in an Appendix to Committee Members, relevant officers and others who are entitled to all details.)

\$POL.1109

JOINT VENTURE – REDEVELOPMENT OF COUNCIL DEPOT SITE, ENGINE SHED LANE, SKIPTON

(A separate excluded full minute has been prepared for this item. It is published (on pink paper) in an Appendix to Committee Members, relevant officers and others who are entitled to all details.)

Date and Time of Next Meeting – Tuesday, 12th January 2021 at 6.30pm.

Chairman

Policy Committee – 12th January 2021

COLLECTION FUND COUNCIL TAX SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) 2020/21



Report of Chief Finance Officer (s151 Officer)

Lead Member – Finance: Councillor Mulligan

Ward(s) affected: All

1. **Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 To declare the estimated surplus on the Collection Fund Council Tax for 2020/21.

2. **Recommendations – Members are recommended to:**

- 2.1 Declare an estimated deficit of £1,266,522 on the Council's Collection Fund at 31st March 2021 relating to Council Tax transactions.
- 2.2 Note that the estimated deficit declared for 20/21, is eligible for spreading over the next three financial years.
- 2.3 Recommend to Council that as part of the budget strategy the Council's element of the estimated deficit and subsequent spreading thereof, is used in calculating the level of Council Tax for 2021/22.

3. **Report**

- 3.1 The Collection Fund records the amount of income collected from Council Tax, together with precept payments to the Parish/Town Councils and the County Council, Police and Fire and Rescue Authorities and this Authority. The Council is required to declare an estimate of the surplus or deficit that is likely to occur on the Collection Fund at the end of each year in January of that year.
- 3.2 Any surplus or deficit relating to the Council Tax is shared between the County Council, the Police Authority, the Fire and Rescue Authority and this Council in the same proportion as the amount of their precepts for the year.
- 3.3 Any surplus or deficit may occur in the Collection Fund if the Council Tax Base is higher or lower than originally forecast or collection rates are higher or lower than originally expected.

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3.4 **Estimated Deficit for 2020/21**

The amount calculated as the deficit on the Collection Fund for 2020/21 is £1,266,522.

3.5 Due to the impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic, any deficits can be spread over the next three Financial years to reduce the impact on any individual year. As a result of the spreading, the estimated closing cumulative deficit is £128,269.

3.6 The table below shows the amount that has to be shared by the precepting authorities;

	Craven DC	NYCC	NYPCC	NYFRS	Total
2020/21 precept proportions %	0.123960779	0.701822749	0.136800538	0.037415934	1.00
In year surplus/(deficit) £	(156,999.05)	(888,873.95)	(173,260.89)	(47,388.10)	(1,266,521.99)
Spreading adjustment £	104,666.04	592,582.63	115,507.26	31,592.07	844,348.00
Prior year surplus/(deficit) £	36,432.70	206,269.24	40,206.37	10,996.73	293,905.03
15 January Estimated surplus/(deficit) £	(15,900.32)	(90,022.08)	(17,547.26)	(4,799.30)	(128,268.97)

3.7 This Council must take the £15,900 into account when it sets its element of the Council Tax for 2021/22, as well as the Council tax rates in the subsequent years taking account of the amounts that have been spread to future years.

3.8 It is not unusual for a deficit to be estimated on a Collection Fund. The ideal situation is for it to break even year on year. When dealing with figures in excess of £55m a deficit of £1,267k represents a negative variance of 2.3%. It is expected that Central Government will provide support to recover the losses in this unique year, but the details behind this are not yet confirmed.

3.9 Surplus/Deficits can occur as a result of differences between actual results and estimates made when setting the Council Tax Base, which was calculated some 12 months ago. These differences include the number of new properties becoming chargeable in the year, the proportion of properties claiming discounts (including single person discount and the council Tax reduction scheme [CTRS]) and the collection rate. The pandemic has impacted upon the number of discounts being claimed as well as a rise in CTRS.

3.10 Over recent years the Council Tax Collection fund had an estimated surplus/deficit as follows:

£200k surplus year-ended 31 March 2020
£750k surplus year-ended 31 March 2019
£750k surplus year-ended 31 March 2018
£750k surplus year-ended 31 March 2017
£550k surplus year-ended 31 March 2016
£475k surplus year-ended 31 March 2015

- 3.11 The trend in earlier years for an increase in the surplus has arisen as a consequence of the proactive work undertaken by the Council for changes in householders claiming discounts/ empty property reviews, the volume of new builds coming on to the register, together with a review of the provision for bad debts. This year's swing to a deficit is as a result of the impact of the COVID pandemic on collection rates, increases to the claimants of CTRS and other discounts.

4. Financial and Value for Money Implications

- 4.1 The Council has to take account of its proportion of the estimated surplus in setting the Council Tax for 2021/22.

5. Legal implications

- 5.1 The Council must by law take account of its proportion of the estimated deficit in setting the Council Tax for 2021/22.

6. Contribution to Council Priorities

- 6.1 Any surplus or deficit that is declared, must be included in setting the Council's Budget for the following year and as such this declaration contributes to the Financial Sustainability of the Council.

7. Risk Management

There is a risk of the Council breaking the law should the recommendations not be approved and failing to set a balanced budget would have serious consequences for the Council.

8. Equality Impact Assessment

- 8.1 The Council's Equality Impact Assessment Procedure **has been** followed. An Equality Impact Assessment **has not** been completed on the proposals as completion of **Stage 1- Initial Screening** of the Procedure identified that the proposed policy, strategy, procedure or function **does not have** the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on •age • disability •gender • race/ethnicity • religion or religious belief (faith)

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•sexual orientation, or • rural isolation.

9. **Consultations with Others** – None

10. **Access to Information : Background Documents** – Working papers held in Financial services

11. **Appendices** – None

12. **Author of the Report**

James Hordern, Accountancy Services Manager

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Note: Members are invited to contact the author in advance of the meeting with any detailed queries or questions.

Policy Committee – 12th January 2021

COLLECTION FUND NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) 2020/21



Report of Chief Finance Officer (s151 Officer)

Lead Member – Finance: Councillor Mulligan

Ward(s) affected: All

1. **Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 To declare the estimated National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) surplus / (deficit) on the Collection Fund for 2020/21.

2. **Recommendations** – Members are recommended to:

- 2.1 Declare an estimated deficit of £9,232,490 on the Council's Collection Fund at 31st March 2021 relating to NNDR transactions.
- 2.2 Recommend to Council that as part of the budget strategy the Council's element of the estimated deficit, is used in calculating the level of Council Tax for 2021/22.

3. **Report**

- 3.1 The Collection Fund records the amount of income collected from NNDR, together with payments on account to central Government, the County Council and Fire and Rescue Authorities and this Authority. The Council is required to declare an estimate of the surplus or deficit that is likely to occur on the Collection Fund at the end of each year in January of that year.
- 3.2 Under the rates retention scheme, which came into effect on 1 April 2013, local authorities are able to keep a proportion of the business rates that they collect. As a result, authorities now have a direct financial interest in the rates retention system and an incentive to work with their business community to grow local economies.
- 3.3 Any surplus or deficit relating to NNDR is shared between Central Government, the County Council, the Fire and Rescue Authority and this Council in prescribed proportions under the Non-Domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Regulations 2013.
- 3.4 Any surplus or deficit may occur in the Collection Fund if the amounts billed or

collection rates are higher or lower than the estimate set at the start of the year on the NNDR1 return. During 20/21, the collection of rates has been severely impacted upon by the restrictions imposed by Central Government on Businesses within the District. As such the amount collectable, is significantly different from that estimated on the NNDR1 last year.

3.5 **Estimated Surplus for 2020/21**

The amount calculated as the in-year unadjusted deficit on the NNDR Collection Fund for 2020/21 is £9,232,490.

The vast majority of that relates to the new reliefs that were introduced as part of the Government's response to COVID-19. The significant deficit will need to be met in 2021/22, but there will be a carry forward all of the Section 31 grants that are received in 2020/21, to be drawn down in 2021/22 to meet the deficit.

Due to the impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic, any deficits can be spread over the next three financial years to reduce the impact on any individual year. The deficit spreading can only be applied to deficits that are not as a result of the additional grants awarded due to the reaction to COVID-19. There is £9,082k of the £9,232k that is as a result of the S31 grants and after adjustments, from the previous year's estimates and actuals. Therefore, the overall adjusted deficit is £144,546. This can be spread over the next three years, as it relates to an assumed adjustment in non-collection allowance for the Collection Fund.

3.6 The table below shows the amount that has to be shared by the precepting authorities;

	Central Government	Craven DC	NYCC	NYFRS	
Prior year (19/20) surplus/(deficit)	60,614	126,077	53,340	2,425	242,455
In year (20/21) surplus/(deficit)	(4,616,245)	(3,692,996)	(830,924)	(92,325)	(9,232,490)
Spreading Adjustment (to 22/23 and 23/24)	48,182	38,546	8,673	964	96,364
Total estimated surplus/(deficit) at end of 2020/21	(4,507,449)	(3,528,374)	(768,911)	(88,937)	(8,893,671)
Adjustment to estimated closing deficit for elements that cannot be spread					8,845,489
Adjusted surplus/(deficit)	(24,091)	(19,273)	(4,336)	(482)	(48,182)

3.7 This Council must take the £19,273 deficit into account when it sets its element of the Council Tax for 2021/22.

3.8 It is not unusual for a variance to be estimated on a collection fund. The ideal situation is for it to break even year on year, but when dealing with figures in excess of £21m a surplus / (deficit) could occur.

3.9 Surplus/Deficits can occur as a result of differences between actual results and

estimates made when predicting the cashflows in the NNDR1 form some 12 months ago. These differences include movements in the provision for appeals and for bad debts, businesses closing and no one taking them over and the collection rate. It should be noted that Government Support is expected to cover the losses in this unique year, however the detail behind this is not yet confirmed.

- 3.10 Over recent years the NNDR Collection Fund had an estimated surplus/deficit as follows:

£35,393 surplus year-ended 31 March 2020
 £257k deficit year-ended 31 March 2019
 £50k deficit year-ended 31 March 2018
 £1,209k deficit year-ended 31 March 2017
 £910k deficit year-ended 31 March 2016
 £2,400k deficit year-ended 31 March 2015

- 3.11 A trend is difficult to predict as the factors affecting rates payable are outside the Council's control.

4. **Financial and Value for Money Implications**

- 4.1 The Council has to take account of its proportion of the estimated surplus / (deficit) in setting the Council Tax for 2021/22.

5. **Legal implications**

- 5.1 The calculation of the apportionment of the surplus or deficit is prescribed under the Non-Domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Regulations 2013.

6. **Contribution to Council Priorities**

Any surplus or deficit that is declared, must be included in setting the Council's Budget for the following year and as such this declaration contributes to the Financial Sustainability of the Council.

7. **Risk Management**

There is a risk of the Council breaking the law should the recommendations not be approved and failing to set a balanced budget would have serious consequences for the Council.

8. **Equality Impact Assessment**

The Council's Equality Impact Assessment Procedure **has been** followed. An Equality Impact Assessment **has not** been completed on the proposals as completion of **Stage 1- Initial Screening** of the Procedure identified that the proposed policy, strategy, procedure or function **does not have** the potential to

cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on •age • disability •gender • race/ethnicity • religion or religious belief (faith) •sexual orientation, or • rural isolation.

9. **Consultations with Others**

None

10. **Access to Information : Background Documents**

Working papers held in financial services

11. **Appendices – None**

12. **Author of the Report**

James Hordern, Accountancy Services Manager

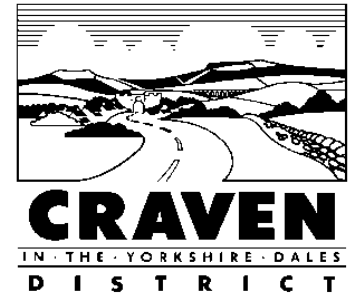
Tel: 01756 706316

Email: jhordern@cravendc.gov.uk

Note: Members are invited to contact the author in advance of the meeting with any detailed queries or questions.

Policy Committee – 19 January 2021

Support for Friends of the Settle Carlisle Line to become a Community Rail Partnership



Report of the Chief Executive

Lead Member - Greener Craven: Carl Lis

Ward(s) affected: All

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To ask members to formally support the application of the Friends of the Settle Carlisle Line to become a Community Rail Partnership

2. Recommendations – Members are recommended to:

- 2.1 Note the intention of the Friends of the Settle Carlisle Line (FoSCL) to apply to become members of Community Rail and be formally recognised as a Community Rail Partnership
- 2.2 Express the Council's support for FoSCL's application to become a Community Rail Partnership

3. Background

- 3.1 Community Rail is a government-supported programme which enables community involvement in the planning and delivery of rail services in a local area.
- 3.2 Organisations with a lead role in enabling community involvement sign up to become Community Rail Partnerships. This can provide access to further funding and support, as well as formal recognition as a consultative body for the planning and delivery of rail services.
- 3.3 In Craven, users of the Bentham Line are currently represented by the successful Leed-Morecambe Community Rail Partnership. However, despite a large and active membership, FoSCL is not currently formally recognised as a Community Rail Partnership for the Settle-Carlisle Line.
- 3.4 FoSCL intend to apply for membership of Community Rail, as a Community Rail Partnership, and have requested the Council's support.

4. Financial and Value for Money Implications

- 4.1 No immediate financial or value for money implications. Likely to present long-term economic opportunities for the District.

5. Legal Implications

- 5.1 No legal implications

6. Contribution to Council Priorities

- 6.1 Continuing community involvement in planning local rail services supports the priorities 'Carbon Neutral Craven' and 'Thriving Communities

7. Risk Management

- 7.1 No additional risks arising from this report.

8. Equality Analysis

- 8.1 The Council's Equality Impact Assessment Procedure has been followed. An Equality Impact Assessment has not been completed on the proposals as completion of Stage 1- Initial Screening of the Procedure identified that the proposed policy, strategy, procedure or function does not have the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on •age • disability •gender • race/ethnicity • religion or religious belief (faith) •sexual orientation, or • rural isolation.

9. Consultations with Others

- 9.1 Friends of the Settle Carlisle Line

10. Background Documents

None

11. Appendices

None

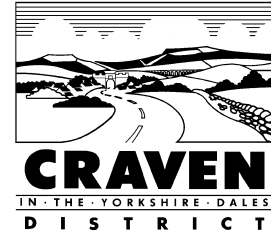
12. Author of the Report

Name Rob Atkins, Exchequer & Performance Manager
Telephone: 01756 706464
E-mail: RAtkins@cravendc.gov.uk

Note: Members are invited to contact the author in advance of the meeting with any detailed queries or questions.

Policy Committee – 19th January 2021

Review of operation of Ward Member Grants Scheme 2018-2021



Report of the Chief Executive

Lead Member: Councillor David Ireton

Ward(s) affected: All

1. **Purpose of Report** – To review the Ward Member Grant scheme launched in 2016/17, revised in 2017-18 and to seek funding for continuation of the scheme.

2. **Recommendations** – Members are recommended to:

2.1 Note the contents of the report

2.2 Approve the continuation of the scheme for the next two financial years (2021-22 and 2022-2023).

2.2 Approve an annual budget of £30,000 for the scheme (£1k per Councillor), funded by £30,000 from the Revenue Budget.

Report

3.1 **Background**

3.2 The Council has a long-standing commitment to empowering people and organisations to do more to help communities throughout Craven.

3.3 In 2015 the Leader of the Council, Cllr Richard Foster gave a commitment to introduce Ward Member budgets, allowing every District Councillor to respond to local needs by recommending the allocation of small amounts of money to support projects or activities that benefit the communities they represent at grass roots level.

3.4 Ward Member budgets would:

- Increase levels of community engagement at a very local level
- Allow flexible and timely funding of very small initiatives within communities which provide flexible and immediate solutions
- Help communities help themselves
- Enhance the social, economic or environmental wellbeing of the community

AGENDA ITEM 8

- 3.5 The Ward member Grant Scheme was introduced in 2016/17 and each Member was allocated funding of £1,000. Following the second internal audit review it was agreed to continue running the scheme with the same level of funding and funding sources for the next three years. (Min POL.926)

3.6 Reviews of the Scheme

- 3.6.1 There have been two reviews:

3.6.2 **Initial Review – March 2017**

Following the first year's pilot an initial review was undertaken in March 2017 by Lead Member for Communities, Cllr Linda Brockbank, Chief Executive, Paul Shevlin and Communications and Partnerships Manager, Sharon Hudson.

3.6.3 **Internal Audit – 2017/18**

As part of the annual audit plan for 2017/18 an audit of the Ward Member Grant Scheme was undertaken reviewing key controls on 20 randomly selected projects.

- 3.6.4 All 7 of the audit recommendations were adopted and implemented from 2018/19 onwards. A copy of the audit recommendations that have been implemented in full shown in Appendix A

- 3.6.5 A copy of the current Ward member Grant form that also sets out the criteria for funding can be found at Appendix B

3.7 Grant Distribution

3.7.1 **2018-19**

£29,541.20 of the budgeted £30,000 was allocated to community projects.

There were 95 individual grant awards ranging from £100 to £1000.

63 projects received Ward Member Grants. 20 projects were awarded funding from two or more members which is why the number of projects supported was lower than the total number of awards.

3.7.2 **Types of Project**

Local groups working with Councillors applied for funding for a wide range of projects as summarised in the table below.

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Total Funding
Community Events	5	£1,800 (6.1%)

AGENDA ITEM 8

Arts & Heritage Projects	4	£1,380 (4.7%)
Sports Equipment & Facilities	11	£6,598 (22.3%)
Playground Equipment	2	£1,300 (4.4%)
Environmental Improvements	7	£2,291 (7.8%)
Activities for Older People	4	£1,000 (3.4%)
Activities for Children & Young People	11	£5,557 (18.8%)
Community Building Improvements	8	£4,615 (15.6%)
Village Amenities	11	£5,000 (16.9%)
Totals	63	£29,541

Village amenities included a variety of items such as defibrillators, local newsletters, war memorials and support for setting up community shops.

3.8 2019-20

£27,098 of the budgeted £30,000 was allocated to 58 community projects.

There were 84 individual grant awards ranging from £100 to £1,000 with 16 projects awarded funding from two or more members.

Types of Project

Local groups working with Councillors applied for funding for a wide range of projects as summarised in the table below.

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Total Funding
Community Events	5	£1,214 (4.5%)
Arts & Heritage Projects	8	£5,325 (19.7%)
Sports Equipment & Facilities	15	£7,234 (26.7%)
New Group Activities	5	£1,535 (5.7%)
Community Safety Activities	5	£3,509 (13%)
Environmental Improvements	9	£3,836 (14.2%)
Community Building Improvements	6	£1,955 (7.2%)
Village Amenities	5	£2,491 (9.2%)
Totals	58	£27,098

Village amenities included items such as benches and notice boards.

AGENDA ITEM 8

Community safety activities includes items such as defibrillators and speed reduction initiatives.

A detailed breakdown of funding allocated for each Ward can be found at Appendix C

3.9 2020-21

At the time of writing the report across the district, a total of 44 ward member grant applications have been received (a 25% increase on the number received by this time last year). £14,239.49 has already been awarded in grants so far this year which is almost double the amount awarded by this time last year (£7622.52).

£15,760.51 remains to be allocated in some wards and the deadline for community groups to apply for a ward member grant is Monday 15 February 2021

3. Implications

4.1 Financial Implications

£30,000 is included in the revenue budget for the Ward Member Grants Programme.

4.2 Legal Implications – The Council is empowered under the Localism Act 2011 (General Power of Competence) to authorise expenditure benefiting local communities.

4.3 Contribution to Council Priorities – Ward Member Grants contributes to the Corporate Priority Supporting the Wellbeing of our Communities.

4.4 Risk Management

Members may become more likely to receive allegations or complaints against them of misuse of public money. The risk can be mitigated by each member:

- Ensuring the criteria is followed
- Sharing knowledge and information with other members
- Considering the perception some people may have of a decision
- Considering how a decision enhances, not detracts from the Council's reputation.
- Avoiding making funding decision at pre-election periods as stated in application process

4.5 Equality Analysis

The Council's Equality Impact Assessment Procedure **has been** followed. An Equality Impact Assessment **has not** been completed on the proposals as completion of **Stage 1- Initial Screening** of the Procedure when first taken to Members in 2016-17 identified that

AGENDA ITEM 8

the proposed policy, strategy, procedure or function **does not have** the potential to cause negative impact or discriminate against different groups in the community based on •age • disability •gender • race/ethnicity • religion or religious belief (faith) •sexual orientation, or • rural isolation,

6. **Access to Information: Background Documents** –
Audit Services Report Ward Member Grants 2017/18 Report Ref: C13/2017
7. **Author of the Report** – Sharon Hudson, Communications, Customer Service and Partnerships Manager
Email: shudson@cravendc.gov.uk Tel No: 01756 706246

Note: Members are invited to contact the author in advance of the meeting with any detailed queries or questions.

8. **Appendices**
Appendix A – Audit Recommendations & Proposed Scheme Amendments
Appendix B – Ward Member Grant Process
Appendix C – Breakdown of Ward Member Grants by Ward

Appendix A

Audit Recommendations & Ward Member Scheme Amendments

Audit Recommendations	Scheme Amendment
R1: Evidence of a project's or activity's expected costs should be submitted with an application and evidence of expenditure submitted with the monitoring form.	Applicants will be requested to provide estimates or quotes for expenditure with initial application form. Applicants will be requested to provide evidence of expenditure such as bank statements, invoices or receipts with their monitoring forms.
R2: A checklist should be introduced for Councillors to evidence that specific points have been considered, checked and justifiable reasons for approval documented.	Amended approval form to include a required documentation checklist. It will be the responsibility of the Partnerships Officer to ensure all the necessary documentation/checks have been received before the application is forwarded on to the relevant Ward Member.
R3: Expected permissions should be reviewed by appropriate Council officers and evidence of permissions already obtained submitted to the Council	Applicants will be requested to confirm that permissions are not required or provide evidence that permissions are in place as part of the grant offer letter. Funding will not be released until copies of documentation are received.
R4: The grants log should be amended going forward to include all applications received so that those ultimately rejected, and reasons for rejection, are monitored	Application process will be amended to require all grants to be initially submitted to CDC Business Support as it has been difficult to track total number of applications submitted when they are received through several routes. Grant administration log amended to include all applications received. Where grants are rejected because they do not fit with the criteria this will be noted.
R5: A timeframe should be introduced for Councillors within which applications should be either approved or rejected.	It will be the responsibility of the Partnerships Officer to ensure all the necessary documentation/checks have been received before forwarding application on to the relevant Ward Member. will be checked for eligibility by Partnerships Officer and if eligible, sent to Cllrs for consideration. Cllrs will be requested to approve or reject the application within 4 weeks of submission.
R6: Either the application criteria should be formally expanded to allow for a different aspect of an activity to be funded which has already received previous funding in a 2 year period, or, the existing criteria should be appropriately adhered to.	Application criteria will make clear that an organisation or event can apply again for funding as long as it is for a different project or activity.

R7: Those approving funding must ensure that the applicant is not in receipt of any grant funding that has occurred in the last 2 years.	Application criteria will state that applications will not be forwarded to Members that have already received funding so the check is made by Officers.
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Craven District Council Ward Member Grants 2020 - 2021 Application Form

What are Ward Member Grants?

The council has a long-standing commitment to empowering people and organisations to do more to help communities throughout Craven.

Ward Member grants, were introduced in 2016 to allow every district councillor to respond to local needs by recommending the allocation of small amounts of money to support projects or activities that benefit the communities they represent.

Each councillor had a budget of £1,000 to allocate to community projects in their ward. Ward Member grants can also be used to fund projects between two or more wards, providing the project benefits the residents in each ward.

Projects that have been funded through the scheme include youth groups, village hall improvements, activities for older people, environmental improvements and playgrounds, a full list of all the projects funded so far can be found on our website.

How to Apply

The scheme will re-open on 1 April 2020.

Applications can then be made at any time through the year until the Ward Member has allocated all their budget.

The scheme will close for applications at 4:00 pm on Monday 15 February 2021. and all applications will need to have been received by Craven District Council, Business Support by this time.

To make an application complete all sections of the application form and email the completed form to BusinessSupport@cravendc.gov.uk or post to Business Support, Craven District Council, 1 Belle Vue Square, Broughton Road, Skipton, North Yorkshire, BD23 1FJ.

We advise you to contact the relevant Ward Councillor and discuss your application before sending us your completed application, a list of Craven District Councillors and Wards is available on our website www.cravendc.gov.uk

Once we have received your application we will check that it is complete, meets the application criteria and that all required additional information has been attached. If it is ineligible or we need further information, we will contact you to let you know.

If it is eligible and complete we will send it to the relevant Ward Members for consideration and they will have 4 weeks to recommend whether to fund the project.

We will then contact you to let you know their decision.

Ward Member Grants Application Criteria

- 1) The payment must be over £100
- 2) Funding will support projects/groups that meet the ambitions of the local community and support the Council's corporate priorities which are:
 - Enterprising Craven
 - Resilient Communities
 - Financial Resilience
- 3) Funding will normally go to a community group, but may be awarded to social enterprises, community businesses or other public agencies if the aims of the scheme are being met. Grants can NOT be given to an individual.
- 4) The granting of the funding is a one-off and will not imply an ongoing commitment by the council nor have a revenue implication for the council
- 5) The project or activity must enhance the quality of life of people living or working in the ward and not unfairly discriminate against people from different backgrounds.
- 6) Funding has to be used by the community group within 12 months of receipt.
- 7) To be eligible for funding the project or activity:
 - Must not have already taken place (retrospective funding is not permitted)
 - Could not easily be funded elsewhere
 - Must be able to demonstrate support in the community
 - Must not have received Council funding over the past 2 years
- 8) Funding cannot be used to support any initiative more than once in a two-year period, an organisation or event can apply for a second grant within the two years as long as it is for a different project or activity.
- 9) Applications can be made to more than one councillor for jointly funded projects providing the project benefits the residents in each ward but please note there is a maximum cap of £2,000 per application.
- 10) Applications must provide estimates or quotes with this application form and will be expected to provide evidence of expenditure such as bank statements, invoices or receipts with their monitoring form.

11) Funding must not replace funding previously provided by other statutory agencies such as the County Council.

12) Funding must not form part of the Parish precept.

13) Funding will not be approved for:

- Projects or activities that will only benefit an individual or an individual family or a private business;
- Political parties or trade unions or employers' associations or groups affiliated with any of these
- Lobbying or lobbying organisations
- Projects or activities that seek to promote a faith or belief as their main purpose
- Projects or activities that are contrary to the Council's equality objectives.

14) As far as the Ward Councillor is aware, making the payment to the community group would not result in fraudulent or illegal activity or any practices which would bring Craven District Council into disrepute. This would include ensuring that all recipients have any required permissions in place including requisite insurance, and DBS checks if appropriate.

For further advice contact the Partnerships Officer, Kate Senior ksenior@cravendc.gov.uk or 01756 706414.

Craven District Council Ward Member Grant Application Form

To be completed by applicant

Name of Project	
Organisation making the Application	
Description of Project Brief summary of what the project is and how it will benefit the local community. Please include how, when and where the project will be delivered and for how long.	
Project start and finish dates	
Outcomes of the Project Please provide a description of what you hope to achieve e.g. the number of training events delivered, the number of people attending etc	
How does your project meet the ambitions of these local communities?	
How does your project support the Council's corporate priorities?	
Which wards / villages does the project benefit and what	

activities or facilities are they?	
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Total Cost of the Project	
How will the funding be used? Please provide a breakdown of costs e.g. for venue, staff, equipment etc and attach quotes/ estimates.	
How much Ward Member Grant funding are you looking for in total?	
Which Ward Councillors are you applying to? (you may apply to more than one). Please list all Councillors you wish to apply to and the amount of funding you are requesting from each one.	
Please give details of any match funding available.	
Which organisation will manage the funds? (The managing organisation must have a bank account).	
Please give details of the organisation making the application Provide full contact details including a contact name, email address and daytime telephone number and a brief description of your organisation.	
Please give details for the organisation running the project?	

Provide full contact details including a contact name, email address and daytime telephone number and a brief description of this organisation.	
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Additional Information – Policies, Permissions and Consents		
Please tick all boxes that apply and attach evidence	✓	Checked by Partnerships Officer
Copy of the organisation's protection policy attached (if the project involves working with children, young people or vulnerable adults).		
Copy of the organisation's insurance policy attached.		
Evidence of planning permission and/or planning reference number attached (if applicable).		
Evidence of leasehold, freehold or licence for projects involving capital works to buildings or land attached (if applicable)		
<p>I declare that the above information is true and complete and that if funding is secured for this project through the Community Grant Scheme I will ensure that:</p> <p>a) all publicity and promotional material produced during the delivery of the project will give full acknowledgement to the funding given by Craven District Council.</p> <p>b) if the project is offered a grant it must fully comply in utilising the grant within 12 months of the grant being offered.</p> <p>c) any grant awarded will only be used for the project/activity set out in this application form.</p> <p>d) the project will not discriminate against any sections of the community</p> <p>e) all required permissions, insurance and DBS checks are in place</p> <p>f) the projects activities are not unlawful, political, trade union related, lobbying, promoting a faith, only benefiting one individual, or are contrary to equality and diversity.</p> <p>g) the project has not been received Craven District Council Funding in the last 2 years.</p> <p>h) the project has not previously been funded by other statutory agencies such as the County Council.</p> <p>i) If requested, within one month we will provide the Council with additional evidence of the project (for example copies of quotes and receipts of expenditure)</p> <p>For and on behalf of: (insert name of group/organisation)</p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Name (in block capitals):</p> <p>Position in the Group:</p>		

Date:

Please email the completed application form to BusinessSupport@cravendc.gov.uk or post to Business Support, Craven District Council, 1 Belle Vue Square, Broughton Road, Skipton, North Yorkshire, BD23 1FJ

To be completed by the Ward Member after a CDC officer has checked that the grant application is eligible and complete

Project Name	
Ref No	
Ward Member	
Amount of Member Ward Budget funding approved	£

I recommend that Ward Member Budget Funding is awarded as set out above. I confirm that this recommendation meets the fund criteria for the following reasons.

If no funding is awarded please give your reasons for not funding the project

District Councillor's declaration of relevant disclosable pecuniary or personal interests (if applicable)

I have recorded all my relevant disclosable pecuniary or personal interests above.

Signature:

Name (in block capitals):

Date:

Appendix C

List of Ward Member Grants Awarded during 2018-19

Aire Valley and Lothersdale Ward

Cllr Brown - New Gazebo for Cononley Parish Council	£200.00
Cllr Brown - Cononley Village Shop Group	£400.00
Cllr Brown - New Bollards in Bradley	£200.00
Cllr Brown - Selfa Holiday Workshops	£200.00
Cllr Mulligan - Cononley Village Shop Group	£400.00
Cllr Mulligan - Cononley Community Bowling Group	£600.00

Barden Fell Ward

Cllr Pighills - Draughton Memorial Garden	£500.00
Cllr Pighills - Appletreewick Notice Board	£200.00
Cllr Pighills - Halton East Defibrillator	£300.00

Bentham Ward

Cllr Brockbank - North Rib Rugby Club Schools Prog	£180.00
Cllr Brockbank - Bentham Community Youth Café	£820.00
Cllr Thompson - Bentham & Burton Recycling Leaflet	£200.00
Cllr Thompson - Bus Hire, Bentham Refugee Event	£200.00
Cllr Thompson - North Rib Rugby Club Schools Prog	£180.00
Cllr Thompson - Burton Stay and Play Storage Shed	£120.00
Cllr Thompson - Bentham Com Link Transport Costs	£100.00
Cllr Thompson - Lonsdale Archers - Training for Coaches	£200.00

Cowling Ward

Cllr Mercer - Cowling Bowls and Social Club	£100.00
Cllr Mercer - Cowling Sports Club	£700.00
Cllr Mercer - Fallfest Fringe Stage Hire	£200.00

Embsay with Eastby Ward

Cllr Shuttleworth - Double Glazing Embsay Village Institute	£1,000.00
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Gargrave & Malhamdale Ward

Cllr Myers - History of Gargrave 1900-1925 Book	£500.00
Cllr Myers - Gargrave War Memorial	£500.00
Cllr Sutcliffe - Gargrave War Memorial	£500.00
Cllr Sutcliffe - Kirkby Malham Village Hall Kitchen	£500.00

Glusburn Ward

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Cllr Barrett - Crosshills Football Line Marking Machine	£500.00
Cllr Barrett - New Shed at Crosshills Centre	£500.00

Cllr Baxandall - Cowling Bowls and Social Club	£100.00
Cllr Baxandall - Fallfest Motivational Speaker	£300.00
Cllr Baxandall - Skipton Embroiderers Guild	£200.00
Cllr Baxandall - S Craven Explorer Scouts - Mess Tents	£200.00
Cllr Baxandall - Selfa Holiday Workshops	£200.00

Grassington Ward

Cllr Foster - Grassington in Bloom	£300.00
Cllr Foster - Reindeer, Grassington Dickensian Fest 2018	£300.00
Cllr Foster - Refurbish Kitchen at Hebden Village Hall	£260.00
Cllr Foster - Grassington Hub Children's library	£140.00

Hellifield & Long Preston Ward

Cllr Moorby - Long Preston Playing Field	£500.00
Cllr Moorby - Age Concern Hellifield Lunch Club	£200.00
Cllr Moorby - Older Residents Village Get Together	£200.00
Cllr Moorby - Hellifield Village Magazine	£100.00

Ingleton & Clapham Ward

Cllr Ireton - Eldroth Village Hall Emergency Exit Ramp	£300.00
Cllr Ireton - Ingleton Autumn Light Show	£500.00
Cllr Ireton - Austwick Parish Hall external display	£200.00
Cllr Lis - Eldroth Village Hall Emergency Exit Ramp	£200.00
Cllr Lis - Ingleton Autumn Light Show	£250.00
Cllr Lis - Clapham & District Newsletter	£200.00
Cllr Lis - Austwick Parish Hall external display	£100.00
Cllr Lis - North Rib Rugby Club Schools Programme	£250.00

Penyghent Ward

Cllr Welch - Grass Trimming Horton in Ribblesdale	£300.00
Cllr Welch - Selside Defibrillator	£300.00
Cllr Welch - Giggleswick Litter picking group	£141.20

Settle & Ribblebanks Ward

Cllr Hull - Young Carers Life Skills Workshops	£190.00
Cllr Hull - North Rib Rugby Club Schools Programme	£360.00
Cllr Hull - 1st Castleberg Scouts - Tent Fly Sheets	£250.00
Cllr Hull - Rathmell Reading Rooms Dishwasher	£200.00
Cllr Staveley - Little Wiggles Toddler Group	£250.00

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Cllr Staveley - Young Carers Life Skills Workshops	£195.00
Cllr Staveley - 1st Castleberg Scouts - Tent Fly Sheets	£250.00
Cllr Staveley - Rathmell Reading Rooms Dishwasher	£305.00

Skipton East Ward

Cllr Harbron - New fence at Whinfield Bowling Club, Skipton	£500.00
Cllr Harbron - Skipton Cenotaph Improvements	£300.00
Cllr Harbron - South Craven Explorer Scouts - Mess Tents	£200.00
Cllr Jaquin - South Craven Explorer Scouts - Mess Tents	£300.00
Cllr Jaquin - Selfa Holiday Workshops	£500.00

Skipton North Ward

Cllr Dawson - The Log Cabin Ramp and Handrail	£200.00
Cllr Dawson - Aireville Park - Butterfly Play Sculpture	£300.00
Cllr Dawson - Craven Arts Studio Furniture	£200.00
Cllr Dawson - Whinfield Bowling club	£300.00
Cllr Whitaker - New fence at Whinfield Bowling Club, Skipton	£500.00
Cllr Whitaker - Skipton Cenotaph Improvements	£500.00

Skipton South Ward

Cllr Heseltine - New fence at Whinfield Bowling Club	£250.00
Cllr Heseltine - Skipton Juniors – Tournament Signage	£200.00
Cllr Heseltine - Skipton Incredible Edible	£550.00
Cllr Solloway - New fence at Whinfield Bowling Club	£200.00
Cllr Solloway- Extremism Awareness Upper Wharfe School	£341.60
Cllr Solloway - Skipton Juniors – Tournament Signage	£258.40
Cllr Solloway - Young Carers Life Skills Workshops	£200.00

Skipton West Ward

Cllr Madeley - Craven Arts - Studio Furniture	£130.00
Cllr Madeley - 7th Skipton Guides - Canalside Garden	£250.00
Cllr Madeley - Sandylands Gymnastic Equipment	£120.00
Cllr Madeley - Selfa Holiday Workshops	£500.00
Cllr Rose - Craven Arts - Studio Furniture	£150.00
Cllr Rose - New Fence at Whinfield Bowling Club, Skipton	£100.00
Cllr Rose - Skipton Juniors – Tournament Signage	£150.00
Cllr Rose - 7th Skipton Guides - Canalside Garden	£250.00
Cllr Rose - Sandylands Gymnastic Equipment	£150.00
Cllr Rose - Skipton Tennis - Sponsored Player Initiative	£200.00

Appendix C

Sutton-in-Craven Ward

Cllr Morrell - New Fencing Sutton in Craven Com Centre	£500.00
Cllr Morrell - New Security Gates Sutton Village Hall	£500.00
Cllr Place - Santa's Tour of Sutton-in-Craven	£250.00
Cllr Place - New Fencing Sutton in Craven Com Centre	£500.00
Cllr Place - New Security Gates Sutton Village Hall	£250.00

Upper Wharfedale Ward

Cllr Graham - Kilnsey Defibrillator	£900.00
Cllr Graham - Buckden Village Hall Disabled Access	£100.00

West Craven Ward

Cllr Mason - Carleton Playground Cross Scales Play Equip	£1,000.00
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List of Ward Member Grants Awarded during 2020-19

Aire Valley & Lothersdale Ward,

Cllr Brown - Speed Sign for Cononley Speed Watch Group	£200
Cllr Brown - Greening of Bradley Phase 2 Bradley Parish Council	£200
Cllr Brown - Bradley Village Hall in Bloom	£200
Cllr Brown - Friends of Cononley Station Planting & containers	£100
Cllr Brown - Net Gains Lothesdale New Tennis and Football nets	£150
Cllr Brown - Wild about Lothersdale	150
Cllr Mulligan - Speed Sign Watch Cononley Speed Watch Group	£200
Cllr Mulligan - Wild about Lothersdale	£164.00
Cllr Mulligan - Cononley Parish Council Notice Board	£250.00
Cllr Mulligan - Bradleys Both Parish Council Display Boards	£136.00
Cllr Mulligan - Farnhill and Kildwick Towpath Taskforce	£250.00

Barden Fell Ward,

Cllr Pighills - Draughton Village Hall Lighting Project	£300
Cllr Pighills - Cracoe School Allotments Friends of Cracoe School	£500
Cllr Pighills - Energy Saving Lighting Burnsall Parish Meeting	£200

Bentham Ward,

Cllr Brockbank - Bentham Playing Fields Association	£1000
Cllr Handley - Bentham Playing Fields Association	£750
Cllr Handley - New boundary wall Burton in Lonsdale Bowling Club	£250

Cowling Ward,

Cllr Mercer - Outdoor Nets Cowling Cricket Club	£900
Cllr Mercer - Purchase of new timpani Settle Orchestra Society	£100

Appendix C

Embsay with Eastby Ward,

Cllr Shuttleworth - New timpani Settle Orchestra Society £250

Cllr Shuttleworth - Embsay and Eastby Village Show Committee £363.98

Gargrave & Malhamdale Ward,

Cllr Myers - Upgrade of Archive Storage Malhamdale Local History Group £300

Cllr Myers - Gargrave Bowling Club Grass cutting machinery £350

Cllr Myers - Gargrave United Junior Football Club £350

Cllr Sutcliffe - Upgrade of Archive Storage Malhamdale Local History Group £250

Cllr Sutcliffe - Gargrave United Junior Football £250

Cllr Sutcliffe - Gargrave Parish Council Railings Project £250

Cllr Sutcliffe - Gargrave Bowling Club Grass cutting machinery £250

Glusburn Ward,

Cllr Barrett - New Table Tennis & Snooker Tables Glusburn over 60's Games Group £125

Cllr Barrett - Sutton Juniors Football Club SUT-HUT Renovation £484.51

Cllr Barrett - Glusburn & Crosshills Parish Council Park Facilities £390.49

Cllr Wheeler - New Table Tennis & Snooker Tables Glusburn over 60's Games Group £125

Cllr Wheeler - Glusburn & Crosshills Parish Council Park Facilities £875

Grassington Ward,

Cllr Foster -Band at Grassington 1940's Weekend £375

Cllr Foster - Grassington Dickensian Festival Nutcracker Workshops £300

Cllr Foster - Jeep Johnson Grassington 1940's Weekend £175.00

Cllr Foster - Castaways performance £150.00

Hellifield & Long Preston Ward,

Cllr Moorby - New Marquees for May Day 2020 £200

Cllr Moorby - Long Preston Village Hall Redecoration £300.00

Cllr Moorby - New timpani Settle Orchestra Society £300.00

Cllr Moorby - Hellifield Institute Table Tennis Bats £200.00

Ingleton & Clapham Ward,

Cllr Ireton - Austwick Parish Council First Responder Kit £1000

Cllr Lis - Refurbishment of Club Sisis Tiner for Ingleborough Bowling Club £300

Cllr Lis - Austwick Parish Council First Responder Kit £700

Penyghent Ward,

Cllr Welch - New timpani Settle Orchestra Society £445

Cllr Welch - New Moveable Seating St Oswalds Church Horton in Ribblesdale £555

Settle & Ribblebanks Ward,

Cllr Hull - Benches for Zion Chapel £295

Appendix C

Cllr Hull - Castaways performance £400
Cllr Hull - New timpani for Settle Orchestra Society £305
Cllr Staveley - Voices of Craven, Breathing Life into Rural Communities £400
Cllr Staveley - Benches for Zion Chapel £295
Cllr Staveley - New timpani for Settle Orchestra Society £305

Skipton East Ward,

Cllr Harbron - Castaways performance £265.00
Cllr Harbron - Skipton Brass Band Sheet Music £500.00
Cllr Harbron - 3 Links Club Bingo Machine £235.00

Skipton North Ward,

Cllr Noland - Portable Defibrillator, Skipton Juniors Football Club £208.50
Cllr Noland - Skipton Brass Band £120
Cllr Noland - Skipton Men's Shed £250
Cllr Noland - Castaways performance £250
Cllr Noland - Community Shed for Skipton Middletown Allotment Association £171.50
Cllr Whitaker - Community Shed for Skipton Middletown Allotment Association £1,000

Skipton South Ward,

Cllr Heseltine - Portable Defibrillator, Skipton Juniors Football Club £200
Cllr Heseltine - Building New Audiences Skipton Music £250
Cllr Heseltine - Electric Hedge Trimmer Skipton In bloom £100
Cllr Heseltine - Community Shed for Skipton Middletown Allotment Assn £300
Cllr Heseltine - Skipton Walking Football Club Over 50's £150
Cllr Solloway - New Lights for Greatwood & Horseclose Multi-use Games Area £500
Cllr Solloway - Community Shed for Skipton Middletown Allotment Assn £500

Skipton West Ward,

Cllr Madeley - Castaways performance £285
Cllr Madeley - Broughton Road Community Centre Monthly Family Sessions £300
Cllr Madeley - West Craven Turbines Basketball New Kit £115
Cllr Madeley - Skipton Cricket Club Coaches to Develop Junior Cricket £300
Cllr Rose - Christians Against Poverty Job Club £250
Cllr Rose - Skipton Eid Bazaar £100
Cllr Rose - Skipton Men's Shed £250
Cllr Rose - Castaways performance £150.00
Cllr Rose - Broughton Road Community Centre, Community Get Together £250.00

Sutton-in-Craven Ward,

Cllr Place - Sutton Juniors Football Club SUT-HUT Renovation £484.51

Upper Wharfedale Ward,

Cllr Metcalfe - Upper Wharfedale Rural Watch Group 2 radios £800
Cllr Metcalfe - Village welcome signs Conistone with Kilnsey £200.00

Appendix C

West Craven Ward

Cllr Pringle - Re-cloth of snooker table at Carleton Social Club £200

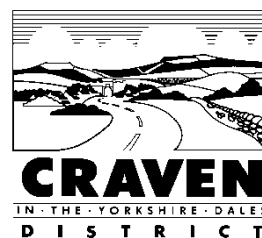
Cllr Pringle - Thornton-in-Craven Village Hall Improvements £200

Cllr Pringle - Carleton in Craven Village Hall Accessible Entrance Gate £400

Cllr Pringle - Carleton in Bloom £200

Policy Committee – 19 January 2021

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR FORMER COUNCIL DEPOT SITE, LANGCLIFFE QUARRY, SETTLE



Report of the Chief Executive

Ward affected: Settle and Ribble Banks

Lead Member – Cllr Richard Foster

1. **Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 To present an updated Conservation Management Plan for the Council owned depot/workshop site at Langcliffe Quarry required by way of a S106 agreement in order to obtain full planning approval for the proposed redevelopment to create a rural enterprise centre.

2. **Recommendations** – Members are recommended to:

- 2.1 Approve the updated Conservation Management Plan, attached at Appendix A, secured by way of a S106 planning obligation, the draft of which is attached at Appendix B.
- 2.2 Authorise the Chief Executive to instruct Council Officers to set up a Conservation Management Plan liaison steering group to guide the implementation of the attached action plan.
- 2.3 Instruct the Conservation Management Plan liaison steering group to produce an annual report providing an update on the progress of the Conservation Management Plan implementation together with a proposed work programme for the following 12-month period.
- 2.4 Authorise the Chief Executive to instruct Council Officers to undertake a five yearly review of the Conservation Management Plan actions to consider whether an update is required to the action plan, in accordance with the requirements set out in the draft S106 agreement (attached at Appendix B).

3. **Background Information**

- 3.1 The proposal is to build a low intensity and low level development of commercial units and refurbishment of the stone buildings closest to the iconic Hoffman Kiln into offices. The units will sit as part of a broader economic drive by the Council to promote the growth of small enterprises within Settle and the National Park. The units will offer a new, purpose built rural enterprise facility that will accommodate a cross-section of SMEs with flexible space and ultrafast broadband.
- 3.2 The site is a vacant former Council depot with derelict buildings in the north and undeveloped land in the south. In 1894 the site was occupied with railway sidings associated with the Craven Lime Works with a large quarry to the east. In the 1970's the sidings had been replaced with a Council depot with a number of small buildings and the quarry to the east was a refuse tip. By 2000 the landfill was no longer needed and the site

was abandoned with the site now falling into disrepair. To the west is the Settle-Carlisle railway.

- 3.3 Part of the former Craven and Murgatroyd Lime Works (largely the Hoffman Kiln) is identified as a Scheduled Monument by Historic England. There is disused stone built buildings in the north comprising offices and workshops, to which the local planning authority (Yorkshire Dales National Park) want to see retained. The southern part of the site is vacant and overgrown land, with numerous trees that have become established around the perimeter.
- 3.4 The site is accessed from the main B6479 Settle to Horton road and access runs under a low and narrow bridge, restricting access for HGV and arctic type vehicles.
- 3.5 The site is served with mains electricity and gas, mains water is in place but at a low volume pressure and there is currently no mains drainage. Broadband connectivity will be key to provide the business units with a high speed internet connection.
- 3.7 The proposals for the development of the site were presented at a consultation event at Settle Victoria Hall on 22nd October 2019 and received positive feedback. There are several local business's expressing keen interest.
- 3.8 A planning application was submitted to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, as planning authority for this site. The application was considered at the August Planning Committee gaining support from Members and providing delegated authority to Planning Officers to determine the application once all associated conditions have been satisfied.
- 3.9 In October 2020 Council Members approved an open tender route for construction companies to undertake the proposed redevelopment. The Invitation to Tender is currently live with the closing date imminent.
- 3.10 The October 2020 report requested that Members *"Note that, in accordance with the planning permission in recognition of its ecological and archaeological importance, the Council will be required to enter into a long-term management plan for the wider Quarry site with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, and that details of the proposed management plan be presented to this Committee as the detailed business case."*

4. The Conservation Management Plan

- 4.1 A Conservation Management Plan was last produced for this site in 2007 and this Plan now presented is an update, which takes into account the proposed redevelopment of part of the site into a rural enterprise centre. It will last for 30 years, but be reviewed every 5 years, in accordance with the terms of the S106, attached at Appendix B.
- 4.2 The Council is obliged to maintain a Conservation Management Plan for the extent of the Scheduled Monument area within its ownership irrespective of the sites use due to the significant importance of the site both as a heritage and ecological asset. The 2007 Plan is now outdated and now would be timely to bring it up to date in any event.
- 4.3 The Council has worked very closely with Yorkshire Dales National Park Officers to develop the brief for and the development of the Conservation Management Plan now presented to Members.
- 4.4 Chris Blandford Associates, Landscape, Environment and Heritage Consultants were appointed to complete the Conservation Management Plan, broadly using the 2007 plan as the starting point and review document. A major element of the plan development has

been to receive input and feedback from the appropriate National Park Officers, who have all been incredibly responsive within the timescale set for completing the Plan.

- 4.5 As Members will be aware the site is subject to Scheduled Monument status for its significant contribution to industrial heritage. However, the site is also of significant importance for its ecology.
- 4.6 The first part of the Plan sets out the sites areas of significant stating that *“The site is both an archaeological monument of industrial heritage and an important wildlife habitat site. Its story is one of industrial exploitation followed by decay, managed colonisation by wildlife and ongoing conservation.”*
- 4.7 The site holds or is included within various designations of significance including:
 - The Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area (expanded in 1994 to include the site)
 - The aforementioned Scheduled Monument designation (includes the majority of the site)
 - Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) of the area to the north of the site (Hawfield Plantation).
 - Open Habitat Mosaic on Previously Developed Land (OHMPDL), 6.85ha of the wider site highlighted on the Natural England MAGIC website.
- 4.8 Members should be assured that the site redevelopment proposals have been developed in consultation with and received consents/approvals from all necessary bodies e.g. Historic England, Natural England, Network Rail etc.
- 4.9 The redevelopment proposals have also provided for the following in order to protect or compensate the ecological features of the site:
 - Site wide landscaping strategy
 - Compensatory habitat plan, including a 20% betterment to existing)
 - Root protection strategy
 - Bat mitigation strategy
 - Lighting strategy to meet with Dark Skies requirements (YDNPA recent designation) together with minimising bat flight paths and roosts

Each of these has been completed with input and sign off from the various Yorkshire Dales National Park Officers.
4. 10 Members have been recommended to authorise the Chief Executive to instruct Council Officers to set up a Conservation Management Plan liaison steering group to guide the implementation of the attached action plan. It is anticipated that, whilst the Council will take the lead role in setting up and chairing the group (to include both Members and Officers), there will be robust representation from YDNPA Members/Officers, private landowners included within the scheduled monument boundary, business unit occupiers and wider interested community representatives. This will draw together relevant expertise and volunteers to assist in the implementation of the Action Plan.

5 Implications

Financial and Value for Money (vfm) Implications –

- 5.1 The Council has secured grant funding for the redevelopment of the site into business units.
- 5.2 The Conservation Management Plan will require financial input for certain actions included in the Action Plan as with any active site for ongoing planned maintenance programme.

The proposed annual work programme will be assessed for cost and any opportunities to receive external funding to support the activity will be pursued.

- 5.3 On redevelopment and completion the site will be set up with its own budget account code for both income (primarily via business unit rents/service charges) and expenditure (site/structural maintenance). It is from this budget that future financial contributions, not obtained through external sources e.g. grant funding, will be identified and made towards the continued implementation of the Conservation Management Plan over the course of a 30-year period as set out in the S106.

Legal Implications –

- 5.6 In order for the Council to obtain planning permission the Yorkshire Dales national Park Authority have conditioned the requirement for a legally binding agreement for the Council to agree to the Conservation Management Plan as site owner. The draft S106 Agreement is attached at Appendix B.

6. Contribution to Council Priorities -

The proposals in this report support the Council priorities of ‘Enterprising Craven’ by stimulating economic growth through land development and Financial Resilience by ensuring the Council remains sustainable and can continue to deliver front line services.

7. Risk Management -

- 7.1 In the event that a S106 Agreement is not approved by Members for the Conservation Management Plan, planning permission for the site redevelopment will not be granted.
- 7.2 In the event that planning permission is not granted the Council will face the potential of funding clawback for some or all of the project expenditure to date.
- 7.3 The project retains a live risk register for this project.

8. Author of the Report -

Hazel Smith, Business Services Manager, email hsmith@cravendc.gov.uk

Note: Members are invited to contact the authors in advance of the meeting with any detailed queries or questions.

Appendices

Appendix A – Conservation Management Plan
Appendix B – Draft Section 106 Agreement

Craven District Council
Langcliffe Quarry
Conservation Management Plan

Craven District Council
Langcliffe Quarry
Conservation Management Plan

Approved

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Croft', is written over a series of horizontal lines.

Andrew Croft

Position

Director

Date

15th December 2020

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Purpose

1.1.1 This Conservation Management Plan for Langcliffe Quarry / Craven Limeworks and Murgatroyd Works (the “Site”) has been commissioned by Craven District Council (CDC) in support of the planning application C/48/615B (referred to in this document as the ‘Development Area’).

1.1.2 It’s role is to guide and support the long-term conservation and management of the Site ensuring that a viable and appropriate balance is achieved between the conservation of the site’s historic environment and natural heritage; and its future use as a business park an area for informal recreation.

1.2 Structure of Document

1.2.1 The document structure is based on that of a Conservation Management Plan (CMP), and presents an updated and summarised version of the 2007 CMP and an expansion of the YDNPA Site Management Plan – Craven Lime Works (2020), both relevant to the plans for the new development area.

1.2.2 The document sets out:

- **2.0 Description of the Site** covering - its current features including information on location, historic overview, site designations, historic environment, landscape and natural environment, access and recreation.
- **3.0 Statement of Significance** including historical and industrial archaeology; technology; ecology; community; and landscape and setting aspects of the Site's significance.
- **4.0 Current Situation, Key Issues and Priorities** around ownership and management, development proposals, historic environment, landscape and natural environment, access and recreation. It reviews the management directions set out in the YDNPA 2020 Plan and identifies key priorities.

- **5.0 Management Approach** including management structures, principles and policies; reporting and monitoring and identifies key changes that affect the management of the Site and potentially influence development proposals.
- **6.0 Action Plan** focusing on the safeguarding of the Site, delivery of the proposed development and prospect of increased recreational visitors to the Site.

1.3 Information Sources

Information has been sourced from the Craven and Murgatroyd Limeworks Conservation Management Plan (2007), draft Site Management Plan – Craven Lime Works (2020) provided by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA), and recent conversations with YDNPA and CDC. Other information has been sourced from a number of heritage and ecological surveys carried out in 2020. Ecological information has been sourced from the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal; the Ecological Conservation Plan for the development area and the Draft Bat Mitigation Strategy [final awaited] (all 2020). Where relevant, figures have been reproduced from earlier reports and surveys.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 Langcliffe Quarry / Craven Limeworks and Murgatroyd Works (referred to as the Site) is situated 2.5km north of Settle, North Yorkshire, on the border of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Situated in the Craven District Langcliffe and Stainforth civil parishes, the Site lies within the Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area. It is a Scheduled Monument, the border of which has been agreed by CDC and the YDNPA as the focus area of this Conservation Management Plan. It covers an area of approximately 13 hectares, with the Settle-Carlisle Railway running along its western edge. See figure 1.

2.2 Historic Overview

- 2.2.1 The Site is both an archaeological monument of industrial heritage and an important wildlife habitat site. Its story is one of industrial exploitation followed by decay, managed colonisation by wildlife and ongoing conservation.
- 2.2.2 The establishment of lime production and limestone quarrying on the Site in c.1873 reflects the growth in lime production in the UK from the late 19th century. New works were required to be close to both natural limestone resource and transport links and the commercialisation of the industry led to the development of new lime kiln technologies. The success of Langcliffe Quarry is partly due to its strategically beneficial location, and the foresight of its owners in keeping up to date with new technologies.
- 2.2.3 The Site's history as a limeworks began with the establishment of two separate works: Murgatroyd Works and Craven Limeworks. Excavations began in c.1872-3 and the triple kilns of Murgatroyd Works began operating in 1876. The Craven Lime Company was established in 1872 by John Clark and Michael Wilson. After the success of their first Hoffmann Kiln at Meal Bank, built in the 1860s, they turned their attention to the Craven site to expand their scale of operations, with the construction of the Hoffmann Kiln, quarry, large workshop building and railway sidings. The local development of the Settle-Carlisle railway on the late 19th century allowed for the export of product from the quarries and kilns and the delivery of coal relatively cheaply.

- 2.2.4 The Murgatroyd Works had closed by 1894 after the bankruptcy of Thomas Murgatroyd in 1887. The area was then taken over by the Craven Limeworks and used for spoil tipping. Two modern Spencer Kilns were built adjacent to Stainforth Sidings in the early 20th century, as was the further development of a network of associated tramways and inclined plains. The working faces of the quarry were expanded and further buildings constructed including depot offices, weight house and cabins.
- 2.2.5 The Limeworks reached their peak by the 1920s with over 100 people employed at the Site. Due to the changing economic market of the mid 1920s onwards and the General Strike in 1926, the Spencer Kilns ceased operations in 1927. They were demolished in 1942. The number of workers continued to decrease and the Hoffmann Kiln was closed in 1931. This was due to not only decreasing trade, but also the lack of efficiency compared to more modern kilns. The kiln operated for a brief period in 1937 but was finally closed in 1939 when the Craven Lime Company entered liquidation. This marked the end of lime production at the Site.
- 2.2.6 Stone crushing and stone storage seemed to occur on the Site following World War II however the Site did not operate as a limeworks. The Site passed to several companies, subsequently owned by Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) from 1961 with much of the Site transferring into the ownership of Craven District Council and North Yorkshire County Council in 1974. The Site was operated as a landfill site from the early 1980s until 1993, with the sidings buildings becoming council workers offices and garages.
- 2.2.7 Much of the Site fell into disuse and its archaeological remains began to decay. Conservation works began in the late 20th century. The first recorded works took place in 1990 when scrub vegetation was cleared from the Hoffmann Kiln by the Yorkshire Dales Conservation volunteers; this marked the start of a concerted effort to conserve the archaeology of the Site. Further works were carried out in 1995, 1996 and 2000. These later works included consolidation works to the Hoffmann Kiln, tunnel, siding retaining walls and Triple Kiln. An interpretive trail was also installed in the early 2000s along with the introduction of new steps and paths.

2.3 Designations

2.3.1 The Site is covered by the following designations and as shown in figure 2.

Yorkshire Dales National Park

2.3.2 The Yorkshire Dales National Park was designated in 1954. The Site lies wholly within the designated area on the edge of its western boundary.

Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area

2.3.3 The Settle-Carlisle Conservation Area was expanded in 1994 to contain the Site. It comprises the special interest of the Stainforth Character Zone as the area was highly influenced by the development of the railway.

Craven and Murgatroyd Limeworks Scheduled Monument

2.3.4 Coincident with the Site area is the Scheduled Monument designation boundary (last amended in 2012) of *Craven and Murgatroyd lime works 400m north east of Langcliffe Mill* (entry number 1020888), which includes the complete works, Spencer Kilns, quarries, ancillary buildings, inclined planes and other features. Several features are excluded from the designation. These include Craven Cottage, other standing and roofed buildings in the former rail depot, the surface of the former rail depot, all fences, gates and signs. The ground beneath these features is included in the designation.

Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW)

2.3.5 2.3.4 The Ancient Woodland Inventory identifies an area of ancient semi-natural woodland (ash dominated) to the north of the Site (Hawfield Plantation). Although ancient woodland does not receive statutory protection (unless within a Statutory Designated Area such as a SSSI) its presence is significant and therefore is included in this section for completeness.

2.4 Historic Environment

2.4.1 The Site consists of three precincts/kiln types that define the use of the Site as an industrial complex. They contain important evidence of the advancements of the lime industry,

representing the chronological development in technical advancement, rare in the UK in one single location. The three precincts are:

- A limestone quarry, originally known as Murgatroyd Limeworks, with vertical Triple Kiln, sited in Stainforth township;
- The Hoffmann Kiln along with quarry, associated structures and works, sited in Langcliffe township;
- A vertical steel Spencer Kiln with associated structures, works and spoil heaps of quarry waste and the base of a weigh house and crushing plant, in Langcliffe township.

2.4.2 There are a number of assets surviving that make up the historic environment. The following provides a brief description, their location, historic significance and current condition. Their location can be seen in figure 3.

The Triple Kiln

2.4.3 The Murgatroyd Limeworks are thought to have started extracting limestone in c. 1872-3. The main components of the short-lived, Murgatroyd Limeworks is quarry with associated spoil tips, an inclined plane, loading ramp and Triple Kiln which began operating by 1876.

2.4.4 After its closure in 1894 the area was taken over by the Craven Limeworks and used for spoil tipping. The commercial failure of the Murgatroyd Limeworks was probably due to the use of 'old' technology being relatively inefficient in comparison to more modern kilns such as the Hoffmann Kiln at Craven Limeworks.

2.4.5 The Triple Kiln is impressive due to its construction, in that it is partly cut into the natural rock exposed by the railway cutting. Standing in the north-west corner of the Site the large, impressive structure is an excess of 12 metres tall and towers above the adjacent Settle-Carlisle railway. Large blocks of dressed limestone, supported by four large buttresses, completed the structure where it is not within the rockface. It contains three separate kilns, and three separate draw tunnels at its base. The Triple Kiln is an important surviving element of the original lime works and of National / Regional significance in its own right.

Hoffmann Kiln

- 2.4.6 The Hoffmann Kiln is the most significant, and largest feature of the Site. Measuring 128 metres long, 29 metres wide and 8 metres in height, the kiln is located close to the Site's western boundary. The kiln is rectangular with semi-circular ends and externally made up of blocks of mortared limestone, with 22 arched entrances for accessing the interior. Originally with a roof (being held by a perimeter wall which now remains at various heights) and chimney. The kiln's dominance diminished with the collapse of the chimney in 1952, however, it remains an impressive structure internally and externally.
- 2.4.7 The kiln's main period of operation was between 1873 and 1931. Extant associated features remain such as a series of tramways and an 80m long curving tunnel underneath a spoil heap adjacent to the northeast corner of the kiln.
- 2.4.8 The interior of the kiln is a continuous tunnel with a total length of 242 metres, a highly atmospheric vaulted space accessed by the 22 entrances, constructed of firebricks in the form of a barrel vault. Some of the entrances at the northern end of the tunnel have been blocked with later brickwork of various ages. The interior also features a smoke chamber, a long narrow vaulted space into which run flues from the tunnel.
- 2.4.9 Two former railway sidings are on both the west and east sides of the Hoffmann Kiln. There are also a number of fragmentary structures associated with the railways docks, such as coal hoists, footbridges and other ancillary buildings.
- 2.4.10 The lower parts of three ruined post-1907 buildings, part brick and part stone, survive east of the Hoffmann Kiln. The Hoffmann Kiln workings are closely connected to the Spencer Kilns by a complex network of tramways, which connect the entire workings to the Settle-Carlisle railway line.

Vertical / Spencer Kilns

- 2.4.11 The Spencer Kilns were erected by the Craven Limeworks Company between 1900 and 1907. The base of the Spencer Kilns are indicated by two mounds of rubble at the south-west corner of the Site, immediately east of the access road. Surviving features of these kilns include the remains of steel structures, a large stone buttress and formerly supported part of the tramway, a stone retaining wall which stood behind the kiln and a pair of ruinous

unroofed brick buildings which may have been associated with the kiln or tramway. Despite the loss of the vertical kiln structures, and little remaining indication of their former presence, their value lies in the remaining structures as representations of advances in kiln technology.

Winding Houses and Inclined Planes

- 2.4.12 There are the remains of 3 separate inclines close to the base of the quarry face. The first is north of the Triple Kiln and the second is at the top of the rock escarpment above the Triple Kiln. Both have the roofless remains of winding houses. The location of the third inclined plane is undefined.
- 2.4.13 The first inclined plane dates from the Site's earliest operations as a limeworks. The second dates from the early 20th century, its width suggesting that it accommodated two parallel tracks. At the head of the incline is a large level area and a series of ruined structures associated with the winding mechanism, including stone retaining wall, two walls which carried the winding gear, and the ruins of an operator's shelter. The whole area is now heavily wooded by self-set trees.

Reddings Barn

- 2.4.14 Located to the north of the Site, Reddings Barn predates the quarry. Built of stone rubble, this traditional field barn is thought to have been used as a forge and stabling for the limeworks.

Weigh House

- 2.4.15 Located adjacent to the base of the Vertical / Spencer Kilns are the remains of two small rectangular buildings. These were associated with the weigh machine on the adjacent railway tracks.

Buildings to the east of the Hoffmann Kiln

- 2.4.16 Three ruined buildings remain adjacent to the east railway dock. Constructed of concrete platforms, floor timbers and tie bars, suggesting some form of industrial function thought to be a limestone crusher.

Tramways, Sidings, Railway, Tunnels

- 2.4.17 Extensive remains of a tram and railway network run through the Site, linking together disparate features and structures. There are also various small individual features such as retaining walls and buttresses associated with the tramway. These are in varying levels of survival. The most intact structure is the tunnel running from the north-east end of the Hoffmann Kiln, beneath the spoil heap, emerging towards the centre of the Site near the base of the eastern incline. The interior is a brick vault with stone entrance arches.
- 2.4.18 There are a network of tramway remains running along much of the southern boundary of the Site, linking the quarry, Spencer Kilns and spoil heap. Various ruinous stone structures remain but much of this area has been eradicated by its former use as a refuse tip. There is another route running parallel to the access road and at the northern end are the remains of a likely former tramway terminus, a rectangular stone building built into the slope of the hillside.

Cottages / Council Depot / Former Sidings

- 2.4.19 A large expanse of the Council Depot, and other associated buildings occupy an area marked as 'Stainforth Sidings' on a 1907 map. The depot contains the only roofed building on the Site and none of the sidings survive above ground. Forming a continuation of the east railway dock is a stone retaining wall partially defining the depot area. Another retaining wall is located at the east of the access road constructed of fire bricks. This is seemingly the original boundary of this area.
- 2.4.20 The depot is opposed by three stone buildings including a two story stone structure (office and canteen) and two adjacent single storey sheds, all three dating from the early 20th century. The alignment of the sheds indicate that they were built over former railway tracks.
- 2.4.21 The largest depot building is located to the south-east of the storage sheds, the northern bay of which is now occupied domestic accommodation in private ownership. There is also a small rectangular brick built shed formerly associated with the limeworks. A further two late 20th century buildings lie to the south and west of this shed.

Other industrial features of the Site

- 2.4.22 In addition to the built structures, further features also relate to the Site's historic function. These include Stainforth Scar quarry face, the former quarry floor area and the expanses of spoil heaps.

Stainforth Scar

- 2.4.23 The visually dominant centrepiece of the Site, the rock face stands approximately 50m high and includes a number of worked faces and bays. It is an integral part of the Site that provided the raw materials for the limeworks.

Former quarry floor

- 2.4.24 Below Stainforth Scar are the former quarry floors where raw materials were worked prior to use in the kilns or their export from the Site. This large, expansive ground overlooks the Hoffmann Kiln and lower parts of the Site. These spaces have been largely bared of visual features relating to their industrial use, however, there are clear visual connections between the areas. The reworking of these areas as a waste transfer station in the later 20th century has largely removed significant archaeological remains, however, there is limited potential for remains existing beneath the levelled areas.

Spoil Heaps

- 2.4.25 Spoil heaps are readily visible across the Site and are important surviving elements of the Site's industrial past. In many locations, they have been colonised by vegetation, altering their previously stark visual character.

Recent Inspection

- 2.4.26 *A Structural Report of Heritage Assets*, undertaken by Waites Associates (2020) outlines recommendations or remedial works required to the structural elements of the historic retaining walls and Hoffmann Kiln. The survey covered structures within the development area are as follows:
- Brick retaining wall
 - Stone retaining wall
 - Weigh House
 - Retaining wall steps

- Retaining wall vehicular entrance
- Retaining wall to kiln boundary
- Retaining wall to kiln
- Hoffmann Kiln

2.4.27 Further details of this survey are found in section 4.

2.5 Landscape and Natural Environment

2.5.1 The dominant feature of the Site is the quarry face (Stainforth Scar). This together with the unique mixture of structures, open habitat mosaic and woodland make the Site distinct from the surrounding agricultural landscape. While the industrial features give the Site its unique characteristics, they are less prominent, being partly cut off from the main valley by the Settle-Carlisle railway. In summer they are hidden by vegetation unless walking within the Site, but the regeneration is itself a prominent feature forming a block of woodland on the valley side.

2.5.2 The habitat diversity that has developed as a result of colonisation of the previously disturbed Site, the contrast between the Site's habitats and those in the surrounding landscapes and the presence of rare species makes the Site extremely ecologically valuable. The key habitats known to be present at the site are outlined below.

Gaps in Knowledge

2.5.3 At the time of production the following information was still awaited and therefore will need to be taken into account when the baseline (Section 2) and any associated actions (Section 5) are updated in the future. These reports are currently in production and it is anticipated this review should be possible in January 2021.

- Development Site - Final Bat Mitigation Strategy (incorporating results of 2020 bat survey work and providing detail regarding bat roost habitat provision, mitigation for bats during construction and monitoring requirements);
- OSGRs for installed bat boxes and nesting bird boxes in and around the development site;

- Information gathered from informal bat survey work undertaken across the Site in 2020.

Habitats

2.5.4 The key habitats known to be present at the Site are outlined below.

Open Habitat Mosaic on Previously Developed Land (OHMPDL)

- 2.5.5 The wider site incorporates a 6.85ha area that is highlighted on the Natural England MAGIC Website as '(draft) Open Mosaic Habitat' – as shown on Figure 4. This has been identified as such by Natural England owing to the Site's history coupled with aerial imagery of habitats.
- 2.5.6 Previous site wide surveys (1995 and 2006) note the habitat diversity on site including both open habitats and developing successional communities which support this allocation of land as Open Mosaic Habitat.
- 2.5.7 There have been no further detailed surveys of the wider site since; however, ecological surveys undertaken in 2020 to inform the planning application for development of the south-western corner of the wider site have looked in more detail at the development area and its immediate surrounds¹. These surveys have identified areas supporting fine-scale mosaic habitats of scattered scrub, grassland (developing and established), ephemeral / short perennial and tall herb.
- 2.5.8 The 2020 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) notes that "the development area has the potential to qualify as the priority habitat 'Open Habitat Mosaic on Previously Developed Land' (OHMPDL), owing to the mosaic habitats on site" taking into account their extent, characteristic features and prior disturbance as a result of industrial use. The PEA also notes that "although the entire development area collectively qualifies as this habitat type, it is acknowledged that certain areas possess greater ecological value owing to more diverse habitat structure and floristic species compositions."
- 2.5.9 This OHMPDL within and immediately surrounding the development area forms part of a much wider network of OHMPDL through the wider site. The 2020 Ecological Conservation

¹ It is also understood that the Craven Conservation Group may have records for the area.

Management Plan (focussed on the development) notes that “OHMPDL priority habitat is also locally abundant in the surrounding estate, with further high value areas present throughout the former landfill site and among a range semi-natural habitats associated with former lime workings and quarrying. This includes a notable species-rich area over the top of the Hoffmann Kiln. These areas of OHMPDL support diverse flora..... The adjacent railway line along the eastern site boundary also supports habitats with similar characteristics.....”

- 2.5.10 Figure 4 shows areas within the 2020 survey extent (focus being the development area and immediate surrounds) classified according to their OHMPDL value alongside the Natural England draft Open Mosaic Habitat Area extent.
- 2.5.11 It has been noted that in the continued absence of management, the future ecological value of these open mosaic areas are threatened by encroachment of tall herb and scrub and increasing dominance of soft lady's mantle (in particular across the quarry floor).

Grassland

- 2.5.12 Calcareous grassland is present on the Hoffmann kiln, on spoil heaps, around the edges of the quarry site and on some parts of the quarry floor. The 2020 PEA notes that “this contains a variety of broad-leaved herb species; herbs dominate immature communities on spoil while grasses become more frequent on the deeper soils”.
- 2.5.13 The former landfill site area is capped with imported soils which has allowed for a distinct neutral grassland community to develop (including an abundance of Yorkshire fog and white clover). These grassland communities form part of the wider OHMPDL outlined above.

Woodland

- 2.5.14 Regenerating/secondary woodland covers a large part of the wider site.
- 2.5.15 Within the development area much of the wooded areas are self-set or planted and are unlikely to qualify as a priority habitat owing to their species composition. In March 2020, several self-set trees and tree groups within the development area were approved for removal due to their poor condition and/or limited future. It is understood that these were removed in late-March 2020 following a check for nesting birds and roosting bats. As part

of the development proposals, new tree groups will be provided within the development area, these will include native species at a ratio of three trees for every one tree lost. Refer to Langcliffe Quarry – Landscape Proposals, December 2020 and Langcliffe Quarry – Specification and Planting Schedules, December 2020 for more information.

- 2.5.16 Much of the woodland in the wider site has developed on previously disturbed ground and is considered to be 'Upland Mixed Ashwood' which is a priority habitat. Tree cover varies from scattered trees and shrubs on the cliff faces and spoils heaps to more mature secondary woodland. Ash dominates the wooded areas; however, sycamore is also prevalent. Species diversity is relatively low. In many areas the understorey is sparse due to dense tree cover and/or the stony substrate. There is also evidence of deer grazing which is likely to limit sapling growth and understorey development.
- 2.5.17 An area of (ash dominated) ancient woodland (Hawfield Plantation) is also present within (and adjacent to) the northern part of the wider site.
- 2.5.18 Figure 5 shows the location of deciduous woodland on site allocated within the Priority Habitat Inventory as well as the location of Hawfield Plantation which is listed as Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland.
- 2.5.19 The Site has value in terms of being a sizeable area of woodland in its own right; its value is however increased as a result of its connectivity to other nearby woodland areas. This creates what is likely to be a significant habitat corridor through an otherwise unwooded landscape. Of key value is the connectivity with the ancient semi-natural woodland belt which extends to the north (Hawfield Plantation) as well as woodland strips running north-south along the Settle to Carlisle Railway along the western boundary of the Site and a belt of scattered trees and woodland extending to the south-east of the Site from the top of the quarry face. In the wider landscape there is also woodland/tree cover along the River Ribble corridor which lies approximately 150 m to the west of the Site at its closest point.
- 2.5.20 The ash trees present in much of the woodland areas on the wider site are symptomatic of ash dieback but it is particularly pronounced in the younger woodland to the east of the development area. It is possible the ash cover across the site could reduce by 90% or more in future as a result of this. Given ash dominates the woodland habitats, this dieback would

significantly change the structure and diversity of existing woodland provision; there would also be impacts on species closely associated with and dependent on ash.

Hedgerows

- 2.5.21 A new native hedgerow will be created along the western boundary of the development area (alongside the railway).

Quarry Face

- 2.5.22 The quarry face (Stainforth Scar) is a dominant feature in the landscape of the site and has value for nesting birds (see figure 6). Stonecrops (*Sedum* spp.) and grass species have established on the lower slopes.

Flowing Water

- 2.5.23 It has been noted that some of the springs and streams on site appear to be tufa-forming. Calcareous flushes can support some unusual and rare plant species and so these areas are likely to be of value.

Standing Water

- 2.5.24 There are no significant areas of standing water across the wider site; however, it is understood there are a few ephemeral pools as well as damp grassland/wetland areas that form part of the OHMPDL on the quarry floor.

Buildings and Structures

- 2.5.25 The buildings and structures present throughout the Site provide opportunities for a range of mosses, liverworts, and lichens as well as notable fauna. A number of ferns have also developed on walls and rubble piles in woodland areas.

Protected / Notable Species

Birds

- 2.5.26 The quarry face has been used by peregrine for nesting in the past; however, there have been no recent records. The most recent record obtained during the 2020 PEA desk study being for 1989, however, according to the YDNPA, the Site has been occupied by peregrines in 30 breeding seasons since 1984, and has been successful at least 24

occasions, the latest being in 2014. A pair also appeared to be incubating in 2015 but did not remain at the Site. There are no further recordings since 2015.

- 2.5.27 Raven and jackdaws have also been recorded nesting on the quarry face. The last recorded raven nesting season was in 2004; jackdaws were recorded on site during the 2020 survey work.
- 2.5.28 In 2005 spatial and seasonal restrictions were implemented by the YDNPA, following discussions with CDC as the Site owner and the British Mountaineering Council (BMC), to help protect the nesting bird populations on the cliff face (in particular ravens and peregrines).
- 2.5.29 Since that time the status of nesting birds at Langcliffe has changed. Raven have not nested since 2004 and so no seasonal restrictions are currently put in place for this species. Peregrines have also not nested for several years but, a restriction is still put in place for the start of the season in case they do. This is then lifted early on in the season if it is found that no birds are present.
- 2.5.30 YDNPA liaise with the BMC on an annual basis regarding climbing at the Site. Signage, notifying climbers of the restrictions, are put up on site annually and detail included on BMC website to ensure that it is clear to all visiting climbers the restrictions that apply.
- 2.5.31 Given the complex range of habitats on site it is likely there is a diverse variety of bird species present (that could make use of a range of habitats for nesting including trees/shrubs, the quarry face, structures and buildings and open ground). Species that have been recorded on site (in addition to the peregrine, raven and jackdaw records) include blue tit, garden warbler, green woodpecker and starlings. The buildings within the development area were also noted as potentially suitable for use by species such as house sparrow, swallow and swift.
- 2.5.32 Measures will be incorporated into new/refurbished buildings within the development area to include integrated swift nesting bricks, swallow nest cups and house sparrow ledges. The location of these proposals are shown on Figure 6.

- 2.5.33 Bird boxes were erected in woodland around the development site during November 2020 as part of mitigation/compensation for the development. Three box types were used to provide a range of nesting habitat for species such as blue tit, coal tit, tree sparrow, great tit, pied wagtail, spotted flycatcher, a nuthatch and starling. The indicative location of these is shown on Figure 6.

Bats

- 2.5.34 The Hoffmann kiln supports roosting bats throughout the year. The 2020 PEA desk study gathered a total of forty-three records of roosting bats from the local bat group (over the past thirty years) for the kiln. Species that have been recorded at the kiln include brown long-eared, common pipistrelle, Daubenton's, Natterer's and whiskered bats. The majority of these records are from the winter months (between September and April) indicating the value of the kiln for hibernating bats. It is also likely it is an important autumn swarming site. The PEA notes that the majority of these records were made within the publicly accessible area of the Hoffmann kiln but that it is also known bats hibernate within the enclosed area of the structure. During a walkover survey in October 2019 (to inform the 2020 development area PEA) a roost of eight *Myotis* bats was recorded within the kiln as an incidental observation. During the March 2020 walkover survey, a single bat was observed leaving the kiln in the daytime as a result of public disturbance. It is understood that there has been detailed survey work undertaken at the kiln during 2020, including identifying the location of individual roost sites within the structure. Further detail regarding these surveys should be reviewed when available to support the management measures outlined in the Action Plan.
- 2.5.35 The 2020 bat survey work within the development area recorded evidence of bats roosting in four buildings - a single storey workshop (adjacent to the Site access road), a two-storey former office, former depot buildings (adjoining Craven Cottage), and a single storey stone built structure located along the western boundary of the Site. Of these it is understood that the workshop building is to be demolished as part of the development work (resulting in loss of an individual pipistrelle day roost), the two storey former office will be demolished and re-built and that the other two buildings will be retained but refurbished. Further detail will be provided regarding up to date survey findings and impacts in the Final Bat Mitigation Strategy when available.

- 2.5.36 In order to mitigate for the loss of the roost in the workshop, temporary loss of the roost in the office building and the temporary disturbance to roosts in the depot and stone buildings, seven bat boxes were erected in November 2020 on trees in woodland to the east of the development area (Schwegler 2F x 3, Schwegler 1FF x 2, Schwegler 2FS and a large multi-chamber box). The development will include modification and retention of bat roosts in the former depot buildings and single storey stone building that are being refurbished as well as a re-build of the two-storey former office building to incorporate similar bat roosting opportunities and a bat accessible loft void.
- 2.5.37 A number of other structures and trees within the development area were also noted as providing potential for bats as part of the 2020 bat roost assessment work. Other structures within the wider site may also be in use or provide suitable roosting sites for bats, including other kilns, tunnels and potentially walls. It is understood that bat droppings have been record in the Triple kiln previously. The tramway tunnel was also recently inspected by the YNPA/East Lancashire Bat Group for roosting sites, however, no evidence was found.
- 2.5.38 Figure 6 shows the location of all known bat roosts and the location of erected bat boxes.
- 2.5.39 Three roosts records were provided by the local bat group during the 2020 PEA desk study work for the village of Langcliffe (including one maternity roost) and hibernating bats are known to make use of natural limestone cave systems to the east and west of the Site. Records of foraging bats were also provided along the River Ribble and the Settle-Carlisle railway corridors. The wider site is likely to provide a valuable foraging resource for bats from the local area due to its complex habitat mosaic and its setting within the wider habitat network (in particular connectivity with woodland areas).

Other Mammals

- 2.5.40 The Site provides suitable habitat for a range of small mammals. Both stoat and field vole were recorded during surveys in May 2020 within the development area and immediate surrounds. Hedgehog have also been recorded on site by YDNPA.
- 2.5.41 The stony substrate across the Site does not provide optimal conditions for badger sett building; however, the wider site may provide some foraging value to badgers from surrounding agricultural land and woodland areas.

- 2.5.42 There are watercourses/waterbodies on site that could offer habitat to other mammals such as otter and water vole; however, these channels appear fairly fragmented through the Site, some are ephemeral in nature and the substrate is unlikely to be favourable for burrow creation etc. so the potential use of the Site by these species is considered to be fairly low.

Invertebrates

- 2.5.43 Cave spiders (Meta sp.) are known to be present within the Hoffmann Kiln and Triple Kiln on site. Cave spiders were also recorded in a building on site (the single-storey workshop (adjacent to the Site access road)) during the 2020 survey work. This building will be demolished as part of the proposals on site. It is possible the species is present in other structures on site if there are suitable dark and humid conditions.
- 2.5.44 The habitat mosaic within the wider site is likely to be suitable for a range of notable invertebrates and invertebrate communities given its diversity and presence of some habitats not found in the wider landscape. A number of butterflies have been recorded previously at the Site including large and small skipper, common blue, red admiral and dark green fritillary. These are relatively common species but would benefit from open habitat with a variety of nectar sources and some bare patches in which to bask. The Cinnabar Moth, Tissue Moth and Herald Moth have also been recorded. Banded and white-lipped snails were also recorded during the 2020 survey work in the development area and immediate surroundings on limestone walls.

Reptiles/Amphibians

- 2.5.45 The mosaic of habitats within the wider site provide ideal opportunities for reptile basking, shelter and foraging. The rubble piles and tipped materials in the Site also provide ideal refugia and hibernaculum.
- 2.5.46 A data search centred on the development area in 2020 found no records of reptiles within the development area or wider site. Reptile surveys were also undertaken within the development area (and immediate surrounds) in 2020 – no reptiles were recorded during this period.

2.5.47 Given the suitability of the Site for common reptile species (common lizard and slow worm in particular) it is possible that they could be present across the wider site; however, given the lack of historic records and sightings during reptile survey work in 2020 it is considered likely they may be present in small numbers if at all.

2.5.48 Amphibians may make use of ephemeral pools/wetland areas on site together with the mosaic of terrestrial habitats that could provide shelter and foraging opportunities.

Plants

2.5.49 The mosaic of habitats on site and varying substrates provides conditions suitable for a range of lower plant and plant species to have developed.

2.5.50 In the woodland areas, bluebells and ferns thrive (ferns particularly around the rubble piles/structures).

2.5.51 Bee orchids have been recorded previously on top of the Hoffmann Kiln and on the walls of the kiln; the 2002 Yorkshire Dales Conservation Management Plan for the Site notes that they possibly form the largest colony of this species in the north-west. The current status of this species on site is not known. It was not recorded during visits to the Hoffmann kiln for the 2020 PEA; however, no specific surveys were undertaken at this location for this species and visits may not have been at an optimal time of year. It is possible that the habitat regeneration in this area is going to/will limit the survival of this colony as scrub and rank vegetation encroaches.

2.5.52 During survey work in early 2020 a potential record was also made of Alpine saxifrage on one of the limestone walls directly connecting to the Hoffmann Kiln (u-shaped wall at south of kiln). On later inspection in summer 2020, this was found to be an oxeye daisy specimen exhibiting growth restriction and discoloration of leaves due to the rocky substrate of the wall and therefore sub-optimal growing conditions. As this record has now been discounted, the Conservation Plan does not assume presence, however (as for all species) a cautious approach will be taken to consolidation work and other actions proposed with suitable ecologist input and survey prior to work to ensure damage and disturbance to notable/protected species is avoided wherever possible and mitigated for where appropriate.

Invasive Species

Snowberry

- 2.5.53 The 2020 PEA recorded snowberry as being present within their study area and noted that “although not listed on Schedule 9 species, is a non-native invasive shrub that is of concern to woodland conservation owing to its ability to grow and spread prolifically within woodland habitats and out-compete native plants for light and space.”

Soft lady's mantle

- 2.5.54 Soft lady's mantle (*Alchemilla mollis*) has been recorded throughout the Site and in particular as dominant across the quarry floor - at some locations along the eastern boundary, this species entirely dominates the vegetation. This species is a garden escapee and is highly invasive on this Site.
- 2.5.55 The 2020 PEA notes that “care will be needed in relation to identification [of this species on site] as the overall genus of Lady's mantle is a complex of microspecies, many of which are nationally rare and restricted to limestone habitats of the North Pennines and Craven”.
- 2.5.56 Records of silky lady's mantle have been identified through desk study searches within the local area (*Alchemilla glaucescens*) and therefore it will be essential any actions relating to control of soft lady's mantle include full survey to confirm which species is present at each location.

2.6 Access and Recreation

- 2.6.1 The Site is accessible via roads and footpaths. Vehicle access to the Site is off the B6479 road, under a bridge carrying the Settle to Carlisle railway. The Site is not signposted. Vehicular access ends at a car park that is ideally situated for visitors to the Site. The car park falls outside the area leased to the YDNPA from CDC. Issues have arisen with the car park being used as for overnight parking by camper vans and caravans.
- 2.6.2 A Public Footpath runs along the western boundary of the Site and past the Hoffmann Kiln. The route is part of the public rights of way network that links the villages of Langcliffe and Stainforth.

- 2.6.3 At present the Site is managed as an informal place that people can visit for informal activities such as walking, climbing and visiting historical remains. Currently there are no accurate figures for the total number of visitors accessing the Site.
- 2.6.4 In 2006 pedestrian sensors were installed at two locations to monitor footfall; one by the inclined plane (Hoff 1) and the other by the PROW (Hoff 2). Figures are available as daily totals recorded between April 2006 and March 2011, for monthly analyses year by year (Appendix 1). The figures show visitors to the Site during the period were relatively low overall (between 1,128 and 1,756 per year at the inclined plane, and between 2,692 and 3,694 per year on the PROW). In general, more were recorded on the PROW than on the trail, and with the exceptions of spikes in numbers (thought to be associated with guided tours or walking groups) the Site has a low but all year round base.
- 2.6.5 The pedestrian sensors are no longer active so it is not possible to draw any extended conclusions regarding the level of access on the Site. However, current wear and tear due to visitor activity is minimal.
- 2.6.6 Annually, practical site management works are undertaken by the Ranger Service with the assistance of volunteers. Works include the clearance of vegetation from paths and the surfacing/ repair of routes.
- 2.6.7 It is not known how those figures vary with before the Site was taken into YDNPA management and how they compare to now, Covid-19 notwithstanding. The people counters were installed because it was thought that visitor numbers were increasing but previous data is not available for comparison.
- 2.6.8 Interpretation is present on site with the Hoffmann Kiln at its centre. Originally installed between 2000 and 2002, it runs northwards beyond the Triple Kiln, past the Inclined Plains and loops back towards Craven Cottage. It then runs towards the Spencer Kilns and Weigh House and back towards the Hoffmann Kiln as shown in Figure 7. 13 replacement panels were installed between 2016 and 2018 along with three new soundposts. The boards are generally in good condition and are located at points around the trail relating to particular

features of interest. The boards help to orientate visitors and enable them to interpret the Site's rich industrial history and special qualities.

3.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 For the purposes of this document, the following provides a summary Statement of Significance. The full statement of significance can be found in the *Craven and Murgatroyd Limeworks: Conservation Management Plan* (2007).
- 3.1.2 The Site is remarkable for many reasons. It is one of a series of major mineral extraction sites in Ribblesdale, the majority of which were served by the Settle-Carlisle railway. The combination of industrial archaeology, ecology and distinctive landscape character. Its historical function as a major limeworks makes the Site one of national significance and a key example of the limeworking industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and has therefore been designated as a Scheduled Monument. Since the cessation of industrial activity in the 20th century the Site has gained new significance as an important ecological environment. The colonisation of a range of often rare and unusual species and the development of keynote habitats has given the Site new and important meaning within the Yorkshire Dales.
- 3.1.3 The unique and diverse nature of the Site that has developed as a result of previous human activity in an otherwise agricultural landscape, the opportunities it provides for a range of notable species and communities and the connectivity into a wider landscape/habitat corridor mean it is of high value ecologically both at the Site level and more widely. A number of notable (several rare) species are present or have been recorded in the past within the Site including peregrines, roosting bats (various species), cave spiders, bee orchids. Notable communities are also known (or are likely) to be present such as diverse invertebrate, bird and plant/lower plant communities (in particular associated with the OHMPDL). The ecological value of the Site is also an attractive part of its value to walkers and visitors.
- 3.1.4 The industrial past and the ecology have combined to create a highly distinctive landscape on the Site. Its underlying geology and its industrial past have shaped its physical structure and topography, whilst later colonisation and management has endowed it with a range of woodland and other habitats. This creates a highly varied character and sense of place

within the Site. Some areas are very enclosed but there are also areas which provide views of the surrounding rural landscape which allow visitors to place the Site in its wider landscape context. The Site, and in particular the woodlands and dramatic form of the quarry face (Stainforth Scar), make a significant contribution to the local landscape and provide a contrast with the managed rural landscape.

3.1.5 This combination of colonisation, industrial past and modern management has resulted in a complex landscape which contributes to the wider landscape character of the area. The Site is of value to the local community and visitors as a place of relaxation, leisure and education.

3.1.6 The following is organised into 5 key themes relevant to Langcliffe Quarry:

- History and Industrial Archaeology
- Technology
- Ecological
- Community
- Landscape and Setting

3.2 History and Industrial Archaeology

3.2.1 Lime became an essential commodity during the later parts of the 19th century. Used in the chemical industry, agriculture, building, food and pharmaceuticals, the developing lime industries required sites with readily available raw materials, access to and from site for importing of fuel, and the export of the end product. Adequate space for infrastructure and kilns were required to ensure efficient operation. The Site is an excellent surviving example of this type of industrial development and evidence of nearly all aspects of the lime production process survives in some form across the Site, although in varying levels of survival. Surviving assets of the Site represent a diverse range of traditional lime working technologies through the heights of the industrial lime production era. Due to the Site's history and condition, it is of national significance in terms of historic lime production and enhancing understandings of the industry.

- 3.2.2 The Hoffmann Kiln is one of the largest of its kind in the UK and one of the best surviving examples, its significance heightened by its completeness and state of preservation. It is of historical and industrial importance and has received a substantial amount of attention in past surveys and publications. Access to, and inside, the kiln allows visitors to engage with and better understand the Site and its past use. The structural integrity of the kiln has been safeguarded thanks to consolidation works.
- 3.2.3 Also of historical importance is the Triple Kiln, constructed originally as part of the Murgatroyd Works. Representing the changeover from draw kiln technology to more efficient forms of production exemplified by the Hoffmann Kiln and later Spencer Kilns, it remains substantially complete. It is of an unusual construction technique, partially cut into the rock, an important feature in its own right.
- 3.2.4 The Spencer Kilns represent another period of development in kiln technology. The loss of physical remains of the vertical Spencer Kilns detracts from their physical presence, however, their technological importance can still be ascertained through documentary evidence. Their value lies in their representing the advances in kiln technology.
- 3.2.5 There are many surviving ancillary elements that contributed to successful lime production on the Site. These include tramways, structures and spoil heaps all of which are clearly associated with the kilns. They provide insight into how the complex was historically organised providing physical linkages between quarrying, transportation, production and distribution. These insights give the Site considerable value and have a significant part to play in the understanding of the story of lime production and quarrying in the late 19th and early 20th century. Very few other sites in the UK have all these elements still in place and in many cases the remains are limited to kiln structures.

3.3 Technology

- 3.3.1 The various kiln types present on the Site share the importance in expressing the technological developments of the lime production industry at a single location. The Murgatroyd Works and Craven Limeworks both began operating in 1873 as separate ventures. The two works were highly dissimilar in their technologies. The design of the Murgatroyd Triple Kiln was rooted in the technology of 18th century Britain, and whilst it

marks the highpoint of the development of the draw kiln approach to lime production, it does represent the evolution of 'old' technology transferred to a more substantial, commercially aware industrial era. This type of technology wasn't sufficiently modern enough to keep up with technological advances beginning to emerge in the Craven Limeworks i.e. the Hoffmann Kiln. The quality and quantity of lime produce was key to a profitable operation and the process by which the Triple Kiln was operating, although refined over a number of years, was no match for emerging technologies present at other works. Murgatroyd Works ceased to operate sometime before 1894.

- 3.3.2 The 'modern' Hoffmann Kiln (or continuous process kiln, as it was also known) was originally patented in 1858 in Austria by Friedrich Hoffmann. The patent was refined in 1965 with a rectangular design replacing the original circular design. The owners of the Craven Lime Company secured a licence to use the patent and constructed a kiln at Meal Bank near Ingleton and after the expansion of operation to the Langcliffe site, a larger Hoffmann Kiln was built, by which time the design had established itself as the leading kiln design in Europe and beyond for both lime production and brick manufacture.
- 3.3.3 The design was significant due to its ability to support a continuous production process through the progression of fire around the chambers within the structure. This, and other notable technological advances, enabled greater quantities of lime to be produced in more efficient ways. This enables manufacturers to meet the UK's economic demands for the product.
- 3.3.4 The Hoffmann Kiln is an important example of the design due to its size, completeness and condition. The external fabric of the structure as well as the survival of internal fittings provides a valuable insight into how the technology was employed and the success of the design. The kiln also shows signs of modification in the form of an additional flue in line with William Sercombe's 1891 patent representing the ongoing technological development of the period and provides a perspective on Britain's status within the industrial development of Europe.
- 3.3.5 Also erected by the Craven Lime Company were the vertical Spencer Kilns at the southern end of the Site. Constructed in 1900 and 1907 the vertical kilns represent further advancement in lime production technologies and are of the Spencer type, designed and

patented by several members of the Spencer family, the 1900 design was thought to rival the Hoffmann Kiln. Despite the loss of most of the original structures their associated components are still present, their value lying in their demonstrating the development of the industry through the early 20th Century. Remains such as these are relatively uncommon and have the potential to provide further research into lime production technologies.

- 3.3.6 The Site being home to three different kiln types makes it significantly special. It represents the chronological development in technological advancement of lime production. There are few sites in the UK that have physical remains as evidence of this development on a single site. The Site provides an important opportunity for research and further understanding of these technologies and engineering developments. The Site is a highly valuable research tool and an asset to the history of the lime industry.

3.4 Ecology

- 3.4.1 As a result of the physical disturbance of the Site a unique diversity of habitats has developed which is in contrast to the surrounding agricultural landscape. This has also encouraged colonisation by a varied and notable community of plants and animals.
- 3.4.2 What makes the Site so significant ecologically is its diverse range of habitats and their interaction with each other (and surrounding habitats). However, the habitats on site also have value in their own right. Those habitats with highest value within the Site being the OHMPDL (including key ephemeral as well as calcareous and neutral grassland communities), (upland ash) woodland habitats (including ancient woodland habitats), the quarry face (Stainforth Scar), and the buildings/structures associated with the former quarry and limeworks.
- 3.4.3 The open and diverse habitat mosaic across this brownfield site falls into the description of **OHMPDL**. OHMPDL was added to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) as a Priority habitat in 2007.
- 3.4.4 To qualify as the priority habitat of OHMPDL the following key criteria must be met:
- Criterion 1. The site is at least 0.25 ha in size. Land use databases,

- Criterion 2. Known history of disturbance at the site or evidence that soil has been removed or severely modified by previous use(s) of the site. Extraneous materials/substrates such as industrial spoil may have been added.
- Criterion 3. The site contains some vegetation. This will comprise early successional communities consisting mainly of stress tolerant species (e.g. indicative of low nutrient status or drought). Early successional communities are composed of a) annuals or b) mosses/liverworts or c) lichens or d) ruderals or e) inundation species or f) open grassland or g) flower-rich grassland or h) heathland.
- Criterion 4. The site contains unvegetated, loose bare substrate and pools may be present.
- Criterion 5. The site shows spatial variation, forming a mosaic of one or more of the early successional communities plus bare substrate, within 0.25 ha.

3.4.5 The calcareous grassland that forms part of this overall OHMPDL although it is relatively common in the Yorkshire Dales, is not so nationally and is a UKBAP habitat of national importance. It also has a Habitat Action Plan in the Yorkshire Dales National Park '*Nature in the Dales 2020 Vision: The second Biodiversity Action Plan for the Yorkshire Dales National Park*', 2011.

3.4.6 The **woodland** on site is of value in its own right due to its size, as a Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat both locally and nationally (upland ash woodland) and the opportunities it provides for a range of wildlife. The regenerating woodland on the Site is considered to be the largest extent of this habitat type in the National Park. The Ancient Woodland area in the north of the Site (and extending northwards), Hawfield Plantation forms part of the national **Ancient Woodland** inventory. The woodland on site is also of value at a landscape level due to its connectivity with ancient woodland (within the north of the Site and) extending to the north as well as a wildlife corridor running north-south through the Site and connecting in with the River Ribble and railway corridors to the west. Upland Mixed Ash Woodland is a priority habitat within the 'Broadleaved, Mixed & Yew Woodland' UK BAP broad habitat type. Native woodland (including upland ash woodland) also has a Habitat Action Plan in the Yorkshire Dales National Park '*Nature in the Dales 2020 Vision: The second Biodiversity Action Plan for the Yorkshire Dales National Park*', 2011. The presence of ash dieback on the site is significant in terms of likely future impacts associated with changes to the woodland structure/cover across the site as a result of the loss of the

dominant woodland species and the effects on those species that are associated with and dependent on the ash.

- 3.4.7 Peregrines have nested previously at the **quarry face** (Stainforth Scar); however, nesting has not recently been recorded (last sighting being from 2015). Peregrines are Schedule 1 birds under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended) – WCA – which means that in addition to the usual protections granted to wild birds they are protected from disturbance during the nesting period and while rearing young. Peregrines are now on the Green List of UK birds of conservation concern (previously amber); however, the RSPB have noted that they are keen for the highest level of protection to be afforded to this species as it remains comparatively rare (and is extremely vulnerable to human activities) with most recorded successful breeding in recent years being in active or former quarry sites. Ravens and jackdaw are known to have previously nested at the quarry face also – these species are afforded general protection under the WCA but are not Schedule 1 species.
- 3.4.8 The **buildings/structures** on site of significant value for their heritage and landscape value are also known to support roosting bats (summer and hibernation roosts), cave spiders and notable plant and lower plant species and communities.
- 3.4.9 The Hoffmann Kiln is known to be of particular value to roosting bats (various species) and in particular as a hibernation roost and autumn swarming site. There is a potential conflict of interest here due to the open public access to the (majority) of the kiln and the sensitivity of roosting bats (particularly during the winter months when hibernating bats are present). Bats are likely to be disturbed by noise and light changes (but any changes to air circulation and temperature as a result of human activity would also be significant). Evidence of bat roosting has also been recorded at the Triple Kiln. Bats are also known to roost in buildings within the development area. New roost habitat will be integrated into all buildings as part of the development to allow for future potential use and bat boxes have been erected on trees around the development area. It is likely other buildings/structures across the wider site also provide potential bat roosting habitat and may be in use by a range of species. The wider site is of high value to bats both for roosting and foraging. Given the presence of a known hibernation and swarming site (the Hoffman Kiln), variety of other known (and potential) roost sites (roosting presence throughout the year) and the habitat corridors on

site that provide a significant localised foraging resource as well as connectivity to the wider countryside, the Site is likely to be of regional importance.

- 3.4.10 All UK bat species are afforded full legal protection under the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017 (European legislation) and the WCA. Bats (Noctule, Soprano Pipistrelle and Brown Long-eared Bat) also have a Species Action Plan in the Yorkshire Dales National Park '*Nature in the Dales 2020 Vision: The second Biodiversity Action Plan for the Yorkshire Dales National Park*', 2011.
- 3.4.11 Cave spiders have been recorded in the Hoffmann Kiln, Triple Kiln and former depot building within the development area (this building is scheduled to be demolished) and may be present in other suitable habitats on site. These spiders (Meta sp.) require dark and humid conditions to thrive and although they are not considered to be exceptionally rare they are not often seen as a result of their habitat preference and therefore the UK population status is not known. Their presence on site is therefore notable.
- 3.4.12 Bee orchids have been recorded on top of the Hoffmann Kiln and it has been reported that it is 'possibly the largest colony of bee orchids in north-west England' however, the current status of this species on site is not known. This species is rare and its presence on site is of significance. The bee orchid (as for all native British wild flowers) is given protection under Section 13 of the WCA which prohibits unauthorised and intentional uprooting. As orchids are slow growing and may only flower once in their lifetime they are particularly at risk of threats from disturbance as well as destruction of their grassland habitat (either through development/agricultural intensification or regeneration and scrub/herb encroachment).
- 3.4.13 Local Planning Policy also provides planning protection for the priority habitats and protected species on the Site (Policy W1).
- 3.4.14 The Site is also likely to support notable communities of birds, invertebrates (including a known range of lepidoptera), plants and lower plants. Reptiles and amphibians may also benefit from the habitat complexity. It is also of value for its setting and connectivity within a north-south habitat corridor through the local area (woodland in an otherwise unwooded area).

- 3.4.15 The ecological value of the Site is also an attractive part of its value to walkers and visitors. The availability of walks and educational material that connect with nature also contribute to visitor wellbeing which links to local, regional and national policies and aspirations – one of Craven District Council's priorities 2020 onwards being *"Developing vibrant, connected and healthy communities"*.
- 3.4.16 The Site could also provide a valuable scientific and educational resource given its habitat mosaic, accessibility and the presence of several notable species and communities.

3.5 Community

- 3.5.1 The Site's current role within the community is as a place of relaxation, recreation and education and are an important part of the local history. Oral history projects have revealed a wealth of information from former workers and have helped to develop an understanding of the Site, its historic economic and social importance. The physical remains of the Site are a reminder of the past lime industry and its importance locally. It provides a direct link to the areas local history including events such as the Gasworkers and General Labourers Union of 1902 – 1903 which was the only time in its operational history when the Hoffmann Kiln ceased full scale operations for any period of time.
- 3.5.2 This historic significance has been recognised by the YDNPA, English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund, and these bodies funded the design and implementation of a programme of consolidation works and the creation of an interpretative trail around the Site. The on site interpretation is an important tool in maintaining and enhancing awareness of the Site and ensures its continued conservation and management.
- 3.5.3 Stainforth Scar has been used as a site for rock climbing since the 1960s with parts of it being equipped with bolts in recent years, which has seemingly increased usage although the exact level usage is unclear. Although it isn't one of the most popular climbing sites in the area, its use does cause a number of conservation related issues. In 2005 spatial and seasonal restrictions were implemented by the YDNPA, following discussions with CDC as the Site owner and the British Mountaineering Council (BMC), to help protect the nesting bird populations on the cliff face (in particular Ravens and Peregrine Falcons). Ravens have not nested since 2004 and so no seasonal restrictions are currently put in place for this

species. Peregrines have also not nested for several years but, a restriction is still put in place for the start of the season in case they do. This is then lifted early on in the season if it is found that no birds are present.

- 3.5.4 YDNPA liaise with the BMC on an annual basis regarding climbing at the Site. Signage, notifying climbers of the restrictions, are put up on site annually and detail included on BMC website to ensure that it is clear to all visiting climbers the restrictions that apply.
- 3.5.5 Anti-social behaviour, though known to be a problem in the past, is not currently a problem on the Site.
- 3.5.6 The Site is more well known with the local population than to passers-by. This is due to the deliberate lack of visual signposting, giving the Site a secretive quality. The Site is relatively quiet, and visitors can enjoy little human disturbance aside from road and rail noise. This sense of seclusion is highly valued by locals.
- 3.5.7 The strength of community feeling is reflected in the work of the Ribblesdale Trust and Craven Conservation Group as active participants in the long-term preservation of the Site, their activities having a positive effect and helping promote better understanding of the Site.

3.6 Landscape and Setting

- 3.6.1 The landscape character and setting of the Site is of considerable value. Its secretive nature against the prominent Stainforth Scar imbues it with an interesting quality. The limestone cliffs and woodlands are clear on approach with industrial remains largely hidden from outside view for most of the year. There are variations in the character and sense of place across different areas of the Site, some areas feel enclosed with limited views whilst others look out on to the wider landscape. There are also views of the surrounding rural landscape from some areas on the Site, setting it in its wider landscape context. The surrounding area is dominated by pastoral fields in a gently undulating landscape. It forms an important part of the Site's setting.

- 3.6.2 The geology of the Site, as well as its industrial past, has been shaped by the underlying structure and topography. Later wildlife colonisation and site management has covered it in a diverse range of woodland and other habitats with distinct mixing of habitats evident in different areas of the Site. The landfill has given rise to particular species, the quarry face and historic remains also have special and particular habitats. The landscape is now one that blends historic remains with ecological habitats, interspersed with areas of dereliction and disuse.
- 3.6.3 The underlying physical structure of the Site, patterns of past activity and the regenerating woodland have created a visually complex place. Relationships between the different elements of the historic remains are not always immediately apparent due to the combination of the topography and the woodland, giving the Site a compartmentalised feel. The appreciation of the historic remains requires an explorative approach from the visitor.

4.0 CURRENT SITUATION, KEY ISSUES AND PRIORITIES

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section outlines the current situation at the Site and identifies key issues and priorities related to the historic environment; landscape and natural environment; and access and recreation.

4.1.2 This section begins by describing the current ownership and management of the Site, and the proposals for the development area. It then identifies key issues and priorities relating to the historic environment; landscape and natural environment; and access and recreation, which go on to be addressed in the Action Plan.

4.2 Ownership and Current Management

4.2.1 CDC own the majority of the Site, part of which is leased to the YDNPA. The northern part of the site is under private ownership, part of which is also leased to the YDNPA. A small area in the centre of the CDC owned land is also privately owned (Craven Cottage), see Figure 8.

4.2.2 The YDNPA currently manages the areas it leases through a management group consisting of the YDNPA Ranger, Ecologist and Archaeologist.

4.2.3 Other land held by CDC and the private owners is independently managed.

4.3 Development Proposals – Key Changes

4.3.1 An application for the redevelopment of the former CDC depot area was lodged in 2020. This would see the refurbishment of the existing barn, part demolition of existing building and new development of B1, B2 and B8 uses together with ancillary car parking and landscaping (see Figure 9). It remains under consideration. A S106 agreement is included as part of a successful permission.

- 4.3.2 The scheme would comprise of the clearance of 20th century buildings and refurbishment of some stone structures to create a commercial development. New buildings would be constructed using traditional materials and be a combination of single and 1 ½ storeys. Importantly, the site is mostly allocated by Yorkshire Dales Planning Authority for employment. The aspiration with the development is to create a hub for small Dales' businesses to expand in modern but sensitive buildings. See Figure 9 for the development area masterplan.
- 4.3.3 Any development will affect habitats within and around the development site. Any losses in habitat will be required to be compensated elsewhere. This is outlined in the *Compensatory Habitat Measures Plan* (2020).

4.4 Historic Environment – Key Issues and Priorities

Current Situation and Key Issues

- 4.4.1 Key issues predominantly relate to the condition of historic structure and in some cases their viable use. The buildings and structures at the site vary in condition from an occupied dwelling, to the scant remains of structures associated with former quarrying and lime production operations. The 2007 Conservation Management Plan states that, at this time, the condition of many structures was deteriorating. And it is understood there has been limited conservation works since this time. Aside from a survey for structures within the development area undertaken in 2020, the current condition of structures throughout the wider site is unknown.
- 4.4.2 There are two main issues facing the historic environment that relate to their long-term conservation. Issue 1 relates to the need for conservation works on a number of structures recently surveyed within the development area. Issue 2 relates to the lack of knowledge about the condition of structures within the wider site.

Issue 1

- 4.4.3 Issue 1 regards the delivery of conservation work of historic structures outlined in the *Structural Report of Heritage Assets*, undertaken by Waites Associates (2020) which outlines recommendations or remedial works required within the development area. The

report focuses on the Hoffmann Kiln and retaining walls. Recommendations are proposed over the next 10 years for the following assets which are predominantly situated along the eastern edge of the development area:

- Brick retaining wall – backfill, tree clearance, annual inspection, repointing
- Stone retaining wall – clearance of debris, annual inspection
- Weigh House – chimney repairs, annual inspection, renew copings, repointing
- Retaining wall steps – Tree removal, assessment, repointing, strengthening, annual inspection
- Retaining wall vehicular entrance – clearance of foliage, annual inspection
- Retaining wall to kiln boundary – clearance of foliage and annual inspection
- Retaining wall to kiln site – tree removal, rebuilding of loose stonework, diversion of groundwater/installation of land drainage, monitoring and annual inspection
- Hoffmann Kiln – diversion of ground water, monitoring of parapet movement, pointing of retaining walls, repair to loose / missing masonry, parapet works, annual inspection.

4.4.4 It is essential that these conservation works are delivered in the manner recommended in the Waites report.

Issue 2

4.4.5 Issue 2 is focused on the conservation of historic structures of the wider site. All historic structures described in section 2.4, that lie outside of the new development area have not recently been subject to assessment from a conservation perspective. These include:

- The Triple Kiln
- Vertical / Spencer Kilns
- Winding Houses and Inclined Planes
- Reddings Barn
- Buildings to the east of the Hoffmann Kiln
- Tramways, Sidings, Railway, Tunnels
- Cottages / Council Depot / Former Sidings
- Stainforth Scar
- Former quarry floor
- Spoil Heaps

Further issues

- 4.4.6 Further issues include that conservation works and any increase in visitor numbers doesn't negatively affect the historic structures and the habitats within or around them. The level of conservation works the habitats can accommodate should be estimated and appropriate actions taken. The increase in visitor numbers could also impact both habitats and the structures themselves. Maintenance of key footpaths is essential to this as is encouraging visitors to explore responsibly.

Priorities

- Condition survey of historic structures that lie outside of, and are not related to, the development area (see 4.4.6) and a prioritised programme of works to address any identified issues
- Deliver conservation works on prioritised structures identified in the condition survey and the delivery of the recommendations outlined in the Waites report
- Establish the level of restoration / conservation works possible without disturbing habitats and test whether methods are sufficient to maintain the monument
- Establish the current visitor numbers to best estimate the impact of increased visitor footfall has on the Site's historic structures
- Put in place monitoring and management measures to ensure increased visitor footfall does not have an adverse effect on historic structures
- Maintain the current visitor route to ensure the majority of visitor footfall is kept to the main routes / areas to safeguard historic structures

4.5 Landscape and Natural Environment - Key Issues and Priorities

Current Situation and Key Issues

- 4.5.1 There are considered to be five key issues currently facing the landscape and natural environment at the Site:
1. Scrub and coarse species encroachment across the open habitats within the wider site:
 - a) associated reduction in habitat diversity;
 - b) associated issues relating to damage and screening of historic environment features such as the kiln structures, walls, tramways and inclined planes.

2. Low species diversity within woodland across the site as well as many of the ash trees being symptomatic of ash dieback;
3. Loss of habitats (including OHMPDL, nesting bird and roosting bat habitats) as part of proposals within the development area;
4. Potential conflict between building consolidation/conservation requirements and notable plant (and lower plant) communities/protected species that may be present in the structures or close proximity;
5. Potential visitor pressure on protected/notable species such as roosting bats (Hoffmann Kiln) and nesting birds (Stainforth Scar) and on habitats/communities across the wider site.

4.5.2 In addition to the above it is considered there is perhaps potential on site for community engagement, wellbeing and education relating to the natural environment that is yet to be fully explored.

4.5.3 The main objective of this plan in relation to nature conservation/landscape is to consider how to manage, monitor and protect the ecological and landscape character of the site in synergy with the conservation and management of the historic fabric. A series of priorities are outlined below.

Priorities

- Gather up to date ecological baseline data for the wider site and establish a monitoring programme;
- Consider community engagement to support the survey and monitoring programme;
- Ensure sensitive plants and animals are considered fully when building consolidation/conservation is being undertaken;
- Manage general scrub and tall herb (coarse species) encroachment across the open habitat areas and around historic features;
- Manage invasive species on site (soft lady's mantle in the open mosaic habitats and snowberry in the woodland areas) - Identification and mapping of lady's mantle species to be undertaken by an experienced botanist due to local records of other lady's mantle species that are notable (e.g. silky lady's mantle (*Alchemilla glaucescens*));
- Review woodland condition and aim to maintain tree cover;

- Prepare for future ash losses as a result of ash dieback through encouraging greater native species diversity in the woodlands and in particular planting species best suited to support species dependent on ash;
- Provide compensation for habitat loss as a result of the development (and overall Biodiversity Net Gain);
- Ensure development incorporates measures for nesting birds and roosting bats (both within the new/refurbished buildings and across the wider site);
- Maintain the current visitor route to ensure the majority of visitor footfall through this area is kept to the main routes to safeguard sensitive habitats and species;
- Manage public access into the Hoffmann Kiln to minimise disturbance to roosting bats;
- Review climbing restrictions and ensure continued liaison with the BMC regarding bird nesting at Stainforth Scar;
- Provision of additional interpretative signage regarding nature conservation and landscape value along existing routes;
- Consider whether it may be possible to open up other parts of the site to visitors for wellbeing, education and community engagement without compromising sensitive ecological (or historic) assets.

4.6 Access and Recreation - Key Issues and Priorities

Current Situation and Key Issues

- 4.6.1 The Site is currently managed as a place of informal recreation where people visitors can walk, climb and visit the historic structures. The interpretation trail refurbished between 2016 and 2018 enables visitors to learn about the Site's heritage and significance.
- 4.6.2 Visitors access the Site by either road or footpath. Vehicle access to the Site is off the B6479 road, under a bridge carrying the Settle to Carlisle railway with car parking available in the centre of the Site. The car park is within the development area and would be subject to upgrade. A Public Footpath runs along the western boundary of the Site and past the Hoffmann Kiln and is part of the public rights of way network that links the villages of Langcliffe and Stainforth. The Site is not signposted from the B6479.

- 4.6.3 Current visitor data is unknown, with the last analysis taking place between 2006 and 2011 with pedestrian sensors which are no longer active. It is not possible to estimate current, and future visitor numbers and therefore the site's carrying capacity.
- 4.6.4 The current car park falls outside area leased to YDNPA from CDC. It also falls into development area.
- 4.6.5 The car park has been used overnight by campers and caravans with some negative behaviours reported.
- 4.6.6 Paths, steps and handrails installed in 2000 are not accessible to all visitors. There are site wide mobility issues, and whilst some improvement may be achievable, due to the basic physical nature of the site, opening up the site further would prove challenging. Increasing access / visitor numbers would need to be balanced with conservation needs of both the historic structures and wildlife habitats (as discussed above).
- 4.6.7 Given the nature of the Site as a former industrial quarry, there are a number of potential hazards including, sensitive historic structures, steep drops, standing water, rock fall etc. that will need monitoring, particularly with any increase in visitor numbers in future.
- 4.6.8 Current interpretation is based on historic structures and the Site's industrial heritage. There is the opportunity to enhance/combine interpretation with themes of wildlife conservation and habitats. A combination of education and restriction can encourage positive behavioural effects.

Priorities

- Install visitor counters to establish current visitor numbers the Site's carrying capacity and maintain long-term management and monitoring
- Ensure car parking facilities for visitors remains and is maintained
- Assess current accessibility on the Site for a range of users and establish whether further access options are possible.
- Assess the condition and long-term management of pathways
- Investigate options for further interpretation covering wildlife conservation / habitat themes

- Maintain management that ensures protection of key species, habitats and historic remains by maintaining current condition of interpretive trail route and PROW
- Maintain / enhance accessibility for range of users
- Develop annual work programme of practical site management works specific to access routes. It should take into account any significant increase in visitor numbers and whether any planned works require Scheduled Monument consent
- Formal approaches to hazard assessment and the management of health and safety risks including the implementation of risk assessments and site inspections.
- Monitoring and management of increased usage of the site required, particularly in relation to any on site development

5.0 MANAGEMENT APPROACH

5.1 Introduction

This section focusses on the long-term approach to management of the Site. It outlines the management structures, key principles and policies to guide decision making. It sets out reporting and monitoring methods which are then reflected in the Action Plan.

5.2 Management Structures

- 5.2.1 The future management of the Site should be undertaken through liaison between CDC, the YDNPA, the private owner and the any future business occupiers on site.

5.3 Key Principles

- 5.3.1 The following key principles will guide future management and conservation decisions on the Site. They reflect the significance of the Site and the key issues and priorities facing it:

1. Future decisions relating to management, conservation and enhancement of the Site should respect and sustain all of its significances, be reasonable and transparent
2. The Site will remain largely undeveloped with the exception of the proposed development area in the former Depot
3. The views and needs of local communities should be taken into account and opportunities should be sought for local communities, partner agencies and volunteers to become involved in its management
4. Surviving historic structures should be subject to an active and ongoing programme of conservation and consolidation works
5. Key habitats should be protected and enhanced, to provide habitats suitable for the continuation of species
6. Historic structures, archaeology and habitats should be protected from invasive and unwanted species
7. The distinctive landscape character of the Site should be maintained through active management
8. Visitors should be able to experience and understand the Site and its significances, both historical and ecological

9. Access to and around the Site should be maintained for a range of users while ensuring the conservation of key species, habitats and historic remains
10. A continuing programme of research and investigation should be implemented for the Site to inform future decisions relating to its management and to enhance knowledge of its history and ecology

5.4 Action Plan

- 5.4.1 The Action Plan (see Section 6) is intended to be used as a tool for addressing the issues, priorities and key principles set out above. Any future changes / updates to the Action Plan will need to reflect the principles and the significance of the Site.

5.5 Reporting and monitoring

- 5.5.1 The following sets out a variety of methods for the effective future management of the Site, all of which are reflected in the Action Plan. Reporting and monitoring ensure the effectiveness of measures put in place and should be undertaken periodically, in a consistent manner. All reporting and monitoring should be recorded and presented appropriately.
- Annual Report against the progress of on site developments to the liaison committee to review the effectiveness of measures put in place and as an opportunity to develop or introduce new measures as appropriate
 - A programme of 5 year condition surveys of historic structures to assess their conditions, assess the impact of external factors i.e. visitor impact, encroachment of vegetation, and establish any further action or protection measures required
 - An ongoing programme of ecological monitoring to manage invasive species, maintain tree cover, assess the development for its incorporation of habitats, assess visitor routes and public access in relation to habitats
- 5.5.2 Regular monitoring of the Site and its general condition including access arrangements to ensure the appropriate level of access to sensitive areas / historic structures, as well as ensuring the safest possible access routes for visitors.

6.0 ACTION PLAN

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This Action Plan has been created in reflection of the Conservation Management Plan and builds on the key issues and priorities outlined in section 4.0 and the principles and policies set out in section 5.0.
- 6.1.2 The actions proposed are separated into four thematic sections:
- **6.2 General Actions** including formal management and monitoring structures;
 - **6.3 Historic Environment** including the protection, conservation, management and monitoring of historic structures;
 - **6.4 Landscape and Natural Environment** including the monitoring and protection of the ecological and landscape character; and
 - **6.5 Access and Recreation** including the management, impact and experiences of visitors on the site.
- 6.1.3 Each action is given a unique number; action location; action details; frequency of the action i.e. one-off, annually, 5 yearly etc; a timescale i.e. Year 1, Year 2 etc after any consent / commencement of development on site. It is intended that this action plan be reviewed and updated every 5 years to reflect changes in ecology, historic environment, impacts of on site development and any changes in legislation, policy and guidance (see action #05).
- 6.1.4 CDC own the majority of the Site, part of which is leased to the YDNPA. The northern area of the site is under private ownership, part of which is also leased to the YDNPA (**Figure 8**). Many of the following actions do not fall exclusively into CDC ownership. These actions are indicated by the symbol †. The responsibility to deliver these actions, therefore, does not lie entirely with CDC but with multiple landowners. It should also be noted that actions #44-46 relate to land that falls outside of CDC ownership.

6.2 General Actions

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
01	Entire Site [†]	Develop liaison steering group between CDC, YDNPA, private owner and any future business occupiers on site to decide management and monitoring arrangements and the format and frequency of periodic meetings	One-off	Year 1
02	Entire Site [†]	Annual report against the progress of on site developments to the liaison group to review the effectiveness of measures put in place and as an opportunity to develop or introduce new measures as appropriate	Annual	Year 1 +
03	Entire Site [†]	Develop annual work programme of practical site management works involving all relevant teams. This could involve volunteer and community groups	Annual	Year 1
04	Entire Site [†]	<p>Consider community engagement, wellbeing and education programmes relating to the historic environment and the natural environment particularly in support of surveying and monitoring.</p> <p>Consider opening up areas of the site for wellbeing, education and community engagement without compromising sensitive ecological and historic assets.</p>	One-off	Year 1
05	Entire Site [†]	<p>Full review of Conservation Management Plan actions (making use of annual report and baseline survey information from 2021).</p> <p>Consider whether an update is required to this action plan.</p> <p>Any updates in legislation, policy and guidance to be taken into account in review to ensure it is still relevant and appropriate.</p>	5 yearly	Year 6+

6.3 Historic Environment

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
06	Entire Site [†]	Undertake condition survey of historic structures not already identified in <i>Structural Report of Heritage Assets, Waites Associates 2020</i> (outside of the development area)	One-off	Year 1
07	Entire Site [†]	Conservation works and vegetation management works on structures identified through #06 to safeguard against general deterioration and any on site changes. Relevant teams should be consulted prior to action including the Wildlife Conservation team at YDNPA.	One-off	#06 dependant
08	Entire Site [†]	Appropriate measures to protect historic structures and their surroundings from external damage. This may include physical restrictions and will also align with habitat protection measures. Relevant teams should be consulted prior to action	One-off	#06 dependant
09	Entire Site [†]	Undertake condition survey of all historic structures (including those in the development area) to assess current condition, ability to accommodate on site changes, impact of external structures i.e. visitor impact, encroachment of vegetation, and to establish any further action or protection measures required	5 yearly	Year 6+
10	Entire Site [†]	Vegetation management works on identified historic structures to safeguard against vegetation related deterioration	5 yearly	Year 6+
11	Entire Site [†]	Review of Historic Environment Action Plan and consider whether an update is required to the measures outlined in this plan. Any updates in legislation, policy and guidance, such as those from <i>Historic England</i> , to be taken into account in review in order to ensure it is still relevant and appropriate.	5 yearly	Year 6+

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
12	Hoffmann Kiln Site – Retaining wall*	Local deconstruction / rebuild of loose stonework as appropriate Diversion of ground water / installation of land drainage Localised repairs as required to reinstate stability	One-off	Year 1
13	Development Area – all sites*	Inspection	Annually	Year 1+
14	Hoffmann Kiln*	Diversion of ground water Monitoring of parapet movement Pointing of vertical retaining walls to kiln frontage Repair to loose / missing masonry units to entrance arches Parapet remedial works	One-off	Year 1
15	Hoffmann Kiln*	Inspection	Annually	Year 2+
16	Hoffmann Kiln*	Repointing	10 yearly	Year 11+
17	Weigh House*	Chimney repairs Pointing	One-off	Year 1
18	Weigh House*	Renew copings	One-off	Year 6
19	Weigh House*	Repointing	Annually	Year 11+

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
20	Weigh House*	Inspection for structural movement	Annually	Year 2+
21	Development Area*	Annual inspection of all historic structures within the development area in line with <i>Structural Report of Heritage Assets, Waites Associates 2020</i>	Annual	Year 1
22	Development Area - Brick retaining wall chainage 0m- 17.10m*	Backfill to wall frontage to prevent further movement	One-off	Year 1
23	Development Area - Brick retaining walls Chainage 0m- 17.10m and 17.10m-40.75m*	Repointing	5 yearly	Year 6+
24	Development Area - Stone retaining walls 40.75m- 49.0m*	Clear debris to void between face and Weigh House Inspect for damage behind Weigh House immediately following clearance	One-off	Year 1
25	Development Area - Stone retain chainage 55.6m - 103.95m	LHS – reinstate material to offer lateral support to abutment RHS remove large stone to prevent further movement / failure Reduce level to rear of wall to flatten topography following tree clearance Rebed top four courses Localised masonry repairs	One-off + 6 month review	Year 1

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
26	Development Area - Retaining wall steps chainage 103.95m – 114.45m*	Tree removal to adjacent retaining wall and assessment of dry-stone retaining wall Repoint to prevent water ingress to metalwork Retaining wall reinstatement / strengthening Remove ironwork and make good	One-off	Year 1
27	Development Area - Retaining wall steps chainage 103.95m – 114.45m*	Inspection potential for expansion of iron work and Structural damage (if not removed year 1)	Annually	Year 2+

*Recommended in *Structural Report of Heritage Assets, Waites Associates 2020*

6.4 Landscape and Natural Environment

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
28	Entire Site [†]	<p>Phase 1 Habitat Survey across the entire site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General habitat types/extent to be mapped. • Any notable/key sensitive species to be noted and mapped (e.g. bee orchid colonies) along with any potential for use by protected/notable fauna. • Specific reference to botanical species present in notable areas such as tufa forming streams. • Map extent of invasive species (e.g. snowberry and soft lady's mantle). Identification and mapping of soft lady's mantle to be undertaken by an experienced botanist due to potential risk of other (notable) lady's mantle species being present. <p>Fixed photograph locations to be identified on site during this survey. Locations where future views are unlikely to be obscured by development or adjacent tree growth and to maximise view of the area/habitat. OSGR and direction of photo to be recorded and first photo taken. Photograph locations to be mapped.</p> <p>Suggested locations for fixed photography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoffman Kiln top, • Quarry Face, • Quarry Floor (spoil heap area), • Quarry Floor (adjacent to car park), • Landfill Area and • South-Eastern Quarry Floor. 	One-off	Year 1 (June/early July)

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
		<i>NB - Targeted botanical survey is also to be undertaken at the Hoffmann Kiln, other structures, quarry floor, landfill area and woodland areas to inform future management (specific actions below for each of these areas).</i>		
29	Entire Site [†]	Engagement with local community groups, specialist groups and schools where possible to provide support with monitoring surveys and conservation activities. Craven Conservation Group, Local Bat Group, Craven & Pendle RSPB Group, local schools and community groups etc.	Annually	Year 1 +
30	Entire Site [†]	Habitat monitoring across site. Survey, photography and mapping to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • check for presence of previously recorded sensitive/notable species • Take photographs at fixed photograph locations identified during Year 1 (following the exact approach re. location, orientation etc.). Photographs to be reviewed annually to check extent of invasive species growth, compare bee orchid colony(ies) extent and review scrub encroachment in OHMPDL. • compare extent of bee orchid colony(ies) with Year 1 data • map extent of invasive species (e.g. snowberry and soft lady's mantle). Identification and mapping of soft lady's mantle to be undertaken by an experienced botanist due to potential risk of other (notable) lady's mantle species being present. • note key areas of scrub encroachment in open habitat mosaic areas. 	Annually	Year 2+ (June/early July)
31	Entire Site [†]	Repeat targeted removal of invasive species (soft lady's mantle) in open habitats on a yearly basis where/as required (making use of annual habitat monitoring data). Care to be taken with identification of and any removal of soft lady's mantle (<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>) as other lady's mantle species (notable) are known to be	Annually	Year 1 + (early summer prior to <i>Alchemilla mollis</i> setting seed)

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
		<p>present locally. Experienced botanist must be engaged to undertake identification.</p> <p>Control of soft lady's mantle is through repeat cutting before setting seed (and/or the application of herbicide; however, this is likely to be less desirable on this site).</p> <p>Effectiveness of invasive species management to be reviewed annually as part of the repeated control.</p> <p>If there are reservoirs of soft lady's mantle elsewhere on site (or locally) the annual management on site may not be suitably effective.</p> <p>Decision to be made each year as to whether the management is sufficient to maintain the openness of the OHMPDL (i.e. prevent full encroachment by this species) or whether further measures (or alternative approach) is required (such as site wide eradication).</p>		
32	Entire Site [†]	<p>Bat Activity Survey (May-August) (<i>frequency and methodology following BCT Bat Mitigation Guidelines as appropriate</i>).</p> <p>Agreed transects across the site to cover a variety of habitats. The same transects to be repeated year on year for comparison. Annual use of static detectors to also be considered for key locations.</p>	Annually	Year 1 + (range of dates between May-Aug)
33	Entire Site [†]	<p>Report to be produced each year outlining monitoring, management and maintenance measures undertaken within the past 12 months and any lessons learnt/changes required to management plan.</p> <p>Species data to be provided to relevant organisations such as the YDNPA and the North and East Yorkshire Environmental Data Centre and other local interest groups as appropriate.</p>	Annually	Year 1 +

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
34	Entire Site [†]	<p>Habitat Management Interventions</p> <p>As required every two years making use of most up to date habitat monitoring data to determine measures required.</p> <p>May include localised scrub clearance within OHMPDL areas where encroachment has been identified, creation of open habitat around bee orchid colonies if extent of colonies is being reduced etc. Agreement with YDNPA Wildlife Conservation Officer and trees/woodlands officer regarding measures to be implemented. Appropriate season for/timing of works to be agreed depending on works being undertaken.</p> <p>This review should also consider any supplementary measures that could be provided such as provision of bat boxes (e.g. at the tunnel).</p> <p><i>(NB - annual invasive plant species control is presented in separate rows).</i></p>	2 yearly	Year 3+
35	Entire Site [†]	<p>Review success of the OMHPDL habitat compensation provision/enhancement (in the key focus areas – within development area, quarry floor (spoil heap area) and the landfill/south-eastern quarry floor) and subsequent habitat management interventions.</p> <p>Make use of fixed point photography and annual survey information.</p> <p>Identify, agree and implement any specific one-off measures considered necessary to further protect and enhance this priority habitat (to achieve favourable conservation status). This is additional to the generic 2 yearly habitat intervention measures across the site and any establishment/long-term management already covered by an action.</p>	5 yearly	Year 6+

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
36	Hoffmann Kiln	<p>Botanical Survey to inform consolidation works.</p> <p>Map extent of bee orchid colony on roof.</p> <p>Identify/map other sensitive species on the top of the kiln and walls.</p> <p>Ecological advice regarding avoidance and/or mitigation measures required.</p>	One-off	Year 1 (June/early July)
37	Hoffmann Kiln	<p>Bat Survey to inform timing/approach to consolidation works.</p> <p>[If the Final Bat Mitigation Strategy and / or results of informal bat survey work undertaken across the Site in 2020 provide sufficient detail regarding use of the Hoffman Kiln by roosting bats to inform timing/approach to the works, further survey may not be required. To be reviewed in January 2021 when information is available].</p> <p>Mitigation/licensing to be in place as required prior to any works at this location. Agreement also needed regarding timing of works.</p> <p>Design of any grilles/covers on inspection chambers to be agreed with bat specialist to ensure no change to access and/or airflow/temperature within the kiln.</p> <p>Presence of Cave Spiders also to be considered (and if necessary mitigation to suit).</p>	One-off (multiple visits)	Year 1 (timing to be agreed)
38	Hoffmann Kiln	<p>Establish a mitigation strategy for long-term protection of bats using the Hoffmann Kiln (in consultation with local bat groups).</p> <p>Consider public access restrictions and appropriate signage.</p>	One-off	Year 1

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
		Agree a bat monitoring programme at the kiln.		
39	Hoffmann Kiln	Implement initial phase of bat mitigation requirements (e.g. any relating to restricting public access etc.) as agreed in the established/agreed mitigation strategy.	One-off	Year 1
40	Hoffmann Kiln	Careful removal of rank vegetation from top and sides of kiln (to allow moss flora to develop). To be undertaken alongside consolidation works.	One-off	Year 1
41	Hoffmann Kiln	Bee orchid colony enhancement. Any encroaching vegetation in/around the bee orchid colony(ies) to be removed (under ecological supervision if appropriate) in autumn 2021 (flowering season usually June-July in the UK).	One-off	Year 1 (late summer/early autumn - once bee orchid flowering season is over)
42	Hoffmann Kiln	Bat roost activity survey (<i>frequency and methodology following BCT Bat Mitigation Guidelines and as agreed in the mitigation strategy for the Hoffmann Kiln as appropriate</i>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • autumn swarming (mid-Aug – October) • summer roost activity (May-August) • limited hibernation checks (January) (visits to be regulated to prevent unnecessary disturbance) 	Annually (multiple visits)	Year 2+ (range of dates through year)
43	Hoffman Kiln	Annual condition assessment of the veteran ash trees located west and north of the Hoffman Kiln. (NB there are four trees in the veteran age class at this location – two to the west of the kiln and two to the north)	Annually	Year 1 +
44	Triple Kiln	Ecological survey at Triple Kiln to check for sensitive species.	One-off	Year 1 (summer)

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
	(privately owned land leased to YDNPA)	Information required to inform approach to vegetation clearance at the entrance (i.e. any ecological constraints to the work or appropriate timing to be considered).		
45	Triple Kiln (privately owned land leased to YDNPA)	Bat Roost Activity Survey. To gather baseline data regarding use of this structure by bats and to inform future consolidation measures (and/or vegetation clearance).	One-off (multiple visits)	Year 1 (summer)
46	Triple Kiln (privately owned land leased to YDNPA)	Consider including bat roost activity surveys at the Triple Kiln alongside the annual wider bat activity work in selected years (suggested every two years) to continue to gather baseline data for this structure.	2 yearly (summer)	Year 3+
47	All other structures [†]	Ecological survey at all other structures and (immediate surrounds) where consolidation/conservation work is proposed. Identify/map sensitive species and agree mitigation approach. In particular consider the presence of lower plant and fern species on the built structures. Consider whether any supplementary enhancement could be undertaken at any of the structures during consolidation works – e.g. provision of a bat box at the tunnel.	One-off	Year 1
48	Inclined Plane [†]	The inclined plane will be emphasised by cutting a 4 m wide swathe through the middle of the plane either side alternately each year. Retaining a mixture of grasses and scrub will enhance diversity of habitat in this area.	Annually (one side)	Year 1 +

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
49	Quarry Face	<p>Nesting Bird Census.</p> <p>Record presence of nesting birds – specific reference on peregrine falcons.</p> <p>Three visits between March and mid July 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits 1 (March-mid April) and 2 (2-6 weeks later) to check for peregrine and other bird species nesting on the quarry face. • Visit 3 (June-mid July) to check for breeding success. <p><i>(Frequency based on methodology used in BTO Peregrine Survey, 2014).</i></p>	Annually (x3 visits)	Year 1 +
50	Quarry Face	<p>Continued annual liaison with British Mountaineering Council (BMC) regarding spatial and seasonal restrictions for climbing on the quarry face (protection for nesting birds).</p> <p>Signage, notifying climbers of the restrictions, to continue to be put up on site annually and detail included on BMC website to ensure that it is clear to all visiting climbers the restrictions that apply.</p>	Annually	Year 1 +
51	Quarry Face and Spoil Heaps	Monitor slopes and quarry faces for movement (this is both for safety and landscape concerns)	Annually	Year 1 +
52	Quarry Floor – Spoil Heap Area	<p>Targeted Botanical Survey to inform detailed design of habitat compensation measures in this area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map extent of any bee orchid colon(ies) – survey to be within flowering season (generally June and July in UK). • Identify and map other sensitive and/or notable species in this area (including consideration of peregrines and timing of works). • Map extent of scrub encroachment and identify areas suitable for localised scrub clearance. 	One-off	Year 1 (June/early July)

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map any invasive plant species (e.g. soft lady's mantle). Identification and mapping of lady's mantle species to be undertaken by an experienced botanist due to local records of other lady's mantle species that are notable (e.g. silky lady's mantle (<i>Alchemilla glaucescens</i>)) <p>Consider issues surrounding spoil heap stability and map extent of vegetation cover on principal spoil heaps.</p> <p>Produce detailed design/specifications for OHMPDL compensation measures (see <i>Langcliffe Quarry – Habitat Compensation Plan, 2020</i>)</p>		
53	Quarry Floor – Spoil Heap Area	<p>Implement proposals to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> removal of invasive species such as soft lady's mantle if confirmed as present (careful identification required)* through repeat cutting before setting seed (generally this species sets seed in August)); localised scrub clearance on flat areas between spoil heaps; non-continuous scrapes of exposed ground (i.e. scrape top layer of substrate/vegetation) on quarry floor away from spoil heaps and any sensitive ecological areas; allow scraped/exposed ground to naturally regenerate (and consider long-term management to discourage scrub encroachment into these flat areas) clear any encroaching vegetation in/around any bee orchid colony(ies) present <p>* Identification of soft lady's mantle to be undertaken by an experienced botanist due to potential risk of other (notable) lady's mantle species being present.</p> <p>See <i>Langcliffe Quarry – Habitat Compensation Plan, 2020</i> for more details.</p>	One-off	Year 1 (late summer/early autumn - once bee orchid flowering season is over) – soft lady's mantle cutting if needed to be undertaken earlier in summer

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
54	Quarry Floor – Spoil Heap Area	<p>Sides and top of the principal spoil tips to be cut annually (outside of the flowering period) to allow development of limestone grassland.</p> <p>Scrub to be maintained on some areas of the spoil heaps for variety (and stabilisation).</p> <p>All work on/around spoil heaps to consider H&S and long-term spoil stability.</p>	Annually	Year 1 + (late summer/early autumn (when flowering period is over)
55	Landfill Area and South-Eastern Quarry Floor	<p>Botanical Survey to inform detailed design of habitat compensation measures in this area.</p> <p>Map extent of any bee orchid colon(ies).</p> <p>Identify any other sensitive and/or notable species in this area.</p> <p>Map invasive plant species (e.g. soft lady's mantle). Identification and mapping of soft lady's mantle to be undertaken by an experienced botanist due to potential risk of other (notable) lady's mantle species being present.</p> <p>Produce detailed design/specifications for OHMPDL compensation measures (see <i>Langcliffe Quarry – Habitat Compensation Plan, 2020</i>) Consider whether woodland planting could be introduced along the western buffer of the landfill.</p>	One-off	Year 1 (June/early July)
56	Landfill Area and South-Eastern Quarry Floor	<p>Consider opening public access this area – creation of informal path around the landfill area with information boards.</p> <p>Would need sensitive approach to discourage people from close proximity to the quarry face and agreement from various partners (both Health and Safety risk and potential disturbance to nesting birds including peregrine).</p>	One-off	Year 1

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
57	Landfill Area and South-Eastern Quarry Floor	<p>Enhance OHMPDL within this area as key focus of OHMPDL compensation measures.</p> <p>Majority of measures to be away from landfill cap – around fringes of this area – including use of locally sourced green hay to provide a more diverse wildflower grassland strip. Introduction of some surplus material on landfill area itself to create rubble piles and areas of varied topography.</p> <p>Bird nest and bat boxes to be installed on woodland around the buffer of the landfill. At least one hedgehog box also to be provided in this woodland area.</p> <p>The South-Eastern Quarry floor to have more intensive enhancement (proportionally) including provision of ephemeral wetland, localised non-continuous scrapes, scrub clearance etc.</p> <p>Bee orchid colony enhancement. Any encroaching vegetation in/around bee orchid colony(ies) to be removed (under ecological supervision if appropriate) in autumn 2021 (flowering season usually June-July in the UK).</p> <p><i>See Langcliffe Quarry – Habitat Compensation Plan, 2020 for more details.</i></p>	One-off	Years 1 + 2 (timescale and seasonal restrictions as outlined in <i>Langcliffe Quarry – Habitat Compensation Plan, 2020</i>)
58	Landfill Area – Wildflower Grassland Strip	<p>Establishment maintenance of the wildflower grassland strip as outlined in the <i>Langcliffe Quarry – Habitat Compensation Plan, 2020 (annual mowing/preparation of the area and repeat use of green hay)</i>.</p> <p><i>See Langcliffe Quarry – Habitat Compensation Plan, 2020 for more details.</i></p>	Annually	Years 3 + 4 (July-August but not in drought conditions)
59	Landfill Area – Wildflower Grassland Strip	Selective removal of any coarse or invasive species. Mow wildflower area (after flowering period and when seeds set) and remove arisings.	One-off	Year 5 (late summer/early autumn)

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
60	Landfill Area– Wildflower Grassland Strip	<p>Review success of wildflower enhancement (making use of annual botanical survey information – see Conservation Management Plan) as part of 5 year OHMPDL enhancement review across the entire site.</p> <p>Determine and agree future management requirements (likely continued annual late summer/autumn cut as outlined provisionally in the Conservation Management Plan).</p> <p>No further green hay provision is likely to be required at this stage, but this is to be reviewed along with any requirement for additional plug planting.</p>	One-off	Year 6
61	Landfill Area – Wildflower Grassland Strip	<p>Annual mowing of the wildflower grassland strip.</p> <p>NB approach for this management regime to be reviewed and confirmed in Year 6 (see above).</p>	Annually	Year 6+ (late summer/early autumn)
62	Landfill Area – Woodland Edge	<p>Planting of additional woodland edge habitat (approximate 15 m width) along the western edge of the landfill alongside the eastern edge of the adjacent existing tree belt – where detailed design permits. Feasibility to be considered in Year 1 as part of detailed design taking into account landfill cap extent, depth and material in order to identify a suitable location for, extent of and suitable species mix for this woodland edge planting – if possible.</p> <p><i>See Langcliffe Quarry – Habitat Compensation Plan, 2020</i></p>	One-off	Year 2 (Late winter/early spring if possible)
63	Landfill Area – Woodland Edge	<p>Check condition of all bird nest boxes and clean out. Replace any damaged bird nest boxes on a like-for like basis.</p> <p>Boxes as installed during habitat compensation works.</p>	3 yearly	Year 5+ *adapt as necessary to tie in with other bird/ bat box checks scheduled within the development area

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
64	Landfill Area – Woodland Edge	<p>Condition survey of all bat boxes in this area – any damaged boxes to be replaced on a like-for-like basis. A licensed bat ecologist will need to be engaged to support this work.</p> <p>Boxes as installed during habitat compensation works.</p>	3 yearly	<p>Year 5+</p> <p>*adapt as necessary to tie in with other bird/ bat box checks scheduled within the development area</p>
65	Woodland Areas (across site) [†]	<p>Baseline condition survey of all woodlands on site to inform future measures and as basis of monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map extent • create species list and structural condition (presence of natural regeneration and age class) • record current condition of ash trees (including a focus on those close to structures and paths), in particular in relation to ash dieback symptoms • look for presence of invasive species such as snowberry • Note any evidence of damage (e.g. deer/grey squirrel) 	One-off	Year 1 (summer)
66	Woodland Areas (across site) [†]	<p>Approach to be developed and agreed for one-off general woodland enhancement measures across the wider site. Agreement with YDNPA Trees/Woodlands Officer and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Any proposals in woodland outside of YDNPA and CDC owned land would require consultation with appropriate landowners and for the approach to be agreed in conjunction with them.</p> <p>To agree proposals for all woodland areas not subject to specific management / enhancement activities (i.e. not woodland within or immediately adjacent to the development area which have specific actions outlined in this #70 and 73).</p> <p>Make use of 2021 baseline woodland condition data (#65 above) to confirm which of the following measures are appropriate and where:</p>	One-off	Year 1

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selective thinning or ring barking of sycamore trees. • Selective reduction or removal of ash located close to structures or paths (ash with no targets can decline naturally). • Carry out under planting / enrichment planting of native species to compensate (in advance) for ash losses as a result of dieback (ideally those best suited to support species dependent on ash such as sessile oak, small leaved lime, alder, aspen, field maple, birch, rowan, disease resistant elm). YDNPA sourced purging buckthorn also to be used where possible. • Create and thicken woodland edges (where no conflict occurs between historic features and rights of way) to improve habitat diversity and resilience of the woodland. Appropriate woodland edge species include hawthorn, hazel, blackthorn, holly, crab apple rowan and bird cherry. • encourage any open wet woodland habitat that is already present (e.g. in Murgatroyd's Quarry Area) by removing scrub from the wettest areas. • Snowberry control - recommended control of snowberry in priority habitats is by monthly cutting and hand pulling of saplings and removal of arisings (<i>Natural England 2006</i>¹). Regrowth can be targeted by weed wiping or sprayed with herbicide. 		
67	Woodland Areas (across site)	<p>Implement the one-off general woodland enhancement measures across the wider site.</p> <p>Ensure agreement from any landowners for woodland outside of YDNPA and CDC ownership.</p>	One-off	Year 2+

¹ Natural England (2006) The Scrub Management Handbook: Guidance on the Management of Scrub on Nature Conservation Sites.

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
68	Woodland Areas (across site)	<p>Snowberry Management.</p> <p>Repeat targeted removal of snowberry on a yearly basis where/as required following completion of annual botanical survey across the site.</p> <p>Actions as per 2021 snowberry control.</p> <p>Effectiveness of invasive species management to be reviewed annually as part of the repeated control.</p>	Annually	Year 2+
69	Woodland Areas (across site)	Monitor condition of all woodland areas across the site and review success of enhancement measures that have been implemented – identify and implement any specific measures required to achieve favourable conservation status.	5 yearly	Year 6+
70	Woodland to East of Development Area	<p>Woodland management measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - measures to improve age, species and structural diversity of woodland; - to carry out enrichment planting in anticipation of the loss of ash (from ash dieback); - improvement/ creation/ thickening woodland edge on east side (appropriate woodland edge species include hawthorn, hazel, blackthorn, holly, crab apple rowan and bird cherry). <p>To include selective thinning or ring barking of sycamore trees, encouraging natural regeneration and planting of native broadleaved species (as recommended in the <i>Yorkshire Dales Design Guide</i>²).</p>	One-off	Year 1 (late autumn/winter if possible - before trees are in leaf/ nesting birds/ retaining trees with bat potential)

² Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (2019) Yorkshire Dales National Park Design Guide. North Yorkshire.

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
		<p>The enhancement of deadwood habitats will be achieved by stacking felled trunks and branches in piles.</p> <p>Proposed woodland planting and selective felling should be undertaken in consultation with YDNPA trees and woodland officer.</p> <p>Refer to Langcliffe Quarry - Ecological Conservation Management Plan, July 2020, Langcliffe Quarry – Landscape Proposals, December 2020 and Langcliffe Quarry – Specification and Planting Schedules, December 2020.</p>		
71	Woodland to East of Development Area	<p>Monitor use of bat boxes erected in 2020. Location of boxes is shown on Figure 6. Methodology, timing and frequency of survey to be as agreed in licence for proposed works and to follow <i>BCT Bat Mitigation Guidelines as appropriate</i>.</p> <p><i>See Bowland Ecology, Langcliffe Quarry, Settle: Final Bat Mitigation Strategy</i> (when available)</p>	Annually	<p>Year 1- Year 3 (inclusive)</p> <p>*timescale to be reviewed once licence conditions established</p>
72	Woodland to East of Development Area	<p>Condition survey of all bat boxes – any damaged boxes to be replaced on a like-for-like basis. A licensed bat ecologist will need to be engaged to support this work.</p>	3 yearly	Year 3+
73	Woodland to North of Development Area	<p>Woodland management measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - measures to improve age, species and structural diversity of woodland; - to carry out enrichment planting in anticipation of the loss of ash. <p>Create habitat piles/hibernacula using arisings and cut material.</p> <p>Provide artificial or natural hedgehog boxes in quiet undisturbed areas with ground covering vegetation.</p>	One-off	<p>Year 1</p> <p>(late autumn/winter if possible - before trees are in leaf/ nesting birds/ retaining trees with bat potential)</p>

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
		<p>Map location of each of the refuges provided (and/or take OS refs).</p> <p>Refer to Langcliffe Quarry - Ecological Conservation Management Plan, July 2020, Langcliffe Quarry – Landscape Proposals, December 2020 and Langcliffe Quarry – Specification and Planting Schedules, December 2020.</p>		
74	Woodland to North of Development Area	<p>Monitor condition of hedgehog boxes and habitat piles and replace on a like-for-like basis as required.</p> <p><i>NB first visit suggested as 2023, this will be two years after installation but will allow for alignment of task with condition monitoring at bird nest and bat boxes on site.</i></p>	3 yearly	Year 3+
75	Development Area	<p>Planting of native broadleaved woodland species within development - at a ratio of three trees for every one lost, creating new tree groups within the former depot area.</p> <p>Refer to Langcliffe Quarry - Ecological Conservation Management Plan, July 2020, Langcliffe Quarry – Landscape Proposals, December 2020 and Langcliffe Quarry – Specification and Planting Schedules, December 2020.</p>	One-off	Year 1
76	Development Area	<p>Plant approximately 330 m of native hedgerow. This is to be located mainly along the western boundary of the development site and there will be a small section along the (west of the) access road . The width will vary along the length but will be an average of 1 m wide.</p> <p>Refer to Langcliffe Quarry– Landscape Proposals, December 2020 and Langcliffe Quarry,– Specification and Planting Schedules, December 2020.</p>	One-off	Year 1

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
77	Development Area	<p>Provide localised areas of meadow grass turf (from local source) as part of the landscaping around the development.</p> <p>Create a small area of (seeded) wildflower grassland in the southern part of the development (along western boundary) – within this area some scrapes will be created to encourage for damp grassland habitat to develop.</p> <p>Refer to Langcliffe Quarry– Landscape Proposals, December 2020 and Langcliffe Quarry,– Specification and Planting Schedules, December 2020.</p>	One-off	Year 1
78	Development Area	<p>Modification and retention of bat roosts in the former depot buildings and single storey stone building that are being refurbished. Re-build of the two-storey former office building to replicate incorporating similar bat roosting opportunities and a bat accessible loft void.</p> <p>See Bowland Ecology, Langcliffe Quarry, Settle: Draft Bat Mitigation Strategy. Also refer to the Final Bat Mitigation Strategy and the Natural England Bat Mitigation Licence when available.</p>	One-off	Year 1
79	Development Area	<p>Install house sparrow terraces and swallow nest cups on six new and refurbished buildings on site.</p> <p><i>See Bowland Ecology, Langcliffe Quarry, Settle: Ecological Conservation Plan, July 2020 – for more details.</i></p>	One-off	Year 1
80	Development Area	<p>Establishment maintenance as outlined in the Langcliffe Quarry,– Specification and Planting Schedules, December 2020 should be implemented.</p> <p>NB separate row provided for Y1 establishment maintenance actions specific to the seeded Wildflower Grassland.</p>	One-off	Year 1

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
81	Development Area	<p>Clean out bird nest boxes.</p> <p>These boxes were installed in November 2020 in woodland across the Development Area – indicative locations are shown on Figure 6.</p> <p>Information regarding their exact location (OSGRs) and number should be available (Bowland) in January 2021 – this information should be appended to this Plan when available for future use.</p>	Annually (winter)	Year 1 +
82	Development Area	<p>Monitor newly planted trees/shrubs and new hedgerows.</p> <p>Any failing individuals to be replaced during the next planting season.</p>	Annually	Year 2 - Year 6 (inclusive)
83	Development Area	Tree safety assessments to be undertaken at all trees close to public use areas.	Every two years	Year 3+
84	Development Area	<p>Check condition of all bird nest boxes. Replace any damaged bird nest boxes on a like-for like basis.</p> <p>These boxes were installed in November 2020 in woodland across the Development Area – indicative locations are shown on Figure 6.</p> <p>Information regarding their exact location (OSGRs) and number should be available (Bowland) in January 2021 – this information should be appended to this Plan when available for future use.</p>	3 yearly	Year 3+
85	Development Area – Wildflower Grassland	<p>Newly sown wildflower grassland areas shall be regularly mown throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings if dense.</p> <p>Cutting in the spring and early summer shall be avoided if the mixture has been sown in autumn sown and contains Yellow Rattle. These sown annuals shall be allowed to flower, then in mid-summer shall cut back and the cut vegetation</p>	One-off	Year 1

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
		<p>removed. Residual perennial weeds such as dock shall be carefully dug out or spot treated with herbicide.</p> <p>Refer to Langcliffe Quarry– Landscape Proposals, December 2020 and Langcliffe Quarry,– Specification and Planting Schedules, December 2020.</p>		
86	Development Area – Wildflower Grassland	<p>In the second and subsequent years the wildflower grassland shall be cut in July and August and again in late autumn/ early winter to approximately 50mm height.</p> <p>Invasive broadleaved plants such as dock, thistle etc. shall be spot treated with an approved selective herbicide in years 1-2. Thereafter they shall be mown out.</p> <p>Refer to Langcliffe Quarry– Landscape Proposals, December 2020 and Langcliffe Quarry,– Specification and Planting Schedules, December 2020.</p>	Annually	Year 2+
87	Development Area - Buildings	Monitor use of modified/replacement bat roosts in buildings. Methodology, timing and frequency of survey to be as agreed in licence for proposed works and to follow <i>BCT Bat Mitigation Guidelines as appropriate</i> .	Annually	<p>Year 2 – Year 4 (inclusive)</p> <p><small>*timescale to be reviewed once licence conditions established</small></p>
88	Development Area – Buildings	<p>Clean out bird nest boxes integrated into new/refurbished buildings. Check condition of boxes.</p> <p>Replace any damaged boxes (or repair) on a like-for-like basis.</p>	Annually (winter)	Year 2+
89	Development Area – Buildings	Management of biodiverse (brown) roofs if provided on new buildings within the development area (subject to detailed design). Management to be specified by suitable contractor as the specifications for the roofs are developed.	Annually	TBC

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
		<p>Likely to be low management requirements to allow for development of vegetation which progresses naturally.</p> <p>Allowance in this plan for at least an annual check of the condition of the roofs and for any remedial actions to be implemented as required. Subject to confirmation.</p>		
90	Development Area – Quarry Floor	<p>Enhance the retained OMHPDL on the quarry floor close to the new car park area (0.2 ha area).</p> <p>Measures to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • control of soft lady's mantle (<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>) if confirmed as present (careful identification required)* through cutting before setting seed (generally this species sets seed in August); • selective removal of encroaching scrub around the habitat perimeter; • creation of pools; • opening up or creating areas of varied topography; • and provision of buffers around the OHMPDL provision to protect it from excessive disturbance (provision of a bund between new car park area and quarry floor and edge planting). <p>Refer to Langcliffe Quarry - Ecological Conservation Management Plan, July 2020, Langcliffe Quarry – Landscape Proposals, December 2020 and Langcliffe Quarry – Specification and Planting Schedules, December 2020.</p> <p><i>* Identification and mapping of soft lady's mantle to be undertaken by an experienced botanist due to potential risk of other (notable) lady's mantle species being present.</i></p>	One-off	Year 1 (early summer)

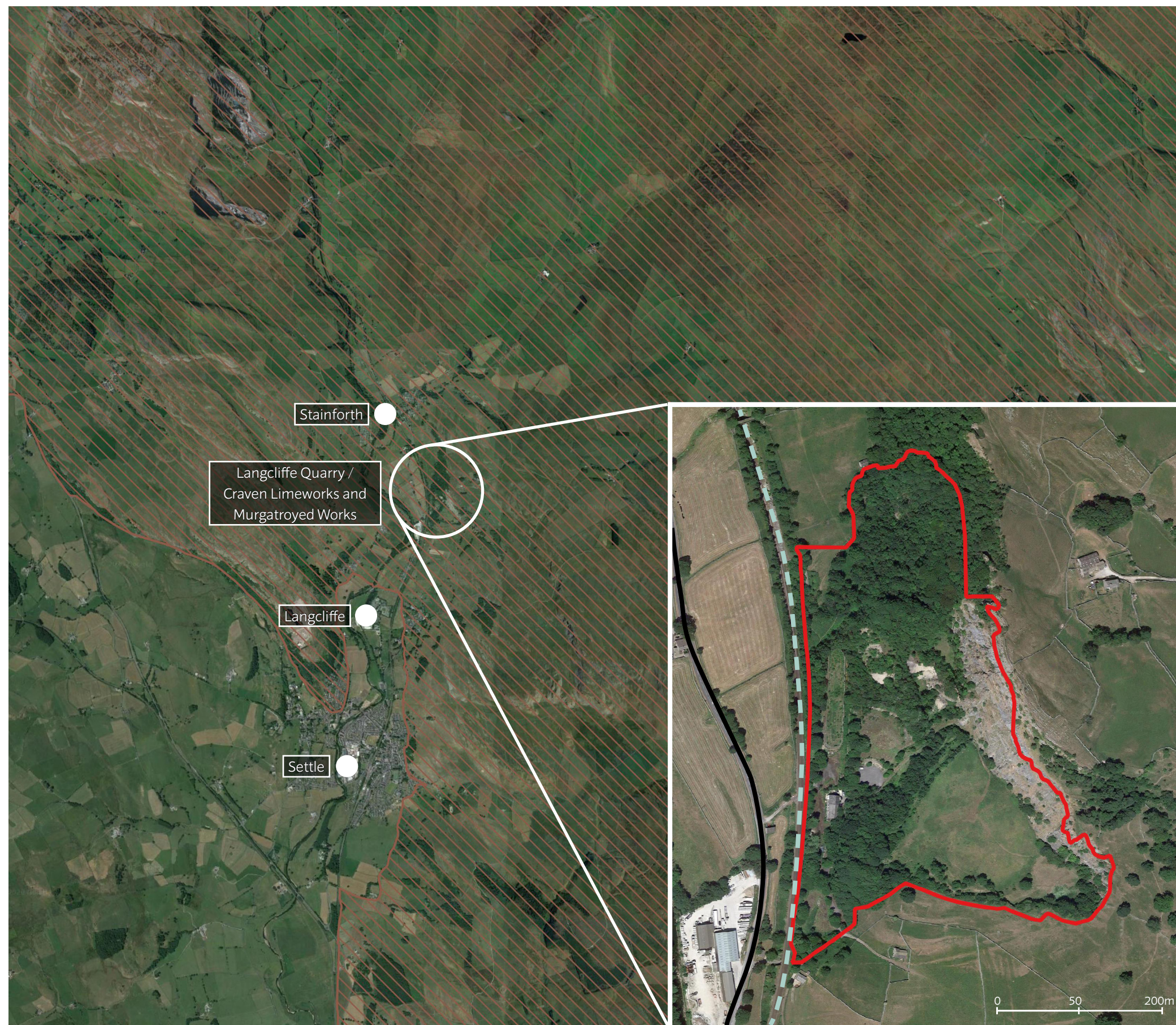
#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
91	Development Area - Hedgerow	For a five year period following planting the hedgerows should be checked annually at the end of each summer and any dead, dying or diseased specimens will be replaced the following winter.	Annually	Years 2-6
92	Development Area - Hedgerow	Hedge laying to be implemented once hedgerows are sufficiently mature, to promote dense growth and good structure. Trimming to be undertaken every three years to allow the hedgerow to develop a bushy structure and maximise flower and fruit production. Trimming will be completed outside of breeding bird season (March – August inclusive) and ideally in January and February, after most of the berries have been taken.	Every three years	Year 4+

6.5 Access and Recreation





#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
93	Entire Site [†]	Reinstall visitor sensors to measure current visitor numbers and establish carrying capacity	One-off	Year 1
94	Entire Site [†]	Monitor visitor numbers to ensure continued protection of sensitive areas / structures	Annually	Year 1 +
95	Entire Site [†]	Pathways assessment to ensure accommodation of visitor numbers Develop annual work programme of practical site management works specific to access routes/footpaths	Annually	Year 1 +
96	Entire Site [†]	Assess visitor accessibility and identify any options to open up the site to a wider range of users	5 yearly	Year 1 +
97	Entire Site [†]	Assess whether physical restrictions are required around historic structures, sensitive areas and habitats to protect them from external damage and future encroachment. Measures may include physical restrictions such as fencing	One-off	Year 1
98	Craven Limeworks Trail [†]	Provide additional signage along the trail regarding the ecological and landscape value of the site (to complement existing signage)	One-off	Year 1
99	Craven Limeworks Trail [†]	Review existing directional signage provision towards the trail and add or improve where necessary	One-off	Year 1
100	Craven Limeworks Trail [†]	Maintain existing / new interpretive signage along the trail. Consider replacing interpretive signage before its expected life-span (30 years)	Annually	Year 1 +

#	Location/Asset	Details	Frequency	Timescale
101	Entire site†	Undertake hazard audit/assessment and develop a robust approach to managing health and safety risks on the site	One-off	Year 1
102	Entire site†	Implement a programme of risk assessment and site inspections to monitor health and safety risks on the site. (including tree inspections)	Annually	Year 1 +
103	Entire site†	Implement a programme of works to ensure the general upkeep of the site (e.g litter picking, boundary maintenance & sign maintenance)	Annually	Year 1 +

FIGURES

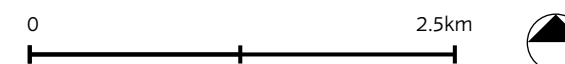


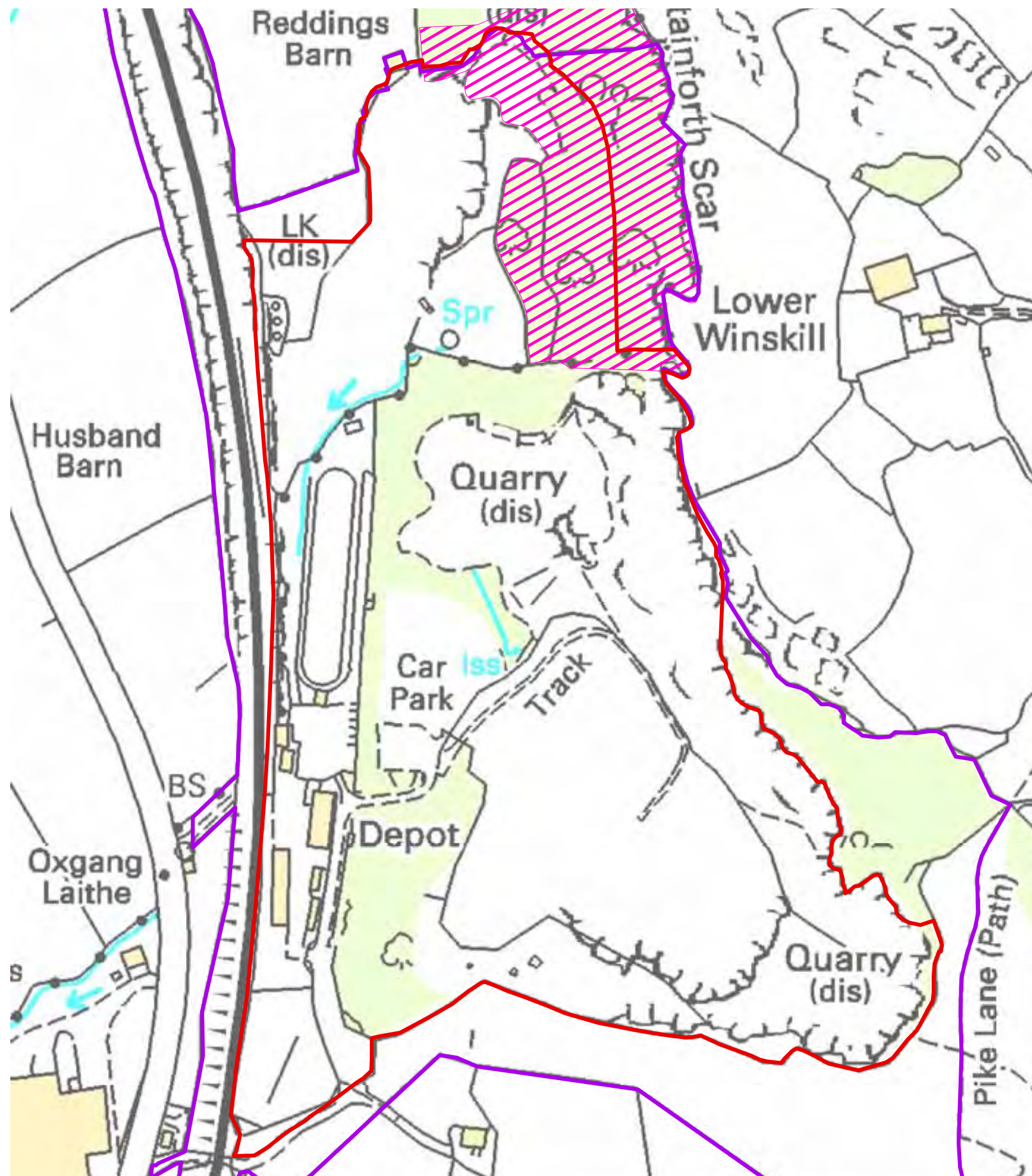
KEY

-  Site Boundary / Scheduled Monument Boundary
-  Yorkshire Dales National Park
-  Settle - Carlisle Railway
-  Road B6479

Source:

© Google, 2020
© Historic England



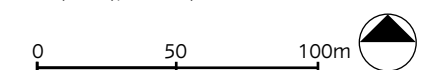


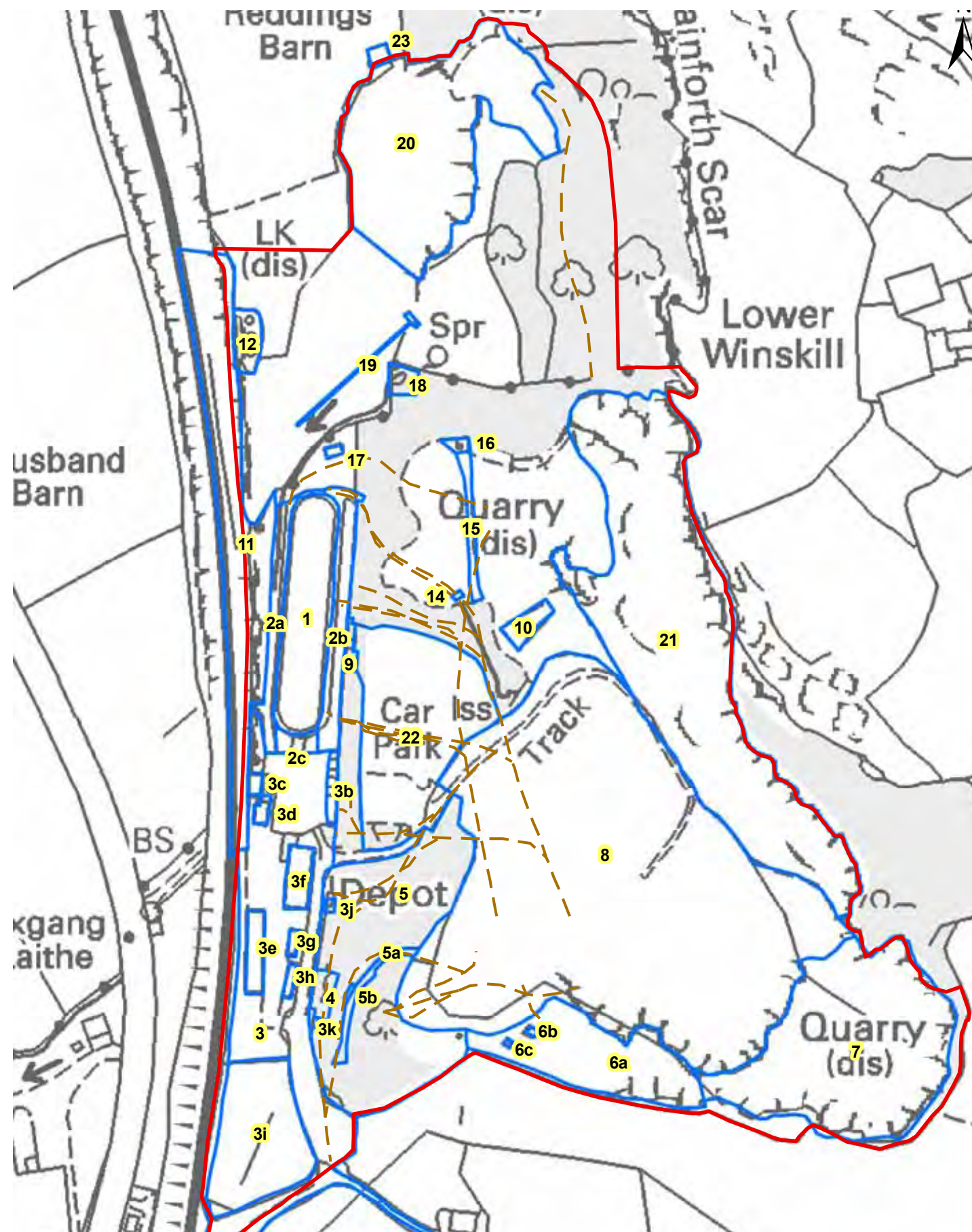
KEY

- Site Boundary / Scheduled Monument Boundary
- Conservation Area
- Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Source:

© Ordnance Survey taken from the Craven and Murgatroyd Limeworks Conservation Management Plan (2007), Atkins (on behalf of Rural Solutions)





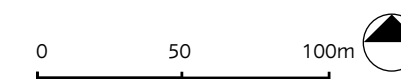
KEY

- Site Boundary / Scheduled Monument Boundary
- Feature of Historic Environment
- Approx. course of former tramway

- 1 - Hoffman Kiln
- 2a - West Railway Dock
- 2b - East Railway Dock
- 2c - Coal Hoist south of Hoffmann Kiln
- 3b - 3k - Cottage / Council Depot / Former Sidings / Weigh House
- 4 - Veritcal / Spencer Kiln
- 5a - 5b - Area of quarry structures and spoil heaps
- 6a - 6c - Area of quarry tramways and structures of unknown function
- 7 - Quarry at south-east of Limeworks
- 8 - Former Refuse Tip
- 9 - Complex of two-storey gabled buildings
- 10 - Shooting Range
- 11 - Railway sidings to Triple Kiln
- 12 - Triple Kiln
- 13 - Tramway
- 14 - Tramway tunnel and building associated with tramways
- 15 - Inclined Plain
- 16 - Inclined Plain
- 17 - Water Tank
- 18 - Water Tanks
- 19 - Inclined Plain and Winding House
- 20 - Quarry, earthworks and spoil heaps
- 21 - Quarry, rock face / Stainforth Scar
- 22 - Working Floor / Car Park
- 23 - Reddings Barn
- 24 - Spoil Heaps

Source:

© Ordnance Survey taken from the Craven and Murgatroyd Limeworks Conservation Management Plan (2007), Atkins (on behalf of Rural Solutions)





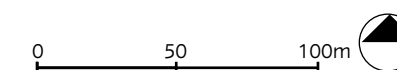
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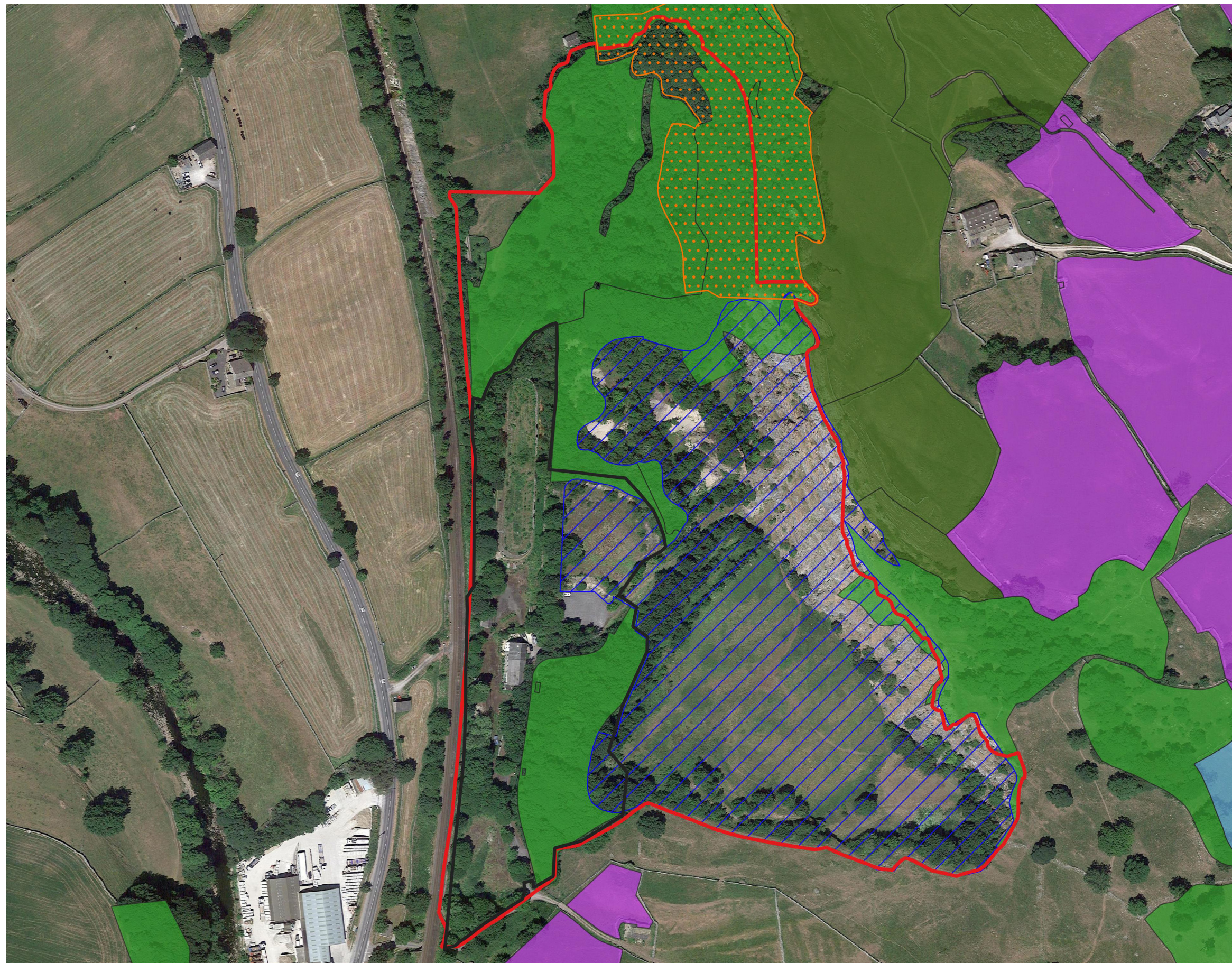
- Site Boundary / Scheduled Monument Boundary
- Development Area Boundary
- Moderate/good value OHMPDL (species diverse transitional habitats) *
- Low/moderate value OHMPDL (shaded habitats & species poor pioneer vegetation) *
- Low value OHMPDL (hardstanding) *
- Open Mosaic Habitat (Natural England)

* 2020 Survey Data lifted from Langcliffe Quarry, Settle: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, May 2020, Appletons (on behalf of Barnfield Construction).

Source:

© Google, 2020
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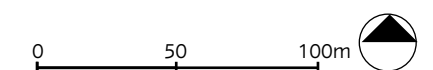
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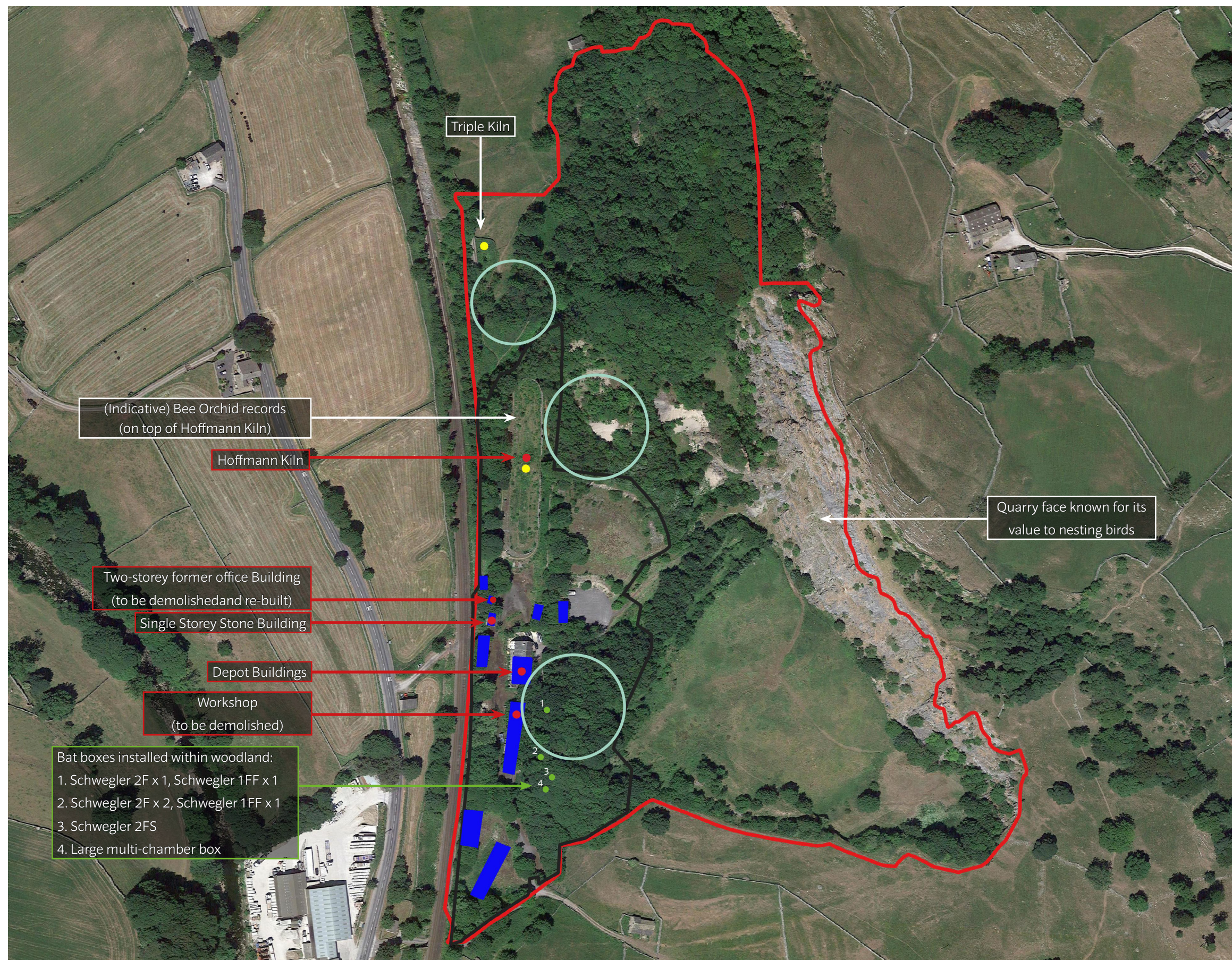
- Site Boundary / Scheduled Monument Boundary
- Development Area Boundary
- Deciduous Woodland
- Lowland Calcareous Grassland
- Good Quality Semi-Improved Grassland
- Lowland Dry Acid Grassland
- Open Mosaic Habitat
- Ancient Woodland

* Priority Habitat layers taken from NE datasets

Source:

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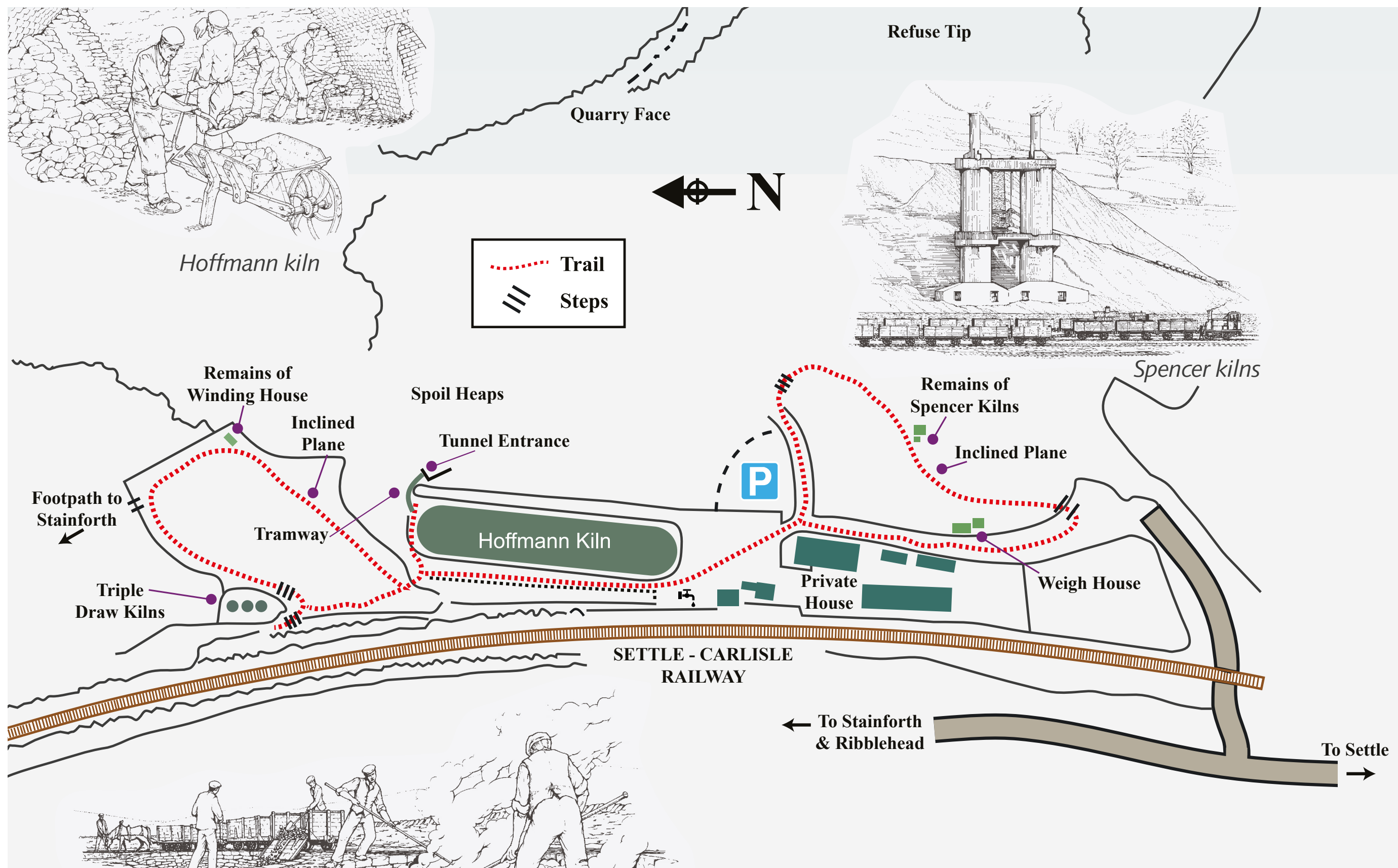


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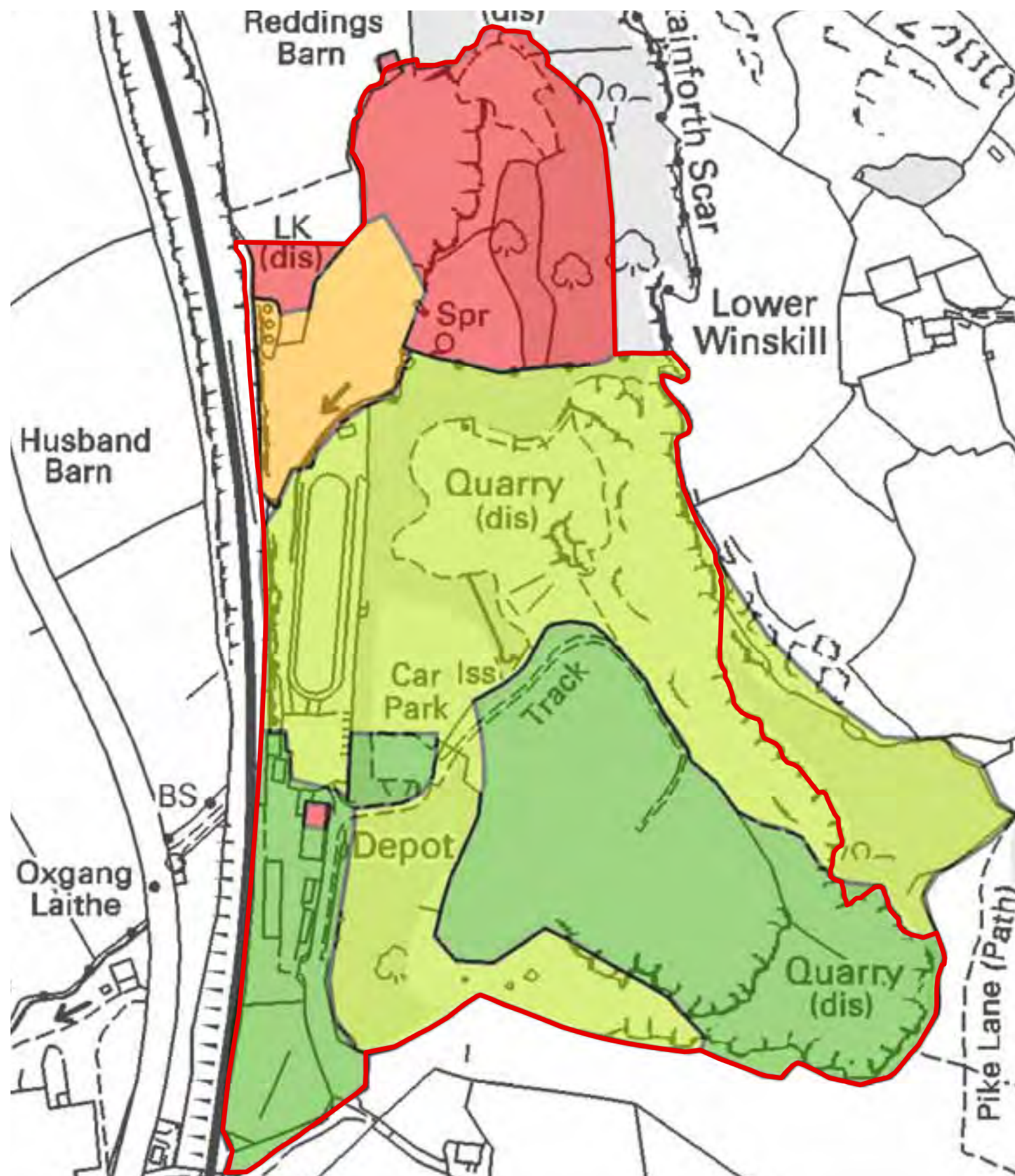
- Site Boundary / Scheduled Monument Boundary
- Development Area Boundary
- Bird boxes erected in this area in November 2020 (indicative area)
- Bat boxes erected in this area in November 2020
- Approximate location of new / refurbished building with integrated nest boxes
- Known Bat Roosts
- Known Cave Spider Locations

Source:
© Google, 2020





Source:
© YDNPA

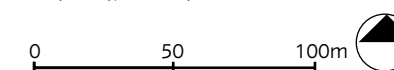


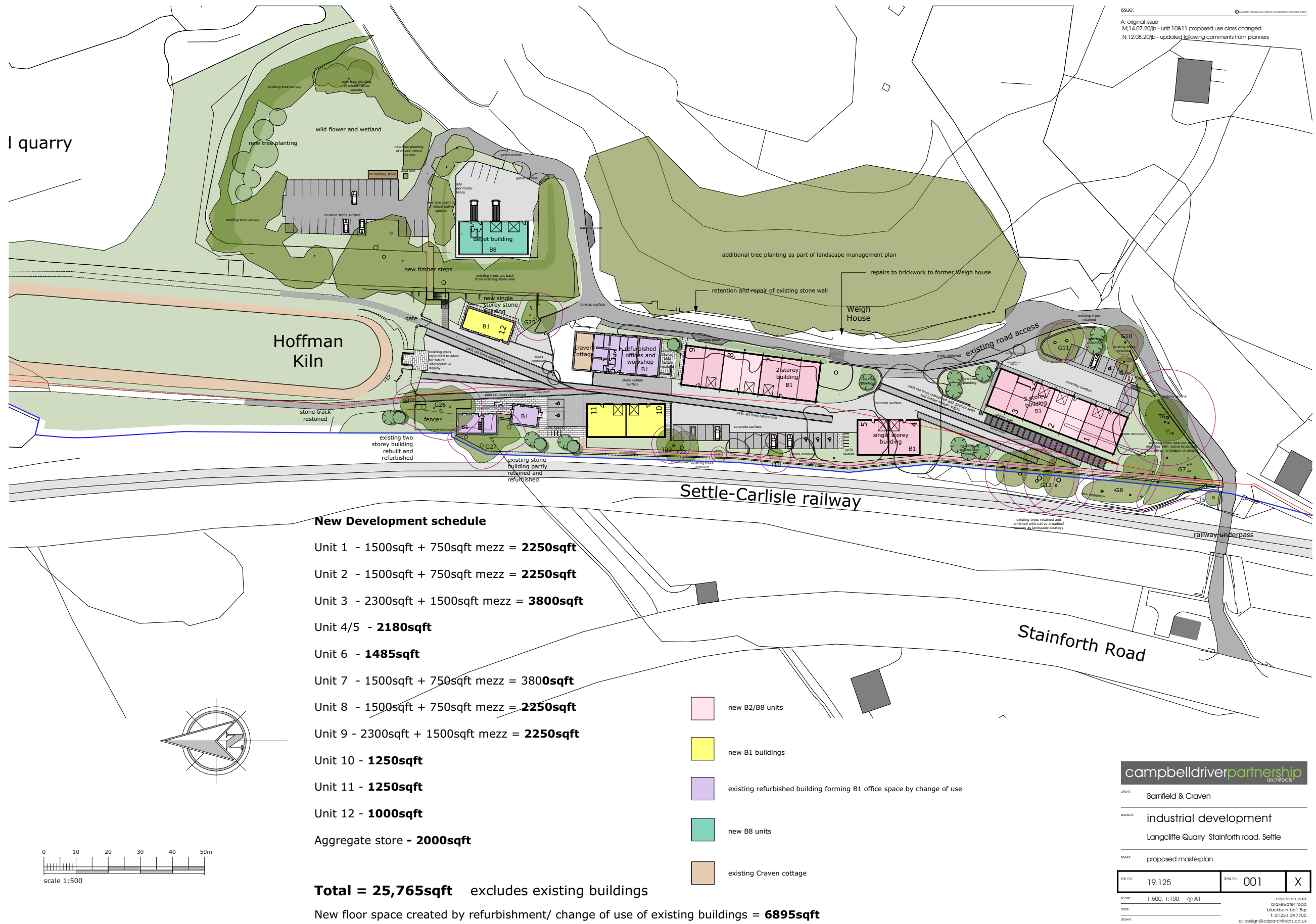
KEY

- Site Boundary / Scheduled Monument Boundary
- Craven District Council
- Craven District Council Leased to Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority
- Private Ownership
- Private Ownership Leased to Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Source:

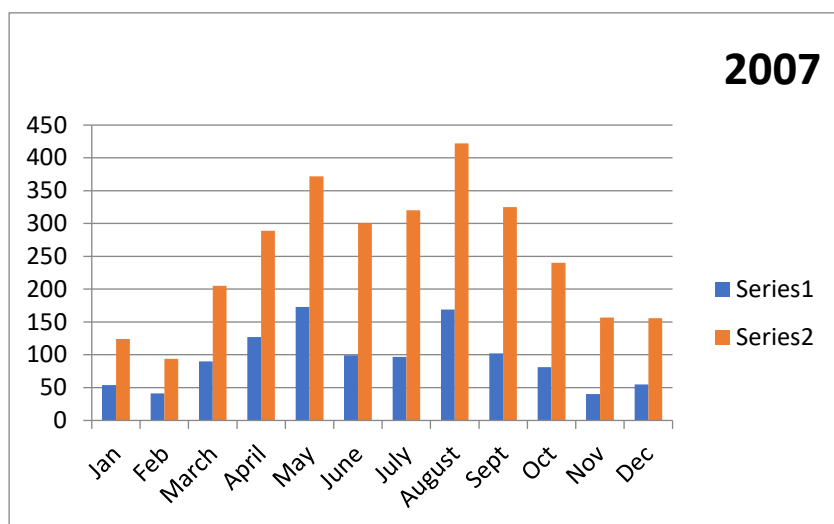
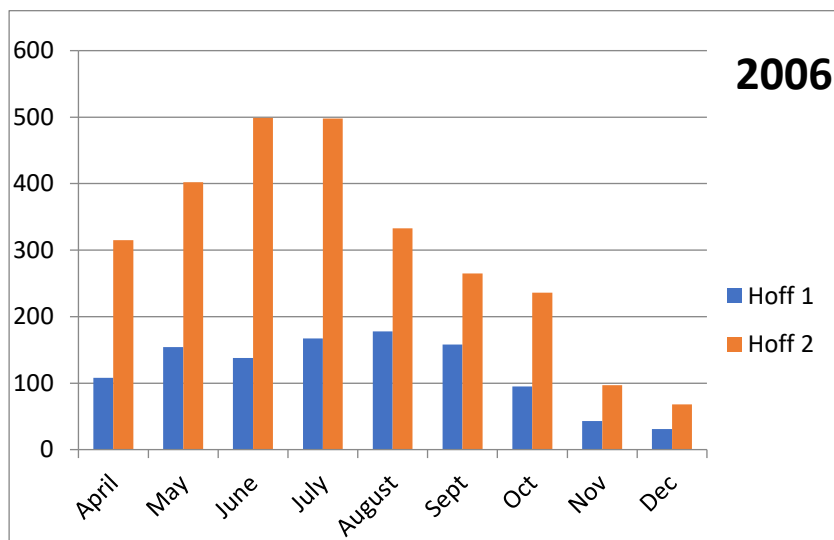
© Ordnance Survey taken from the Craven and Murgatroyd Limeworks Conservation Management Plan (2007), Atkins (on behalf of Rural Solutions)

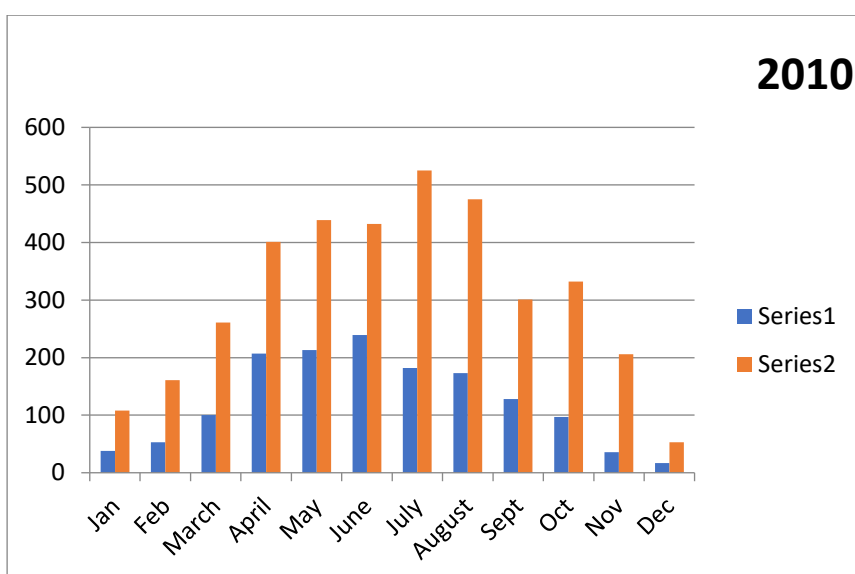
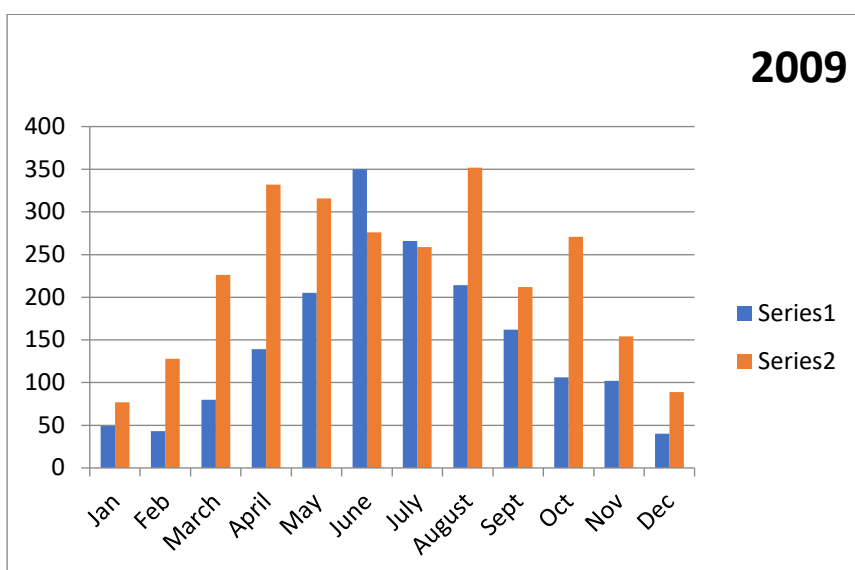
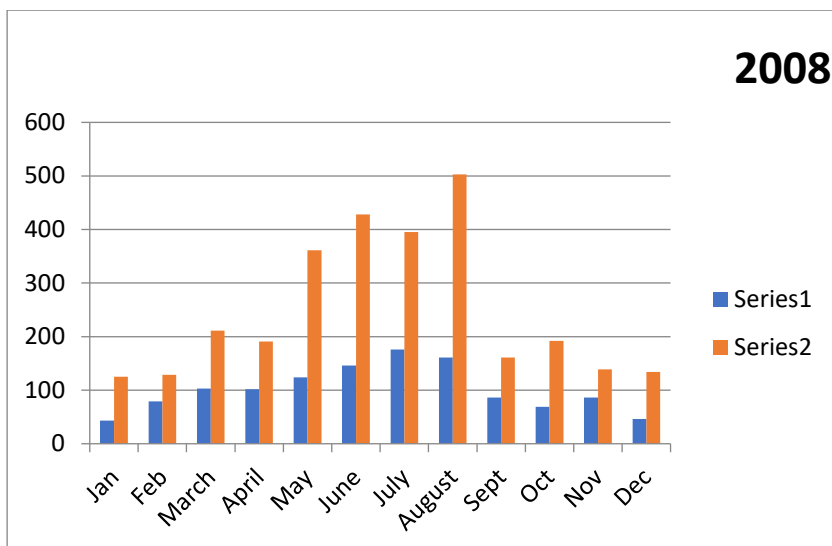


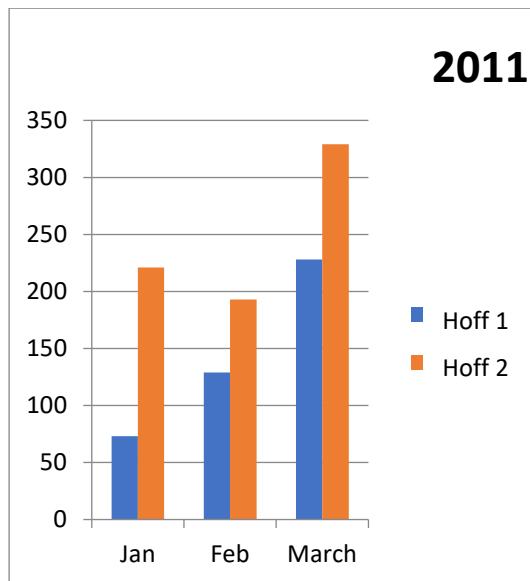


APPENDIX 1

Figures from people counters from 2006 - 2011. Hoff 1 was by the inclined plane, Hoff 2 was on the PROW.









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Dated

2021

Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (1)

Craven District Council (2)

DEED OF AGREEMENT

Under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990
(as amended) relating to land at
Langcliffe Quarry
North Yorkshire

This DEED is made the _____ day of _____ two thousand and twenty one
between _____

- (1) THE YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY of Yoredale Bainbridge
Leyburn North Yorkshire DL8 3EL
("the Authority")
- (2) CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL of One Belle Vue Square Briughton Road Skipton
BD23 1FJ
("the Owner")

INTRODUCTION

1. The Authority is the local planning authority for the purposes of the Act for the area in which the Site is situated
2. The Owner is the freehold owner of the Site registered at HM Land Registry under title number NYK313115
3. The Authority is leasehold owner of the Leased Land registered at HM Land Registry under Title No. NYK237686
4. The Owner has submitted the Application to the Authority and the parties have agreed to enter into this Deed in order to secure the planning obligations contained in this Deed

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSES AS FOLLOWS:

OPERATIVE PART

1 DEFINITIONS

IN THIS DEED the following expressions shall have the following meanings:-

“the Act”	the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)
“the Application”	the application for full planning permission reference number C/48/615B for the Development
“the Site”	the land at Langcliffe Quarry North Yorkshire shown edged blue on the Plan (but excluding the land block coloured blue on the Plan)
“Leased Land”	that part of the Site hatched green on the Plan.
“Commencement of Development”	the date on which any material operation (as defined in Section 56(4) of the Act) forming part

	of the Development begins to be carried out other than (for the purposes of this Deed and for no other purpose) operations consisting of site clearance, demolition work, archaeological investigations, investigations for the purpose of assessing ground conditions, remedial work in respect of any contamination or other adverse ground conditions, diversion and laying of services, erection of any temporary means of enclosure, the temporary display of site notices or advertisements and "Commence Development" shall be construed accordingly.
" Plan"	the plan annexed hereto
"the Development"	the development described in the Application for full Planning Permission for refurbishment of existing barn part demolition of existing building and new development of B1 B2 B8 uses together with ancillary car parking and landscaping on that part of the Site edged red on the Plan
"Conservation Management Plan "	the Conservation Management Plan attached at the appendix hereto relating to the Site and adjoining land
"Notice of Commencement of Development"	the Notice of Commencement of Development issued in writing by the Owner to the Authority pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Schedule to this Deed
"Completion Date"	the date thirty years after receipt by the Authority of Notice of Commencement of Development

2 CONSTRUCTION OF THIS DEED

- 2.1 Where in this Deed reference is made to any clause, paragraph or schedule or recital such reference (unless the context otherwise requires) is a reference to a clause, paragraph or schedule or recital in this Deed.
- 2.2 Words importing the singular meaning where the context so admits include the plural meaning and vice versa.
- 2.3 Words of the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter genders and words denoting actual persons include companies, corporations and firms and all such words shall be construed interchangeable in that manner.

Appendix B

- 2.4 Wherever there is more than one person named as a party and where more than one party undertakes an obligation all their obligations can be enforced against all of them jointly and against each individually unless there is an express provision otherwise.
- 2.5 Any reference to an Act of Parliament shall include any modification, extension or re-enactment of that Act for the time being in force and shall include all instruments, orders, plans regulations, permissions and directions for the time being made, issued or given under that Act or deriving validity from it.
- 2.6 References to any party to this Deed shall include the successors in title to that party and to any deriving title through or under that party and in the case of the Authority the successor to its statutory functions.

3 LEGAL BASIS

- 3.1 This Deed is made pursuant to Section 106 of the Act and Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972.
- 3.2 The covenants, restrictions and requirements imposed upon the Owner under this Deed create planning obligations pursuant to Section 106 of the Act and are enforceable by the Authority as local planning authority against the Owner.

4 CONDITIONALITY

This Deed is conditional upon:

- (i) the grant of the Planning Permission; and
- (ii) the Commencement of Development

save for the provisions of Clauses 6 and 7.1 which shall come into effect immediately upon completion of this Deed.

5 OWNER'S COVENANTS

The Owner hereby covenants to observe and fulfil the covenants contained in the Schedule hereto.

6 AUTHORITY'S COVENANTS

- 6.1 The Authority covenants to issue the Planning Permission within ten working days of completion of this Deed or payment of the costs referred to in clause 7.1 below whichever is the later.
- 6.2 The Authority covenants to permit the Owner to enter and re-enter the Leased Land for the purposes of complying with its obligations under this Agreement

7 MISCELLANEOUS

Appendix B

- 7.1 The Owner shall pay to the Authority on completion of this Deed the reasonable legal costs of the Authority in the sum of £600 (inclusive of any VAT payable) incurred in the negotiation, preparation and execution of this Deed.
- 7.2 No provisions of this Deed shall be enforceable under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999.
- 7.3 This Deed shall be registrable as a local land charge by the Authority.
- 7.4 Where the agreement, approval, consent or expression of satisfaction is required by the Owner from the Authority under the terms of this Deed such agreement, approval or consent or expression of satisfaction shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed and any such agreement approval consent or expression of satisfaction shall be given on behalf of the Authority by the Head of Development Management and any notices shall be deemed to have been properly served if sent by recorded delivery to the principal address or registered office (as appropriate) of the relevant party.
- 7.5 Following the performance and satisfaction of all the obligations contained in this Deed the Authority shall forthwith effect the cancellation of all entries made in the Register of Local Land Charges in respect of this Deed.
- 7.6 Insofar as any clause or clauses of this Deed are found (for whatever reason) to be invalid illegal or unenforceable then such invalidity illegality or unenforceability shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Deed.
- 7.7 No person shall be liable for any breach of any of the planning obligations or other provisions of this Deed after it shall have parted with its entire interest in the Site but without prejudice to liability for any subsisting breach arising prior to parting with such interest.
- 7.8 Nothing in this Deed shall prohibit or limit the right to develop any part of the Site in accordance with a planning permission (other than the Planning Permission) granted (whether or not on appeal) after the date of this Deed SAVE THAT if the Authority agrees pursuant to an application under Section 73 of the Act to any variation or release of any condition contained in the Planning Permission or if any such condition is varied or released following an appeal under Section 78 of the 1990 Act the covenants or provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed to bind the varied permission and to apply in equal terms to the new planning permission and references in this Agreement to “the Application” “the Planning Permission” and “the Development” shall be construed accordingly.
- 7.9 This Deed shall cease to have effect (insofar only as it has not already been complied with) if the Planning Permission shall be quashed, revoked or otherwise withdrawn or (without consent of the Owner) it is modified by any statutory procedure.

8 WAIVER

No waiver (whether express or implied) by the Authority of any breach or default in performing or observing any of the covenants terms or conditions of this Deed shall constitute a continuing waiver and no such waiver shall prevent the Authority from

enforcing any of the relevant terms or conditions or for acting upon any subsequent breach or default.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties hereto have executed this Deed on the day and year first before written.

SCHEDULE

COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

1. To notify the Authority within 5 working days of Commencement of Development.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

2. From Commencement of Development until the Completion Date to manage and maintain the Site in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan and implement and comply with the management prescriptions set out within the said Plan that relate to the Site to the reasonable satisfaction of the Authority.
3. (i) Five years after the Commencement Date and thereafter on a five yearly basis until the Completion Date carry out a review of the management and maintenance measures carried out within the Site in the preceding five year period pursuant to the Conservation Management Plan and draw up a programme of works for the following five year period; and

(ii) Prepare and distribute reports to the Authority which shall set out all the works carried out and measures undertaken relating to the Site in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan in the preceding five year period and the work proposed in the following five year period; and

(iii) Attend any meeting convened by the Authority to consider the said reports and proposed works for the ensuing five year period.

4. The Authority and the Owner may agree to vary the terms of the Conservation Management Plan at any time before the Completion Date (such agreement to be made in writing and expressly stated to having been made under the provisions of this Deed) whereupon the covenants and obligations contained in this Schedule shall apply equally to the Conservation Management Plan as varied.

PROVISION OF INFORMATION

5. The Owner shall supply to the Authority within two weeks of the Authority's written request so to do such information as the Authority may reasonably require in order to determine whether the restrictions and obligations contained in this Deed are being observed.

INDEMNITY

6. To indemnify and keep indemnified the Authority against all losses resulting directly or indirectly from any breach by the Owner of the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Schedule which relate to the Leased Land

DRAFT

THE COMMON SEAL OF the CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL)
was hereunto affixed under the)
authentication of:)

THE COMMON SEAL OF the YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY)
was hereunto affixed under the)
authentication of:)

The Officer appointed for
this purpose

1:3000

LOCATION PLAN IN RESPECT OF SECTION 106 AGREEMENT

FULL PLANNING PERMISSION FOR PROPOSED REFURBISHMENT OF EXISTING BARN,
PART DEMOLITION OF EXISTING BUILDING AND NEW DEVELOPMENT OF
B1, B2 AND B8 USES TOGETHER WITH ANCILLARY CAR PARKING AND LANDSCAPING
LANGCLIFFE QUARRY, SETTLE

SD82396622

C/48/615B

